Ergo Mining: Valley Silts Expansion Project

Final Environmental Impact Assessment Report

DMRE Reference Number: GP 184 MR

03 June 2025

mineral resources
Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

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

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION (EA):

SUBMITTED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (ACT 107, 1998) (AS AMENDED), THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT WASTE ACT (ACT 59, 2008) (AS AMENDED), AND THE NATIONAL WATER ACT (ACT 36, 1998) (AS AMENDED).

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FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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SECTION 1:

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT OVERVIEW

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 2017, 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 Environmental Impact Assessment Process

1) The objective of the Environmental Impact 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) describe the need and desirability of the proposed activity, including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;
(c) identify the location of the development footprint within the preferred site based of an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts and a ranking process of all the identified development footprint risk focusing on geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects of the environment;
(d) determine the –

I. nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts occurring to inform identified preferred alternatives; and
II. degree to which these impacts –

- ❖ can be reversed;
- ❖ may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and
- ❖ can be avoided, managed or mitigated;

(e) identify the most ideal location for the activity within the preferred site based on the lowest level of environmental sensitivity identified during the assessment;
(f) identify, assess, and rank the impacts the activity will impose on the preferred location through the life of the activity;
(g) identify suitable measures to manage, avoid or mitigate identified impacts; and
(h) identify residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

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Public Review Period for the EIA/EMPr Report

Members of the public, local communities, and stakeholders were invited to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Programme Report (EIA/EMPr) which was made available for public review and comment from **Thursday, 24 April to Monday, 26 May 2025.**

The Draft EIA/EMPr was submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) and was made available at the following location.

Location	Physical Address	Contact person
Riverlea Public Library	Cnr Avon & Colorado Dr, Riverlea, Johannesburg	Mr John Keith, Librarian (011) 474 2968 or (071) 390 6549
An electronic copy of the Draft EIA/EMPr was also made available upon a request directed to the stakeholder engagement team. Stakeholders were encouraged to contact the stakeholder engagement team (Vanessa Viljoen / Thuli Phakathi), Tel: (+27 10 140 1725/26), Email: stakeholders@kongiwe.com should they require assistance with accessing the EIA/EMPr or have queries regarding the proposed project. The draft EIA/EMPr was also available on the Kongiwe website https://kongiwe.com/projects/ A non-technical summary of the Draft EIA/EMPr was compiled and distributed through community representatives and couriered to stakeholders who send a request to the stakeholder engagement team.		

Comments received from the public throughout the 30-day public review of the Draft EIA/EMPr phase of the project were included in Appendix C9 of the Comments and Responses Report (CRR) and are incorporated into the Final EIA/EMPr reports.

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Executive Summary

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

The application for Environmental Authorisation (EA) was submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE), which is the Competent Authority (CA) for the Proposed Project, on **28 October 2024**. The Final Scoping Report (FSR) was submitted on **09 December 2024**. The Draft Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Programme (Draft EIA/EMPr) was made available for public review from Thursday, 24 April to Monday, 26 May 2025.

Introduction and Project Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The detailed plans are based on a 1:1 000 scale survey plan and all blocks are based on a delivery rate required by Ergo. Individual blocks will be removed in sequence.

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

Project Alternatives

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

Legal Requirements

The proposed mechanical reclamation activity will require authorisation in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) for Section 21 water uses, the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No 59 of 2008), Category B - Activity 11. An Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) is being prepared and will be submitted in accordance with the Water Use Licence Application and Appeals Regulations 2017 published in GNR 267 on 24 March 2017 and will be supported by a Technical Report and Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP).

Need and Desirability

The following points below summarise the project motivations:

- The Valley Silts expansion project involves the mechanical excavation of gold-bearing silts from Blocks N1 to N22. This process will enable the reclamation of gold-bearing silts and the extraction of residual gold. With the recent increase in gold prices, the grade of gold contained within the Valley Silts has become economically viable for processing. In terms of project logistics, the gold bearing silts will be mechanically excavated from Valley Silts Expansion project area and then temporarily stockpiled and dried in the stockpile areas directly north and south of Blocks N1 to N18. The dried silts will then be loaded onto dump trucks and transported to the City Deep Plant for processing.
- Although there is a strong economic case for the Proposed Project, the reclamation of the silts from the Russell stream also forms part of Ergo's broader strategy for the rehabilitation of the

Valley Silts area within the Russell stream to an appropriate and functioning ecological state as well as improving the water flow dynamics and assisting in ameliorating current flooding issues experienced in the area of Riverlea.

- After the proposed reclamation and rehabilitation, land (Valley Silts area) will be returned to the landowner (iProp). The Proposed Project area is earmarked for development by the landowner, with plans for light industrial development. Additionally, there are plans to expand the N17 within the proposed project area, from Crownwood to Nasrec Road.
- Ergo will align to the National Environmental Management Act (Act 109, 1998) EIA 2014 Regulations (as amended), in accordance with the One-Environmental system for the Valley Silts Expansion Project.
- Ergo obtained an Environmental Authorisation (EA) and an Integrated Water Use Licence (IWUL) for the mechanical reclamation of gold bearing silts from a section near the Russell Stream. The reclamation authorisation for the removal of silts, falls within Mining Right GP 184 MR. As such, the requirement to prepare for the Valley Eastern Expansion, Southern Expansion, and Valley Expansion Northwest is now necessary for continuous reclamation operation.

Project Rehabilitation and Future Land use

It is important to take note of that the Proposed Project is both a reclamation and rehabilitation project.

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

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

Care will be taken to ensure that the material and excavated soil required for backfilling are free of contamination from hydrocarbons.

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

Maintenance will specifically need to focus on the rehabilitated areas in accordance with the approved EMPr. Continuous erosion monitoring of rehabilitated areas and slopes should be undertaken and zones with

excessive erosion should be identified. The cause of the erosion should be identified, and rectified. Zones with erosion will need to be repaired with topsoil.

After the proposed operation, decommissioning and rehabilitation, the land will be returned to the landowner (iProp). The proposed project area is earmarked for development by the landowner, with plans for light industrial development. Additionally, there are plans to expand the N17 within the proposed project area, from Crownwood to Nasrec Road.

Environmental Impacts of the Valley Silts Expansion Project

The table overleaf represents a summary of the significance of impacts identified during the project lifetime for each environmental aspect. Impacts are expected to occur predominantly during the construction and operation phases, and to a lesser extent during decommissioning and closure. Post decommissioning, the following positive benefits are expected:

- Land availability for future use;
- Land use planning improvements;
- Skills development for those employed for the project;
- Improved surface and groundwater quality over time;
- Eliminating a source of pollution in the project area;
- Improved ecosystem health and functioning of the project area following rehabilitation, including attraction of fauna and flora.
- Long-term improvement in water quality and flood levels of the Russell Stream; and
- Ameliorating current flooding issues experienced in the area of Riverlea and the surroundings.

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Risk Matrix of Assessed Project Impacts

Impact	Rating Pre-Mitigation	Construction	Operation	Decommissioning	Rating Post Mitigation	Construction	Operation	Decommissioning
Positive (+)	**Moderate (medium)**			❖ Social-Economic ❖ Health	**Moderate (medium)**	❖ Social-Economic ❖ Heritage	❖ Social-Economic ❖ Heritage	❖ Heritage ❖ Health ❖ Groundwater
Positive (+)	**Minor (low)**	❖ Social-Economic	❖ Social-Economic		**Minor (low)**	❖ Noise	❖ Noise	❖ Noise ❖ Social-Economic
No Impact	**No Impact**				**No Impact**			
Negative (-)	**Minor (low)**	❖ Wetlands ❖ Noise ❖ Health ❖ Groundwater	❖ Noise	❖ Wetlands ❖ Noise	**Minor (low)**	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands ❖ Air Quality ❖ Surface Water ❖ Groundwater ❖ Heritage ❖ Traffic ❖ Social-Economic ❖ Health	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands ❖ Surface Water ❖ Air Quality ❖ Social-Economic ❖ Heritage ❖ Traffic ❖ Health	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands ❖ Surface Water ❖ Air Quality ❖ Heritage ❖ Traffic ❖ Social-Economic
Negative (-)	**Moderate (medium)**	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands ❖ Air Quality ❖ Social-Economic ❖ Surface Water ❖ Heritage ❖ Traffic	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands ❖ Air Quality ❖ Social-Economic ❖ Surface Water ❖ Groundwater ❖ Heritage ❖ Traffic ❖ Health	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Air Quality ❖ Social-Economic ❖ Surface water ❖ Groundwater ❖ Heritage ❖ Traffic	**Moderate (medium)**		❖ Surface Water ❖ Groundwater	❖ Social-Economic
Negative (-)	Major (high)	❖ Heritage	❖ Heritage ❖ Groundwater	❖ Social-Economic	Major (high)			

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Conclusions

An impact assessment has been undertaken using qualified specialists, which incorporates extensive consultation with and participation of interested and affected parties. Applying the hierarchical approach to impact management, alternatives were firstly considered to avoid negative impacts, but where avoidance was not possible, to better mitigate and manage negative impacts. Where impacts were found to be potentially significant, various mitigation measures to manage and monitor the impacts of the project have been proposed.

The findings of the impact assessment have shown that the Valley Silts Expansion Project would conclusively result in certain negative impacts during the operational phase on the environment, however, none of the specialist studies identified any fatal flaw to the project. Scientific specialist mitigation measures have been included into this EIA and EMPr report to reduce the significance of all the identified negative impacts within acceptable levels. Most of the negative impacts from the Proposed Project can be reduced to low negative through the implementation of mitigation measures.

It is important to take note of that Proposed Project is both a reclamation and rehabilitation project. After reclamation of the silts from the target areas, Ergo aims to rehabilitate the target areas within the Valley area by shaping the areas where silts will be removed and make the area free draining. Thereafter, appropriate species will be planted to stabilise the soil.

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

Based on the findings outlined in this report, the EAP concludes that the potential negative environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project can be mitigated to acceptable levels. Therefore, it is recommended that the **Proposed Project be authorised to proceed**. This opinion holds provided that all the recommendations proposed in the specialist studies and the EIA and EMPr report as well as legislative requirements are implemented and adhered to.

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Appendix E: The Environmental Management Plan report (EMPr)

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Abbreviations

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

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Abbreviation/ Symbol	Description
IWWMP	Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan
Km	Kilometre
LED	Local Economic Development
LOO	Life of Operation
m	Metre
Mm	millimetre
MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002)
MR	Mining Right
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
NEM:AQA	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004)
NEM:BA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No.10 of 2004)
NEM:PAA	National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No 57 of 2003)
NEM:WA	National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)
NEMLAA	National Environmental Laws Amendment Act, 2014 (Act No. 25 of 2014)
NEPAD	New Partnership of Africa's Development
NFEPA	National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
NNR	National Nuclear Regulator
NWA	National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998)
PA	Protected Area
PAOI	Project Area of Influence
PAIA	Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000)
POPIA	Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013)
PPP	Public Participation Process
RCAM	Road Classification and Access Management
RoD	Record of Decision
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SEIA	Socio Economic Impact Assessment
S&EIA	Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013)

Abbreviation/ Symbol	Description
SR	Scoping Report
STR	Screening Tool Report
WMA	Water Management Area
WML	Waste Management Licence

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SECTION 2:

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Structure of this Environmental Impact Assessment Report

The nature and extent of the **Valley Silts Expansion Project** (the Proposed Project), as well as the potential environmental impacts associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning is assessed and presented in this Environmental Impact assessment/Environmental Management Programme (EIA/EMPr). This EIA has been compiled in terms of the provisions of Appendix 3 and Appendix 4 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended, and the Directive set out in the template prescribed by the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE). Table 1-1 cross-references various sections in this report with these requirements.

Table 1-1: Structure of the EIA Report in line with the Appendix 2 of the EIA 2014 Regulations

NEMA Regulation Requirement		Report Section
(a)	**Details of -**	Section 1.2 Appendix A
(iii)	The EAP who prepared the report and;	
(iv)	The expertise of the EAP, including a CV	
(b)	**The location of the development footprint of the activity on the approved site as contemplated in the accepted scoping report, including:**	Section 1.6
(i)	The 21-digit Surveyor General code of each cadastral land parcel	
(ii)	Where available, the physical address and farm name	
(iii)	Where the required information in terms of (i) and (ii) is not available, the coordinates of the boundary of the property or properties	
(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 3
(i)	A linear activity, a description and coordinates of the corridor in which the proposed activity or activities is to be undertaken	
(ii)	On land where the property has not been defined, the coordinates within which the activity is to be undertaken	
(d)	**A description of the scope of the proposed activity, including –**	Section 2.3
(i)	All listed and specified activities triggered and being applied for	
(ii)	A description of the associated structures and infrastructure related to the development	Section 3
(e)	**A description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is located and an explanation of how the proposed development complies with and responds to the legislation and policy context**	Section 5
(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 development**	Section 6

NEMA Regulation Requirement		Report Section
	footprint within the approved site as contemplated in the accepted scoping report	
(g)	**A motivation for the preferred development footprint within the approved site as contemplated in the accepted scoping report**	Section 4
(h)	**A full description of the process followed to reach the proposed development footprint within the approved site as contemplated in the accepted scoping report, including -**	Section 2 Section 3
(i)	Details of the development footprint alternatives considered	Section 4
(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 3.12.2 Appendix C
(iii)	A summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and an indication of the manner in which the issues were incorporated, or the reasons for not including them.	Appendix C9
(iv)	The environmental attributes associated with the development footprint alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects	Section 8
(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 – (aa) can be reversed; (bb) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and (cc) can be avoided, managed or mitigated	Section 9
(vi)	the methodology used in determining and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks	Section 9.1
(vii)	Positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity and alternatives will have on the environment and on the community, that may be affected focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects	Section 9.2
(viii)	The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and level of residual risk	Section 9.2
(ix)	If no alternative development footprints for the activity were investigated, the motivation for not considering such	Section 4.6
(x)	A concluding statement indicating the location of the preferred alternative development footprint within the approved site as contemplated in the accepted scoping report.	Section 4
(i)	**A full description of the process undertaken to identify, assess and rank the impacts the activity and associated structures and infrastructure will impose on the preferred development footprint on the approved site as contemplated in the accepted scoping report through the life of the activity, including-**	Section 9.1
(i)	a description of all environmental issues and risks that were identified during the environmental impact assessment process	Section 9.2
(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	Section 9.2

NEMA Regulation Requirement		Report Section
	measures	
(j)	**An assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk, including-**	Section 9
(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 mitigated;	
(k)	**Where applicable, a summary of the findings and recommendations of 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 assessment report**	Section 9.3
(l)	**an environmental impact statement which contains-**	
(i)	a summary of the key findings of the environmental impact assessment:	Section 9.4
(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 8 Appendix B
(iii)	a summary of the positive and negative impacts and risks of the proposed activity and identified alternatives;	Section 9.4
(m)	**Based on the assessment, and where applicable, recommendations from specialist reports, the recording of proposed impact management outcomes for the development for inclusion in the EMPr as well as for inclusion as conditions of authorisation**	Section 9
(n)	**The final proposed alternatives which respond to the impact management measures, avoidance, and mitigation measures identified through the assessment;**	Section 4
(o)	**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 10.2
(p)	**A description of any assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge which relate to the assessment and mitigation measures proposed**	Section 10.1
(q)	**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 10.5
(r)	**Where the proposed activity does not include operational aspects, the period for which the environmental authorisation is required and the date on which the activity will be concluded, and the post construction monitoring requirements finalised**	Section 2.2.1
(s)	**an undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to-**	Section 12
(i)	the correctness of the information provided in the reports	
(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	

NEMA Regulation Requirement		Report Section
(t)	**Where applicable, details of any financial provision for the rehabilitation, closure, and ongoing post decommissioning management of negative environmental impacts;**	Section 11
(u)	**an indication of any deviation from the approved scoping report, including the plan of study, including-**	N/A
(i)	any deviation from the methodology used in determining the significance of potential environmental impacts and risks; and	
(ii)	a motivation for the deviation;	
(v)	**Any specific information that may be required by the competent authority**	Section 10.2
(w)	**Any other matters required in terms of section 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act**	N/A

1.2 Details of the Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)

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

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

1.2.1 Contact Person and Corresponding Address

Details of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) who prepared the report are presented below:

Table 1-2: Details of the EAP

Name of Practitioner	Ripfumelo Macevele, Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
EAP No.	Reg. EAP 2019/1051
Tel No.	+27 (10) 140 6508
Fax No.	072 984 8574
E-mail Address	rmacevele@kongiwe.com

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

1.1.1 Additional Project Team Members

Team members that have been integral in the successful production of this EIA/EMPr are presented below.

Table 1-3: Details of the Kongiwe Project Team.

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

1.1.2 Independent Specialist Team Members

Several independent specialist consultants have been appointed as part of the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) team to adequately identify and assess potential impacts associated with the Proposed Project. The specialist consultants have provided input into this EIA as well as EMPr (Refer to **Appendix D**).

Table 1-4: Details of the Specialist Team

Specialist Study	Specialist Company	Specialist Name	Peer Reviewer
Air Quality	Gondwana Environmental Solutions	Anja van Basten Njabulo Luyanda Mahlobo	Dr Martin van Nierop (*Pr.Sci.Nat*)
Terrestrial Biodiversity Compliance Statement	The Biodiversity Company	Byron Goris	Andine Erasmus Carami Burger
Wetland Impact Assessment	The Biodiversity Company	Divan van Rooyen	Rian Pienaar
Groundwater	Groundwater Abstract	Lucas Smith (*Pr.Sci.Nat*)	Gerlinde Wilreker (*Pr.Sci.Nat*)
Heritage	PGS Heritage	T Hopf *(Accredited Professional Heritage Practitioner)*	W Fourie *(Accredited Professional Heritage Practitioner, Accredited Professional Archeologist)*
Noise	EARES	Morne de Jager	Gerlinde Wilreker (*Pr.Sci.Nat*)
Socio-Economic	Southern Economic Development (SED)	Anna Sophia Kritzinger	Gerlinde Wilreker (*Pr.Sci.Nat*)

Specialist Study	Specialist Company	Specialist Name	Peer Reviewer
Surface Water	HydroSpatial	Andy Pirie (*Pr.Sci.Nat*)	Gerlinde Wilreker (*Pr.Sci.Nat*)
Traffic Impact	EDL Engineers (Pty) Ltd	J.M. van Rooyen	E.D. Kotze
Closure and Rehabilitation Report	Kongiwe Environmental	Gerlinde Wilreker (*Pr.Sci.Nat*)	Michael Hennessy

1.3 The History of Gold Mining in South Africa

While the Proposed Project is not classified as an actual mining operation, it involves the reclamation of gold-bearing silts that have accumulated as a result of historical gold mining activities in the project area.

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



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

When mining was at its peak in the mid-late 1900's it was known practice to design tailings dumps within the immediate floodline, even within watercourses. At the same time dams were built on the Klipspruit,

approximately 5.5 km east of New Canada and Fleurhof Dams, these were called the Russell Stream Dam (also known as the No. 12 Shaft dam) and the Golf Meer Lake (refer to Figure 1-2). Both the Russell Stream Dam and the Golf Meer Lake were utilised as wastewater dams/mine dams to service the several mines in the area. Mining operations were not adequately regulated and once mining had ceased around the project area, these were left unmanaged.

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

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

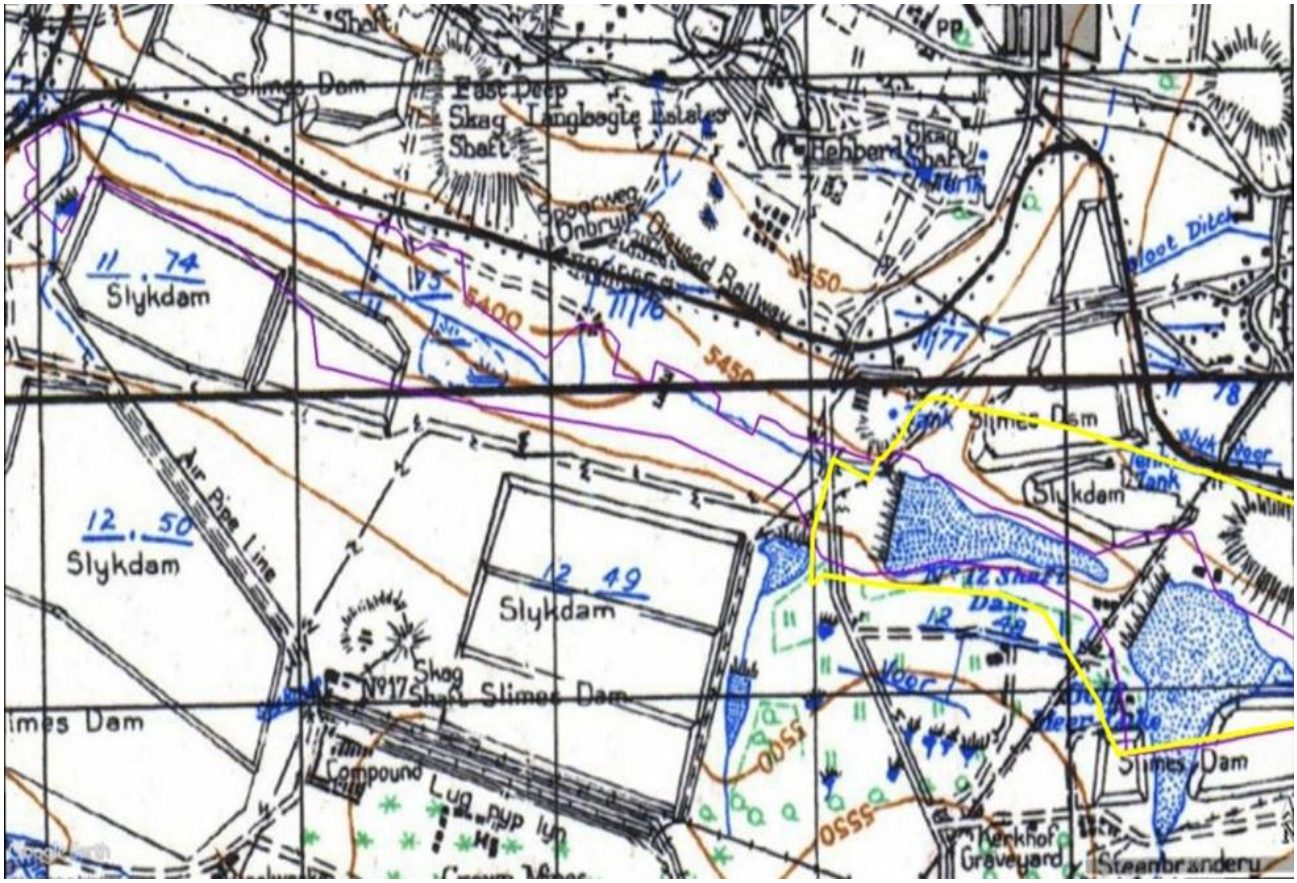


Figure 1-2: 1st Edition 1943 Topographic Map (2627BB) showing the western section of the proposed study area (yellow polygon) and the heritage sites in close proximity.

1.4 Trends in The Current Gold Industry

Total world production of gold was estimated to be about 3.4 billion troy ounces, of which more than two-thirds have been mined in the past 50 years. The Witwatersrand reef was responsible for about 45% of the world's total gold production (USGS, 2001). Up until 2014, the Republic of South Africa remained one of the world's leading mining and mineral-processing countries.

The country has however been under a long-term decline in gold output. The share of South Africa's world gold production decreased from 14% to about 5% and this decrease in gold mine production continued in South Africa in 2018 (USGS, 2019) and until recent times. Today, South Africa is no longer the largest gold producer in Africa, having lost that position to Ghana.

The price of gold per ounce underwent a steady increase from 2016 until it reached a high point in 2025 ($3 319.57). Figure 1-3 below indicates how, from August 2011, the price of gold per ounce continually fluctuated in an increasing trend reaching a peak in 2025. This indicates that although the gold price remains a volatile market with an ever-fluctuating commodity price, it is at present very lucrative. In 2024 Gold prices surged by more than 30% repeatedly hitting record highs. The price of gold as of 21 May 2025 was $3 319.57 per ounce.



Figure 1-3: Price of Gold per ounce(Source: https://www.macrotrends.net/1333/historical-gold-prices-100-year-chart).

1.5 Project Introduction

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

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

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

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

The Expansion Phase of the project will consist of Sector 2 and Sector 3 (Figure 3-1).

Sector 2 will extend from the old dam wall to Nasrec Road (Blocks N1 to N20), with the remaining Blocks (Sector 3: N21 and N22) being located either side of Crownwood Road. As reclamation exceeds the delivery rate, stockpile areas are therefore required for temporary storage. Stockpiled silts are moved in a sequential manner due to the moisture content, the drying process, as well as oxidation.

The detailed plans are based on a 1:1 000 scale survey plan and all blocks are based on a delivery rate required by Ergo. Individual blocks will be removed in sequence.

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

1.6 Description of the Project Location

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

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

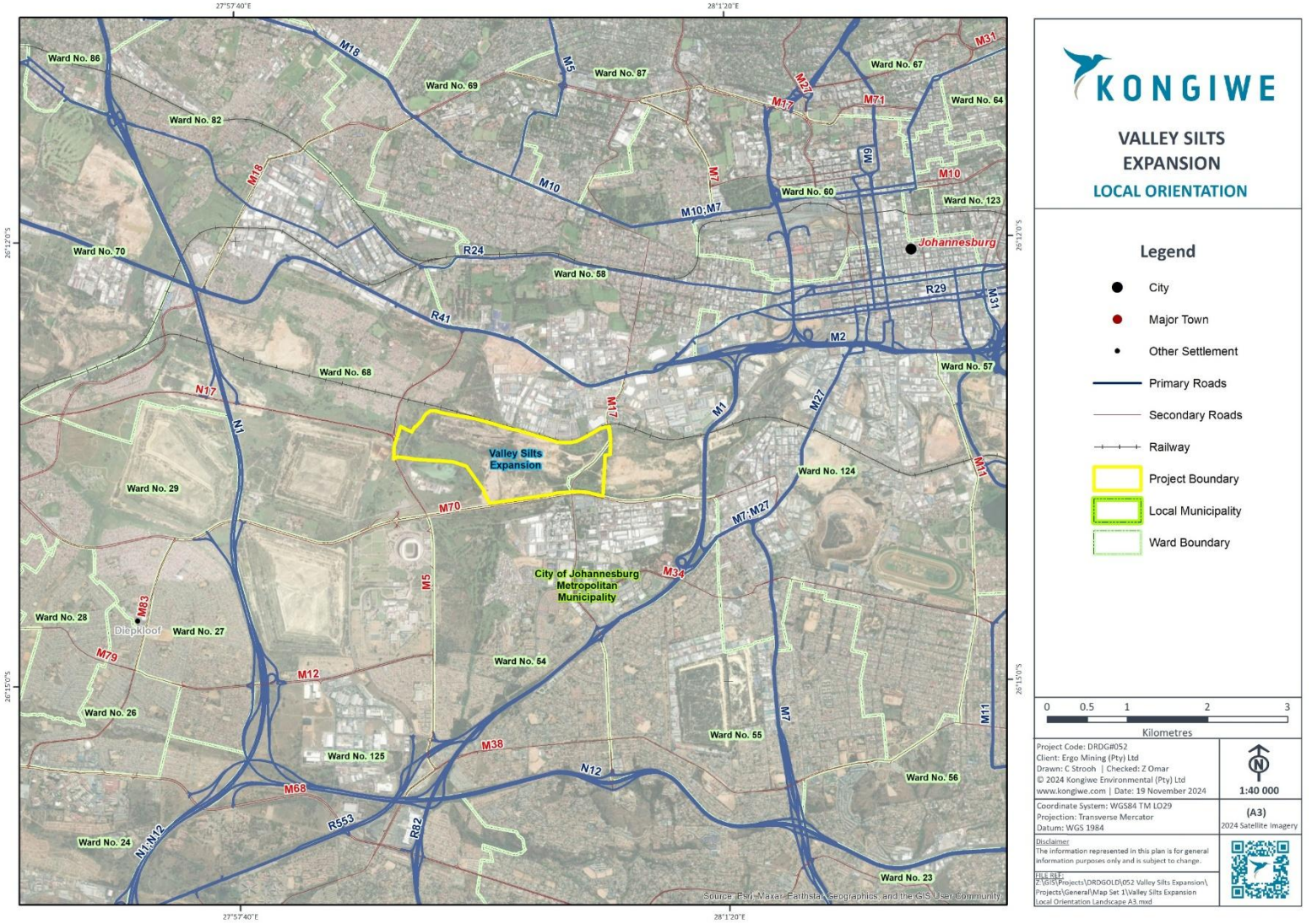


Figure 1-4: Locality map of the Proposed Project

The following infrastructure is encountered in the area (Figure 1-5 and Figure 1-6):

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



Figure 1-5: Infrastructure found in the project area including pipelines and powerlines.



Figure 1-6: FNB Stadium (Soccer City)



Figure 1-7: Disturbed undeveloped terrain.



Figure 1-8: Vegetation along the banks of the Russell stream



Figure 1-9: The old Crown Ave. bridge over the Russell stream.



Figure 1-10: Dense vegetation found in parts of the study area.



Figure 1-11: Train bridge over the western section of the project area.



Figure 1-12: Illegal dumping in the western section of the project area.

The properties of interest for the Valley Silts Expansion Project are illustrated by Figure 1-13 and Table 1-5 & Table 1-6 overleaf.

Table 1-5: Valley Silts Expansion Project Details

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

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Table 1-6: Project area land tenure

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

Refer to Figure 1-13 for the Valley Silts Expansion project area land tenure map.

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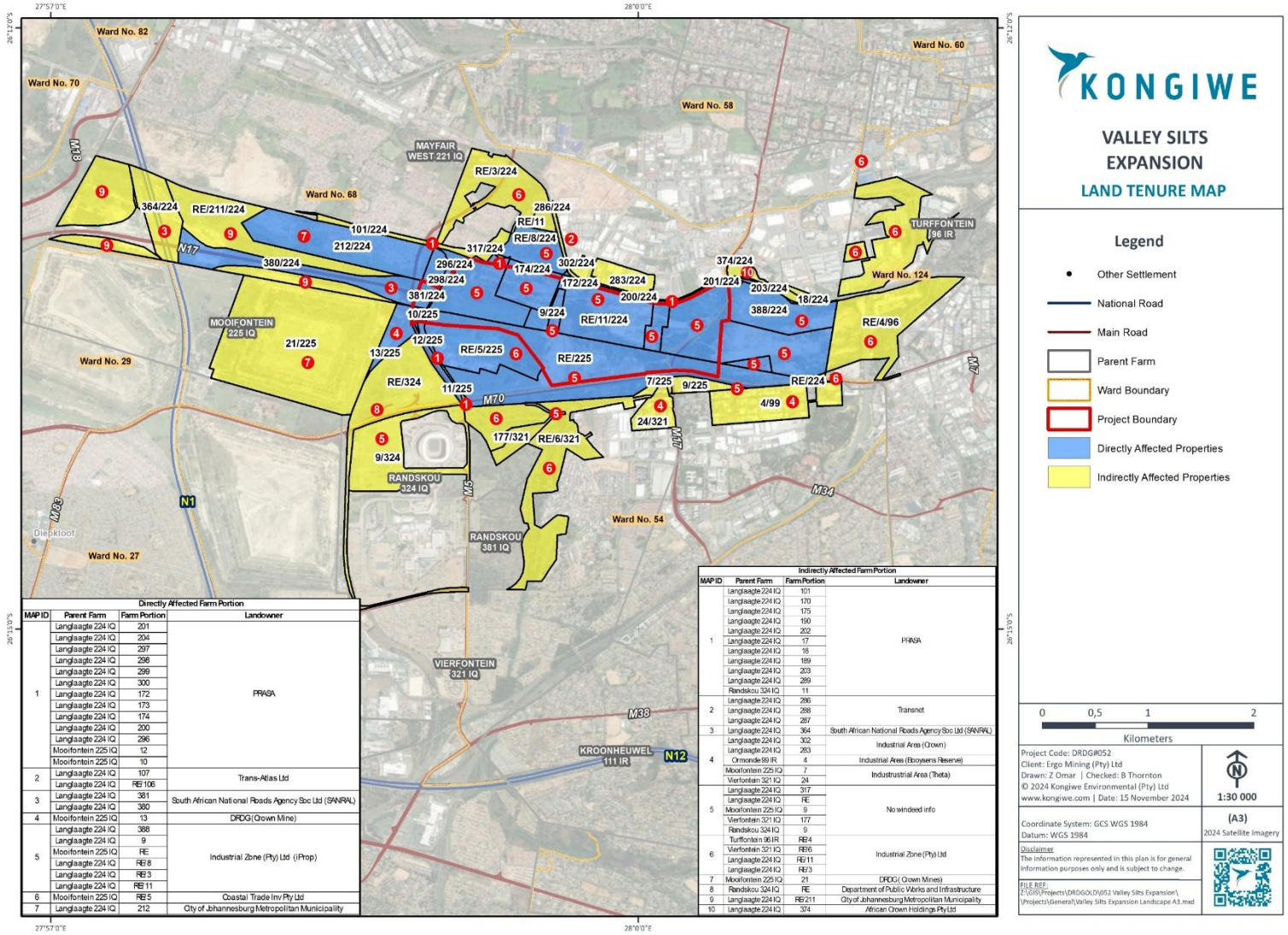


Figure 1-13: Land tenure map of the Proposed Project

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1.7 Known Mining Rights held in the Area

The assessment of cumulative impacts is required under the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended, promulgated in accordance with Section 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA). In support of the above, Kongiwe assessed the impact of the Proposed Project in context of other similar activities in the local area.

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

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

2 PROJECT DETAILS

This chapter of the EIA provides a description of the requirements for authorisation, the EIA process, project methodologies, infrastructure, life-cycle, layout selection of the Project.

2.1 Requirements for Environmental Authorisation

The Department of Forestry and Fisheries and Environment (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 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, 11 June 2021 and 11 June 2022. With reference to the aforementioned, this S&EIA, prepared in support of the EA application, will comply with the requirements of the EIA 2014 Regulations, as amended.

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

The nature and extent of the Proposed Project, as well as the potential environmental impacts associated with the construction, operation, decommissioning and rehabilitation of the operation/facility of this nature is assessed and presented in this Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

2.2 Overview of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process

2.2.1 Overview of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process

Kongiwe has been appointed by Ergo to undertake a S&EIA process which evaluates the environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project as part of an application for EA. The S&EIA and specialist studies were undertaken to support the applications for the required approvals. The following applications was made to the DMRE for the Proposed Project:

- **Application for EA** for listed activities triggered in Listing Notices GN R983, GN R984 and GN R985[1] published pursuant to the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended), promulgated in terms of the NEMA.
- **Application for a waste management licence (WML)** authorising waste management activity listed in GN R921 of 29 November 2013 published in terms of the NEM:WA.

In addition, the following application has been made to the relevant Competent Authority:

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

The EIA findings, including specialist findings, are used by the EAP, Applicant and Authorities to obtain an objective view of the potential environmental and social impacts that could arise during the Valley Silts Expansion Project. Measures for the avoidance or mitigation of negative impacts are proposed and positive impacts will be enhanced.

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

2.2.2 The National Web Based Environmental Screening Tool

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

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

The Screening Tool Report (STR) for the Proposed Project, acquired through the Screening Tool, has been undertaken as part of this project. This has been included in **Appendix D1**. The site sensitivity has been evaluated as part of the specialist assessments included in **Appendix D** and in Section 8 below.

2.2.3 Methodology applied to conducting the Environmental Authorisation Process

The Figure 2-1 below indicates the methodology that is applied in conducting the S&EIA process.

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



Figure 2-1: Methodology applied to conducting a S&EIA process

2.2.4 S&EIA Timeframes

- The **Draft Scoping Report (DSR)** was submitted and made available for a 30-day public review period. The comments received during this period were captured in a Comments and Responses Report (CRR) that is submitted with the Final Scoping Report. (completed)
- The **Final Scoping Report (FSR)** was submitted to the CA. The CA must either accept or reject the Scoping Report within 43 days. Once confirmation of acceptance has been received from the CA, the EIA Phase commences and will run for a period of 106 days, in which time stakeholders were afforded a 30-day period in which to review and comment on the S&EIR documentation. (completed)
- Upon submission of the **Environmental Impact Assessment/Environmental Management Programme (EIA/EMPr)** document, the CA will have 107 days to reach a decision on the project (Record of Decision (RoD)). The RoD is otherwise referred to as the EA which authorises the activities to proceed. The decision to grant the EA may be appealed (within 20 days) by any party, including the Applicant, following the process outlined in the National Appeal Regulations (GNR 993 of 8 December 2014) published in terms of the NEMA.

2.2.5 Public Participation Process

The Public Participation Process (PPP) has been designed to comply with the regulatory requirements set out in the EIA 2014 Regulations. 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 S&EIA. The sharing of information forms the basis

of PPP, with an aim to encourage the public to have meaningful input into the decision-making process from the onset of the project. Stakeholders can become involved in the project in the following ways:

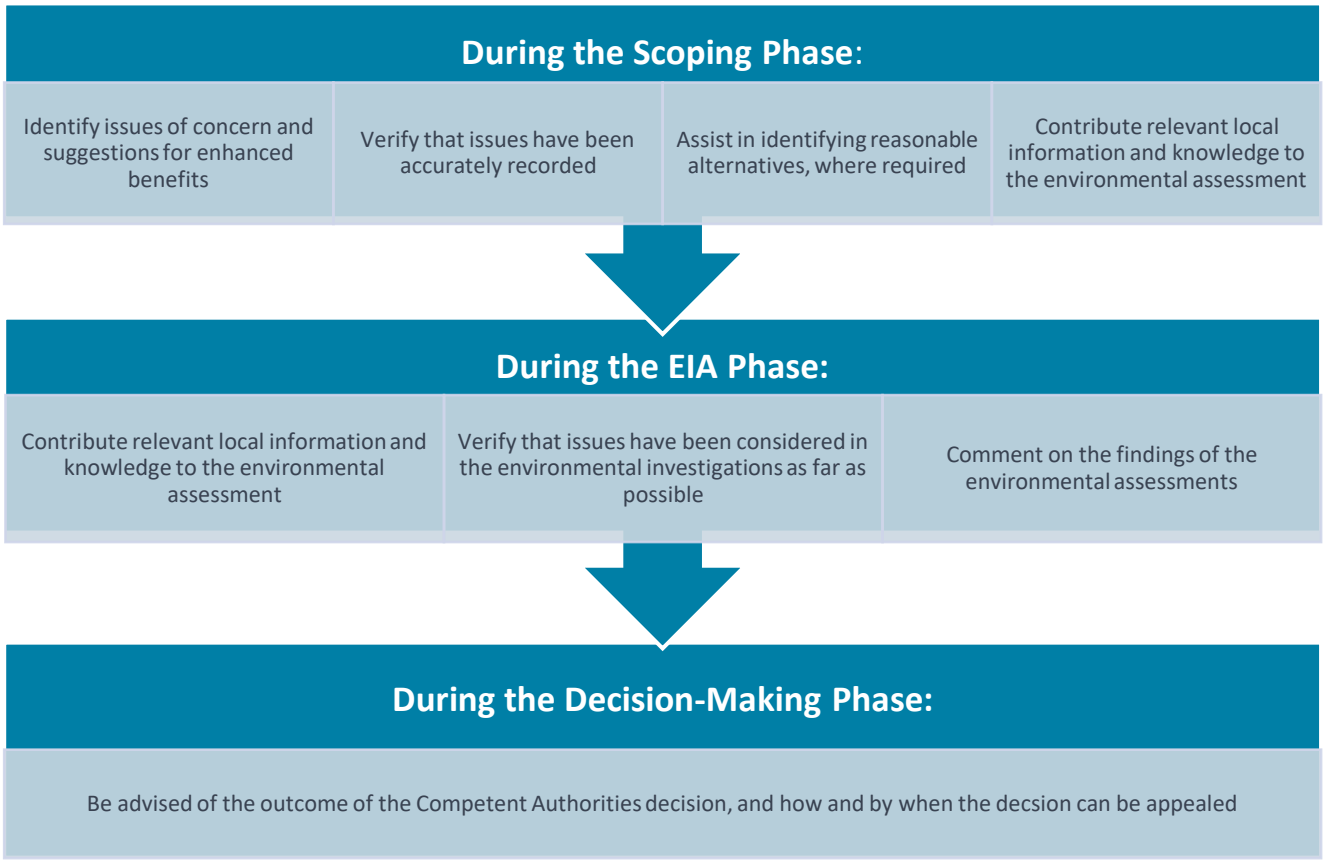


Figure 2-2: Stakeholders Involvement Process.

2.3 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.

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

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

The Commenting Authorities for the Proposed Project are:

- Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD);
- Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS);

- Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF);
- Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI);
- National Nuclear Regulator (NNR);
- Department of Health (DoH);
- South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA); and
- City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (CoJMM).

Table 2-1: Listed Activities Triggered by the Proposed Project.

Name of Activity	Aerial Extent of the Activity (ha)[2] Ha or m²	Applicable Listing Notice GNR 983, 984 and 985 as amended by GNR 327, GNR 325 or GNR 324	Listed Activity	Waste Management Authorisation	Water Use License Authorisation[3]
Stormwater Collection Point (sump)					21 (c) and (i)
Mechanical excavation of gold bearing silts from the Russell Stream	54 Hectares	GNR 983 - Activity 19	The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 10 cubic metres into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock of more than 10 cubic metres from a watercourse.	Category B, Activity 11 The establishment or reclamation of a residue stockpile or residue deposit resulting from activities which require a mining right, exploration right or production right in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002).	21 (c) and (i)
		GNR 984 - Activity 4	The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure, for the storage, or storage and handling of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of more than 500 cubic metres.		
The clearance of vegetation within the project area for the removal of silts.	54 Hectares	GNR 984 - Activity 15	The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation.		21 (c) and (1)
Site preparation and earthworks which may include the clearance of indigenous vegetation from the Russell Stream	54 Hectares	GNR 984 - Activity 15	The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation.		21 (c) and (i)
The development of haul and site roads. The site is listed as Ecological support area and CBA: Important Area.		GN 985 - Activity 4	The development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 metres. c. Gauteng iv. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) or Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans.		21 (c) and (i)
Site preparation and earthworks which may include the clearance of indigenous vegetation from the Russell Stream	54 Hectares	GN 985 - Activity 12	The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan. c. Gauteng ii. Within Critical Biodiversity Areas or Ecological Support Areas identified in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or bioregional plans.		21 (c) and (i)
Stormwater Collection Point (sump)		GN 985 - Activity 14	The development of- (i) dams or weirs, where the dam or weir, including infrastructure and water surface area exceeds 10 square metres; or		21 (c) and (i)

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

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

Name of Activity	Aerial Extent of the Activity (ha)[2] Ha or m²	Applicable Listing Notice GNR 983, 984 and 985 as amended by GNR 327, GNR 325 or GNR 324	Listed Activity	Waste Management Authorisation	Water Use License Authorisation[3]
			(ii) infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 10 square metres or more; where such development occurs- (a) within a watercourse; c. Gauteng iv. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) or Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans.		
Culverts		GNR 983 - Activity 19	The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 10 cubic metres into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock of more than 10 cubic metres from a watercourse.		21 (c) and (i)
Dust suppression		GN 984 - Activity 6	The development of facilities or infrastructure for any process or activity which requires a permit or licence or an amended permit or licence in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution or effluent, excluding— (i) activities which are identified and included in Listing Notice 1 of 2014; (ii) activities which are included in the list of waste management activities published in terms of section 19 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) in which case the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 applies; (iii) the development of facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, polluted water, wastewater or sewage where such facilities have a daily throughput capacity of 2 000 cubic metres or less; or (iv) where the development is directly related to aquaculture facilities or infrastructure where the wastewater discharge capacity will not exceed 50 cubic metres per day.		21(g)

3 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

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

Ergo intend to expand its Valley Silts reclamation operation. The expansion involves mechanically excavating gold-bearing silts from the Russell Stream valley, extending from the dam wall to Nasrec Road (Blocks N1 to N20), situated immediately west of the authorised Valley Silts project area and the remaining Blocks (N21 and N22) being located either side of Crownwood Road. The reclamation of silts within the already authorised and existing Valley Silts Project area has been ongoing since May 2023. The construction and site establishment began in October 2022 and as such, it is now necessary to prepare for the Valley Eastern Expansion, Southern Expansion and Valley Expansion Northwest, to maintain an ongoing operation, as well as a sustainable feed source to the process plant.

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

Sector 2 will extend from the dam wall to Nasrec Road (Blocks N1 to N20), with the remaining Blocks (Sector 3: N21 and N22) being located either side of Crownwood Road. Section 2 and 3 falls within the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project, as depicted in Figure 3-1.

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

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

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

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

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

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3.1 Infrastructure intended for the Project

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

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

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

- Drying stockpiles (8 locations);
- Stormwater control berms/paddocks;
- Culverts (8); and
- Additional haul road;

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

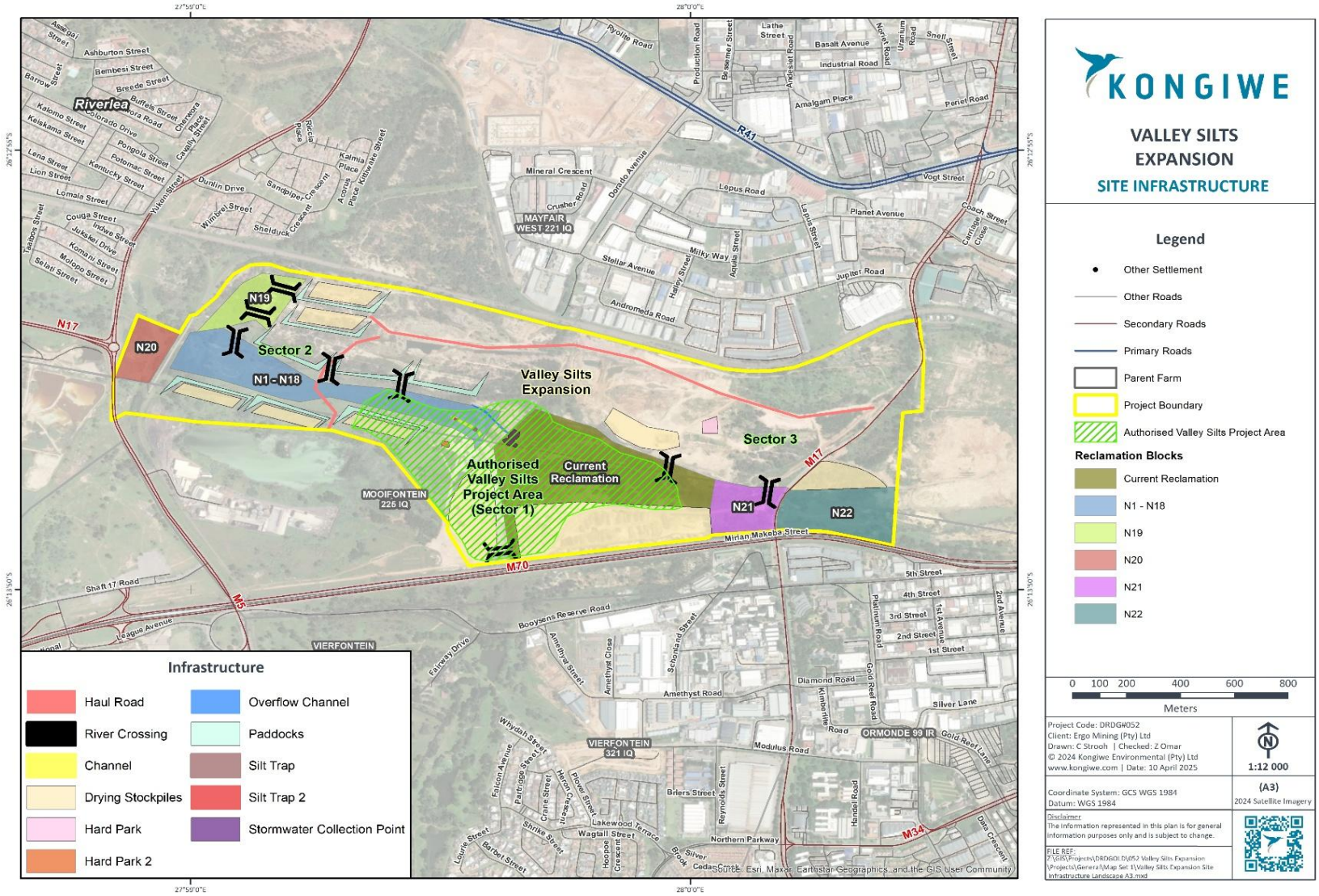


Figure 3-1: Valley Silts Expansion Infrastructure Map.

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3.2 Method of Silts Reclamation

Gold bearing silts will be mechanically excavated from the project area (Figure 3-2). The methodology to be employed is consistent with previous practices. 30-ton Articulated Dump Trucks (ADT) will be used to transport and stockpile the silts from the Russell Stream to drying stockpiles (Figure 3-3). The silts will be left to dry on stockpile footprints. This is considered a “dirty” footprint as they are already disturbed by previous mining activities. Silts will have 30% to 40% moisture content when hauled and are not expected to be fully dried out. The dried silts will be loaded onto tipper trucks and transported to the City Deep Plant for pre-processing. The trucks transporting the material will follow Crownwood Road until it reaches Main Reef Road and then joins the M2 East. The trucks will then follow the M2 until they reach Heidelberg Road which is followed to the City Deep Plant where it is offloaded for processing.



Figure 3-2: Reclamation of Gold bearing silts in the authorised section.



Figure 3-3: Drying stockpile area

3.3 Access

Access to the project site is via Crownwood Road. The major routes surrounding the Valley Silts area include the M70 Soweto Highway, Nasrec Road, and Main Reef Road.

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

The transportation route for silts from Project site to the City Deep plant would be via Crownwood Road running north to Main Reef Road and then joining the M2 East. The trucks then follow the M2 until they reach Heidelberg Road which is followed to the City Deep Plant.

3.4 Power Supply and Potable Water

The Valley Silts Project site is equipped with a solar-powered energy supply and potable water is provided to staff on-site. Therefore, the Valley Silts Expansion Project will not require any additional power supply or potable water resources.

3.5 Process Water

The Valley Silts Expansion Project does not necessitate the use of process water for the mechanical excavation of gold-bearing silts from the Russell Stream.

3.6 Stormwater Management

The current stormwater management for the Valley Silts project will be extended to cover the Proposed Project area. This expansion will include additional silt traps and stormwater control berms/paddocks to capture any stormwater in the dirty water areas. The conceptual Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) of the Valley Silts Expansion project has been developed. The purpose of the conceptual SWMP is to ensure that clean (areas unimpacted by the proposed reclamation activities) and dirty areas (impacted areas) are adequately separated, by diverting runoff from clean areas away from dirty areas towards the Russell Stream and ensuring that dirty runoff from the operational areas is captured, contained and managed appropriately.

3.6.1 Potential Contaminants

The excavation of silts is likely to result in increased Suspended Solids (SS) and turbidity. Heavy metals are likely to have accumulated in the silts, with the lower lying silts layers containing higher concentrations of metals (Ndasi, 2007). The previous Groundwater Report prepared for the Sector 1 application (Groundwater Abstract, 2019), stated that in the deeper silt pockets, the pH is likely to be much lower and element concentrations higher, but due to current stable conditions that include saturation, low permeability and low oxygen levels, metal and salt leaching does not happen readily. However, the excavation of silts from the reclamation area, may trigger oxidation reactions that could result in acidic conditions and leaching of salts and metals (Groundwater Abstract, 2019). Similar conditions are expected at the stockpiling area, with the drying of the silts.

3.6.2 Clean and Dirty Areas

3.6.2.1 Dirty Areas

Valley Silts dirty areas include the following:

- Reclamation blocks of the silts has the potential to contaminate the Russell Stream with heavy metals, salts, acidic water and elevated SS if not properly managed. Water within the reclamation blocks will need to be contained and managed;
- Drying stockpiles – moisture seeping from the stockpiled silts is expected to have similar water quality to that described above and will need to be contained and managed; and
- Hard park areas – the two hard park areas will be used to park heavy machinery that have the potential to leak hydrocarbons. Drip mats or trays should be placed beneath parked machinery.

3.6.2.2 Clean Areas

All areas surrounding the above-mentioned dirty areas should be treated as clean areas and should be diverted away from flowing into dirty areas.

3.6.3 Proposed Stormwater Measures

The proposed conceptual SWMP is indicated on Figure 3-4 and is discussed below.

3.6.3.1 Reclamation Blocks

3.6.3.1.1 Dirty Water Management

It is proposed that berms are constructed around the reclamation blocks to contain dirty water runoff. Dirty water within the reclamation blocks can be allowed to evaporate and can be used for dust suppression on the haul roads. Should there be a large accumulation of stormwater within the bermed off reclamation areas, then the excess stormwater will need to be released gradually to silt traps, that will settle out silts before entering the Russell Stream. This is currently done at the existing reclamation operation. The proposed heights of the berms are provided in Table 3-1.

3.6.3.1.2 Clean Water Management

Upslope runoff will be diverted around the reclamation blocks by berms towards the Russell Stream.

3.6.3.2 Drying Stockpiles

3.6.3.2.1 Dirty Water Management

Runoff and seepage from the stockpiles will be captured and contained in paddocks and bermed off areas. Dirty water within the paddocks will be allowed to evaporate. The proposed heights of the berms and paddocks are provided in Table 3-1.

3.6.3.2.2 Clean Water Management

Upslope runoff will be diverted around the stockpile areas by berms towards the Russell Stream.

3.6.4 Flood Projection

The berms at the bottom of the reclamation blocks as well as the paddocks running along the Russell Stream, will prevent flooding of the reclamation and stockpile areas. The berms and paddocks were sized to contain or divert the 1:50 year flood event as required by GN R704 and are provided in in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: Proposed berm and paddock heights

Berm/Paddock Section*	Berm Height (m)	Berm/Paddock Section*	Berm Height (m)
1 - 2	4	23 - 24	1.5
1 - 3	3	24 - 25	1.5
2 - 4	1.5	23 - 25	1.5
3 - 4	1.5	26 - 27	3
5 - 6	1.5	28 - 29	2
6 - 7	1.5	30 - 31	4
7 - 8	2.5	31 - 32	1.5
5 - 8	2.5	32 - 33	1.5
9 - 10	1.5	30 - 33	2
7 - 10	1.5	34 - 35	1.5

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7 - 11	3.5	35 - 36	1.5
11 - 12	2	36 - 37	1.5
10 - 12	1.5	34 - 37	1.5
12 - 13	4	38 - 39	1.5
14 - 15	2	40 - 41	5
51 - 52	2	41 - 42	2
16 - 17	4	43 - 44	2
17 - 18	3	44 - 45	1.5
18 - 19	1.5	43 - 45	5.5
16 - 19	1.5	46 - 47	5
19 - 20	2	47 - 48	2
20 - 21	2	48 - 49	2
21 - 22	2	46 - 50	5.5

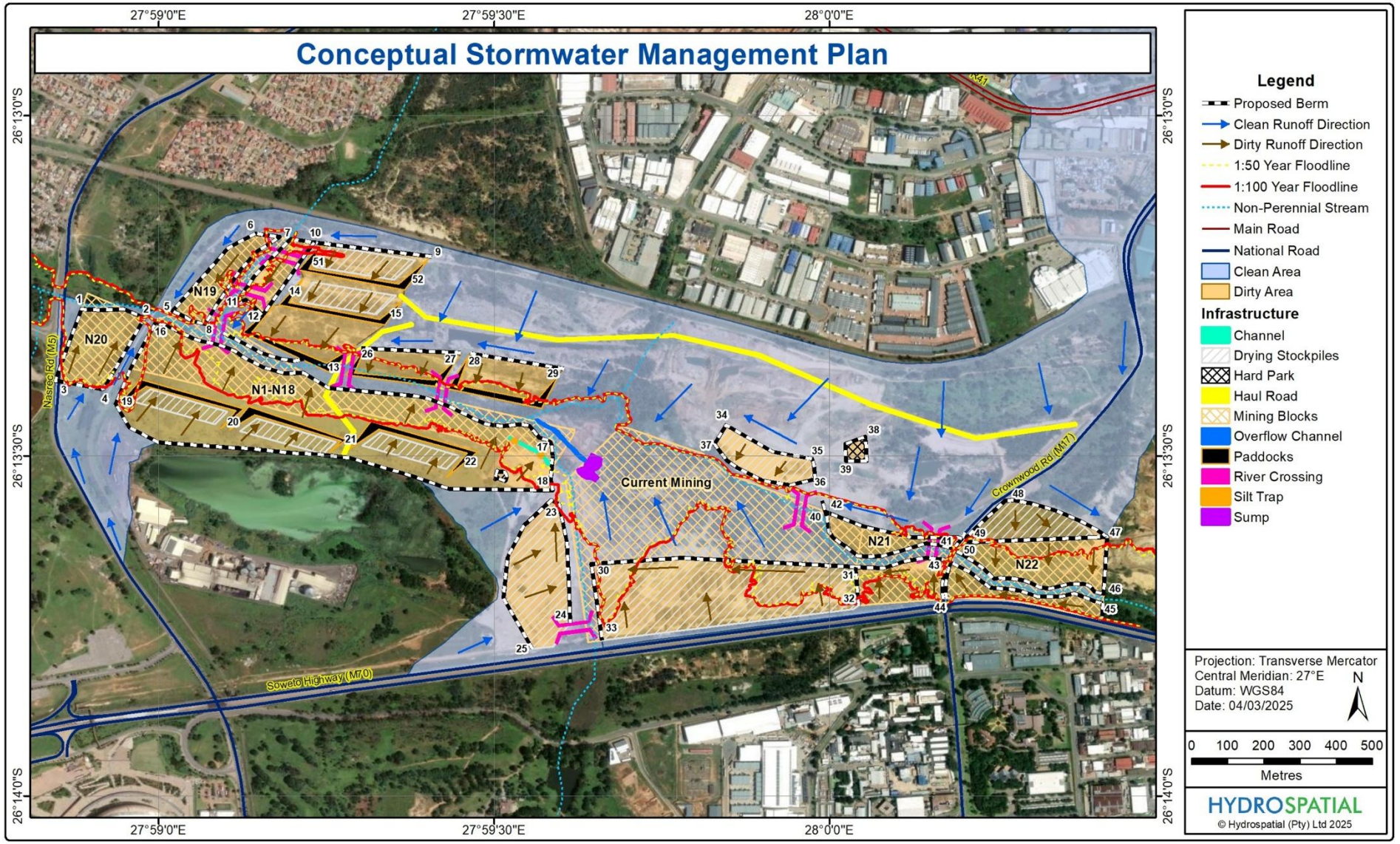


Figure 3-4: Proposed conceptual stormwater management plan

3.7 Rehabilitation

It is important to take note of that the Proposed Project is both a reclamation and rehabilitation project.

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

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

Care will be taken to ensure that the material and excavated soil required for backfilling are free of contamination from hydrocarbons.

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

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

After the proposed operation, decommissioning and rehabilitation, the land will be returned to the landowner (iProp). The proposed project area is earmarked for development by the landowner, with plans for light industrial development. Additionally, there are plans to expand the N17 within the proposed project area, from Crownwood to Nasrec Road.

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

The rehabilitation plan is comprised of the following basic stages:

1. Removal of existing infrastructure;
2. Re-shaping of the landforms;

3. Re-vegetation of the landscape; and
4. Monitoring and maintenance.

Roads that can and will be used for rehabilitation/monitoring or by other users post-closure should be left *in situ* provided this is agreed upon by all parties concerned. If there is no future use for roads onsite, they will require the following actions:

- ❖ Remove alien invasive plants; and
- ❖ Ensure that robust care and maintenance plans are in place.

3.8 Works Schedule and Life-cycle of the Project

The anticipated life span of the project is approximately **5 years**. A 3-year Life of Operation where active mechanical excavation would take place, and 2 years to rehabilitate the Valley Silts target sites.

The reclamation method involves mechanically excavating gold-bearing silts within the Russell Stream. The silts removal project process is divided into several stages, as shown in Figure 3-5.

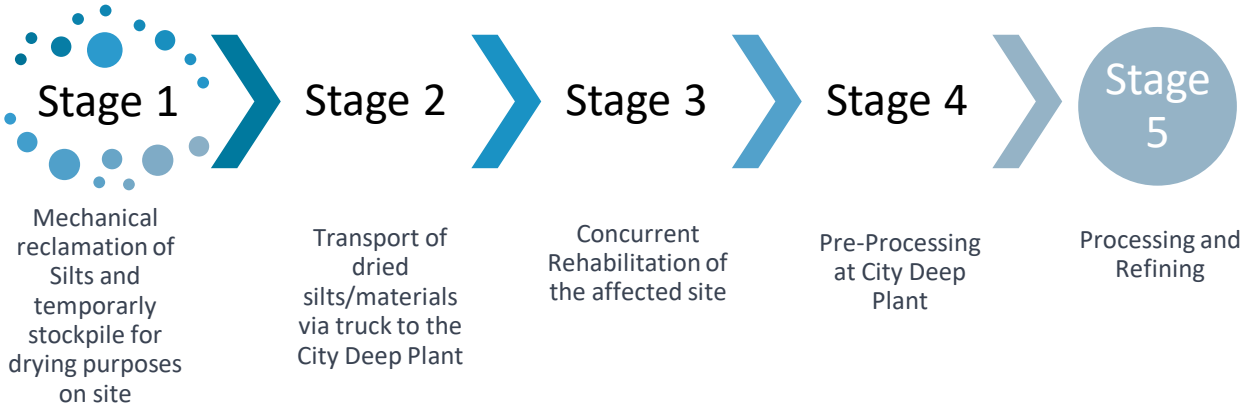


Figure 3-5: Project Process

Information that provides perspective on the scale of the Proposed Project is presented in Table 3-2 below.

Table 3-2: Project perspective and technical details.

Group	Specific	Details
Silts removal	Target Mineral	Gold
	Reclamation Area	49 Hectares (Blocks N1 to N22 to be reclaimed).
	Drying Stockpile Area	8 locations
	Haul roads and access as well as culverts	Existing haul roads and access to be utilised where possible. 8 culverts

Group	Specific	Details
	Stormwater control berms	Paddocks
Resource use	Mechanical excavation equipment	Backhoes or Excavators
	30-ton Articulated Dump Trucks (ADT's)	Maximum of 6 trucks working in the stream per day
	Hauling trucks	Maximum of 25 trucks hauling silts per day.
	Trip calculations	A total of 22 trips will be generated in the Weekday AM Peak hour, and 22 trips during the Weekday PM Peak Hour
	Silts Transport	Crownwood Road running north to Main Reef Road and then joins the M2 East. The trucks then follow the M2 until they reach Heidelberg Road which is followed to the City Deep Plant.
Employment	Staff allocation: operation	Continual development of contractors, and staff currently employed by Ergo Mining.
	Operating times	7 days a week. Day time operation only for desilting activities. 24hrs a day for the City Deep Plant.

3.8.1 Estimated Project Timeframes

Table 3-3 below gives an indication of the estimated timeframes in relation to the implementation of the actions, activities or processes of the reclamation phases (construction, operation and decommissioning) for the Proposed Project.

Table 3-3: Estimated timeframes and deadlines of the different phases associated with the Valley Silts Expansion Project

Phase	Timeframe	Year
Construction and Operations	3 years	2026 - 2028
Decommissioning and rehabilitation	2 years	2029 - 2030

3.8.2 Life-Cycle Phases of the Project

The following table is summary of the activities that will occur at the different phases of this project.

Table 3-4: Summary table of the Activities associated with the different phases of the Proposed Project

Activity	Description
Pre-Construction	
1	Permitting and approvals
2	Start implementing monitoring plans, Authorisation, Licensing and EMPr condition.

Activity	Description
3	Employment of workers should this be required (minimal)
Construction phase	
4	Removal of vegetation and site clearance
5	Expansion of the stormwater management infrastructure
6	Instatement of waste management and dust control measures on site
7	Instatement of traffic signage, access
8	Operation of construction machinery and vehicles
Operational Phase	
9	Silts removal activities
10	Stockpiling silts
11	Transporting silts
12	Continued community engagement
Decommissioning and rehabilitation	
13	Demolition of infrastructure and rehabilitation of the Valley Silts area
14	Closure forum to be established with key stakeholders.
Post-Closure	
15	Post-closure monitoring.
16	Rehabilitation activities

3.8.2.1 Pre-Construction Activities

The pre-construction activities for the Valley Silts Expansion Project are crucial for ensuring that all elements are in place for a successful and responsible execution of the project.

The pre-construction involves obtaining the necessary Environmental Authorisation and other relevant permits and licenses as well as implementation of the monitoring plans and initiation of a community forum for engagement throughout the Valley Silts Expansion project life cycle. Additionally, the Proposed Project will involve the employment of workers, although this will be kept to a minimal level to align with operational needs.

During the pre-construction phase it is advised that community complaints register and procedure is drafted and put in place throughout all of the phases of the proposed operation.

3.8.2.2 Construction Phase Activities

The construction phase will be short as most of the site infrastructure already exists. The removal of silts within the already authorised Valley Silts Project area has been ongoing since May 2023. The construction and site establishment began in October 2022 and as such, it is now necessary to prepare for the Valley Eastern Expansion, Southern Expansion and Valley Expansion Northwest, to maintain an ongoing operation.

As part of expansion project, the removal of vegetation and site clearance will be undertaken and access will be prepared where required. As far as possible, existing access roads will be utilised.

The current existing stormwater management infrastructure for the Valley Silts project will be extended to cover the Valley Silts Expansion Project area. This expansion will include additional silt traps and stormwater control berms/paddocks to capture any stormwater in the dirty water areas.

3.8.2.3 Operational Phase Activities

Once the site preparation and construction are completed, mechanical reclamation of Silts will begin as described in Section 3.

It is proposed that before the activity enters the decommissioning phase of the project, Ergo should establish a Closure Forum. This Closure forum will encompass the following:

- Discuss and develop joint action plans and strategies with key stakeholders to achieve sustainable closure;
- Identification and analysis of problems and challenges impacting the operations during the closure phase of the Project;
- Accountability for the implementation of action plans and strategies;
- Review of current economic trends and programmes within the province to ensure that the strategies in place are best suited;
- Generating awareness around the decommissioning and closure of the project.

During the operational phase, it is advised that continual monitoring of dustfall as well as surface and groundwater is conducted. This information needs to be collected and used to update specific water models, and to monitor and evaluate the impact of the operation. It is additionally advised that the required community complaints and engagement forum be established and operational.

3.8.2.4 Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Phase Activities

During typical decommissioning activities all project infrastructure will be removed. The rehabilitation should invariably be evaluated in view of the future land use.

The rehabilitation plan is comprised of the following basic stages:

1. Removal of existing infrastructure;
2. Re-shaping of the landforms;
3. Re-vegetation of the landscape; and
4. Monitoring and maintenance.

This is described in more detail above in Section 3.7.

3.8.2.5 Post Decommissioning Activities

Post-decommissioning activities will entail the assessment of rehabilitation and will address any further rehabilitation requirements. Monitoring must occur for at least two years after decommissioning and

rehabilitation, or until satisfactory results are achieved. During this phase, preparatory work will be done to apply for closure as per the MPRDA requirements.

3.8.2.6 Maintenance and Aftercare

Maintenance will specifically need to focus on the rehabilitated areas. Furthermore, surface and groundwater water monitoring will have to take place in accordance with the requirement of the specialist studies and the EMPr. The monitoring process will be used to assess whether the rehabilitation process has been successful or not and to indicate that no further deterioration on water quality is foreseen.

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

3.9 Proposed Future Land Use

After the proposed operation, decommissioning and rehabilitation, the land will be returned to the landowner (iProp). The proposed project area is earmarked for development by the landowner, with plans for light industrial development (Figure 3-6). Additionally, there are plans to expand the N17 within the proposed project area, from Crownwood to Nasrec Road.

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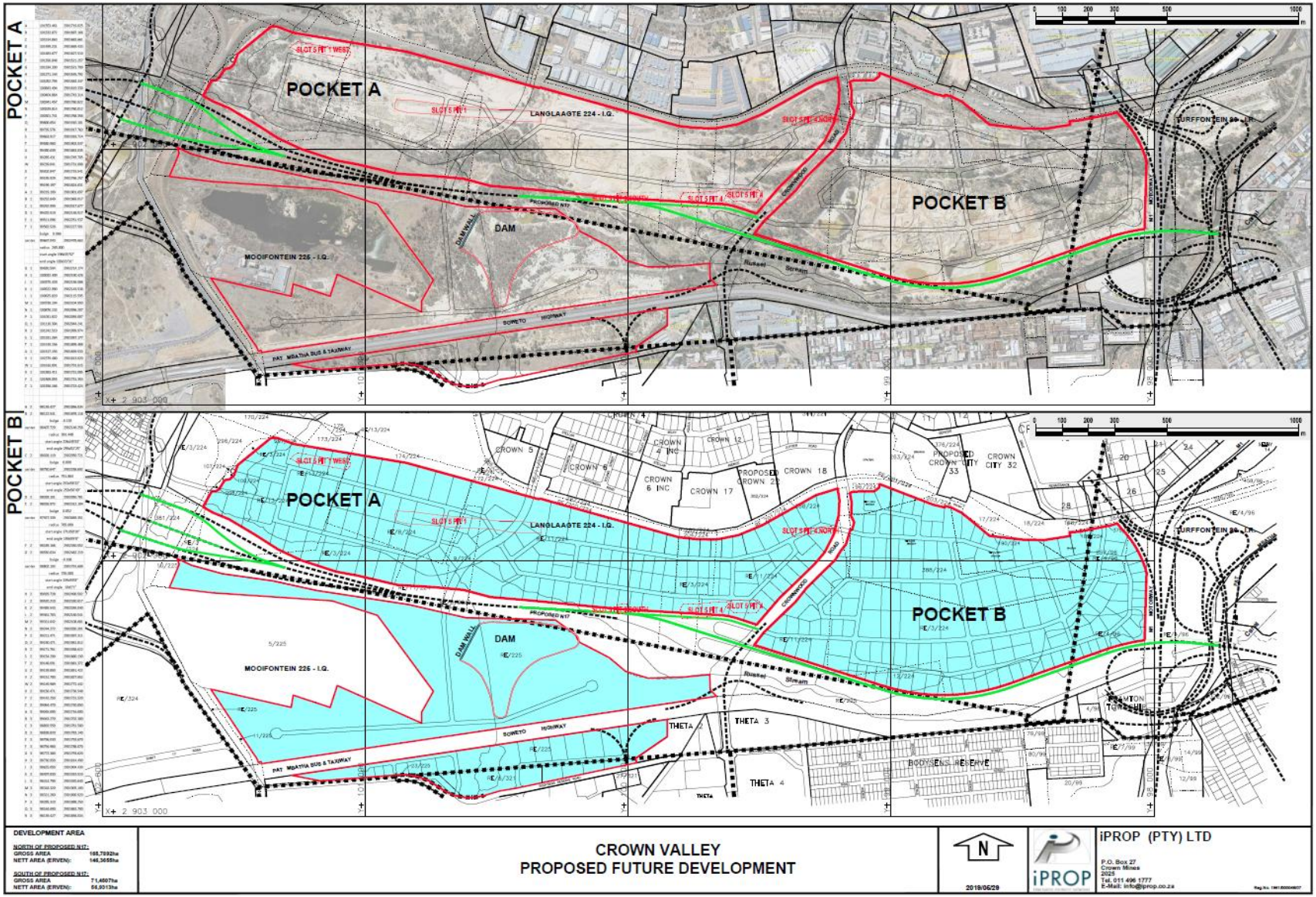


Figure 3-6: Crown Valley Proposed Future Development (tentative)

3.10 Health and Safety

Once reclamation of the gold-bearing silts has been undertaken and depending on the desired end land use, it is highly recommended to assess any residual contaminants, including potential radiation from the silts and to identify possible latent environmental impacts remaining. This is important to ensure that once the land is handed over that there is no potential further risk to the landowner.

The National Nuclear Regulator (NNR) has set the level for gamma radiation, for which regulation is not required, below 500 Bq (Becquerel) per kg. Direct radiation originates from uranium, which is a common mineral associated in the reefs that contain gold and is contained within the silts. The Radiation Assessment should measure the gamma radiation emanating from the decaying of the uranium atoms.

In terms of release of radioactively contaminated land, the Safety Standards and Regulatory Practices, under section 5.4, specifies that a site used in the conduct of an authorised action may be released for unrestricted use provided that it is demonstrated that the radioactive contamination and radioactive materials which can reasonably be attributed to the authorised action have been removed from the site, or in the case of naturally occurring radioactive nuclides, have activity concentrations below the levels of exclusion. The end land use will be dependent on the findings of such an assessment and will determine if these sites could be utilised or released for unrestricted use.

3.11 Conclusions from the Scoping Phase

The Scoping study for the Project Proposed, which commenced in October 2024, was undertaken in accordance with the EIA Regulations of 2014 (as amended), promulgated in terms of Section 24 (5) of the NEMA. The Scoping report was aimed at detailing the nature and extent of the project, detailing the possible project risks and mitigation measures as well as the plan going forward into the EIA phase.

The baseline environmental information provided in the Scoping report was compiled as a high-level desktop investigation, and the project information is sourced from existing background information, relevant to the Proposed Project. Site visits were conducted by Kongiwe on the 30 January 2025 and 11 March 2025. During these visits, the project team captured photographs to document and illustrate the current site conditions. Refer to **Appendix B2** for photographic evidence of the site visit.

3.11.1 Potential Impacts Identified in the Scoping Phase

Preliminary environmental impacts were determined and have been populated in Table 3-5. As part of the Plan of Study for the EIA phase, these impacts have been further refined, calculated and assessed for all the feasible alternatives identified. Mitigation and management measures have been suggested by the specialists for all impacts identified.

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Table 3-5: Potential impacts identified during the Scoping Phase.

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

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

3.11.2 Main issues arising in the Scoping Phase

During the Scoping phase of the project, issues and concerns were raised by various Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and Organs of State. This section provides a summary of the issues raised during the Scoping Phase. The main issues raised have been sourced from the Comments and Responses Report (CRR) (**Appendix C9**) included as part of the Final Scoping Report (FSR) (dated 04 December 2024), which was submitted to the DMRE for their consideration.

- **City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (CoJ)**

The City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (CoJ) raised several issues during the PPP process including identifying parts of the site as critical biodiversity areas, which necessitated additional studies such as aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity impact assessments and an environmental management plan. Confirmation of the reclamation method, details regarding the ownership of directly affected properties and the future land use were requested. Additionally, inquiries were made about potential opportunities for the local community and the project's timeline.

CoJ highlighted concerns about silts management during reclamation, referencing past flooding issues and seeking clarification on contamination risks and rehabilitation processes.

The municipality further requested a site visit to assess both current operational areas and the proposed Valley Silts Expansion project. They emphasised the relevance of multiple guidelines and policies, including the SDF 2040, the Integrated Development Plan 2023/24, and various management by-laws pertaining to air quality, water services, and stormwater. Additionally, the CoJ also sought clarification regarding the Stormwater Management Plan, current and future service inventory within the affected areas and the submission of the WULA Technical Report for review.

- **Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)**

Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp) expressed positive sentiments about the removal of silts from the Russell Stream, viewing it as a crucial step toward future land development. They emphasised the importance of understanding the project's final outcome and whether they could align with any approvals or licences related to the project.

Additionally, they inquired about the handling and stockpiling of materials on-site, referencing past experiences with the Natal Spruit to highlight the risks associated with improper management. Further to this, they inquired about the post-project appearance of the Russell Stream area and suggested that rehabilitation measures such as landscaping and/or planting might be necessary.

They also noted their team's satisfaction with the project's ongoing nature and stressed the benefits of early collaboration and offering to share a proposed layout developed with SANRAL.

Clarifications on property ownership issues, specifically regarding the correct naming of the farm as 'Langlaagte,' and inquiries regarding Transnet's affected status were made. Lastly, they indicated their

eagerness to review available reports and extended an invitation for further discussions and appreciating the information shared so far.

- **Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA)**

PRASA referenced a prior email from Transnet, seeking clarification on whether the six portions identified by Transnet were the same as those being discussed in the current context of the Proposed Project.

They sought clarification on requirements from their side including permission to use their service for the Proposed Project and whether PRASA is the sole affected entity. Concerns about potential existing services like electrical cables near the project area were raised along with a request for confirmation and further details about these services.

- **TransAtlas / AfriSam Group**

TransAtlas/AfriSam Group raised concerns including the potential impact on TransAtlas-owned properties (R/E 106 and 107 of Farm Langlaagte 224 IQ) with a focus on ensuring proper rehabilitation and oversight for the impacts.

Additionally, concerns were raised about stockpile management near property boundaries, particularly regarding dust suppression measures. They emphasised the importance of effective dust control to mitigate pollution risks. While generally not objecting the project, they voiced significant security concerns due to its proximity to a crime hotspot, requesting a fence along the project boundary to prevent unauthorised access particularly from illegal miners.

Additionally, they raised issues regarding potential traffic disruptions from truck movements along Nasrec Road which could affect their operations, and sought clarification on the risks to underground cabling and infrastructure that could impact their plant operations.

Questions were also posed about the project timeline and a way forward.

- **Africa Sunoil Refineries (Coastal Trade)**

Africa SunOil Refineries inquired about the project timelines and the duration to the EIA process.

Additionally, concerns were raised about stockpile management near property boundaries, particularly regarding dust suppression measures. They emphasised the importance of effective dust control to mitigate pollution risks. While generally not objecting the project, they voiced significant security concerns due to its proximity to a crime hotspot, requesting a fence along the project boundary to prevent unauthorised access particularly from illegal miners.

Additionally, they raised issues regarding potential traffic disruptions from truck movements along Nasrec Road which could affect their operations, and sought clarification on the risks to underground cabling and infrastructure that could impact their plant operations.

Questions were also posed about the project timeline and a way forward.

- **Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)**

Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) sought clarification on the management of stormwater runoff from the stockpile area, inquired if the paddocks have engineering designs and if Ergo has conducted assessments to determine the capability of the paddocks to handle expected rainfall. Additionally, they questioned the necessity for a new WULA and sought clarity on where the waste generated from the reprocessing of silts will be taken as well as whether the City Deep Plant has a WUL required for its operations.

The DWS highlighted that water from the reclamation pits is natural and unprocessed suggesting that a Section 21(a) water use triggered instead of Section 21(g). They also asked if operations and rehabilitation would occur simultaneously and proposed vegetating the site. Additionally, inquiries were raised in connection with how the current authorisation will be linked to the extension in terms of the Life of Mine (LoM).

- **Eskom (National Transmission Company South Africa SOC Ltd (NTCSA)**

A KMZ file of the affected property and proposed development was requested to facilitate clarity on the impacted areas. Additionally, an email was sent from Eskom outlining the specific requirements for work conducted at or near Eskom infrastructure and servitudes. Eskom raised no objection to the application.

- **South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL)**

SANRAL has raised no objection to the application, as it does not impact any roads or interchanges under its jurisdiction.

- **Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)**

The DFFE expressed that the proposed silt reclamation activities are not set to occur within any protected area as defined by the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (NEMPAA), but the project lies within a 5km buffer zone of such an area. They noted that proposed removal of silt is an expansion to an already authorised operating Valley Silts Project. It was Further noted that there are various developments such as residential area, industrial area and mining activities in between of the proposed reclamation activity and the protected area, which screen and reduce the visual impact to be expected from the nature reserve.

Additionally, they requested specific information including KML, KMZ, or GIS shapefiles for the project footprint and a Biodiversity Specialist report, while also highlighting that they may require an extension for the commenting period.

The directorate has no objection to the proposed, provided mitigation measures are adhered to.

- **Department of Public Works and Infrastructure**

Department confirmed their status as affected stakeholders and the ownership of adjacent property.

- **Rand Water**

Rand Water inquired about the status of the environmental application submitted through the system.

- **Klipriviersberg Sustainability Association (KlipSA)**

KlipSA requested an opportunity to meet with project team to share what they are working on within the Klip River catchment area. A meeting was held online on 06 November 2024 at 10:00. During the discussion, concerns were raised regarding silts being washed away during storms. It was recommended that Ergo prioritise addressing this issue to prevent further environmental impacts.

- **Federation of Sustainable Environment (FSE)**

FSE inquired about the location and ownership of a dam situated outside a fenced area adjacent to a Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) and raised issues regarding the management and safety of a dam located adjacent to a TSF. Questions were posed about the ownership and responsibility for the dam which is unfenced and next to a road, with concerns about whether it belongs to the Applicant. Furthermore, they advocated for covering trucks transporting Silts to the City Deep plant to minimise dust fallout.

Concerns about the adequacy of current storm event containment strategies were raised, emphasising the need to prevent the release of dirty stormwater into the Russell Stream.

Additionally, they called for health risk assessments related to various contaminants and questioned the specifics of the rehabilitation plan, including the ecological state aimed for and the sourcing of the topsoil for erosion repairs

- **Johannesburg Heritage Foundation**

The Johannesburg Heritage Foundation raised concerns regarding the lack of information on heritage resources within the affected area, noting that the current BID fails to include a provision for a Specialist Heritage Study, unlike previous submissions.

They sought clarification on the removal status of historical mine infrastructure and expressed concern about the rehabilitation and restoration of natural amenities for adjacent communities, especially Riverlea. The Foundation indicated their intention to further review the BID and provide additional comments based on their findings.

- **Riverlea Mining Forum**

They highlighted the need to identify key issues, gaps, and necessary measures during the scoping and

assessment stages of the EIA process. They emphasised the need of ensuring that the objectives of the EIA are achieved while protecting the rights of residents of Riverlea and other affected communities.

There were calls to assess not just radiological risks but also health risks from various pollutants and to ensure rehabilitation plans aimed at restoring the ecological state of the area are specific in their targets.

- **Klip River Forum**

The Klip River Forum raised concerns about the ingress of water to the undermined area after the removal of tailings from streambeds. They emphasised minimising polluted runoff and highlighted silting in the Russell Stream which causes flooding in Riverlea. Additionally, the Forum sought clarification on terms like "free-flowing stream," mentioned ongoing investigations into Russell Stream and requested updates on a prior environmental authorisation appeal. They plan to continue engaging with project teams to address these issues.

- **Key Stakeholders and Interested and Affected Parties**

The stakeholders and I&APs raised issued regarding transparency and community involvement and further requested access to the draft scoping report and expressed grievances about the fairness of the scheduled open day on November 16, 2024, citing the need for equitable access to information among diverse community members.

They emphasised that key decisions regarding reclamation operations are made without adequate community consultation, which has hindered opportunities for local economic development. Additionally, they inquired about the environmental studies conducted to assess the project's impacts, the consequences of existing operations, and potential benefits for the community.

Furthermore, concerns were raised about whether the project would affect Riverlea and questioning the necessity of seeking authorisation for operations already in progress. Additionally, there were requests for clarifications regarding the site ownership and the reasoning behind seeking community consent when previous actions had not involved local stakeholders.

- **During the Open Day, community members expressed a desire to have a single meeting involving all participants. They emphasised the importance of having one consolidated session to facilitate direct communication between the various stakeholders and ensure that everyone’s voice is heard.**

Issues raised during the open day include concerns about the alleged lack of adequate communication and community engagement from the consulting team.

Stakeholders highlighted that previous issues faced by the community had not been addressed, expressing frustration over the community's ongoing suffering from mining impacts without receiving benefits. They questioned why they were not provided an opportunity to submit their own EIA reports, despite the direct health impacts observed in local clinics due to mining operations in the area.

Additionally, they sought clarity on whether the Proposed Project was a new initiative or a continuation, emphasising their desire to understand the benefits the project would offer. Furthermore, stakeholders voiced the need for detailed information instead of generalisations and demanded the presence of all relevant stakeholders at future meetings to clarify how the community will be compensated. Questions were raised about the intent behind consulting the community if iProp, as the landowner, could give consent without their input and the importance of genuine collaboration.

The above provides a summary of the issues raised. For a detailed report of the issues and their corresponding responses, please refer to the Comments and Responses Report (CRR) in **Appendix C9** of this report.

3.11.3 Scoping Phase Conclusions and Recommendations

The findings of the Scoping Report indicated that no environmental fatal flaws had been identified for the Proposed Project and its associated infrastructure. While some limitations did exist, it was anticipated that the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures would assist in reducing the significance of such impacts to acceptable levels. Impacts associated with the Proposed Project were considered further during the EIA Phase according to the Way Forward and the Plan of Study.

The Scoping report found that **no environmental fatal flaws** exist for the Proposed Project. The findings of this FSR indicated that the Proposed Project and its associated infrastructure would pose minimal and short-term negative environmental impacts if adequate and appropriate mitigation measures are implemented; and positive long-term environmental impacts when the project has been completed.

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

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

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4 CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES

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

The EIA 2014 Regulations 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 various alternatives may exist for the Proposed Project, only feasible alternatives have been considered for this DEIA and are discussed in greater detail below. Kongiwe strives to seek alternatives that maximise efficient and sustainable resource utilisation and minimise environmental impacts.

For applications submitted to the DMRE for environmental authorisation in terms of the NEMA and NEM:WA, in respect of listed activities that have been triggered, the project is expected to assess alternative properties, the type of activity, the design and layout of the activity, technologies, operational aspects and the "do-nothing" alternative.

When assessing alternatives, they should be "practical", "feasible", "relevant", "reasonable" and "viable". In this instance, this chapter provides a detailed explanation, including the advantages and disadvantages of the alternatives considered in this EIA.

4.1 The property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity

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

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

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

4.2 The type of activity to be undertaken

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

Table 4-1: The advantages and disadvantages of reclaiming gold bearing silts

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

4.3 The Design and Layout of the Activity

The current layout plan alternatives for the Valley Silts Expansion project are considered as the preferred layout plan (refer to Figure 3-1). The layout plan is dictated by the existing location of Valley Silts project area and existing infrastructure and is determined by considering both spatial and practical expansion operation aspects.

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

4.4 The Technology to be Used in the Activity

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

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

Mechanical Reclamation:

Gold bearing silts will be mechanically excavated from the Russell Stream. Details about the mechanical reclamation of Silts are given in section 3.2.

Ergo will implement the best available technology in the best possible combination, in a way which is cost effective for this specific project. Best practices (as utilised in the industry) have been selected and, where applicable, SANS standards and legislative requirements will be followed in design, construction and management of infrastructure and activities on site.

Table 4-2: The advantages and disadvantages of mechanical reclamation

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

Option	Advantage	Disadvantage
	❖ Best practical option for the removal of silts from the water course.	❖ Theft of project equipment and disruption of activities.

4.5 The Operational Aspects of the activity

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4-3: The advantages and disadvantages of the operational alternative considered

Option	Advantage	Disadvantage
Excavation and reprocessing of the gold bearing silts from the Russell Stream	❖ Low Risk. ❖ Low capital requirement. ❖ Not labour intensive. ❖ Minimal safety issues. ❖ Economic benefits from the reclamation of gold. ❖ Removal of pollution source after rehabilitation and cessation of project. ❖ Improvement of the natural stream functioning. ❖ Area made available to landowner for future development ❖ Rehabilitation plans developed with multiple stakeholders to improve stream functionality. ❖ No installation of pipelines needed at Valley Silts Expansion project.	❖ Potential profits rely on substantial volumes of material required to be reclaimed and the fluctuating gold price. ❖ Potential negative environmental effects during construction and operational phase of the project. ❖ Not labour intensive, no opportunity for additional hiring of labour. ❖ Incomplete rehabilitation if not done properly. ❖ Interference during excavation and rehabilitation. ❖ Distance dried material has to be hauled.

Option	Advantage	Disadvantage
	❖ The plant and deposition facility are existing.	❖ Dust from the hauling of the dried-out material.
No mechanical reclamation of the Silts activities	❖ No potential negative impacts from operational activities	❖ Continued degradation of the Russell Stream. ❖ Continued downstream flooding and sedimentation. ❖ Increased risk of illegal mining activities and crime. ❖ Continued water pollution from silts. ❖ Land sterilisation for future use.

4.6 The "No-Go" option

The Option of the project not proceeding would mean that the environmental and social status would remain the same as current. This implies that both negative and positive impacts would not take place. As such, the short-term negative impacts on the environment would not transpire; equally so, the long-term positive impacts such as environmental pollution removal, economic development, and the rehabilitation of the Russell Stream for both natures and human benefit – would not occur. The only alternative option to this project (the No-Go option) is to leave the polluting silts within the stream; there is no other potential use.

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

The "No-Go" Option also assumes the continuation of the current land use, implying the absence of any rehabilitation efforts. The means that the attraction of the gold reserves located within the stream could potentially enhance illegal mining, and also if left as it is, no development activities in the area and around the stream could occur.

Option	Advantage	Disadvantage
No-Go Option	❖ No escalated ecosystem deterioration	❖ Pollution persists. ❖ Flooding events in the area persist. ❖ Land not made available for other uses. ❖ No improved land use planning. ❖ Loss of jobs. ❖ Illegal mining.

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

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- Land availability for future use.
- Removal of a source of pollution in the project area.
- The rehabilitation of the Russell Stream.
- Enhanced ecosystem functioning, including attraction of fauna, flora and improved water quality.
- Ameliorating current flooding issues experienced in the area of Riverlea and the surroundings.
- Continued supply of gold to the local and national markets, and therefore contribution to local, provincial and national economy.

5 POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

This chapter provides an overview of the policy and legislative context relevant to the Valley Silts Expansion 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, 1996.** Following the birth of democracy in South Africa, legislative and environmental policies and regulations have undergone a large transformation and various laws and policies were promulgated with a strong emphasis on environmental concerns and the need for sustainable development. The Constitution provides environmental rights (contained in the Bill of Rights, Chapter 2 (Section 24)) and includes implications for environmental management. The environmental rights are guaranteed in Section 24 of the Constitution, and state that:

"*Everyone has the right –*

- *To an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being and*
- *To have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that*
  - *Prevent pollution and ecological degradation;*
  - *Promote conservation and*
  - *Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development."*

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

Table 5-1: Applicable National Legislation and Guidelines

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where Applied
The Constitution of South Africa, 1996 Section 24 of the Act states that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that prevent pollution and ecological degradation; promote conservation; and secure ecological sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development. Section 32 of the Act states that every person has a right to information held by the State and to information held by other people that is required in the exercise or protection of a right. Section 33 of the Act states that everyone has a right to just and procedurally fair administrative action. The gold bearing silts from a section of the Russell Stream have been identified as pollution sources. The Proposed Project is in line with the Constitution of South Africa in removing the silts and/or pollution source from the stream, that will result in an improved environment for present and future generations. Currently, Ergo is working on mechanical recovery of gold-bearing silts from a part of the Russell Stream and it intends to expand its operation to include the remainder of farm properties indicated in Table 1-6.	As per the Requirements of NEMA and the NEMA EIA 2014 Regulations, alternative activities that are less taxing on the environment and resources were investigated where possible. The DSR was made available for public review & Draft EIA Report was also be made available for public review (as per the PPP section of this report). The Appeal Process will be described to all stakeholders through the EA notification described in the PPP section of this report.
The One Environmental System In terms of the One Environmental System established by the NEMLAA, an EA in respect of a reclamation operation must be issued within 300 days of the application being submitted. This system aims to streamline the licensing processes for environmental authorisations and water use.	Ergo proposes to expand its Valley Silts Reclamation operations and are in process to submit the required documents within the prescribed timeframes.
Mine Health and Safety Act (MHSA), Act 29 of 1996 (as amended): Ergo operates in accordance with the MHSA and associated regulations. This includes creating a safe and healthy work environment and providing the necessary protection and training to staff to ensure their health and safety is not	For the Valley Silts Expansion project, it is acknowledged that protecting the environment contributes to a safe working environment. MHSA regulations will be worked into the mine's Code of Practice (COP) and Standard Operating Procedures

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where Applied
compromised. Hazardous substances will be adequately stored and labelled. All regulations pertaining to safe use, handling, processing, storage, transport and disposal of hazardous substances; protection of equipment, structures and water sources and the surface of land; dumps and structures connected to reclamation operations; the monitoring and control of those environmental aspects which may affect the health and safety of persons will be applied on site. Regulations pertaining to provision of water, ablution facilities and staff health and safety will be applied on site.	(SOPs).
National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) The overarching principle of the NEMA is sustainable development. It defines sustainability as meaning the integration of social, economic and environmental factors into planning, implementation and decision making to ensure the development serves present and future generations. Section 2 of NEMA provides for the NEMA principle which apply throughout the Republic to the actions of all organs of state that may significantly affect the environment and in conjunction with other appropriate and relevant considerations. The NEMA principles serve as the general framework within which environmental management and implementation plans must be formulated and serve as a guideline by reference to which any organ of state must exercise any function when taking any decision in terms of the NEMA or any statutory provision concerning the protection of the environment. NEMA authorises the Minister of the DEFF to issue Regulations relating to the administration of the Act[4], which has been done with the publication of the EIA 2014 Regulations, as amended. Section 24(2) allows the Minister to identify activities which may not commence without environmental authorisation from the competent authority. This identification has been done in accordance with listing notices referred to as Listing Notice 1, Listing Notice 2 and Listing Notice 3. The NEMA also allows the Minister to determine which authority will be the competent authority to receive and evaluate applications for EAs. Listing Notice 1 identifies activities of limited scale and effect, which need to be assessed by a fairly simple process referred to as a BA, where after a Basic Assessment Report (BAR) is submitted to the competent authority. Listing Notice 2 identifies	It is the objective of this application to align with NEMA. The NEMA is the overarching Act governing sustainable development and the NEMA principles apply to all prospecting and mining operations (which included reclamation activities) and any matter or activity relating to such operation. Listed activities as per the EIA 2014 Regulations (as amended), have been identified (refer to Chapter 2, subsection 2.3).

[4] Sections 24(5) and Section 44

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where Applied
activities of significantly greater magnitude, which require evaluation through an initial Scoping Phase followed by an EIA and an EMPr. This process is generally referred to as the S&EIR process. Listing Notice 3 relates to activities limited to specified geographical areas and matters of concern to the various provinces which require a BAR process to be dealt with by the provincial authority concerned. Regulation 16 (1) prescribes the general application requirements and states that an application for an EA must be made on the official application form obtainable from the CA and must, amongst others, include proof of payment of the prescribed application fee. Regulation 21 provides for the submission of the Scoping Report to the CA for consideration and states that the scoping report must contain all the information set out in Appendix 2 to the EIA 2014 Regulations, as amended. In terms of regulation 22, the CA must, after considering the Scoping Report, either accept the report, with or without conditions and advise the applicant to proceed with the plan of study for EIA or refuse the EA. Once the Scoping Report is accepted by the CA, the applicant must submit the EIA Report inclusive of specialist reports and an EMPr which have been subjected to a PPP. The timeframes for submission of the Scoping Report and the EIA Report inclusive of the timeframes within which the CA must consider the reports and approve the EA are prescribed in regulations 21 to 24 of the EIA 2014 Regulations. Once a decision on the EA application has been reached, the CA must notify the applicant in writing of the decision and give reasons for the decision.	
Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) The MPRDA must be read together with the EIA 2014 Regulations, and the assessment of impacts relating to pollution control, where appropriate, must form part of the EMPr. In terms of the One Environmental System established by the NEMLAA, an EA in respect of a reclamation operation must be issued within 300 days of the application being submitted.	Ergo proposes to undertake the desired project activities as an expansion to its Mining Right GP 184 MR, in accordance with the provisions of the MPRDA.
National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (NEM: WA) In terms of NEM:WA, a List of Waste Management Activities that have, or are likely to have, a Detrimental Effect on the	Listed activities as per the NEM:WA regulations have been identified (refer to Chapter 2, subsection 2.3).

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where Applied
Environment has been published in GN R921 of 29 November 2013[5]. Regulation 2 provides that a waste management activity listed in this Schedule under Category A and Category B would require a waste management licence (WML). Section 1 of NEM:WA, as amended, includes a definition for "residue stockpile", that is, the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002. That definition is "residue stockpile" means "any debris, discard, tailings, slimes, screening, slurry, waste rock, foundry sand, beneficiation plant waste, ash or any other product derived from or incidental to a mining operation and which is stockpiled, stored or accumulated for potential re-use, or which is disposed of, by the holder of a mining right, mining permit, production right or an old order right". It seems clear that the gold bearing silts within the Russell Stream fall within this definition and that they are covered by Mining Right GP 184 MR. Activity 11 under Category B of the Waste Management Activities is "The establishment or reclamation of a residue stockpile or residue deposit resulting from activities which require a mining right, exploration right or production right in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002)". Accordingly, although none of the other activities in the List of Waste Management Activities that have, or are likely to have, a Detrimental Effect on the Environment are applicable, a WML will be required for the Valley Silts Expansion. Therefore, the EA and WML are being dealt with as integrated application.	
National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) In terms of the NWA, the national government, acting through the Minister of Water and Sanitation, is the public trustee of South Africa's water resources, and must ensure that water is protected, used, developed, conserved, managed and controlled in a sustainable and equitable manner for the benefit of all persons (section 3(1)). In terms of the NWA a person may only use water without a license if such water use is permissible under Schedule 1 (generally domestic type use) if that water use constitutes a continuation of an existing lawful water use (water uses being undertaken prior to the commencement of the NWA, generally in terms of the Water Act of 1956), or if that water use is permissible in	An IWULA will be required for the Valley Silts Expansion Project and will be submitted to the DWS.

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

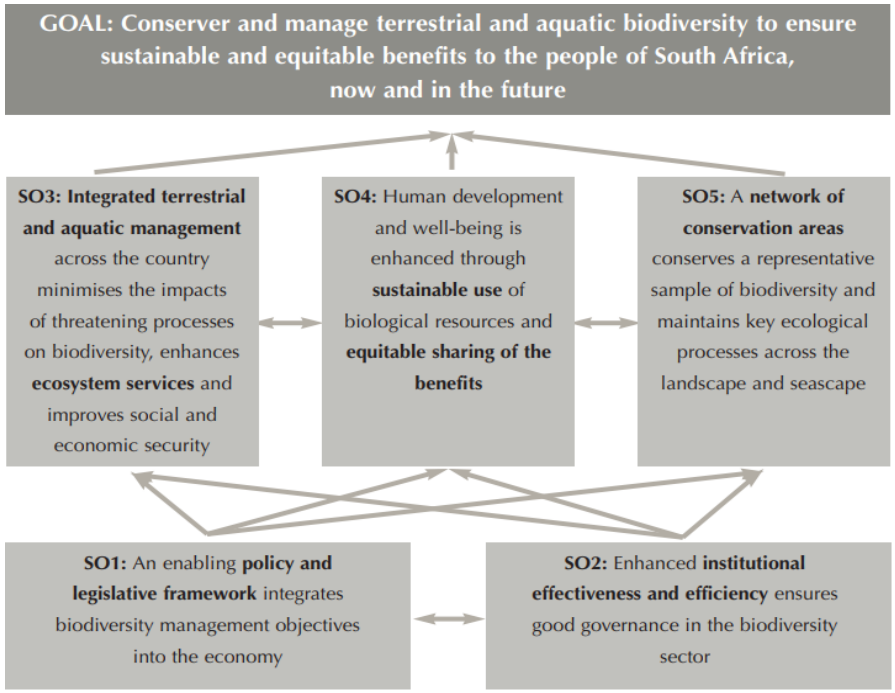
Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where Applied
terms of a general authorisation issued under section 39 (general authorisations allow for the use of certain section 21 uses provided that the criteria and thresholds described in the general authorisation is met). Permissible water use furthermore includes water use authorised by a license issued in terms of the NWA. Section 21 of the NWA defines water uses which are governed in terms of the Act and for which a WUL is required. In terms of section 40 (1) of the NWA "a person who is required or wishes to obtain a licence to use water must apply to the relevant responsible authority for a licence." These water uses, in terms of Section 21, are as follows: **(a) taking water from a water resource;** (b) storing water; **(c) impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse;** (d) engaging in a stream flow reduction activity contemplated in Section 36; (e) engaging in a controlled activity identified as such in Section 37(1) or declared under Section 38(1); (f) discharging waste or water containing waste into a water resource through a pipe, canal, sewer, sea outfall or other conduit; **(g) disposing of waste in a manner which may detrimentally impact on a water resource;** (h) disposing in any manner of water which contains waste from, or which has been heated in, any industrial or power generation process; **(i) altering the bed, banks, course or characteristic of a watercourse;** (j) removing, discharging or disposing of water found underground if it is necessary for the efficient continuation of an activity or for the safety of people; and (k) using water for recreational purposes. It is not likely that section 21 **(b), (d), (e), (f), (h), (j) or (k)** water uses will apply to the Proposed Project. The IWULA must be prepared and submitted in accordance with the Water Use Licence Application and Appeals Regulations 2017 published in GNR 267 on 24 March 2017 and must generally be supported by a Technical Reports, as well as conceptual design drawings of all water related infrastructure.	
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No.10 of 2004) (NEM:BA)	NEM:BA was used to inform whether activities triggered Listing Notice 3 (refer to Chapter 2,

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where Applied
The NEM:BA provides for the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity within the framework of NEMA, as well as the protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection and the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources. The South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) website and GIS tools were utilised to determine whether any nationally protected and threatened ecosystems occur on site. The Proposed Project falls within the Gauteng Province, which has a provincial Biodiversity Assessment Protected Area Expansion Strategy. This strategy has been incorporated and considered throughout the compilation of this report.	subsection 2.3).
National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (NEM:PAA), Act 57 of 2003 as amended The National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003) (NEM:PAA) concerns the protection and conservation of ecologically viable areas representative of South Africa's diversity and its natural landscapes and seascapes, and includes *inter alia*: ❖ The establishment of a national register of all national, provincial and local protected areas; ❖ The management of those areas in accordance with national standards; and ❖ Inter-governmental co-operation and public consultation in matters concerning protected areas. Sections 48 to 53 of the NEM:PAA lists restricted activities that may not be conducted in a protected area. Section 48 states that no person may conduct commercial prospecting or mining activities in a: ❖ Special nature reserve or nature reserve; ❖ Protected environment without the written permission of the Minister and the Cabinet member responsible for minerals and energy affairs; and Protected area referred to in Section 9: ❖ (b) world heritage sites; and ❖ (d) specially protected forest areas, forest nature reserves and forest wilderness areas declared in terms of the National Forests Act (No. 84 of 1998);	SANBI website and GIS tools were utilised to determine if the project area overlaps with CBAs. The majority of the initial development plan falls within an Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA) with a moderate to low biodiversity functioning. The Regulations were utilised to determine the need for any additional listed scheduled activities under GNR 985. This was additionally considered by the specialist used to undertake their various Impact Assessments (Appendix D)

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where Applied
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (No. 43 of 1983) The Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act No. 43 of 1983) (CARA) includes the use and protection of land, soil, wetlands and vegetation and the control of weeds and invader plants. This is the only legislation that is directly aimed at conservation of wetlands in agriculture. The Act contains a comprehensive list of species that are declared weeds and invader plants dividing them into three categories. These categories are as follows: ❖ Category 1: Declared weeds that are prohibited on any land or water surface in South Africa. These species must be controlled, or eradicated where possible; ❖ Category 2: Declared invader species that are only allowed in demarcated areas under controlled conditions and prohibited within 30m of the 1:50 year floodline of any watercourse or wetland; and ❖ Category 3: Declared invader species that may remain but must be prevented from spreading. No further planting of these species is allowed. In terms of the Act, landowners are legally responsible for the control of alien species on their properties. Failure to comply with the Act may result in various infringement consequences and in some instances imprisonment and other penalties for contravening the law.	The protection of land, soil, wetlands and vegetation and the control of weeds and invader plants are included in the EIA Report and EMPr.
National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) The NHRA aims to promote good management of cultural heritage resources and encourages the nurturing and conservation of cultural legacy so that it may be bestowed to future generations. The Act requires all developers (including mines) to undertake cultural heritage studies for any development exceeding 0.5 ha. It also provides guidelines for impact assessment studies to be undertaken where cultural resources may be disturbed by development activities. ❖ The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) will need to approve the heritage assessment undertaken as part of the impact assessment process.	The heritage impact assessment investigated the impacts that could occur from the expansion of the reclamation activities. Heritage sites have been identified. Findings from the HIA report are included in this report. Mitigation measures in line with this legislation have been included in this Study.

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where Applied
The South African National Roads Agency Limited and National Roads Act, 1998 (Act No. 7 of 1998) The National Road Traffic Regulations, 2000 places specific duties on the consignor and consignee of dangerous goods. A consignor means the person who offers dangerous goods for transport (i.e. hazardous waste) and a consignee is the person who accepts dangerous goods, which have been transported in a vehicle. Both consignor and consignee must comply with the requirements of several SANS standard specifications and codes of practice relevant to dangerous goods which have been incorporated into the regulations. The mine owner is responsible for: ❖ Offloading of the dangerous goods; ❖ Providing the dangerous goods offloading supervisor; and ❖ Ensuring that the loading and offloading are carried out by qualified employees trained in the relevant procedures. Ergo must, in line with Section 54 of the Act and GN R225, provide evidence that the company has appointed responsible personnel to oversee the off-loading of dangerous goods at its operations. A driver of a vehicle transporting dangerous goods is required to undergo training at an approved training body.	The requirements of the Act and Regulations were considered when assessing the project impacts and developing the associated mitigation measures in the EIA Phase.
Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013) (SPLUMA) The SPLUMA was promulgated in May 2015. SPLUMA is a framework act for all spatial planning and land use management legislation in South Africa. It seeks to promote consistency and uniformity in procedures and decision-making in this field. SPLUMA will also assist municipalities to address historical spatial imbalances and the integration of the principles of sustainable development into land use and planning regulatory tools and legislative instruments.	Should the project proceed, land will be liberated for future development in line with SPLUMA.
Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act No. 15 of 1973) The Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Substances apply to an employer or a self-employed person who carries out work at a workplace which may expose any person to the intake of hazardous chemical substances at that workplace. Regulations 14 and 15 provide for the labelling, packaging, transportation and storage and the disposal of hazardous chemical substances respectively. These regulations set out specific requirements which form part of an employer's duty to provide and maintain, as far as reasonably practicable, a working environment that is safe and without risk to the health of his or her employees.	The requirements of the Act and Regulations were considered when assessing the project impacts and developing the associated mitigation measures in the EIA Phase.

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where Applied
National Development Plan, 2030 The NDP strives to ensure a tightening of the accountability chain, where, in relation to this EIP, environmental noncompliance in terms of Section 16(1)(b) of NEMA is addressed at all levels of government. The environmental sustainability and resilience objectives include, inter alia: ❖ Implementing a set of indicators for natural resources, accompanied by publication of annual compliance reports; ❖ Achieving the peak (in 2025) plateau and decline trajectory for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions coupled with the entrenchment of an economy-wide carbon price; ❖ Improving disaster preparedness for extreme climate events. Gauteng is severely affected by drought; and ❖ Increasing investment in new agricultural technologies, research and the development of adaptation strategies for the protection of rural livelihoods and expansion of commercial agriculture.	The project – if approved – will assist in improving disaster preparedness for extreme climate events such as flooding
Action Plan of the Environmental Initiative of the New Partnership of Africa's Development, 2003. This Action Plan was established with the aim of encouraging sustainable development, conservation and acceptable use of biodiversity in Africa. It has been recognised that a healthy and productive environment is a prerequisite for the success of New Partnership of Africa's Development (NEPAD), together with the need to systematically address and sustain ecosystems, biodiversity and wildlife. Six areas have been identified: ❖ Combating land degradation, drought and desertification; ❖ Conserving Africa's wetlands; ❖ Preventing and controlling invasive alien species; ❖ Conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources; ❖ Combating climate change in Africa; and ❖ Cross-border conservation and management of natural resources.	As the Proposed Project may result in the decrease of pollution, the objectives of the NEPAD to systematically address and sustain ecosystems, biodiversity and wildlife was considered during the EIA Phase of the project. The rehabilitation of the areas, removal of the valley silts, as well as the control of aliens species has been included in this report.
South Africa's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	The Proposed Project is cognisant of the obligation to protect and preserve the integrity of the environment

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where Applied
The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) sets out a framework and a plan of action for the conservation and sustainable use of South Africa's biological diversity and the equitable sharing of benefits derived from this use. The NBSAP was prepared by the former Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), during the period May 2003 to May 2005. The goal of the NBSAP is to conserve and manage terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity to ensure sustainable and equitable benefits to the people of South Africa, now and in the future. In support of this goal, five key strategic objectives (SOs) have been identified, each with a number of outcomes and activities. The schematic below represents the objectives and their interconnection in achieving the NBSAP "Goal", although the project is related to reclamation, the following would still apply:  Through the NSBA, it is recognised that biodiversity cannot be conserved through protected area networks only. All stakeholders, from private landowners and communities to business and industry must get involved in biodiversity	as well as its biodiversity. Principles of this plan will be taken into consideration during the EIA Phase.

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where Applied
management. NBSAP further identified mining as one of the activities that causes habitat transformation and degradation, and seriously threatens aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity. The strategy therefore promotes the inclusion of biodiversity considerations in mining regulations, guidelines and best practice codes to mitigate negative impacts and encourage sustainable mining practices through partnerships	
Mining and Biodiversity Guideline, 2013. This guideline is founded on six fundamental principles: ❖ Apply the law; ❖ Use the best available biodiversity information; ❖ Engage relevant stakeholders thoroughly; ❖ Use best practice in EIA to identify, assess and evaluate impacts on biodiversity; ❖ Apply the mitigation hierarchy when planning any mining-related activities and develop robust EMPrs; and ❖ Ensure effective implementation of EMPrs, including adaptive management. The guideline stipulates the requirements for both utilising and integrating biodiversity information and informants into the assessment of impacts (i.e. this S&EIA process) of mining (and reclamation) on biodiversity and ecosystem services and recommends good practice throughout the projects life cycle.	This project makes use, as far as possible, of the fundamental principles outlined in the Mining and Biodiversity Guideline, 2013.
Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000) The PAIA gives effect to the constitutional right of access to any information held by the state and any information that is held by another person and that is required for the exercise or protection of any rights; and to provide for matters connected therewith.	The requirements of the Act have been considered when assessing and involving the public and registered interested and affected parties.
National Environmental Management Act; National Appeal Regulations, 2014 The purpose of these regulations is to regulate the procedure contemplated in section 43(4) of the National environmental management act relating to the submission, processing and consideration of a decision on an appeal. This Act is used to help guide and understand the appeal process and the procedures may follow.	The requirements of the Act will be considered if an appeal may need to be or is lodged for the project.

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where Applied
Best Practice Guideline Series The Department of Water and Sanitation has developed a number of best practice guidelines for water resource protection in the South African mining industry. The best practice guidelines include international principles and approaches towards sustainability. There best practice guidelines include *viz.:* ❖ A water management hierarchy; ❖ General water management strategies, techniques and tools; and ❖ Guidelines for mining related activities and aspects.	The guidelines define and document best practices for water and waste management associated with rehabilitation projects have been considered throughout the Scoping process and reporting.

Table 5-2: Applicable Provincial and Local Policies, Guidelines and By-Laws

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

Policies, Guidelines and By-Laws	
systems; ❖ To provide for the protection of invertebrates and the management of alien invertebrates; ❖ To provide for professional hunters, hunting outfitters and trainers; ❖ To provide for the preservation of caves, cave formations, cave biota and karst systems; ❖ To provide for the establishment of zoos ❖ To provide for the powers and establishment of Nature Conservators; ❖ To provide for administrative matters and general powers; and to provide for matters connected therewith.	
Gauteng Conservation Plan Version 3.3 The main purposes of C-Plan 3.3 are: ❖ To serve as the primary decision support tool for the biodiversity component of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process; ❖ To inform protected area expansion and biodiversity stewardship programmes in the province; ❖ To serve as a basis for development of Bioregional Plans in municipalities within the province. C-Plan 3.3 is a valuable tool to ensure adequate, timely and fair service delivery to clients of GDARD, and is critical in ensuring adequate protection of biodiversity and the environment in Gauteng Province.	Aspects of this Plan are applicable to the Proposed Project. Where applicable, these were considered throughout the S&EIA process and were included within the reporting documents.
Gauteng Environmental Implementation Plan, 2016 The purpose of the EIP is to: ❖ Coordinate and harmonise environmental policies, plans and programmes and decisions to (i) minimise the duplication of procedures and functions; and (ii) promote consistency in the exercise of functions that may affect the environment; ❖ Give effect to the principle of cooperative governance in Chapter 3 of the Constitution; ❖ Secure the protection of the environment across the country as a whole; ❖ Prevent unreasonable actions in respect of the environment that is prejudicial to the economic or health interests of other provinces or the country as a whole; and ❖ Enable monitoring of the achievement, promotion and protection of a sustainable environment.	Aspects of this Plan are applicable to the Proposed Project. Where applicable, these were considered throughout the S&EIA process and were included within the reporting documents.

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Policies, Guidelines and By-Laws	
Gauteng Growth and Development Agency Strategic Plan 2014-2019 The main purpose of the GGDA Strategic Plan is: ❖ Addressing the persistent racial imbalances regarding ownership and general configuration of Gauteng's economy; ❖ Addressing the spatially distorted economic development legacy of apartheid rule; ❖ Broadening the base of economic development beyond the Province's dominant metropolitan municipal areas; ❖ The socio-economic transformation envisaged for the second phase of transition to a national democratic society; and ❖ Achieving the outcomes of creating decent work, economic inclusion and equality.	The Proposed Project will contribute towards employment creation within the Province and will also contribute positively towards economic growth within the region through both its development and operation.
Johannesburg Spatial Development Framework, 2040 The Spatial Development Framework thus seeks to address five major issues in Johannesburg's spatial and social landscape: ❖ Increasing pressure on the natural environment and green infrastructure. ❖ Urban sprawl and fragmentation. ❖ Spatial inequalities and the job-housing mismatch. ❖ Exclusion and disconnection emanating from: • high potential underused areas (the mining belt and the Modderfontein area); • securitisation and gated developments, and disconnected street networks (high cul-de-sac ratios and low intersection densities). ❖ Inefficient residential densities and land use diversity.	The Proposed Project presents significant opportunities for integration and improving cross-border linkages with Ekurhuleni and the West Rand by identifying strategic interventions along the mining belt and associated historical spatial discontinuity - road linkages, mixed use redevelopments, rehabilitation of degraded and damaged land. Where applicable, this document has been considered and consulted throughout the S&EIA process and will be included within the reporting documents
City of Johannesburg Air Quality Control By-Law The objectives of the By-law to: ❖ Give effect to the right contained in section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, 1996, by controlling air pollution within the area of jurisdiction of the Council; and ❖ Ensure that air pollution is avoided, or where it cannot be avoided, is minimised.	Where applicable, this document has been considered and consulted throughout the S&EIA process and will be included within the reporting documents
City of Johannesburg Air Pollution Control By-Law	Where applicable, this document has been considered and consulted throughout the S&EIA

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Policies, Guidelines and By-Laws	
The objectives of the By-law to: ❖ Preventing and controlling air pollution by setting limits on emissions from various sources. ❖ Ensuring compliance with national and local air quality standards. ❖ Regulating activities that contribute to air pollution ❖ Establishing air quality management zones to monitor and improve air quality in specific areas. ❖ Providing enforcement mechanisms to penalize violations and ensure adherence to regulations.	process and will be included within the reporting documents
City of Johannesburg Water Services By-Law Water Services By-Law aim at managing and regulating water services effectively	This document has been considered and consulted throughout the S&EIA process. It is included within the reporting documents, and the requirements for approval from the council regarding water and sanitation services have been noted.
City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality Stormwater Management By-Laws The purpose of the by-laws is to manage, control and regulate the quantity, quality, flow and velocity of stormwater runoff from any property which it is proposed to develop, to prevent or mitigate: ❖ Erosion and degradation of water courses ❖ Sedimentation in ponds and watercourses ❖ Degradation of water quality and fish habitat; and ❖ Excess stormwater runoff onto a public road which may pose a danger to life or property or both.	This document has been considered and consulted throughout the S&EIA process and was included within the reporting documents. In terms of the definition in the by-law, the Valley Silts Extension Project is not considered a development. The Russell Stream is heavily silted and causing stormwater issues further downstream. The result of the proposed project will result in the removal of silts and the reinstatement of the natural channel The Stormwater Management Plan of the Proposed Project incorporates the principles of Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS), The

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Policies, Guidelines and By-Laws	
	South African National Roads Agency SOC Limited (SANRAL) "Drainage Manual and JRA's Stormwater Design Guidelines.
The Bioregional Plan The rivers are identified to be Critical Biodiversity Area. Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA's) are irreplaceable sites that are required to meet biodiversity patterns and/or ecological targets.	SANBI website and GIS tools were utilised to determine if the project area overlaps with CBAs. The majority of the initial development plan falls within an Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA) with a moderate to low biodiversity functioning. Much of the area has been historically modified through mining and other developments. The proposed activities are not anticipated to significantly modify the hydrological characteristics of the entire area; therefore a "Low" sensitivity has been assigned for these areas in relation to freshwater biodiversity.
The Catchment Management Policy No development is permitted within 30 metres wetland buffer zone of any watercourse or the 1:100 year floodline, or whichever is greatest.	The reclamation of the silts within the 1:100-year floodline or within a horizontal distance of 100m from a watercourse cannot be avoided as this is where the silts are located. Therefore, exemption from GN R704 is applied for.
The Centre for Environmental Rights - Mining and your Community: Know your Environmental Rights To exploit a mineral, mining companies must get permission to mine from the government. This is known as an Environmental Authorisation. To get permission, the mining company is required to assess the environment and learn about the community and consult with everyone who will be affected by the proposed mining. The Guide published in 2014 by the CER discusses what rights communities and individuals who are affected by mining have, and what laws and processes must be followed by a mining company before it can start mining.	This DEIA incorporates the recommendations and guidelines listed in the guide when undertaking Public Participation (PP). All PP is implemented according to the requirements listed in the NEMA EIA Regulations of 2014, as amended. Refer to Chapter 7 for an overview of Public Participation to be undertaken.

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

6 THE NEED AND DESIRABILITY OF THIS PROJECT

The "need and desirability" of a project must be addressed throughout all stages of the environmental authorisation application process.

6.1 Environmental

The environmental pollution of the Russell Stream within the project area is driven by the accumulation of heavy metals in the silt resulting from historical mining activities and the erosion of tailings facilities (Ndasi, 2007). Historically, when mining was at its peak in the mid-late 1900's it was known practice to design tailings dumps within the immediate floodline, even within watercourses. At the same time dams were built on the Klipspruit, approximately 5.5 km east of New Canada and Fleurhof Dams, these were called the Russell Stream dam (also known as the No. 12 Shaft dam) and the Golf Meer Lake. Both the Russell Stream Dam and the Golf Meer Lake were utilised as wastewater dams / mine dams to service the several mines in the area. Mining operations were not adequately regulated and once mining had ceased around the project area, these tailing were left unmanaged.

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

The Proposed Project is positioned as both reclamation effort and also a rehabilitation initiative. Ergo intend to remove the silts from the valley within the Russell Stream, in specific target areas, thereby potentially improving the water flow dynamics, which could assist in ameliorating current flooding issues experienced in the area of Riverlea. After removal of the silts from the target areas, Ergo aims to rehabilitate the target areas within the Valley area by shaping the areas where silts was removed and make the area free draining. Thereafter, appropriate species will be planted to stabilise the soil.

The Valley Silts Expansion project aims to continue addressing environmental needs, specifically the reclamation of silts that currently impact the health of the Russell Stream and its surrounding ecosystem. As a result, the Proposed Project aims to improve the water quality of the Russell Stream, restoring natural water flow dynamics and enhancing the ecological functioning of the area. This is relevant given the existing challenges of flooding in the Riverlea and Booysens Reserve areas, where the accumulation of silts worsens the risk of infrastructure damage and poses a threat to community safety.

6.2 Economic

The thickness of sediments in the Russell Stream dam ranges from 2m to 12m and this deposit is now referred to as Valley Silts by Ergo (Ndasi, 2007). Additionally, high concentrations of gold in these sediments have been proven to be economically viable. It was found that reserve calculations on the Russell Stream

sediments (still unmined) gave a total estimated gold content of 6.4 tons (206,452 ounces) at an average grade of 0.8 g/t Au.

South Africa has undergone a long-term decline in gold output, the share of South Africa's world gold production has in recent years decreased from 14% to about 5%. This trend has continued to date. The overall decrease of gold production may be as a result of unreliable electricity-supply constraints, rising administered prices, labour issues, as well as waning productivity rates impeding its operational performance. The main objective of the Valley Silts Project is to recover gold from the gold bearing silts from a specific area in the Russell Stream, which in turn will result in an increase in stream flow. The revival of gold processing and recovery will add valuable tonnage into a declining market and promote economic growth and sustainability for the local economy (Kongiwe, 2021).

6.3 Social

The gold bearing silts within the Russell Stream present a significant challenge, attracting illegal mining activities by Zama-Zamas (informal miners). The presence of these informal miners has led to increased criminal activity, creating a sense of insecurity for the residents of Riverlea. The lawlessness associated with this illegal mining activities add to concerns among community members. This is impacting their quality of life and safety. In this regard, removing the silts from the project area could contribute to reducing this illegal mining activities.

The Proposed Project would also directly and indirectly contribute to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), as well as enhance and further support workers and contractors employed or contracted to Ergo. The delivery of the mine residue material to the City Deep plant will help keep the plant operational ensuring current and future employees with a form of employment.

In addition, the Proposed Project is consistent with the Gauteng Mine Residue Area Strategy (2012). This strategy aims to reclaim and rehabilitate areas that are historically impacted by mining activities and transforming them into safe spaces for surrounding communities as well as and suitable for future land use.

6.4 The Gold Industry of South Africa

South Africa's Gold Production was reported to be 100 000 kg in December of 2021, this is a slight increase from the previous year's production of 96 000 kg (CEIC, 2022), however In October 2022 gold production in South Africa declined by 6.3% when comparing it to 2021 amounts (Trading Economics, 2022). South African gold production decreased by 20.42% to around 84 000 kg in 2022 (Minerals Council of SA, 2023). The overall decrease of gold production may be because of unreliable electricity-supply constraints, rising administered prices, labour issues, policy uncertainty as well as waning productivity rates impeding its operational performance. The Minerals Council of SA (2023) estimate that gold sales has decreased by 13.11% in 2022.

Employment in the gold sector has been declining since the 1980s with around 93 998 workers currently employed. This trend has been ongoing in recent years, this is illustrated by the decrease from 2011 (144

799) to the current number of employees (93 841) (Statista, 2022 and Minerals Council of SA, 2023). Overall, the industry has seen employment steadily decrease over the past decade. At the same time, productivity has declined, and wages have risen. Despite this, gold mining activities remain a mainstay of employment in many communities around the country, and every employee in the gold sector supports between five and 10 other dependants. On the upside, every direct job in the mining sector results in two indirect jobs being created elsewhere (Minerals Council of South Africa, 2021).

In 2024, gold was identified as one of the best-performing commodities internationally as it continues to act a safe-haven asset in times of uncertainty. Uncertain geo-political and financial uncertainties have resulted in Gold Prices reaching a new height. The gold price has increased by 21% in US-dollar terms over 2024. The outlook for the gold sector remains positive due to the factors supporting the gold price is likely to persist (PwC, 2024). This indicates a strong need for the project to help maintain and increase gold production and strengthen local economies and contribute to both the local and nation economy. The proposed project will help strengthen job security within the gold industry in South Africa.

It must however be noted that mining in South Africa contributed a value of production of R1 trillion during 2022 which was a 12% real improvement on 2021 (Minerals Council of SA, 2023). The continued contribution of mining continues to provide capital into the economy.

The reclamation of gold-bearing silts from the project area will facilitate the recovery of remaining gold. The Proposed Project will contribute valuable tonnages to the declining supply in the South African market.

6.5 Need and Desirability Guideline

During the Scoping phase, the Need and Desirability Guideline (GN891 of 2014) was used to identify key issues and alternatives and will help to determine which areas require further investigation in the EIA phase, and which areas did not require further information. The information below indicates the findings during the EIA phase.

Table 6-1 overleaf addressed the Need and Desirability Guideline questions.

Table 6-1: Need and Desirability Assessment

Question	Response and Reference in The Report
Securing ecological sustainable development and use of natural resources	
How will this development (and its separate elements / aspects) impact on the ecological integrity of the area? 1.1. How were the following ecological integrity considerations taken into account? 1.1.1. Threatened Ecosystems 1.1.2. Sensitive, vulnerable, highly dynamic or stressed ecosystems, such as coastal shores, estuaries, wetlands, and similar systems require specific attention in management and planning procedures, especially where they are subject to significant human resource usage and development pressure 1.1.3. Critical Biodiversity Areas ("CBAs") and Ecological Support Areas ("ESAs"), 1.1.4. Conservation targets, 1.1.5. Ecological drivers of the ecosystem, 1.1.6. Environmental Management Framework, 1.1.7. Spatial Development Framework, and 1.1.8. Global and international responsibilities relating to the environment (e.g., Ramsar sites, Climate Change, etc.).	The provincial and national legislative frameworks and guidelines considered for the proposed project are detailed in Table 5-1. The Biodiversity Impact Study assessed the impacts that the reclamation expansion would have on the receiving environment. Section 8.5 of this EIA provides ecological findings.
1.2. How will this development disturb or enhance ecosystems and / or result in the loss or protection of biological diversity? What measures were explored to firstly avoid these negative impacts, and where these negative impacts could not be avoided altogether, what measures were explored to minimise and remedy	The biophysical environment is already heavily modified (Section 8.5 and 8.6). There are historic surface water and groundwater impacts occurring. The biodiversity impact assessment presents current impacts and investigated the impacts that could occur from the expansion of the reclamation activities.

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Question	Response and Reference in The Report
(including offsetting) the impacts? What measures were explored to enhance positive impacts?	
1.3. How will this development pollute and / or degrade the biophysical environment? What measures were explored to firstly avoid these impacts, and where impacts could not be avoided altogether, what measures were explored to minimise and remedy (including offsetting) the impacts? What measures were explored to enhance positive impacts?	The biophysical environment is already heavily modified (Section 8.5 and 8.6). The expansion of the reclamation activities will continue to remove gold-bearing silts from the Russell stream, thereby improving the water flow dynamics and assisting in ameliorating current flooding issues experienced around Riverlea. Monitoring results taken prior to the start of the start of the authorised operations were compared to monitoring results taking place during the operations. These were used to determine whether the activities are having any negative impacts on the environment. This information determined the proposed mitigation measures.
1.4. What waste will be generated by this development? What measures were explored to firstly avoid waste, and where waste could not be avoided altogether, what measures were explored to minimise, reuse and / or recycle the waste? What measures have been explored to safely treat and / or dispose of unavoidable waste?	A WML is being applied for as part of the EA application. The project might also generate a minimal amount of general (domestic) waste. Ergo has a waste management procedure for all its activities and this will be implemented at the Valley Sils Expansion Project. Mitigation measures to manage waste are included in the EMPr.
1.5. How will this development disturb or enhance landscapes and / or sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage? What measures were explored to firstly avoid these impacts, and where impacts could not be avoided altogether, what measures were explored to minimise and remedy (including offsetting) the impacts? What measures were explored to enhance positive impacts?	The expansion of the reclamation activities will continue to remove gold-bearing silts from the Russell stream. Thereby improving the water flow dynamics and assisting in ameliorating current flooding issues experienced around Riverlea. The heritage impact assessment investigated the impacts that could occur from the expansion of the reclamation activities. Should any unknown heritage resource be identified, all activities shall cease immediately and the SAHRA will be contacted.
1.6. How will this development use and / or impact on non-renewable natural resources? What measures were explored to ensure responsible and equitable use of the resources? How have the consequences of the depletion of the non-	Resources which will be utilised for the project include water and electricity.

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Question	Response and Reference in The Report
renewable natural resources been considered? What measures were explored to firstly avoid these impacts, and where impacts could not be avoided altogether, what measures were explored to minimise and remedy (including offsetting) the impacts? What measures were explored to enhance positive impacts?	The Valley Silts Project site is equipped with a solar-powered energy supply, and potable water is provided to staff on-site. Therefore, the Valley Silts Expansion Project will not require any additional power supply or potable water resources.
1.7. How will this development use and / or impact on renewable natural resources and the ecosystem of which they are part? Will the use of the resources and / or impact on the ecosystem jeopardise the integrity of the resource and / or system taking into account carrying capacity restrictions, limits of acceptable change, and thresholds? What measures were explored to firstly avoid the use of resources, or if avoidance is not possible, to minimise the use of resources? What measures were taken to ensure responsible and equitable use of the resources? What measures were explored to enhance positive impacts? 1.7.1. Does the proposed development exacerbate the increased dependency on increased use of resources to maintain economic growth or does it reduce resource dependency (i.e. de-materialised growth)? (note: sustainability requires that settlements reduce their ecological footprint by using less material and energy demands and reduce the amount of waste they generate, without compromising their quest to improve their quality of life) 1.7.2. Does the proposed use of natural resources constitute the best use thereof? Is the use justifiable when considering intra- and intergenerational equity, and are there more important priorities for which the resources should be used (i.e. what are the opportunity costs of using these resources this the proposed development alternative?) 1.7.3. Do the proposed location, type and scale of development promote a reduced dependency on resources?	The Proposed Project is the expansion of the reclamation of gold-bearing silts from Russell stream and therefore additional resources required for the proposed development will be minimal. The Valley Silts Project site is equipped with a solar-powered energy supply, and potable water is provided to staff on-site. Therefore, the Valley Silts Expansion Project will not require any additional power supply or potable water resources.
1.8. How were a risk-averse and cautious approach applied in terms of ecological impacts?	The list of gaps and uncertainties are listed in the EIA (section 10.1).

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Question	Response and Reference in The Report
1.8.1. What are the limits of current knowledge (note: the gaps, uncertainties and assumptions must be clearly stated)? 1.8.2. What is the level of risk associated with the limits of current knowledge? 1.8.3. Based on the limits of knowledge and the level of risk, how and to what extent was a risk-averse and cautious approach applied to the development?	The expansion of the reclamation activities will continue to remove gold-bearing silts from the Russell stream. Thereby improving the water flow dynamics and assisting in ameliorating current flooding issues experienced around Riverlea. The potential impacts of air quality and noise were evaluated during EIA phase. Further to this, dust fallout monitoring, surface-and groundwater monitoring will be undertaken throughout the project life.
1.9. How will the ecological impacts resulting from this development impact on people's environmental right in terms following: 1.9.1. Negative impacts: e.g., access to resources, opportunity costs, loss of amenity (e.g. open space), air and water quality impacts, nuisance (noise, odour, etc.), health impacts, visual impacts, etc. What measures were taken to firstly avoid negative impacts, but if avoidance is not possible, to minimise, manage and remedy negative impacts? 1.9.2. Positive impacts: e.g., improved access to resources, improved amenity, improved air or water quality, etc. What measures were taken to enhance positive impacts?	The ecological impacts were assessed during the EIA phase. Section 8.5 and 8.6 of this report lists potential impacts identified.
1.10. Describe the linkages and dependencies between human wellbeing, livelihoods, and ecosystem services applicable to the area in question and how the development's ecological impacts will result in socio-economic impacts (e.g., on livelihoods, loss of heritage site, opportunity costs, etc.)?	The expansion of the reclamation activities will continue to remove gold-bearing silts from the Russell stream. Thereby improving the water flow dynamics and assisting in ameliorating current flooding issues experienced around Riverlea. The expansion of the valley silts reclamation project will have minimal socio-economic impacts. A socio-economic impact assessment was undertaken.
1.11. Based on all the above, how will this development positively or negatively impact on ecological integrity objectives / targets / considerations of the area?	Section 9.2 lists potential impacts identified.

Question	Response and Reference in The Report
1.12. Considering the need to secure ecological integrity and a healthy biophysical environment, describe how the alternatives identified (in terms of all the different elements of the development and all the different impacts being proposed), resulted in the selection of the "best practicable environmental option" in terms of ecological considerations?	The reclamation of the gold-bearing Valley Silts is already underway. Consequently, the location of the expansion sites and associated infrastructure are limited and therefore the sites are considered the best practicable environmental option.
1.13. Describe the positive and negative cumulative ecological / biophysical impacts bearing in mind the size, scale, scope, and nature of the project in relation to its location and existing and other planned developments in the area?	Section 9.2 lists potential impacts identified. The cumulative impacts were assessed by the specialists and presented in the EIA.
Promoting justifiable economic and social development	
2.1. What is the socio-economic context of the area, based on, amongst other considerations, the following considerations? 2.1.1. The IDP (and its sector plans' vision, objectives, strategies, indicators, and targets) and any other strategic plans, frameworks of policies applicable to the area, 2.1.2. Spatial priorities and desired spatial patterns (e.g., need for integrated of segregated communities, need to upgrade informal settlements, need for densification, etc.), 2.1.3. Spatial characteristics (e.g., existing land uses, planned land uses, cultural landscapes, etc.), and 2.1.4. Municipal Economic Development Strategy ("LED Strategy").	The socio-economic context of the region and the area around the Valley Silts is described in Section 8.11. Table 5-1 in Section 5 details the applicable provincial and local policies, guidelines and by-laws considered during the EIA process. A socio-economic impact assessment was undertaken. The reclamation project is in line with the objectives of the Gauteng Mine Residue Area Strategy, which is to reclaim and/or rehabilitate TSFs to the point where they become safe for adjacent communities and land can be made available for other purposes. Although the site is not a TSF, the removal of the silts from the Russell Stream will make the area safer for surrounding communities. The presence of gold-bearing silts poses significant environmental challenges, contributing to pollution and causing both direct and indirect nuisances, particularly affecting the Russell Stream. The proposed project aligns with the Gauteng Mine Residue Area Strategy and adheres to the City of Johannesburg's guidelines and policies, including the Air Pollution Control By-Law, Water Services By-Laws, and Stormwater Management By-Laws. Additionally, it supports the objectives outlined in the Spatial Development Framework (2040) aimed at enhancing integration and improving cross-border linkages with Ekurhuleni and the West Rand. This will be

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Question	Response and Reference in The Report
	achieved through strategic interventions such as the development of belt-road linkages, mixed-use redevelopments, and the rehabilitation of degraded and damaged land. Ultimately, the project focuses on the reclamation and rehabilitation of the Russell Stream to improve its water flow dynamics and assist in ameliorating current flooding issues experienced around Riverlea.
2.2 Considering the socio-economic context, what will the socio-economic impacts be of the development (and its separate elements / aspects), and specifically also on the socio-economic objectives of the area? 2.2.1. Will the development complement the local socioeconomic initiatives (such as local economic development (LED) initiatives), or skills development programs?	The proposed expansion project is the continuation of the reclamation of gold-bearing silts and will not result in any significance economic benefits for the employees or nearby communities. However, if the project is authorised, it will provide continuous employment for a portion of the current Ergo employees.
2.3 How will this development address the specific physical, psychological, developmental, cultural, and social needs and interests of the relevant communities?	The project will contribute to the ongoing operation of Ergo's processing plant and reclamation activities. Although this will not create permanent additional employment opportunities, it will allow for the continued employment for Ergo's employees. This will be beneficial to the existing employees of Ergo and will allow Ergo to continue to positively contribute to the regional economy and GDP. However, if opportunities arise, qualified local candidates should be given due consideration. The expansion of the reclamation activities will continue to remove gold-bearing silts from the Russell stream. Thereby improving the water flow dynamics and assisting in ameliorating current flooding issues experienced around Riverlea.
2.4 Will the development result in equitable (intra- and intergenerational) impact distribution, in the short and long-term? Will the impact be socially and economically sustainable in the short- and long-term?	The development will contribute to the ongoing operation of Ergo's processing plant and reclamation activities. This will promote the continued employment of Ergo employees. The expansion of the reclamation activities will continue to remove gold-bearing silts from the Russell stream. Thereby improving the water flow dynamics and assisting in ameliorating current flooding issues experienced around Riverlea.

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Question	Response and Reference in The Report
2.5. In terms of location, describe how the placement of the proposed development will: 2.5.1. result in the creation of residential and employment opportunities in close proximity to or integrated with each other, 2.5.2. reduce the need for transport of people and goods, 2.5.3. result in access to public transport or enable nonmotorized and pedestrian transport (e.g., will the development result in densification and the achievement of thresholds in terms public transport), 2.5.4. compliment other uses in the area, 2.5.5. be in line with the planning for the area, 2.5.6. for urban related development, make use of underutilised land available with the urban edge, 2.5.7. optimise the use of existing resources and infrastructure, 2.5.8. opportunity costs in terms of bulk infrastructure expansions in non-priority areas (e.g., not aligned with the bulk infrastructure planning for the settlement that reflects the spatial reconstruction priorities of the settlement), 2.5.9. discourage "urban sprawl" and contribute to compaction/densification, 2.5.10. contribute to the correction of the historically distorted spatial patterns of settlements and to the optimum use of existing infrastructure in excess of current needs,	No additional employment opportunities are anticipated during the operational phase. However, should any opportunities arise, the appropriate processes will be adhered to accordingly and qualified local candidates should be given due consideration. The project will not reduce the need for transport of people and goods or result in changes to public transport. The proposed project will not improve access to public transport or enable non-motorised and pedestrian transport. The project is not related to urban development and will not result in the construction of bulk infrastructure for public use. Most of the infrastructure will be removed from site at closure. The Valley Silts Project site is equipped with a solar-powered energy supply, and potable water is provided to staff on-site. Therefore, the Valley Silts Expansion Project will not require any additional power supply or potable water resources. The continued reclamation is not expected to result in any changes to existing and planned settlements in the area. No resettlement of surrounding communities is required. The Proposed Project will make use of the existing road networks and will not include the construction of any additional residential settlements.

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Question	Response and Reference in The Report
2.5.11. encourage environmentally sustainable land development practices and processes, 2.5.12. take into account special locational factors that might favour the specific location (e.g., the location of a strategic mineral resource, access to the port, access to rail, etc.), 2.5.12. the investment in the settlement or area in question will generate the highest socio-economic returns (i.e., an area with high economic potential), 2.5.13. impact on the sense of history, sense of place and heritage of the area and the socio-cultural and cultural historic characteristics and sensitivities of the area, and 2.5.14. in terms of the nature, scale and location of the development promote or act as a catalyst to create a more integrated settlement?	
2.6. How were a risk-averse and cautious approach applied in terms of socio-economic impacts? 2.6.1. What are the limits of current knowledge (note: the gaps, uncertainties and assumptions must be clearly stated)? 2.6.2. What is the level of risk (note: related to inequality, social fabric, livelihoods, vulnerable communities, critical resources, economic vulnerability, and sustainability) associated with the limits of current knowledge? 2.6.3. Based on the limits of knowledge and the level of risk, how and to what extent was a risk-averse and cautious approach applied to the development?	A socio-economic impact assessment was undertaken, and the gaps and limitations are included in the EIA (section 10.1).
2.7. How will the socio-economic impacts be resulting from this development impact on people's environmental right in terms following:	The negative impacts were identified in the socio-economic impact assessment and are presented in the EIA (Section 8.11). Mitigation measures relating to the potential socio-economic impacts are included in the EMPr.

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

Question	Response and Reference in The Report
	The proposed activities will be operated in strict accordance with the requirements of the Mine Health and Safety Act, No. 29 of 1996.
2.13. What measures were taken to: 2.13.1. ensure the participation of all interested and affected parties, 2.13.2. provide all people with an opportunity to develop the understanding, skills and capacity necessary for achieving equitable and effective participation, 2.13.3. ensure participation by vulnerable and disadvantaged persons, 2.13.4. promote community wellbeing and empowerment through environmental education, the raising of environmental awareness, the sharing of knowledge and experience and other appropriate means, 2.13.5. ensure openness and transparency, and access to information in terms of the process, 2.13.6. ensure that the interests, needs and values of all interested and affected parties were taken into account, and that adequate recognition were given to all forms of knowledge, including traditional and ordinary knowledge, and 2.13.7. ensure that the vital role of women and youth in environmental management and development were recognised and their full participation therein were be promoted?	A comprehensive public participation process is being undertaken as per the requirements of Chapter 6 of the EIA 2014 Regulations, detailed in Section 7 of this report. Appendix C provides a detailed chapter on the public consultation undertaken. The Socio-economic assessment identified measures to enhance the positive impacts of the project.
2.14. Considering the interests, needs and values of all the interested and affected parties, describe how the development will allow for opportunities for all the segments of the community (e.g., a mixture of low-, middle-, and high-income housing opportunities) that is consistent with the priority needs of the local area (or that is proportional to the needs of an area)	The findings of the socio-economic impact assessment are included in the EIA. Section 8.11 lists potential impacts identified.

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Question	Response and Reference in The Report
2.15. What measures have been taken to ensure that current and / or future workers will be informed of work that potentially might be harmful to human health or the environment or of dangers associated with the work, and what measures have been taken to ensure that the right of workers to refuse such work will be respected and protected?	Ergo will comply with the requirements of the Mine Health and Safety Act, No. 29 of 1996 and will ensure that itself and the contractor/s employed will comply with the Occupational Health and Safety Act, Act 85 of 1993. Employees will be made aware, as part of the EIA / EMPr, of Section 4(j) of NEMA, which relates to the right of workers to refuse work that is harmful to human health or the environment and is informed of dangers. The environmental awareness programme will be included in induction material for all employees and contractors.
2.16. Describe how the development will impact on job creation in terms of, amongst other aspects: 2.16.1. the number of temporary versus permanent jobs that will be created, 2.16.2. whether the labour available in the area will be able to take up the job opportunities (i.e., do the required skills match the skills available in the area), 2.16.3. the distance from where labourers will have to travel, 2.16.4. the location of jobs opportunities versus the location of impacts (i.e., equitable distribution of costs and benefits), and 2.16.5. the opportunity costs in terms of job creation (e.g., a mine might create 100 jobs, but impact on 1000 agricultural jobs, etc.).	The proposed expansion project will not result in significant economic benefits for the employees or nearby communities. However, if the project is authorised, it will provide continuous employment for a portion of the current Ergo employees.
2.17. What measures were taken to ensure: 2.17.1. that there were intergovernmental coordination and harmonisation of policies, legislation and actions relating to the environment, and 2.17.2. that actual or potential conflicts of interest between organs of state were resolved through conflict resolution procedures?	Section 5 of this report details all relevant national and local legislation, policies, and guidelines that have been reviewed and incorporated. During the Scoping phase, all relevant State Departments were provided with copies of environmental documentation for comment and are being afforded the same opportunity during the EIA Phase. The list of State Departments to be provided with environmental documentation is in Section 7 of this Report.

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Question	Response and Reference in The Report
2.18. What measures were taken to ensure that the environment will be held in public trust for the people, that the beneficial use of environmental resources will serve the public interest, and that the environment will be protected as the people's common heritage?	All environmental impacts, including appropriate mitigation and management measures as well as monitoring measures, were considered by the EAP and incorporated into the EIA/EMPr. The project area will be rehabilitated at decommissioning and closure.
2.19. Are the mitigation measures proposed realistic and what long-term environmental legacy and managed burden will be left?	The EAP ensured that the mitigation measures set out in the EMPr are realistic and practical. If the recommended closure measures are successfully implemented, it is anticipated that the project area will be of an improved condition after rehabilitation and closure.
2.20. What measures were taken to ensure that the costs of remedying pollution, environmental degradation and consequent adverse health effects and of preventing, controlling or minimising further pollution, environmental damage or adverse health effects will be paid for by those responsible for harming the environment?	The aim of the project is to remove the gold bearing silts from the Russell stream, this will aid in the rehabilitation of the Russell Stream as well as alleviate some environmental and social issues for the surrounding communities In accordance with the requirements of Regulations 5 and 6 of the NEMA Regulations on Financial Provision (GN940 of 2014) and the DMRE Guidelines on Financial Provision, the quantum for closure-related financial provision will be determined to ensure that adequate funds are made available upfront (prior to the commencement of the project) for the rehabilitation, management, and remediation of negative residual environmental impacts. The EMPr provides mitigation, management and monitoring measures to ensure that potential negative impacts are managed throughout the life of the project and post-closure. The Applicant will be legally bound to comply with the conditions of the EMPr.
2.21. Considering the need to secure ecological integrity and a healthy bio-physical environment, describe how the alternatives identified (in terms of all the different elements of the development and all the different impacts being proposed), resulted	The best practice environmental option takes into consideration all of the specialists' findings.

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Question	Response and Reference in The Report
in the selection of the best practicable environmental option in terms of socio-economic considerations?	
2.22. Describe the positive and negative cumulative socioeconomic impacts bearing in mind the size, scale, scope and nature of the project in relation to its location and other planned developments in the area?	The cumulative socio-economic impacts were identified by the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment and were included in the EIA report.

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6.6 Conclusion: Need and Desirability

The Valley Silts Expansion Project serves as an integrated strategy that addresses the environmental, economic, and social issues in the region.

The Proposed Project seek to reclaim the gold bearing Silts from Russell Stream while aiding its rehabilitation. This will not only improve water quality over time but also reduce flooding issues that the Riverlea community experience, while promoting healthier ecosystems. Furthermore, the project will reduce illegal mining activities in the project area. This will enhance community safety and quality of life in Riverlea. It will also make land available for future use and encourage better land-use planning, contributing to sustainable development in the City of Johannesburg.

The Proposed Project would also directly and indirectly contribute to the country's Growth Domestic Product (GDP), as well as provide continued employment to current employees of Ergo.

Overall, the Proposed Project is consistent with the Gauteng Mine Residue Area Strategy (2012). This strategy aims to reclaim and rehabilitate areas that are historically impacted by mining activities and transforming them into safe spaces for surrounding communities as well as and suitable for future land use.

7 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 was undertaken to ensure compliance with the relevant legal framework applicable to the proposed Valley Silts Expansion project.

7.1 Applicable Legislation

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

- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA);
- The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended) (EIA 2014 Regulations);
- Public Participation guideline in terms of NEMA;
- The National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA);
- National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008 (NEM:WA): List of Waste Management Activities;
- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996;
- Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013) (POPIA);
- Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000) (PAIA); 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 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.

7.2 Objectives of the Public Participation Process

The PPP objectives for this project are to:

- Ensure that stakeholders are informed about the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project.
- Provide stakeholders with the opportunity to participate in the environmental regulatory processes and provide comment.
- Involve stakeholders in identifying ways in which comments can be addressed.

- Work directly with stakeholders throughout the environmental regulatory processes to ensure that stakeholder comments are consistently understood and considered.
- Verify that stakeholder comments have been recorded and addressed.

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

Table 7-1: Stakeholder Engagement activities

Project Phase	Activities to be Undertaken
Pre-scoping Phase ***(Process complete)***	❖ Stakeholder identification (WinDeed searches, compilation of stakeholder database); ❖ Landowner/ occupier consultation meetings; ❖ Consultation with the relevant Authorities (including ward councillors/ward committees) (Microsoft teams/One-on-one consultation meetings); ❖ Compilation of announcement documents (BID, Registration Sheet, Advert, site notice and Draft Scoping Report (DSR) notification letter) and providing project information to stakeholders; ❖ Obtaining initial comments, suggestions from stakeholders; and ❖ Land Claims enquiry.
Scoping Phase ***(Process complete)***	❖ Consultations with Directly Affected Landowners (Microsoft teams / One-on-one consultation meetings); ❖ Distribution and placement of project announcement materials (site notices, newspaper advertisements); ❖ Updating of the stakeholder database; ❖ Making available the Scoping Report for public review and comment; ❖ Providing stakeholders with further details of the Proposed Project and associated specialist studies; ❖ Consultations with stakeholders (virtual meetings and in-person meetings); ❖ Obtaining further comments or suggestions from stakeholders; and ❖ Informing specialists and the applicant about comments received from stakeholders. ❖ Submit Final Scoping Report to relevant competent authorities.
EIA Phase ***(Process complete)***	❖ Provide feedback about the specialist studies conducted and mitigation measures proposed by means of consultation with stakeholders; ❖ Provide opportunity for I&APs to comment on specialist findings, impacts assessments and recommendations; ❖ Make the relevant environmental reports available for public review and comment; ❖ Consultations with stakeholders (virtual meetings and face to face meetings); ❖ Verify that comments raised by I&APs have been accurately recorded; and ❖ Inform specialists and the proponent of stakeholders' comments. ❖ Submit Final Environmental Reports to relevant competent authorities.
Decision Making Phase	❖ Once the competent authorities have come to a decision regarding the authorisation of the project, all registered stakeholders will be notified of the decision made and the appeal process will be explained.

7.3 Summary of Issues raised by Stakeholders

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

- Dust impacts from silt removal and stockpiles;
- Impacts on surface water and groundwater quality;
- Security on site during operations, especially around illegal miners;
- Rehabilitation and end land use;
- Surface water management on site;
- Fair consultation with stakeholders; and
- Economic aspects of the project and how the communities will benefit.

Comments raised by stakeholders during the scoping and environmental impact assessment phase are included in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR) **(Appendix C9)**.

7.4 Public Participation Undertaken

Refer to **Appendix C** for the full detailed Public Participation Report.

The following section is a summary of the Public Participation Process (PPP) undertaken.

7.4.1 Scoping Phase Public Participation

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

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

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

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

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

7.4.2 Consultation Undertaken as part of the Final Scoping Phase

The aim of consultation during the Final Scoping Phase was to focus on the formal EIA process, specialist impact studies, Terms of Reference and addressing comments from stakeholders.

The Final Scoping Report was submitted to the DMRE on **09 December 2024**.

Stakeholders were notified of the availability of the Final Scoping Report on **Tuesday, 10 December 2024**. Stakeholders were provided with an opportunity to verify that their comments were captured during the draft Scoping phase, and to review responses provided by the project team. All comments received on the Final Scoping Report were incorporated into the CRR.

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

Activity	Details
Update of stakeholder information	The stakeholder database has been updated with new I&APs who formally registered, participated in stakeholder meetings or submitted comments.
Placement of Final Scoping Reports	The Final Scoping Report is available following websites: Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/
Announcement of the Final Scoping Report	Notification letter notifying stakeholders about the availability of the Final Scoping Report for comment was emailed to the full stakeholder database on **Tuesday, 10 December 2024**. An SMS was sent on **Tuesday, 10 December 2024** to stakeholders who have no access to the internet, arrangements are made to ensure that all stakeholders have full access to the reports - arrangements and requests are accessed on a case-by case basis.

7.4.3 Consultation with Stakeholders during the Impact Assessment Phase

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

Table 7-4: Summary of PPP activities - Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Phase

Impact Assessment Phase		
Activity	**Details**	**Reference in DEIR/EMPr**
Announcement of the availability of the Draft EIA/EMPr/IWWMP Reports	A Notification letter which provides details about the availability of the Draft EIR/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP for public review and comment and an invitation to online and in-person engagements was sent by email to the full stakeholder database.	**Appendix C6** Announcement Letter
Placement of media advertisement for the EIA Phase	Newspaper adverts were placed in **the Star on Wednesday 23 April 2025.** The advertisement provide details about the public review period for the Draft EIR/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP and how the public can access the draft reports for their review and comment. The advert also provided information about online and in-person engagements.	**Appendix C4** Advertisements
Placement of Draft EIA/EMPr/IWWMP Reports for public review and comment	The Draft EIA/EMPr reports have been compiled and was made available for a 30-day public review and comment period and the Draft IWWMP report is made available for a 60-day public review and comment period from.	**Appendix C6** Announcement Correspondence

Impact Assessment Phase		
Activity	**Details**	**Reference in DEIR/EMPr**
	Copies of the abovementioned reports were available on the following websites: ❖ Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/ The announcement letter were be distributed to stakeholders to: ❖ Announce availability of the Draft EIR/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP; ❖ Invite stakeholders to the Public Meeting; and ❖ Indicate where the Draft EIR/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP are available for public review and comment A copy of the Draft EIR/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP and non-technical summaries were placed in the following public place: **Public Library:** Riverlea Public Library, Cnr Avon & Colorado Dr, Riverlea, Johannesburg A copy of the Draft EIR/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP are made available at the Stakeholder Meetings. Copies of the Draft EIR/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP were sent to the DMRE and DWS and various Commenting Authorities for review and comment.	
Broader Public Consulting meetings: EIA Phase	Stakeholders were invited to participate through online and in-person engagements. Consultation meetings were be held via online forums such as Microsoft Teams, and a Public Meeting was held with the broader public. On-line engagement activities are available during the public review period. The purpose of these Stakeholder Meetings is to discuss the Draft EIA/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP, present findings from the specialist studies, provide stakeholders with a platform to raise comments/concerns on the Draft EIA/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP reports and also interact with the project team.	**Appendix C8** List of meetings & Meeting Minutes **Appendix C9** CRR

Impact Assessment Phase		
Activity	**Details**	**Reference in DEIR/EMPr**
	The following meetings were held: **In-person Meeting:** ❖ A Public Meeting held on **Saturday, 10 May 2025 from 10H30 – 14H30** at Riverlea Empowerment Centre, 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093. **Online Meeting:** ❖ **Wednesday, 7 May 2025 from 10H00-11H00** on Microsoft Teams. Minutes of these meetings are compiled and distributed to everyone who attended these meetings. All comments raised by stakeholders during these meetings are captured into the (CRR). Responses to comments are provided in line with the overall project scope and available information.	

7.4.4 Availability of the Final EIR/EMPr

Stakeholders were notified of the availability of the Final EIR / EMPr reports for review by the CA.

Table 7-5: Summary of the PPP activities - Final EIA phase

Activity	Details
Announcement of the Final EIR/EMPr	Notification letter notifying stakeholders about the availability of the of the Final EIR/EMPr for comment was emailed to the full stakeholder database. Stakeholders who have no access to the internet, arrangements are made to ensure that all stakeholders have full access to the reports - arrangements and requests are accessed on a case-by case basis.
Placement of of the Final EIR / EMPr	The Final EIR/EMPr will be available as follows: ❖ Copies of the Final EIR / EMPr and the Final IWWMP will be available on the following website: o Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/
Submission to the Authorities	The Final EIR/EMPr will be submitted to the DMRE and key Commenting Authorities.

7.4.5 Consultation during the Decision-Making Phase

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

8 THE BASELINE ENVIRONMENT AND SPECIALIST FINDINGS

This Chapter provides a description of the environment that may be affected by the 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 and the on-site specialist investigations conducted as part of the EIA and aims to provide the context within which this EIA is being conducted. The full impact assessments undertaken by the independent specialists, including detailed descriptions of the affected environment, are attached as Appendices D of this EIA Report.

8.1 Climate

The Valley Silts project area is situated southwest of Johannesburg and falls within the Highveld climatic zone characterised by summer rainfall.

8.1.1 Rainfall

Monthly patched rainfall data for weather station 0476040 W, located 7 km north-east of the Project, was adopted to represent the rainfall of the Project area. Monthly rainfall data was available for the period of October 1915 to September 2010 and was downloaded from the WR2012 website. The mean monthly rainfall is indicated in Figure 8-1 below. The area has a Mean Annual Precipitation of 799 mm. Rainfall is highest over the summer months of November to March and lowest over the months of May to September.

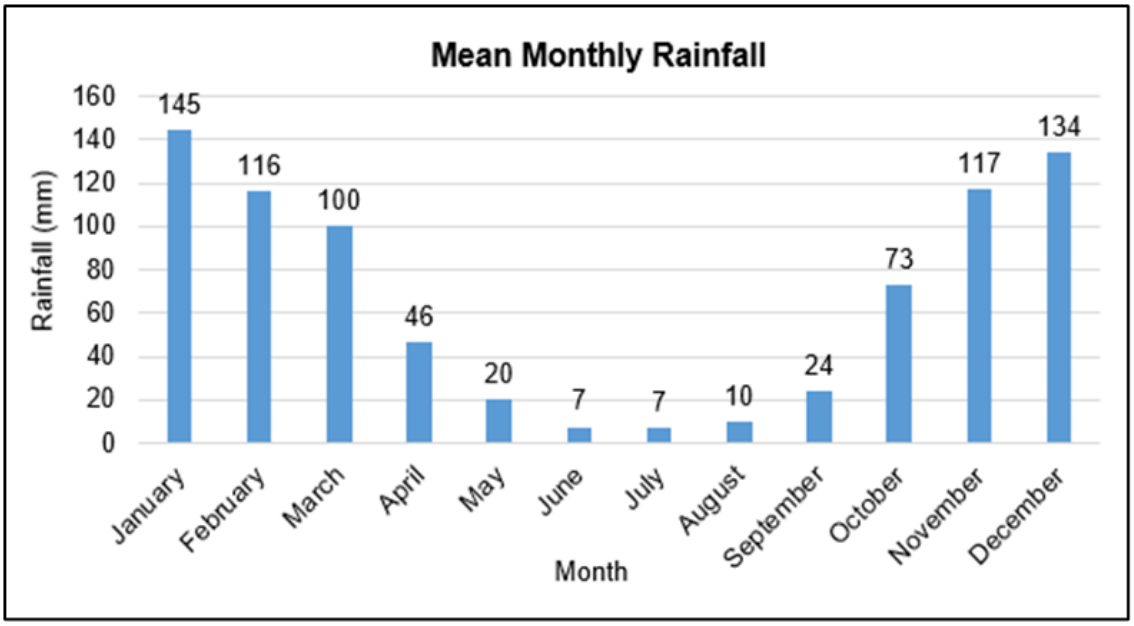


Figure 8-1: Monthly rainfall data for the Project area

8.1.2 Storm Rainfall Depths

The storm rainfall depths for the centre position of the Project area were extracted from the Design Rainfall Estimation in South Africa software programme (Smithers and Schulze, 2002). The programme uses the six closest rainfall stations to a user specified coordinate, to calculate the storm rainfall depths. The extracted storm rainfall depths for the Project are indicated in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1: Storm rainfall depths for the Project area

Storm Duration	Return Period / Storm Rainfall Depth (mm)						
min / hr / day	**1:2 yr**	**1:5 yr**	**1:10 yr**	**1:20 yr**	**1:50 yr**	**1:100 yr**	**1:200 yr**
5 min	9	12	15	17	21	25	28
10 min	13	18	21	25	31	36	41
15 min	16	22	26	31	38	44	50
30 min	20	28	34	40	49	56	65
45 min	23	32	39	46	56	65	75
1 hr	26	36	43	51	63	72	83
1.5 hr	30	41	50	59	72	84	96
2 hr	33	46	55	65	80	93	106
4 hr	40	55	66	78	96	111	127
6 hr	44	61	74	87	107	124	142
8 hr	48	66	80	94	115	133	153
10 hr	51	70	84	100	122	141	162
12 hr	53	73	88	105	128	148	170
16 hr	57	79	95	113	138	160	183
20 hr	61	84	101	120	147	169	194
24 hr	64	88	106	125	154	178	204
1 day	55	76	92	109	133	154	177
2 day	68	94	113	134	164	190	218
3 day	77	106	128	151	185	214	246
4 day	83	115	139	165	202	233	268
5 day	89	123	149	176	216	249	286
6 day	94	130	157	186	228	263	302
7 day	99	136	164	195	239	276	316

8.1.3 Evaporation

Evaporation data was obtained from the DWS weather station C2E007, located 18 km south-west of the Project area. C2E007 measures evaporation using a Symon's Pan (S-Pan). 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. The adopted monthly evaporation for the Project is indicated in Table 8-2. Evaporation is highest over the months of September to March, and lowest over the cooler months of April to August (Hydrospatial, 2025).

Table 8-2: Symons Pan and open water evaporation for the Project

Month	S-Pan Evaporation (mm)	Evaporation Factor	Open Water Evaporation (mm)
January	169	0.84	142
February	138	0.88	122
March	129	0.88	113
April	102	0.88	89
May	85	0.87	74
June	68	0.85	57
July	75	0.83	63
August	106	0.81	86
September	145	0.81	117
October	163	0.81	132
November	166	0.82	136
December	170	0.83	141
Total	**1 515**	**N/A**	**1 272**

8.1.4 Temperature

The project area has a mean monthly minimum temperature of around 10,42˚C and a mean monthly maximum temperature of around 23,17◦C, with the hottest months of the year being January, February, October and December (summer), dropping to daily minimum temperature of around 3˚C in July (winter). The area is characterised by warm to hot days and cool evenings. Refer to Figure 8-2, this illustrates the average min and max temperature in Riverlea.

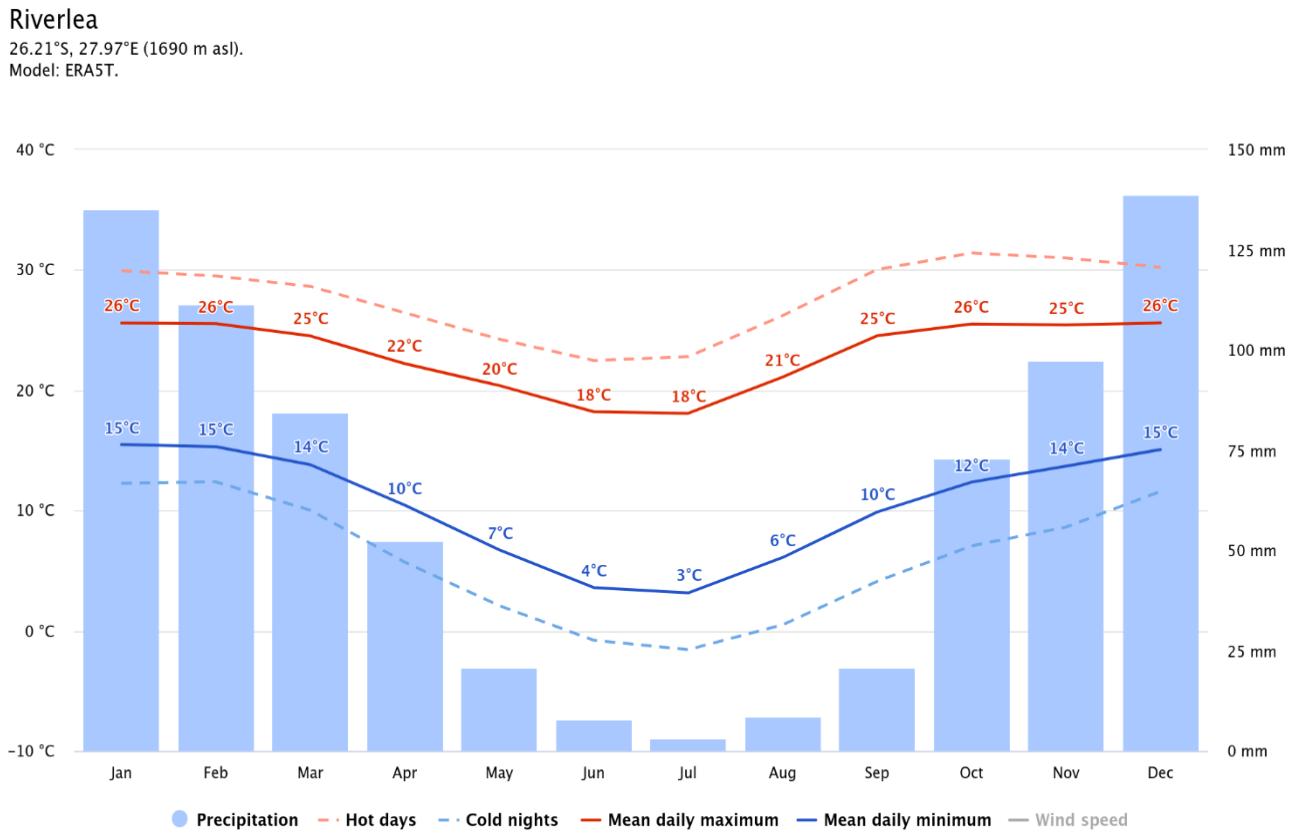


Figure 8-2: Average min and max temperature in Riverlea (Source: https://www.meteoblue.com/en/weather/historyclimate/climatemodelled/riverlea_south-africa_11205175).

8.1.5 Wind Direction

The predominant winds at the Valley Silts Expansion project area (as given by the Weather Research and Forecasting Model (WRF) data for the period from 2021 to 2023) are from the north-north-westerly direction for approximately 12% of the time, followed by the north-westerly and south-south-westerly directions (Figure 8-3). The highest number of winds with speeds greater than 4 m/s are expected from the north-westerly direction. The average hourly wind speed predicted by the WRF model is approximately 1.5 m/s. Calm conditions (wind speeds below 0.5 m/s) are predicted for approximately 0.9 % of the time (Gondwana Environmental Solutions, 2024).

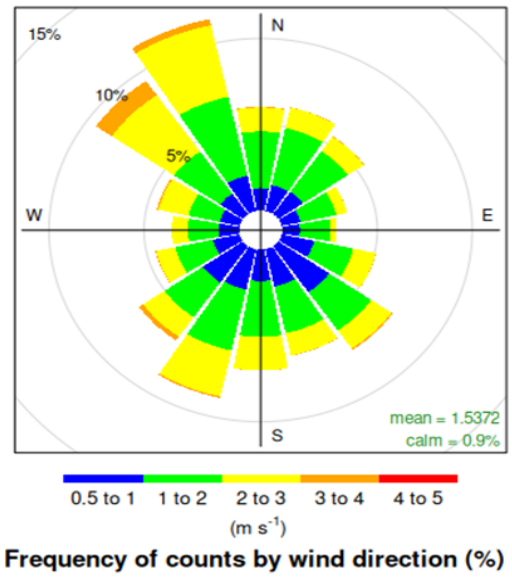


Figure 8-3: Wind rose of the average winds produced by the WRF model for the Valley Silts Expansion project area for the years 2021-2023 (Gondwana Environmental Solutions, 2024).

There is a clear diurnal variation in the predominant wind direction. During the day, most winds originate from a north-westerly direction, while at night most winds blow from the north-north-westerly direction. Most frequent winds with speeds above 4 m/s are expected from a north-westerly direction during the day. There are very few winds expected with speeds above 3 m/s at night. On average, calm conditions are expected for approximately 1 % of the time during the day, and average wind speeds are approximately 1.8 m/s. During the night, calm conditions are expected for approximately 0.8 % of the time, and average wind speeds are approximately 1.3 m/s (Figure 8-4) (Gondwana Environmental Solutions, 2024).

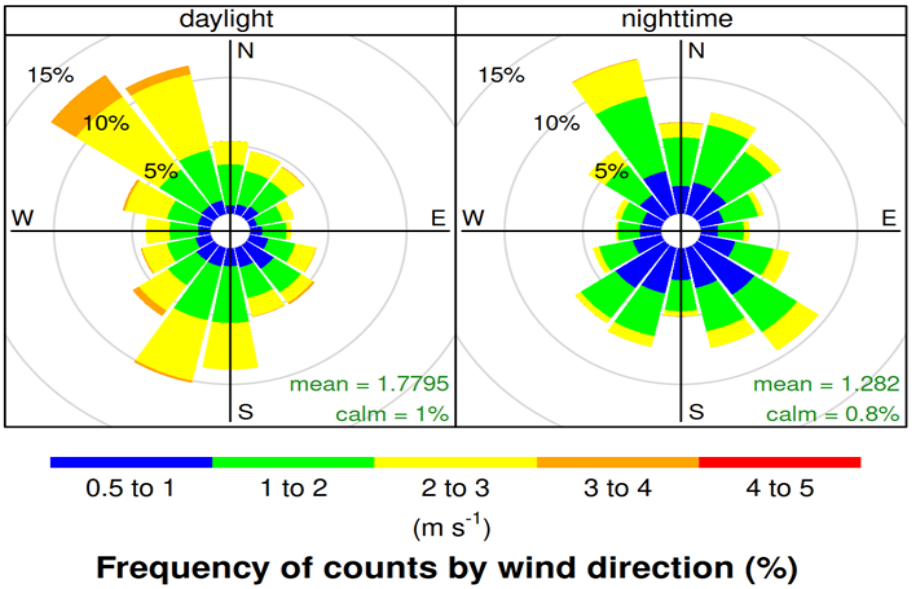


Figure 8-4: Diurnal wind roses predicted by the WRF model for the Valley Silts Expansion Project area for the years 2021-2023 (Gondwana Environmental Solutions, 2024).

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The seasonal variations in wind direction for the Valley Silts Expansion project area are illustrated in Figure 8-5. The predominant wind direction in spring and summer is from the north-north-westerly direction. During autumn, the predominant wind direction is from the south-south-west, while in winter, it is from the north-westerly direction. Most winds with speeds over 3 m/s tend to be from the north-west in all seasons. Average wind speeds are highest in spring, and most of the calm conditions are experienced in autumn (Gondwana Environmental Solutions, 2024).

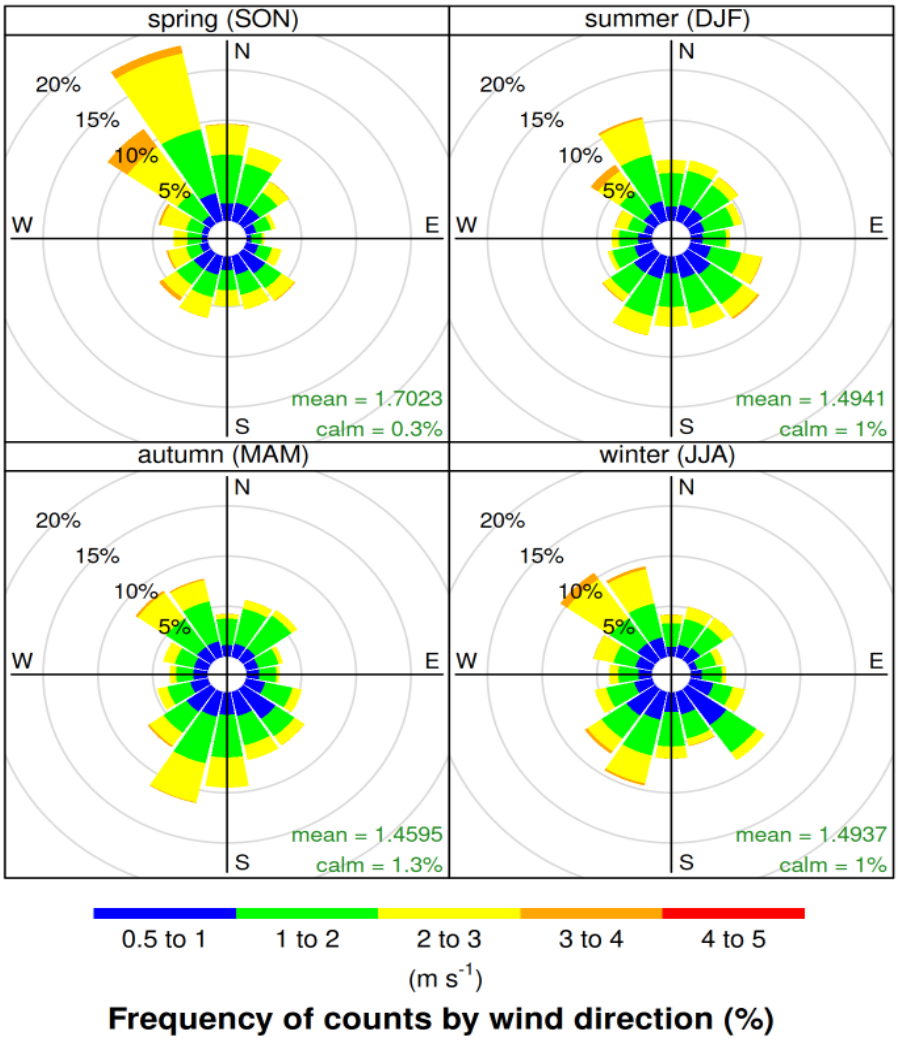


Figure 8-5: Seasonal wind roses of winds predicted by the WRF model for the Valley Silts Expansion project area for the years 2021-2023 (Gondwana Environmental Solutions, 2024).

8.2 Topography

Figure 8-6 indicates the topography of the Russell Stream catchment. The elevation varies from 1 800 metres above mean sea level (mamsl) in the north-eastern corner of the catchment, to 1 640 mamsl towards the west at the outlet of the catchment. The catchment is dominated by flat slopes (slopes less than 10 %), with an average catchment slope of 7.5 %. Moderate slopes (10 to 30 %) occur along the sides of the Russell Stream valley, whilst steep slopes in excess of 30 %, occur along the sides of the old mining dumps within the catchment area (Hydrospatial, 2025).

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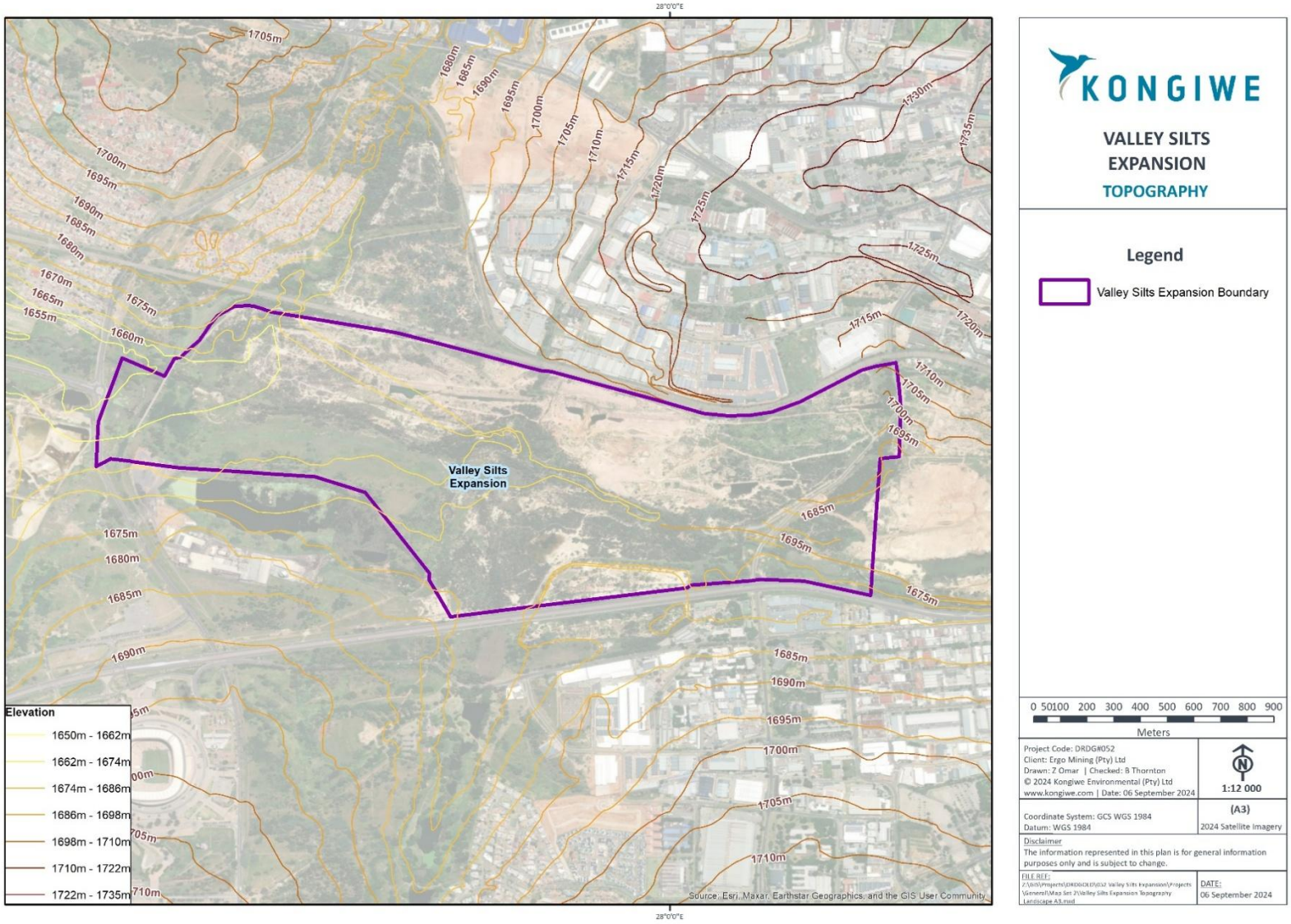


Figure 8-6: Topography

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8.3 Geology

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

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

The Valley Silts Project is located on the Central Rand Group, of the Witwatersrand Supergroup. The Witwatersrand Supergroup is a sequence of conglomerate, shale and quartzite, ranging in age from 2.7 Ga for the Hospital Hill Subgroup to 2.4 Ga for the Turffontein Subgroup. The Lower Witwatersrand is composed mainly of argillaceous clays and shale, with occasional banded ironstone, tillite and intercalated lava flow, while the Upper Witwatersrand consists almost entirely of quartzite and conglomerate.

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

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

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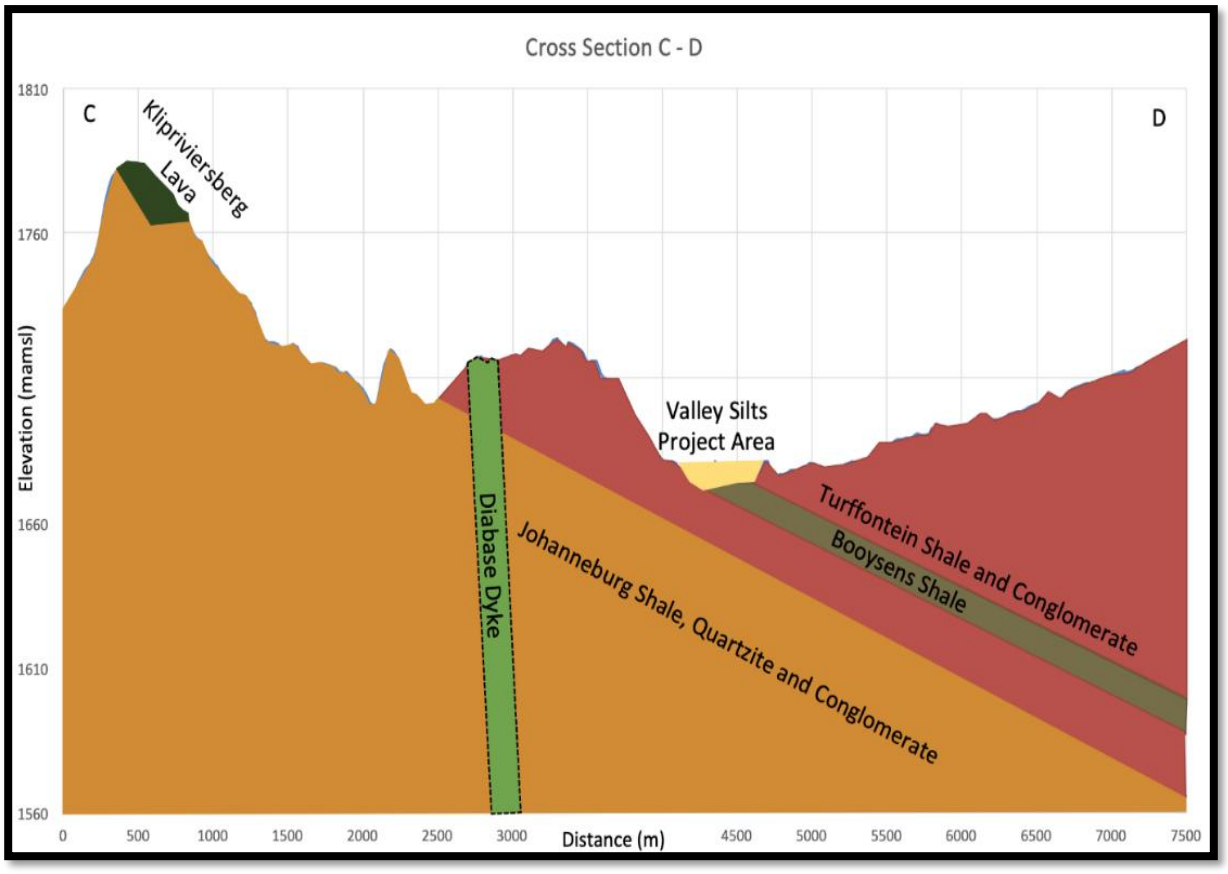


Figure 8-7: Schematic cross section through the project area (Groundwater Abstract, 2025).

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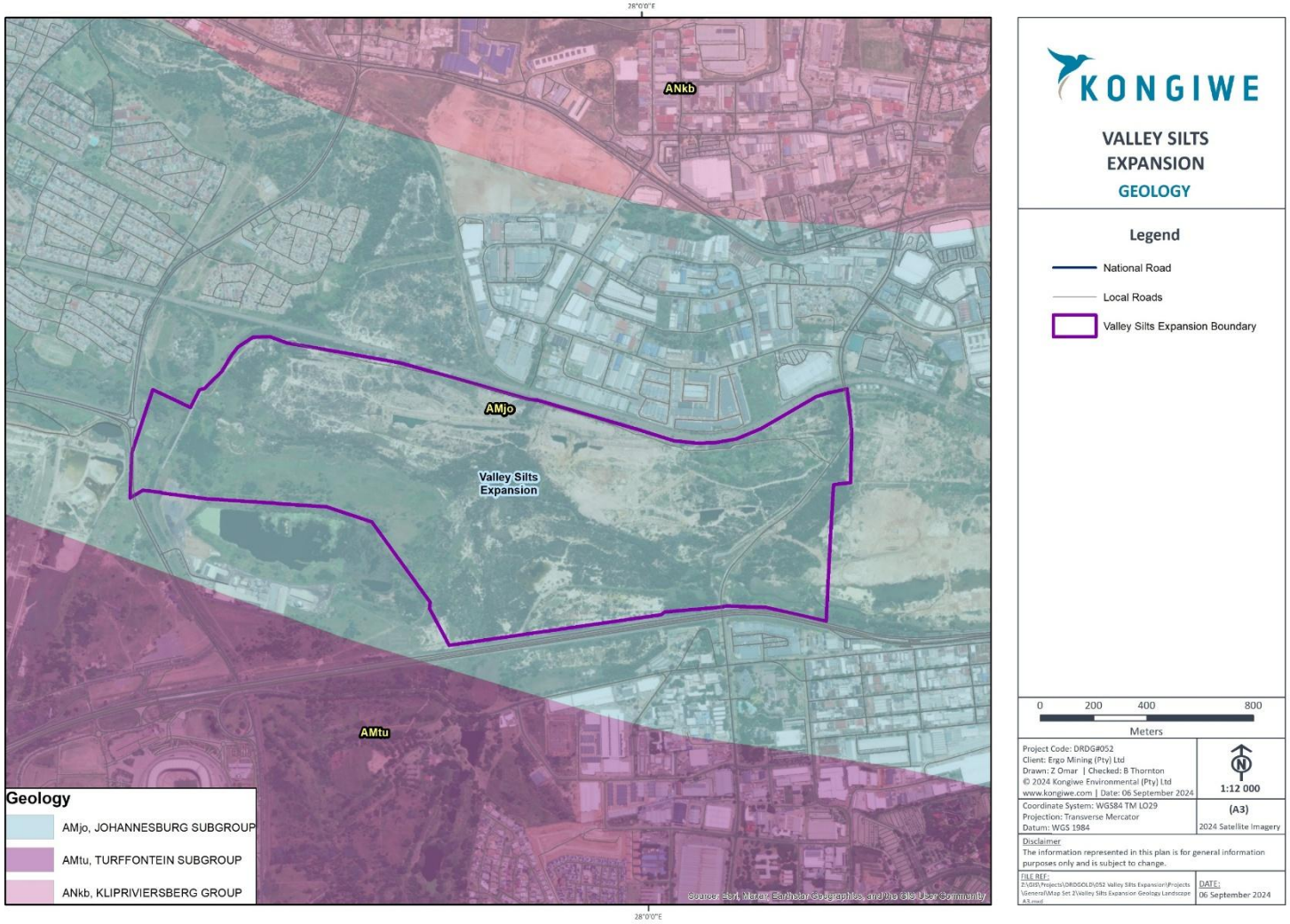


Figure 8-8: Geology map.

8.4 Soils, Land Capability and Land Use

8.4.1 Soils

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

Mucina and Rutherford (2006) describes the prominent features of the soils found within the project area as; Shale, sandstone or mudstone originating from the Karoo Supergroup or the intrusive Karoo Suite Dolerites. These soils tend to be deep, reddish and on flat plains. These soils are typically Ea, Ba and Bb land types. The site soil classification is specifically Ba36 (Figure 8-9).

8.4.2 Land Capability

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

8.4.3 Land Use

The land uses in the immediate project area can be classified mainly as wetlands, waterbodies, woodland/open bush and mines. Other land uses in the proximity include industrial activities, transport systems, natural areas, electricity reticulation, water infrastructure and historic mine dumps and dams (Figure 8-10).

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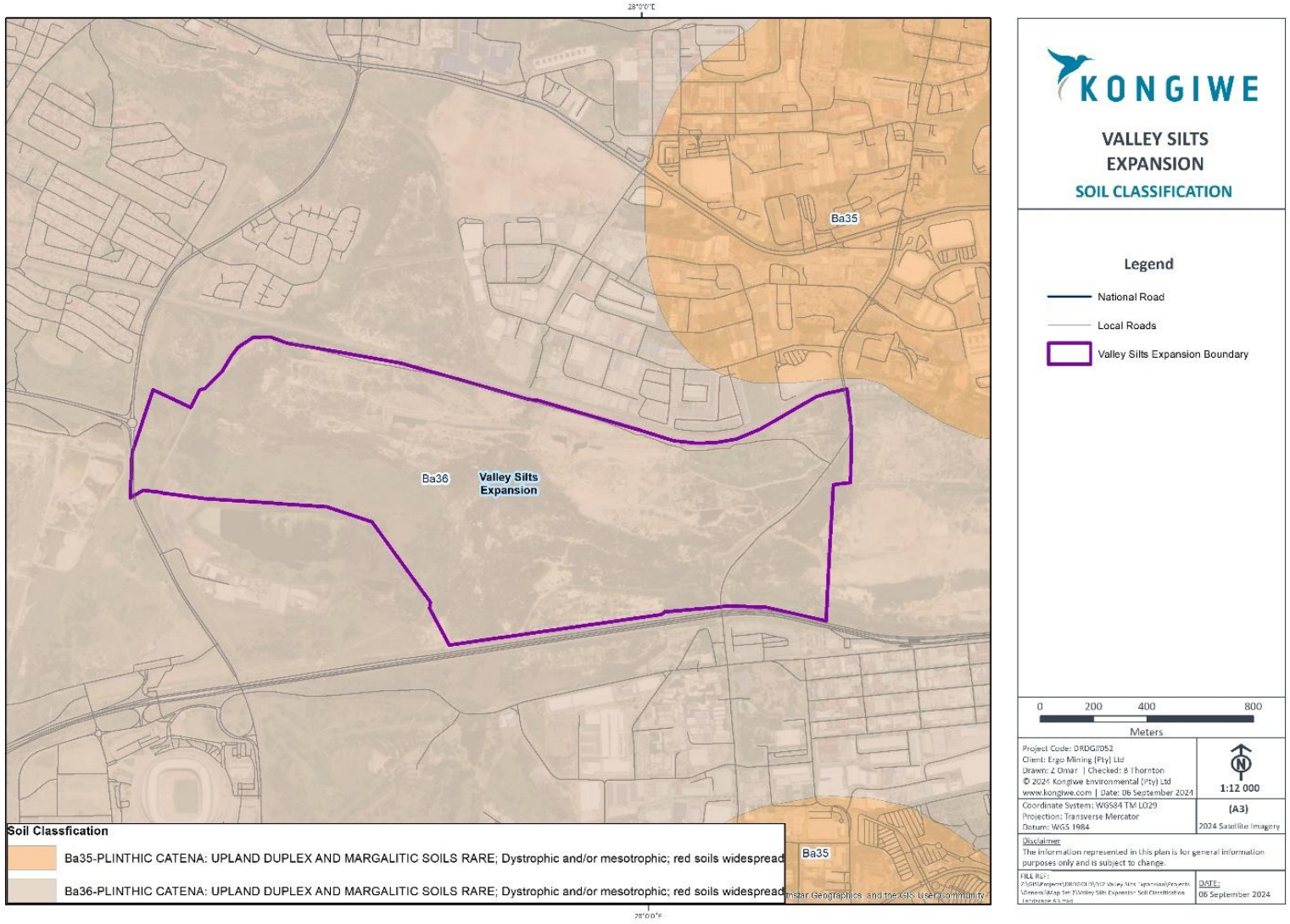


Figure 8-9: Soil Map of the Proposed Project site and surrounding area

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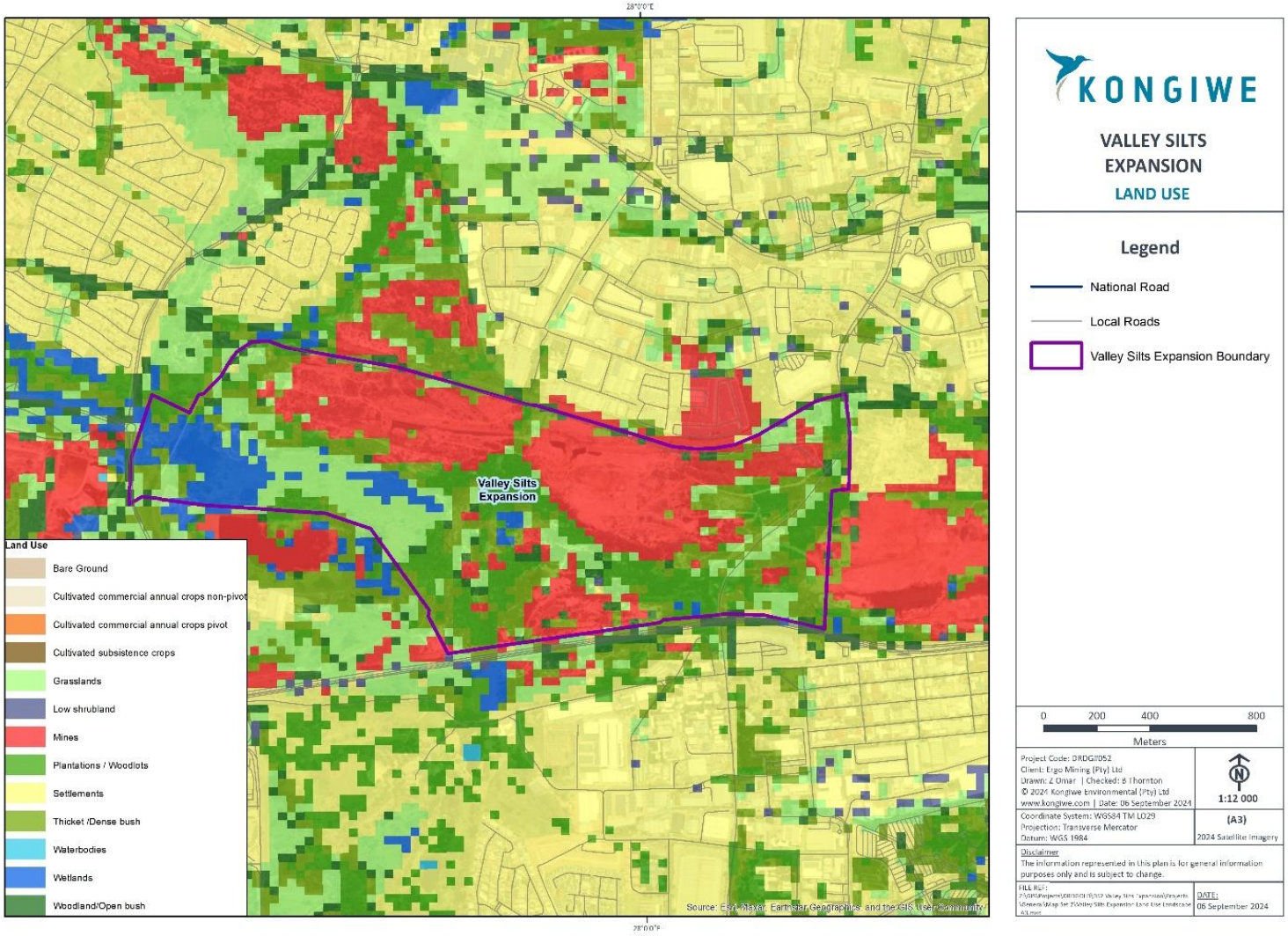


Figure 8-10: Land uses of the Proposed Project site and surrounding area

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8.5 Biodiversity

Refer to Specialist Study: Appendix D2 – Terrestrial Ecology

8.5.1 Habitat Assessment

Three (3) main habitat types were identified across the Project Area of Influence (PAOI) and include:

- Modified;
- Water Resource; and
- Artificial Water Resource.

The habitat units for the PAOI can be seen delineated in Figure 8-11 and descriptions of the habitat units can be found in Table 8-3.

Table 8-3: Table providing descriptions of the habitat types delineated for the PAOI

Habitat	Description and Condition
Modified	This habitat unit includes all areas that maintain little to no native vegetation and/or where anthropogenic activity has substantially modified an area's primary ecological functions and species composition. Within the PAOI, these areas are mostly comprised of roads, mining areas, and other construction activities. These areas include very few, if any, indigenous species and are associated with alien and invasive plant species. No fauna or flora SCC were observed, and none are expected for the habitat unit.
Water Resource	This is a non-terrestrial habitat made up of wetlands and drainage features within the PAOI. Vegetation associated with this habitat unit includes hydrophytes. No fauna or flora SCC were observed, and none are expected for the habitat unit. Additional information regarding this habitat unit may be found in the accompanying wetland assessment (TBC, 2024).
Artificial Water Resource	This is a non-terrestrial habitat made up of artificial wetlands and water features within the PAOI. No fauna or flora SCC were observed, and none are expected for the habitat unit. Additional information regarding this habitat unit may be found in the accompanying wetland assessment (TBC, 2024).

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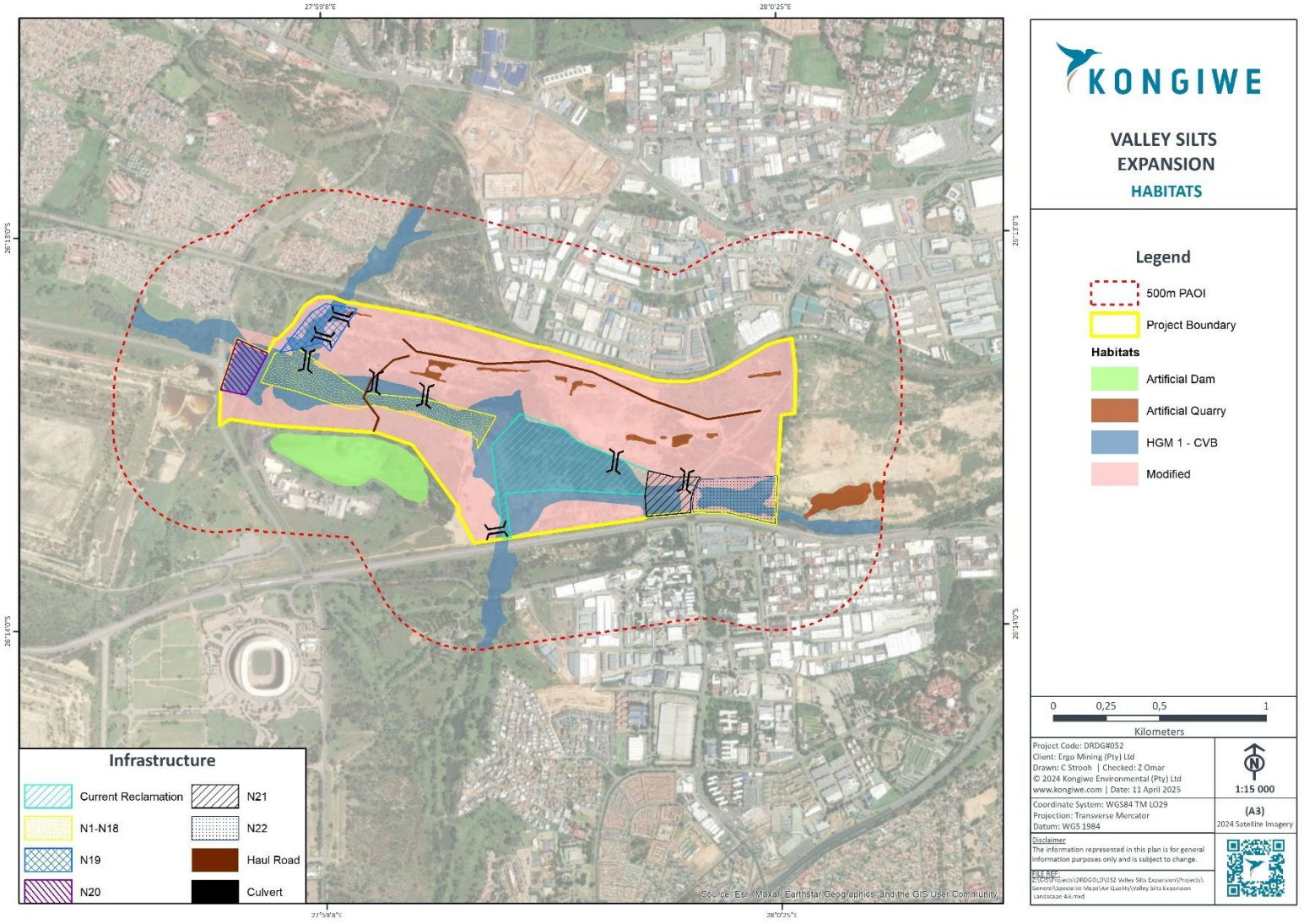


Figure 8-11: Habitats identified within the PAOI

Table 8-4: Table providing descriptions of the habitat types delineated for the PAOI

Habitat	Description and Condition
Modified	This habitat unit includes all areas that maintain little to no native vegetation and/or where anthropogenic activity has substantially modified an area's primary ecological functions and species composition. Within the PAOI, these areas are mostly comprised of roads, mining areas, and other construction activities. These areas include very few, if any, indigenous species and are associated with alien and invasive plant species. No fauna or flora SCC were observed, and none are expected for the habitat unit.
Water Resource	This is a non-terrestrial habitat made up of wetlands and drainage features within the PAOI. Vegetation associated with this habitat unit includes hydrophytes. No fauna or flora SCC were observed, and none are expected for the habitat unit. Additional information regarding this habitat unit may be found in the accompanying wetland assessment (TBC, 2024).
Artificial Water Resource	This is a non-terrestrial habitat made up of artificial wetlands and water features within the PAOI. No fauna or flora SCC were observed, and none are expected for the habitat unit. Additional information regarding this habitat unit may be found in the accompanying wetland assessment (TBC, 2024).

8.5.2 Site Ecological Importance

Based on the criteria provided in Appendix B of the Terrestrial Biodiversity compliance statement, 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 (The Biodiversity Company, 2024). This is illustrated below in Table 8-5.

Table 8-5: Summary of habitat types delineated within the PAOI

Habitat Type	Conservation Importance	Functional Integrity	Biodiversity Importance	Receptor Resilience	Site Ecological Importance Guidelines
Modified	**Very Low**	**Very Low**	**Very Low**	**Very High**	**Very Low**
	No natural habitat remaining	Several major current negative ecological impacts.		Habitat that can recover rapidly (~ less than 5 years) to restore > 75% of the original species composition and functionality of the receptor functionality.	Minimisation mitigation – development activities of medium to high impact acceptable and restoration

Habitat Type	Conservation Importance	Functional Integrity	Biodiversity Importance	Receptor Resilience	Site Ecological Importance Guidelines
					activities may not be required.
Water Resource	**Low**	**Low**	Low	**Low**	**Medium**
	No confirmed or highly likely populations of SCC	Almost no habitat connectivity but migrations still possible across some modified or degraded natural habitat		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.	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	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.

8.5.3 Screening Tool Comparison

The allocated sensitivities for each of the relevant themes are either disputed or validated for the overall PAOI in Table 8-6 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 8-12.

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Table 8-6: Summary of the screening tool vs specialist assigned sensitivities

Screening Tool Theme	Screening Tool	Specialist	Tool Validated or Disputed by Specialist - Reasoning
Animal Theme	**Medium**	**Low**	Disputed – Habitat exists in a largely degraded or modified state with high levels of anthropogenic disturbance, particularly those associated with the reclamation activities on site. No SCC observed and unlikely to occur.
Plant Theme	**Medium**	**Low**	Disputed – Habitat exists in a largely degraded or modified state with high levels of anthropogenic disturbance, particularly those associated with the reclamation activities on site. High numbers of alien and invasive plants. No SCC observed and unlikely to occur.
Terrestrial Theme	**Very High**	**Low**	Disputed – Habitat exists in a largely degraded or modified state with high levels of anthropogenic disturbance, particularly those associated with the reclamation activities on site, and has therefore lost much of its ecosystem functionality. Habitat will not recover without human intervention and will continue to degrade over time without rehabilitation. No longer representative of a CBA or ESA. No SCC observed and unlikely to occur

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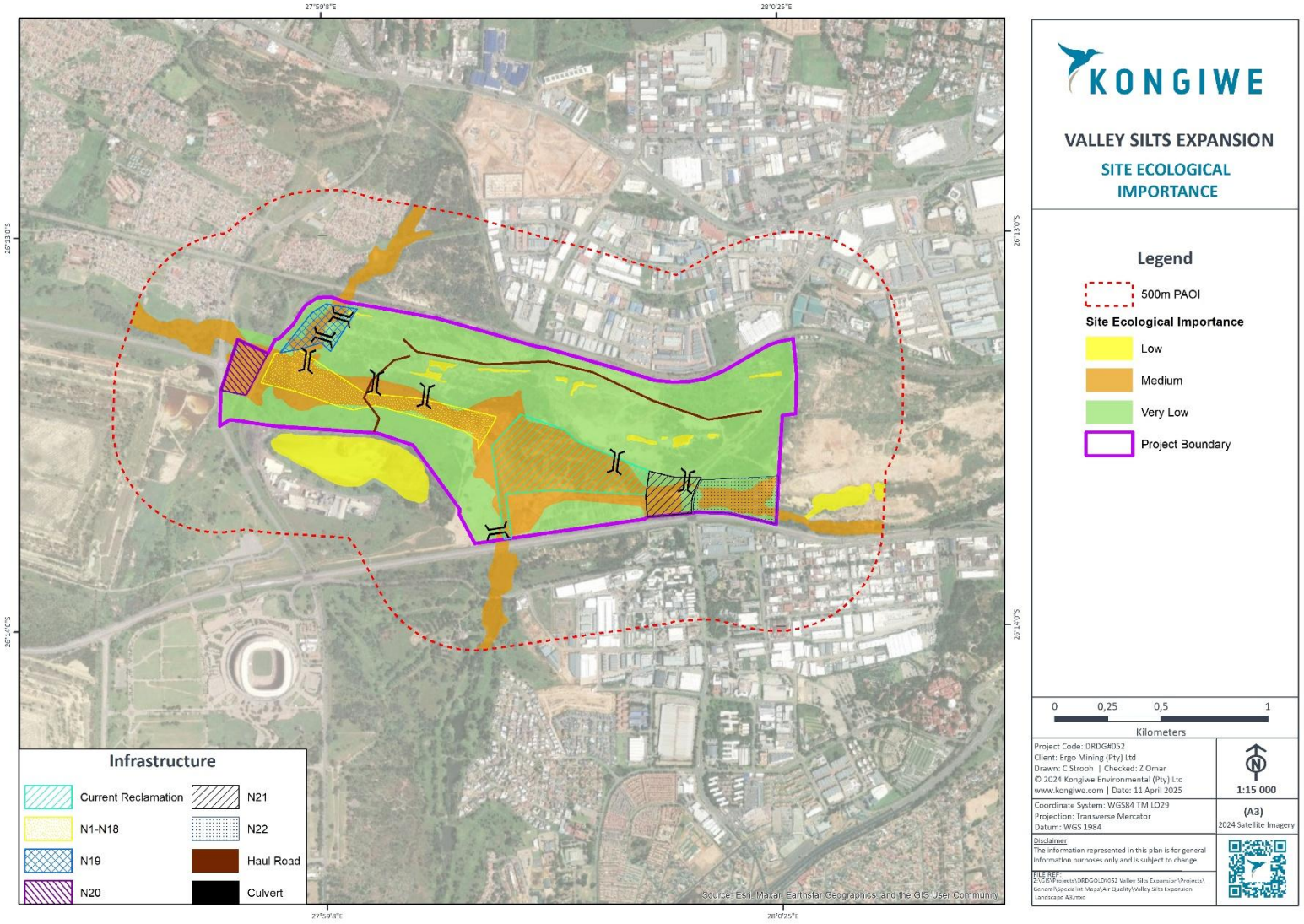


Figure 8-12: Map illustrating the site ecological importance for the PAOI

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8.6 Wetlands

Refer to Specialist Study: Appendix D3 – Wetland

8.6.1 South African Inventory of Inland Aquatic Ecosystems

One wetland type by means of the SAIIAE was identified within the proposed project area and its respective PAOI. This wetland type was identified as a Unchannelled valley-bottom wetland (Figure 8-13).

8.6.2 National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas

One NFEPA wetland type was identified within the proposed project area and its respective PAOI, namely a seep wetland (Figure 8-14) Several seep wetlands were identified within the proposed project area and its respective PAOI and were all classified to be either artificial or natural, non-priority wetlands. All artificial wetlands were classified with a condition within the "Z3 – Less than 25% natural land cover remaining" category while all natural wetlands were classified within the "C – between 25-75% of natural land cover remaining" category, as per the dataset.

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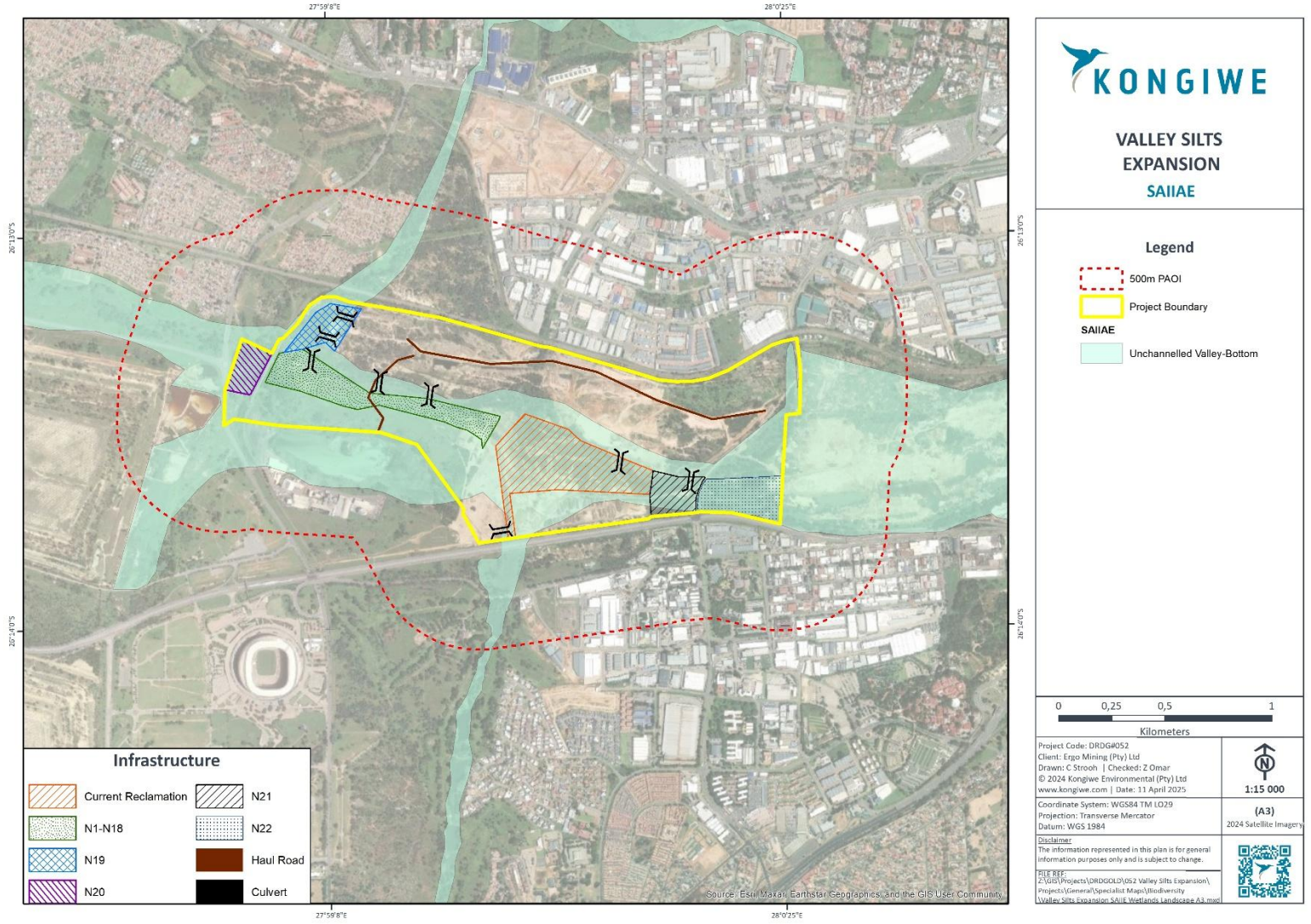


Figure 8-13: South African Inventory of Inland Aquatic Ecosystems of relevance to the project

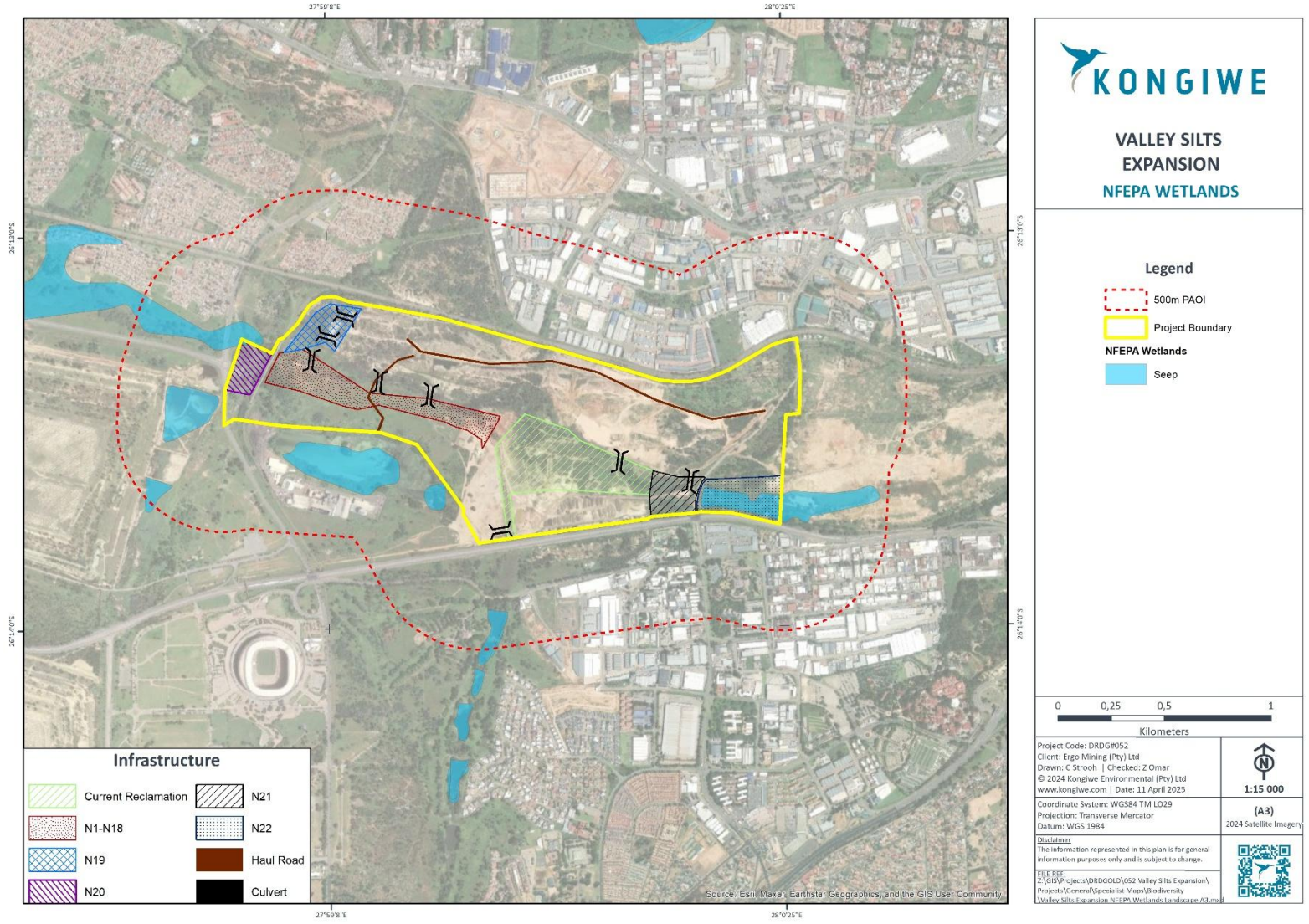


Figure 8-14: NFEPA Wetlands of relevance to the project

8.6.3 Wetland Field Survey

8.6.3.1 Identification and Mapping

Topography and external wetland characteristics such as the presence of hydrophytes was used to identify wetland areas. Commonly encountered hydrophytes within wetland areas of the PAOI included sedges, reeds and grasses (Figure 8-15).



Figure 8-15: Examples of the hydrophytic vegetation encountered within the project area of Influence

8.6.3.2 Delineation

One wetland type, consisting of one hydrogeomorphic (HGM) unit, has been identified in relation to the proposed project site and its respective PAOI (Figure 8-17)). This wetland type has been classified as a channelled valley-bottom (CVB; HGM 1). Wetland functional assessment has only been conducted for natural wetlands.

HGM 1 has been identified to be within the proposed Valley Silts Expansion project area (Figure 8-17). The CVB has been critically modified for a considerable time and has received mine water discharge as well as tailings sediments and the contaminants that accompany it.

Apart from these features, several artificial quarries (as a result of historical mining activities) and one artificial dam were identified within the PAOI and project footprints (Figure 8-16).

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Figure 8-16: Examples of the watercourses delineated within the project area. A & B) Artificial Quarries, C and D) Channelled valley-bottom (HGM 1).

8.6.4 Risk Screening

Table 8-7 and Figure 8-18 provides the results of risk screening for the delineated wetland and provides motivation for each of the determined categories.

Table 8-7: Risk status of the delineated wetlands

HGM unit	Risk Status	Rationale
HGM 1	At Risk	This HGM unit was identified to be traversed by the project area. The HGM unit has therefore been determined as "At Risk". If the proposed development layout cannot be amended to avoid the wetland and its calculated buffers, it is expected that direct impacts to the wetlands and consequent modifications to the systems will occur.

HGM unit	Risk Status	Rationale
Artificial watercourses (quarries and dam	Not at Risk	The artificial watercourses are located in a position of the landscape that allows for potential impacts to be avoided or to be buffered by existing topographic features or infrastructure that allows for the buffering of impacts to the watercourses.

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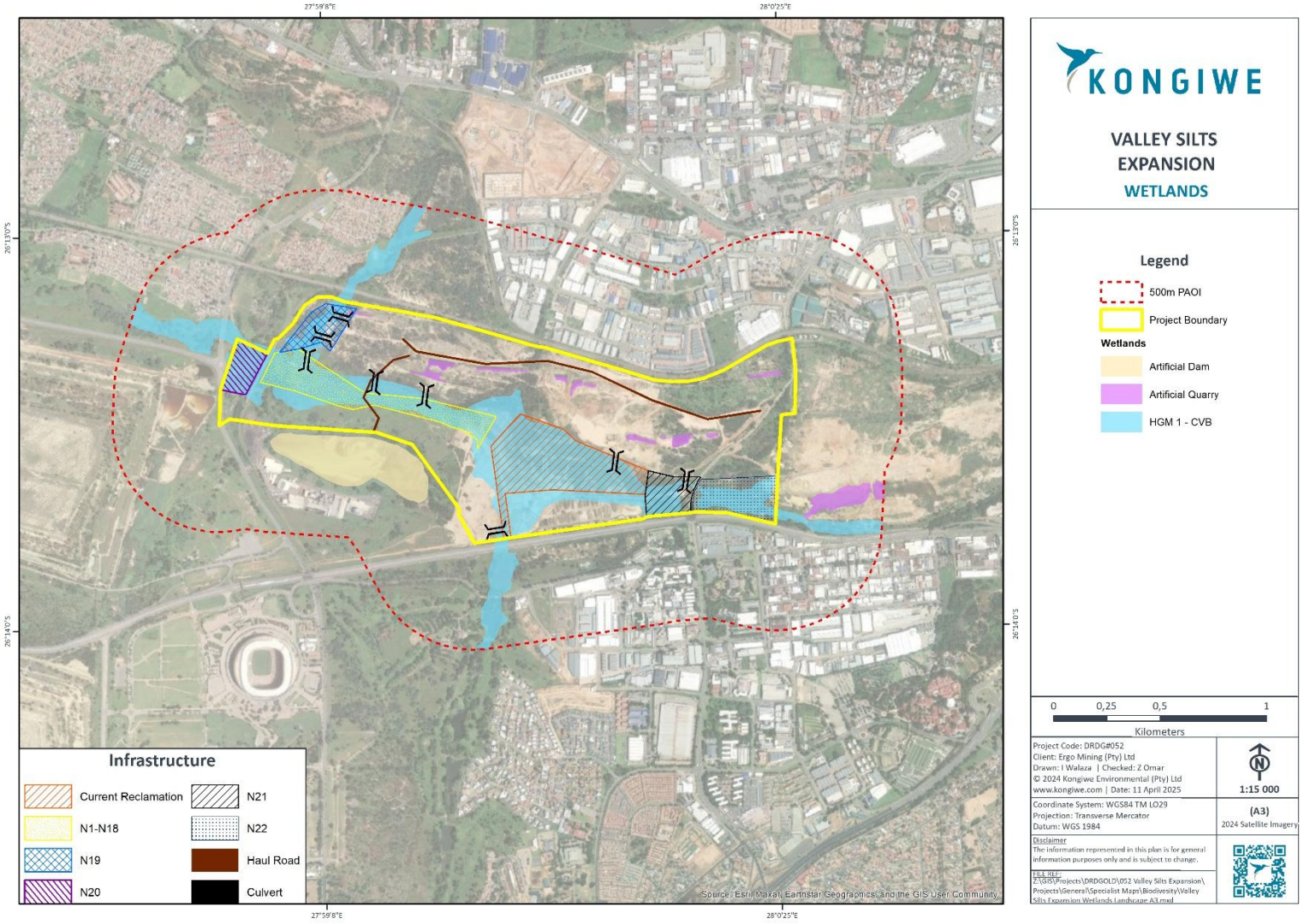


Figure 8-17: Delineation of wetland features within the Proposed Site and Project Area of Influence

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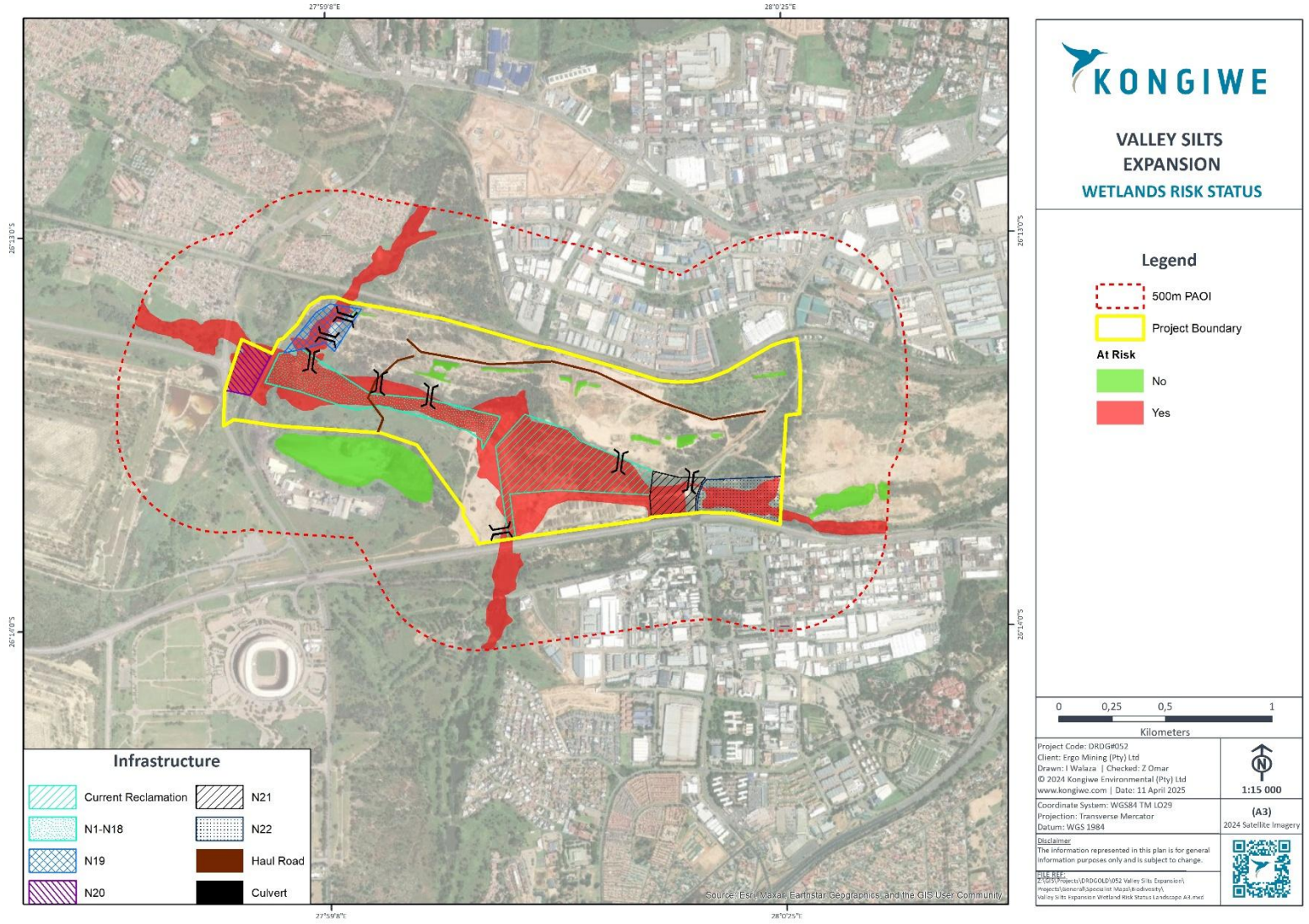


Figure 8-18: Risk status of the delineated wetland and other watercourses

8.6.5 Functional and Ecological Assessment

Only wetlands at an appreciable level of risk in relation to the proposed project and related activities were considered for the Functional and Ecological Assessments.

The ecosystem services provided by the relevant wetland units on site were assessed and rated using the WET-EcoServices method (Kotze et al., 2009). The results of the assessment are presented in Table 8-8. Ecosystem services contributing to these scores include flood attenuation, stream flow regulation, nutrient and toxicant assimilation and the maintenance of biodiversity.

HGM 1 was scored within the "Intermediate" ecosystem service score range. HGM 1 being valley-bottom wetland plays an important role in other services such as erosion control, sediment trapping, and toxicant assimilation (from runoff) will be provided at higher rates due to the fact that the wetland is well-vegetated with hydrophytes. Due to the surrounding landscape being relatively disturbed the wetlands will provide a corridor and refugia for fauna.

The potential for all wetlands to be used for tourism and recreation is unlikely. Furthermore, the direct benefits such as the provisioning of harvestable resources and cultivated foods is unlikely due to the type of vegetation present. The use of the wetlands for cultural benefits and education and research is not supported.

Table 8-8: Summary of the average ecosystem scores of the assessed wetland unit

Wetland Unit					HGM 1
Ecosystem Services Supplied by Wetlands	Indirect Benefits	Regulating and supporting benefits	Flood attenuation		3.1
			Streamflow regulation		2.7
			Water Quality enhancement benefits	Sediment trapping	2.8
				Phosphate assimilation	3.2
				Nitrate assimilation	3.0
				Toxicant assimilation	3.2
				Erosion control	3.2
			Carbon storage		2.4
	Direct Benefits	**Biodiversity maintenance**			1.4
		Provisioning benefits	Provisioning of water for human use		0.9
			Provisioning of harvestable resources		0.8
			Provisioning of cultivated foods		0.8
		Cultural benefits	Cultural heritage		0.0
			Tourism and recreation		0.1
			Education and research		1.0
Overall					**28.6**
Average					**1.91**
Class					**Intermediate**

8.6.6 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 all wetland features within the site, had to an extent, undergone transformation as a result of historical and current impacts. Nevertheless, despite the altered ecological integrity of these systems, they are considered to provide important ecological services. The appropriate REC and RMO estimated for the wetland area is presented in Table 8-9 below.

Table 8-9: Summary of the REC and RMO categories assigned to the relevant wetlands

HGM Unit	REC - RMO
HGM 1	E/F: Maintain

8.6.7 Screening Tool Comparison

The National Web-based Environmental Screening Tool has characterised the Aquatic Biodiversity Theme sensitivity as “Very High” for Valley Silts Expansion project area.

The allocated sensitivities for each of the relevant themes are either disputed or validated for the assessed areas in Table 8-10 below. A summative explanation for each result is provided as relevant. The specialist - assigned sensitivity ratings are based largely on the PES and EIS assessment processes followed in the previous section, and consideration is given to any observed or likely presence of sensitive fauna and flora. A map highlighting the Freshwater Sensitivities for the PAOI is depicted in Figure 8-19.

Table 8-10: Summary of the screening tool vs specialist assigned sensitivities

Features	Screening Tool Theme	Environmental Screening Tool Sensitivity	Specialist Sensitivity	Tool Validated or Disputed by Specialist - Reasoning
HGM 1	Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	High	Low	Screening Tool Sensitivity Disputed. Rationale for the specialist assigned ‘High’ rating: The wetland system has experienced historical impact related to mining as well as from the surrounding developments in the catchment. The wetland is perceived to be seasonal as surface water was observed in the wetland. Wetland vegetation within the system was abundant. The ecosystem services these wetlands provide together with the PES and EIS have contributed towards determining the sensitivity rating. The wetland has therefore been assigned a ‘High’ sensitivity rating.
Artificial watercourses	Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	Low	Low	Screening Tool Sensitivity Validated.

				Rationale for the specialist assigned 'Low' rating: These watercourses were all artificially created through mining activities and other developments. Therefore, a "Low" sensitivity has been assigned for these areas in relation to freshwater biodiversity.
Remaining Area	Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	Low	Low	Screening Tool Sensitivity Validated. Rationale for the specialist assigned 'Low' rating: Much of the area has been historically modified through mining and other developments. The proposed activities are not anticipated to significantly modify the hydrological characteristics of the entire area; therefore a "Low" sensitivity has been assigned for these areas in relation to freshwater biodiversity.

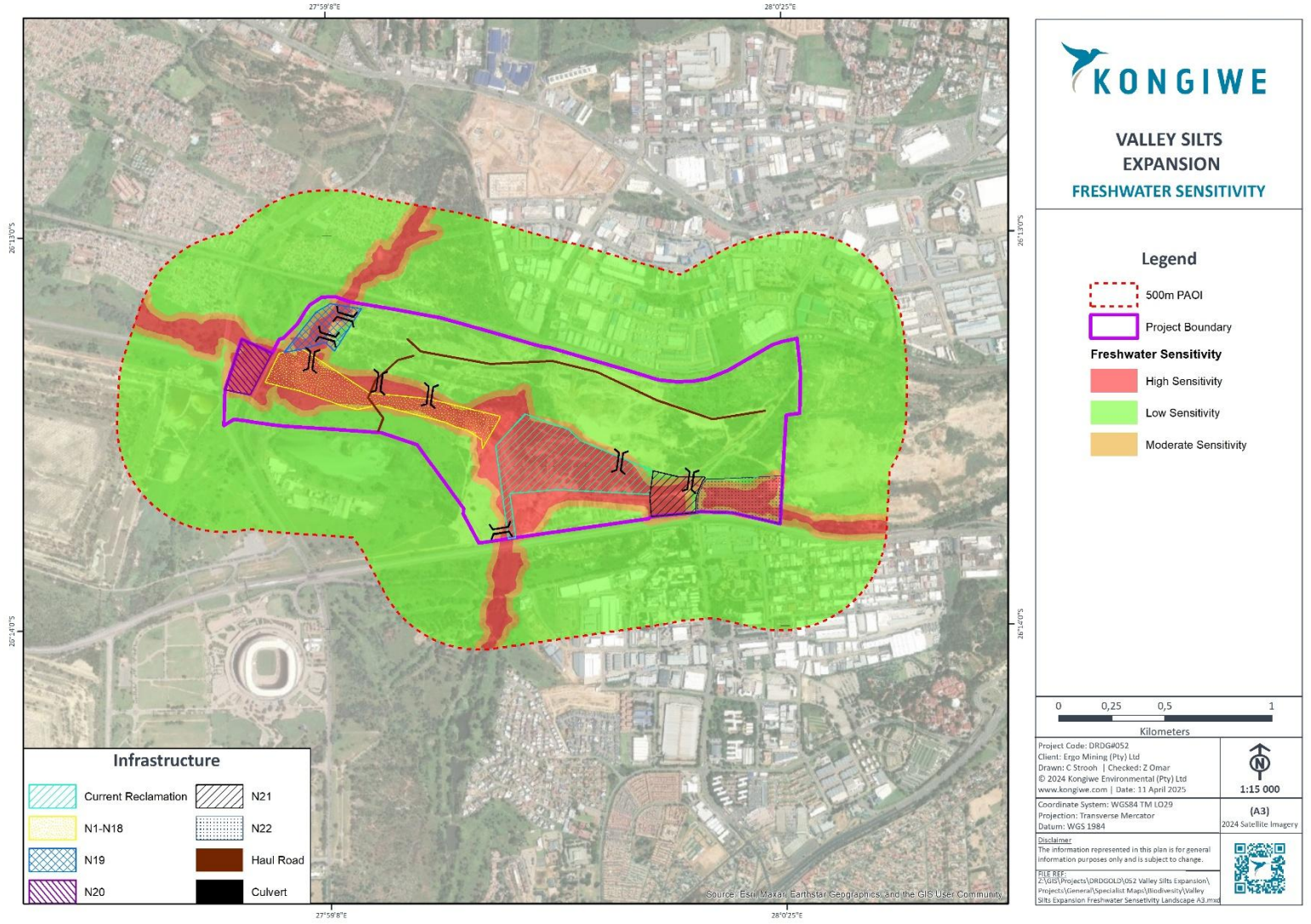


Figure 8-19: Sensitivity Map for the project area of interest

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8.7 Air Quality

Refer to Specialist Study: Appendix D4 – Air Quality

Numerous studies have found that air pollution in cities have a major negative impact on the health of both the environment and the surrounding communities. Repeated exposure to air pollutants over long periods of time may potentially cause several respiratory, cardiovascular, reproductive and gastrointestinal health problems (Mayer, 1999).

Particulate matter (PM) is the most significant pollutant that is generated from the mechanical removal of silts, hauling of material, turning of the material in the drying process (until 30% to 40% moisture content) , and loading the material. Smaller particles (particles with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than 10µm (PM_{10}) and smaller than 2.5µm ($PM_{2.5}$)) are subsets of the total suspended particulates (TSP). PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ are a health concern because these fine particles can be breathed into the lungs. The larger particles of TSP, on the other hand, are primarily a nuisance factor. $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} are criteria pollutants. Maximum permissible ambient air quality concentrations of these pollutants have been prescribed in the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) (Government Notice No. 1210, 2009; Government Notice No. 486, 2012).

Dispersion simulations were undertaken to determine ambient concentrations of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ resulting from hauling in the Valley Silts Expansion project area and materials handling operations at the drying sites. Wet tons of silts will be moved from the valley to a drying area. Once the moisture content is reduced to 30% to 40%, tons of material will be moved from the drying area to the City Deep plant.

Suspension of particulate matter will be caused by haul trucks travelling between the reclamation areas in the valley and the drying areas and also from the drying areas to the exit at Crownwood Road. Furthermore, silts will be handled several times in the reclamation process. However, the moisture content will keep emissions to a minimum for most of the materials handling. Therefore, only emissions from the final turning of the silts in the drying area and loading onto trucks for transport were included.

Five discrete receptors were included in the modelling to illustrate the impact of emissions from the Valley Silts Expansion area on the surrounding area. The location of the modelled discrete receptors is shown in Figure 8-20,. Receptor 1 represents the closest houses to the west of the Valley Silts Expansion area in the Riverlea suburb. Receptor 2 represents the closest houses to the north-west in the Riverlea suburb. Receptor 3 represents the closest industrial area to the north and Receptor 4 represents the closest industrial area to the south-east. Receptor 5 represents the closest houses to the south of the Valley Silts Expansion area in the Ormonde suburb, and Receptor 6 represents the Crown Mines Primary School to the south-east which is the closest school to the Valley Silts Expansion area.

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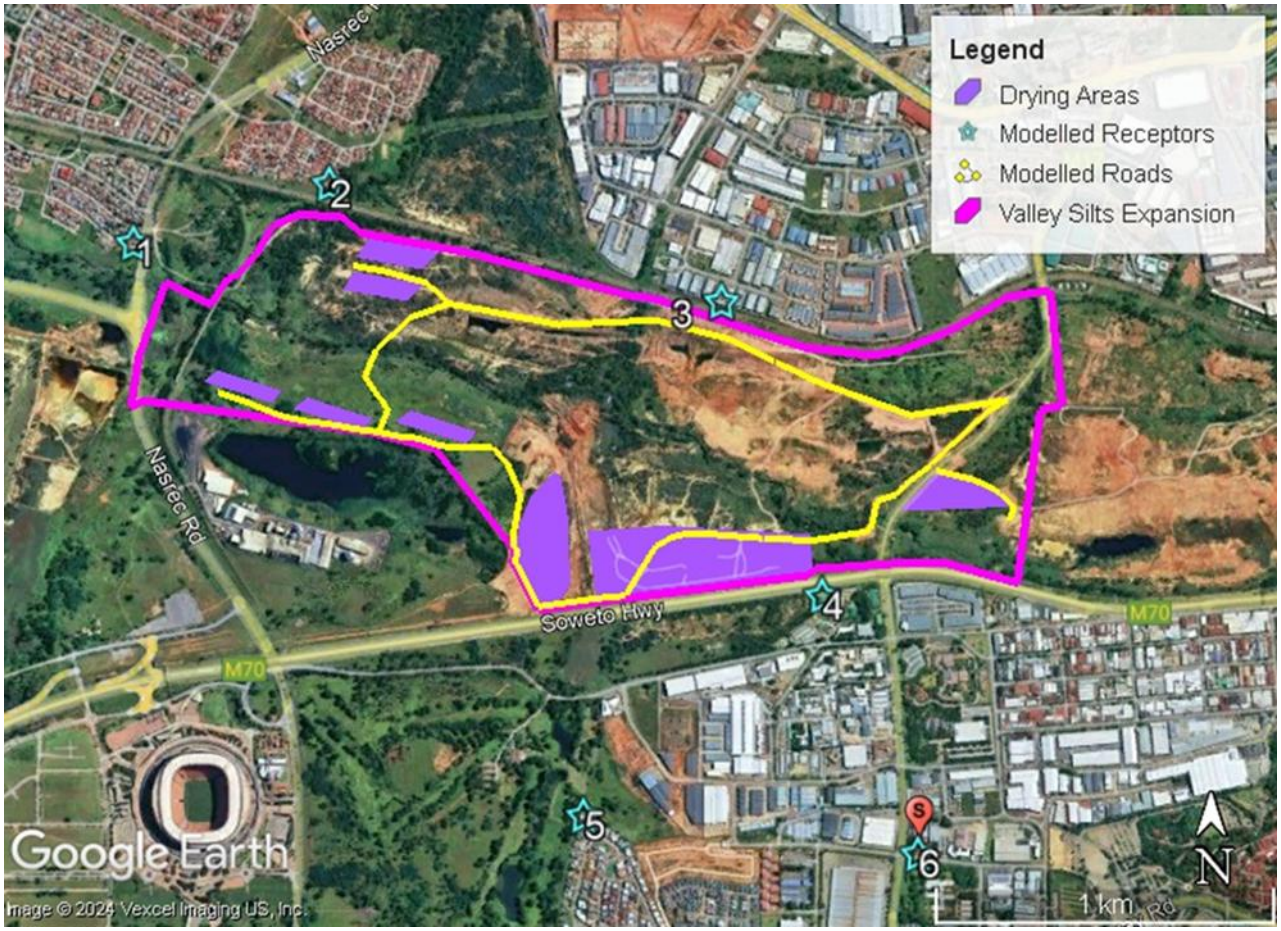


Figure 8-20: Location of the modelled discrete receptors.

The isopleths of the modelling results for $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} are presented in Figure 8-21 to Figure 8-28.

The model takes hourly wind data as well as upper air sounding data to simulate the dispersion of particulate matter from the site for one particular hour. Every single grid point is allocated a calculated concentration. This is repeated for the next hour, with the meteorological data for that hour. For a 24-hour average, the values for the 24 hours are averaged. This is repeated for the next day. Any grid point with a lower concentration than that for the newly processed day, gets replaced with the higher concentration – i.e. this concentration now represents the worst-case concentration for the two days. This gets repeated for all the days over three years. Isopleths are then drawn and interpolated between all the gridded values. This results in a worst-case 24-hour average for the entire area, which will represent different days for different places.

The red isopleths represent the NAAQS, therefore, all areas on the map that lie within the red coloured isopleth can be expected to experience exceedances of the relevant National Standards.

8.7.1 Drying Area 1 with Northern Access Road Modelling Results

The isopleths illustrating the worst-case concentrations expected over the surrounding areas resulting from emissions from materials handling in drying area 1; hauling of wet silts from the valley to drying area 1; and

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hauling of dried silts along the northern access road from drying area 1 to the Crownwood Road exit; are presented in Figure 8-21 and Figure 8-22.

- The modelled highest daily average concentrations of PM_{10} indicate that exceedances of the national daily standard of 75µg/m^3 can be expected around the drying area and associated roads under worst-case meteorological conditions. Exceedances extend up to approximately 160 m beyond the Valley Silts Expansion footprint, to the north of the drying area). This mostly affects the ambient concentrations of particulate matter experienced by the closest residents of Riverlea, and to a lesser extent the Crown industrial area to the north; although none of the modelled receptors are expected to experience ambient concentrations exceeding the NAAQS on worst-case days).
- The modelled highest daily average concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ indicate exceedances of the national daily standard of 40µg/m^3 can be expected up to approximately 90 m beyond the Valley Silts Expansion footprint, to the north of the drying area under worst-case meteorological conditions (Figure 8-22). This affects the ambient concentrations of particulate matter experienced by the closest residents of Riverlea to the east of Nasrec Road, although none of the modelled receptors are expected to experience ambient concentrations exceeding the NAAQS on worst-case days.

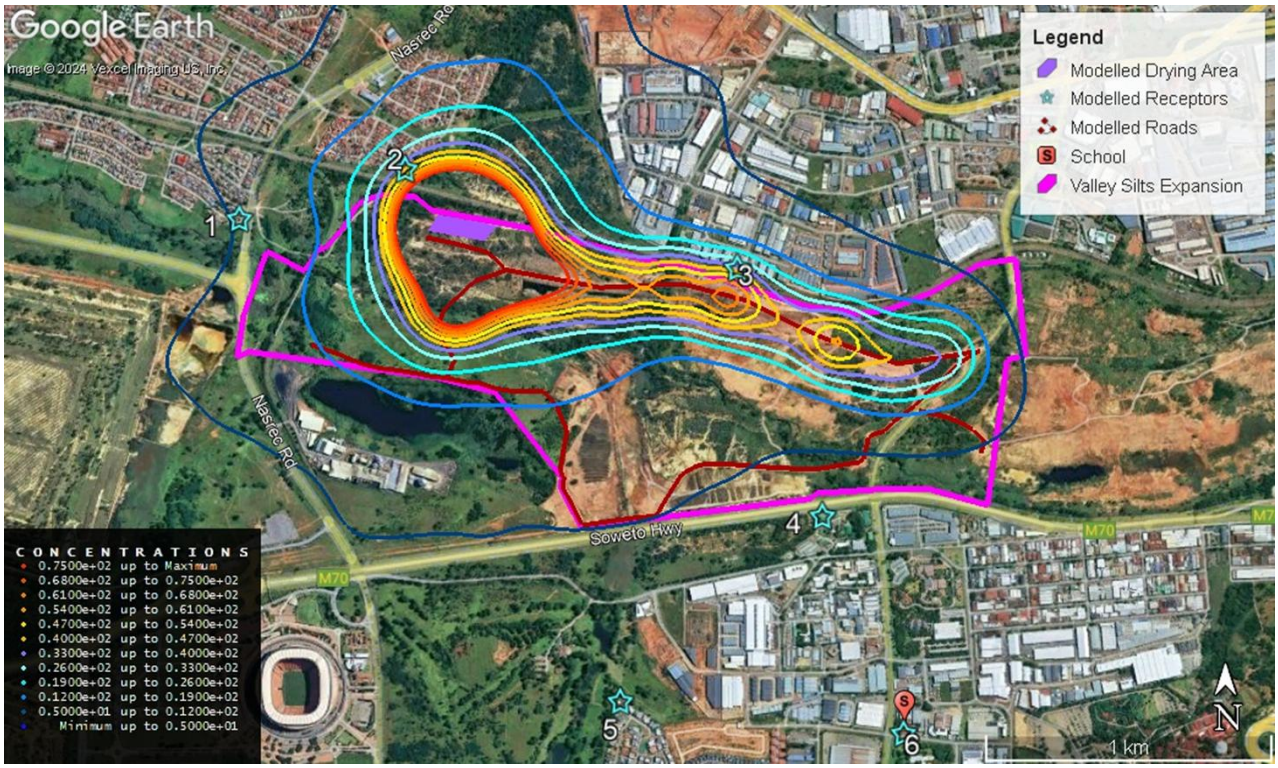


Figure 8-21: Modelled prediction of highest 24-hour average PM_{10} concentrations resulting from drying area 1 and associated hauling.

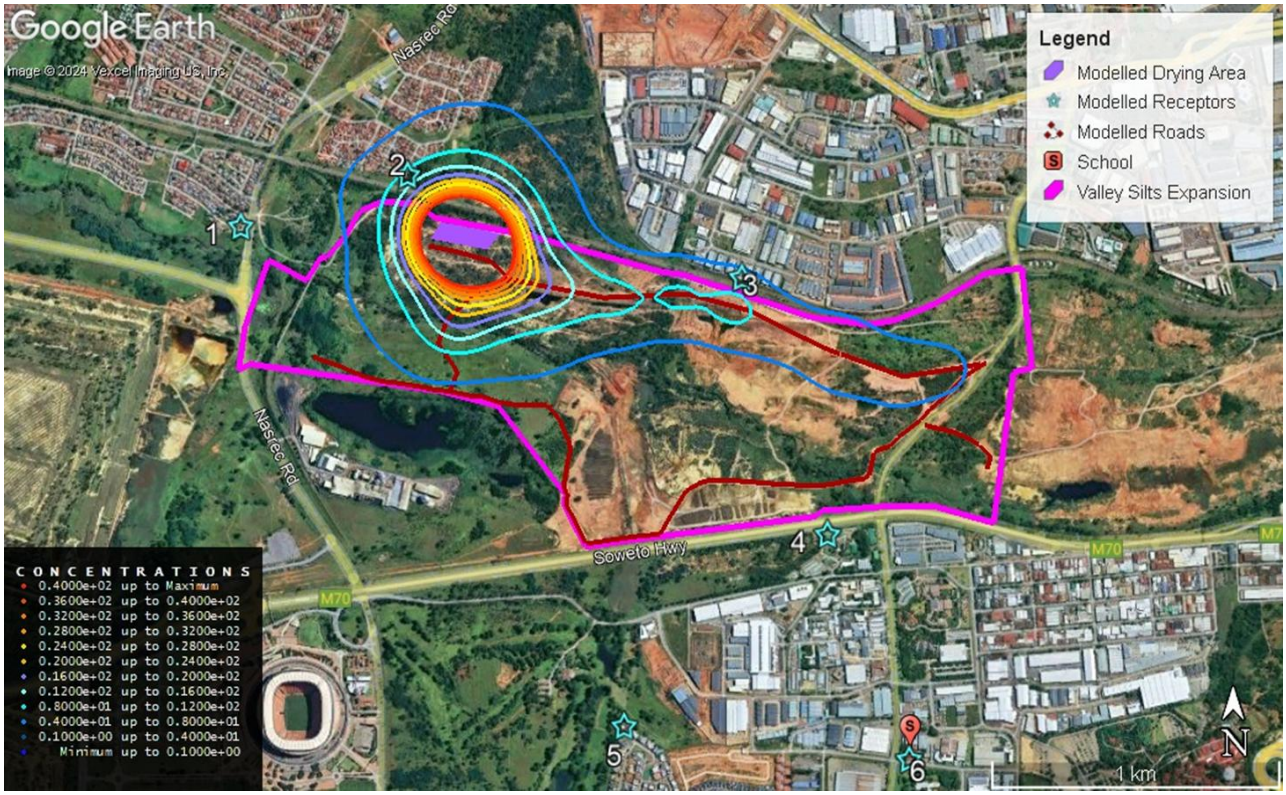


Figure 8-22: Modelled prediction of highest 24-hour average PM2.5 concentrations resulting from drying area 1 and associated hauling.

8.7.2 Drying Area 2 with Northern Access Road Modelling Results

8.7.2.1 Modelling Results

The isopleths illustrating the worst-case concentrations expected over the surrounding areas resulting from emissions from materials handling in drying area 2; hauling of wet silts from the valley to drying area 2; and hauling of dried silts along the northern access road from drying area 2 to the Crownwood Road exit; are presented in Figure 8-23 and Figure 8-24.

- The modelled highest daily average concentrations of PM_{10} indicate that exceedances of the national daily standard of 75µg/m^3 can be expected up to approximately 130m beyond the Valley Silts Expansion footprint, south of the drying area under worst-case meteorological conditions (Figure 8-23). The exceedances occur in areas of bare land within the footprint of the Valley Silts Expansion project area and over a waterbody to the south. None of the modelled receptors are expected to experience ambient concentrations exceeding the NAAQS on worst-case days.
- The modelled highest daily average concentrations of PM2.5 indicate that no exceedances of the national daily standard of 40µg/m3 can be expected, under worst-case meteorological conditions.

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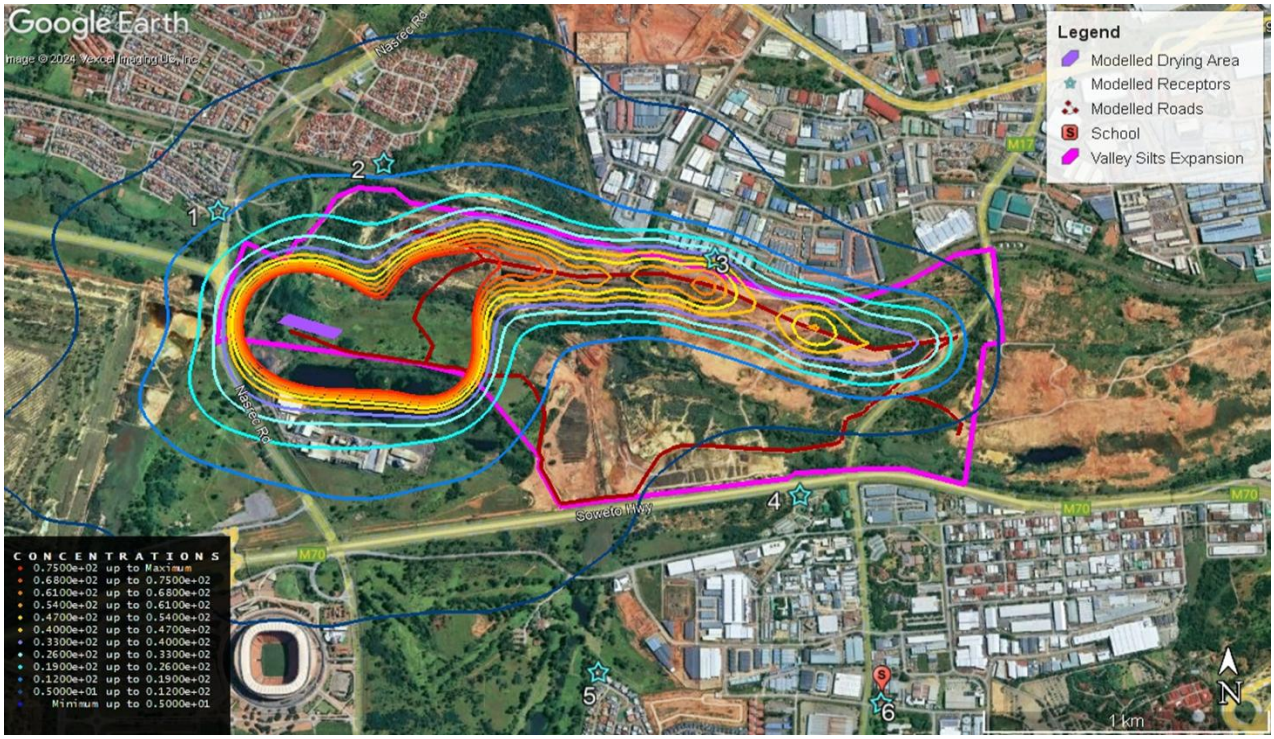


Figure 8-23: Modelled prediction of highest 24-hour average PM_{10} concentrations resulting from drying area 2 and associated hauling using the northern access road.

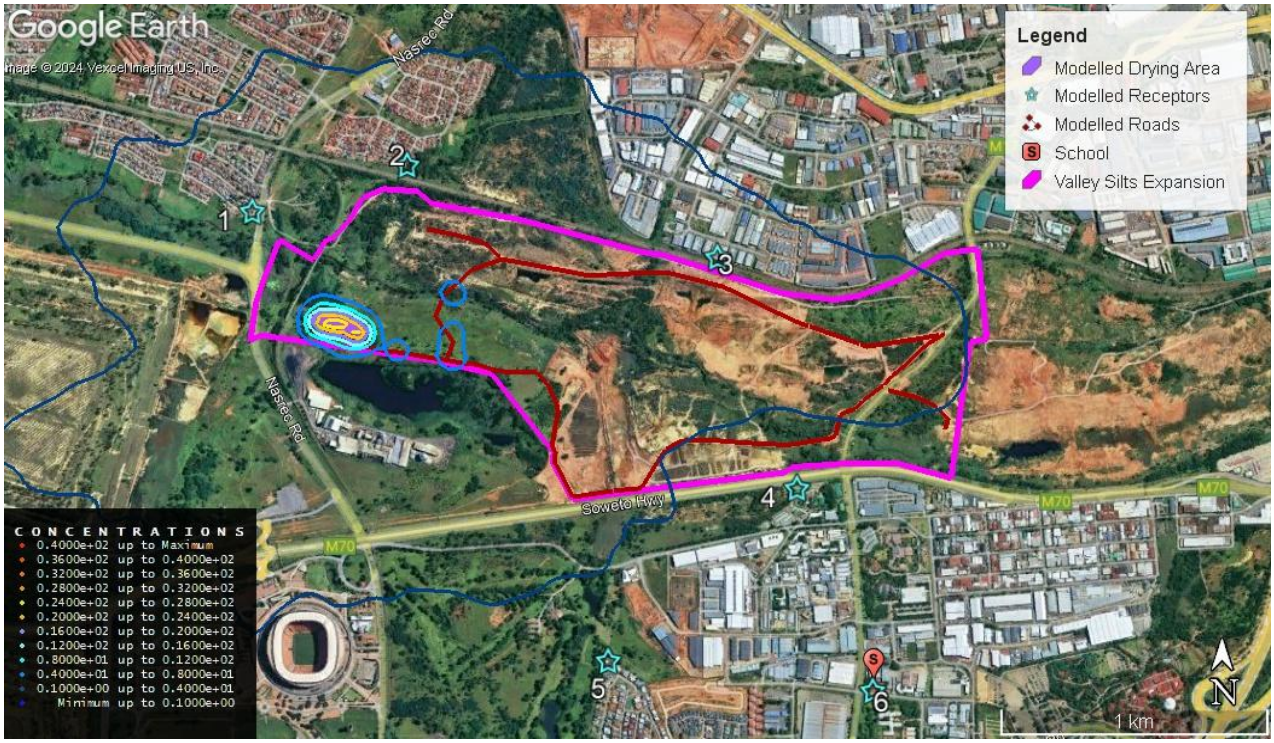


Figure 8-24: Modelled prediction of highest 24-hour average $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations resulting from drying area 2 and associated hauling using the northern access road.

8.7.3 Drying Area 2 with Southern Access Road Modelling Results

The isopleths illustrating the worst-case concentrations expected over the surrounding areas resulting from emissions from materials handling in drying area 2; hauling of wet silts from the valley to drying area 2; and hauling of dried silts along the southern access road from drying area 2 to the Crownwood Road exit; are presented in Figure 8-25 and Figure 8-26.

- The modelled highest daily average concentrations of PM_{10} indicate that exceedances of the national daily standard of 75µg/m^3 can be expected up to approximately 130 m beyond the Valley Silts Expansion footprint, south of the drying area under worst-case meteorological conditions (Figure 8-25). The exceedances occur in areas of bare land within the footprint of the Valley Silts Expansion and a waterbody to the south of the western drying area. None of the modelled receptors are expected to experience ambient concentrations exceeding the NAAQS on worst-case days.
- The modelled highest daily average concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ indicate that no exceedances of the national daily standard of 40µg/m^3 can be expected, even under worst-case meteorological conditions.

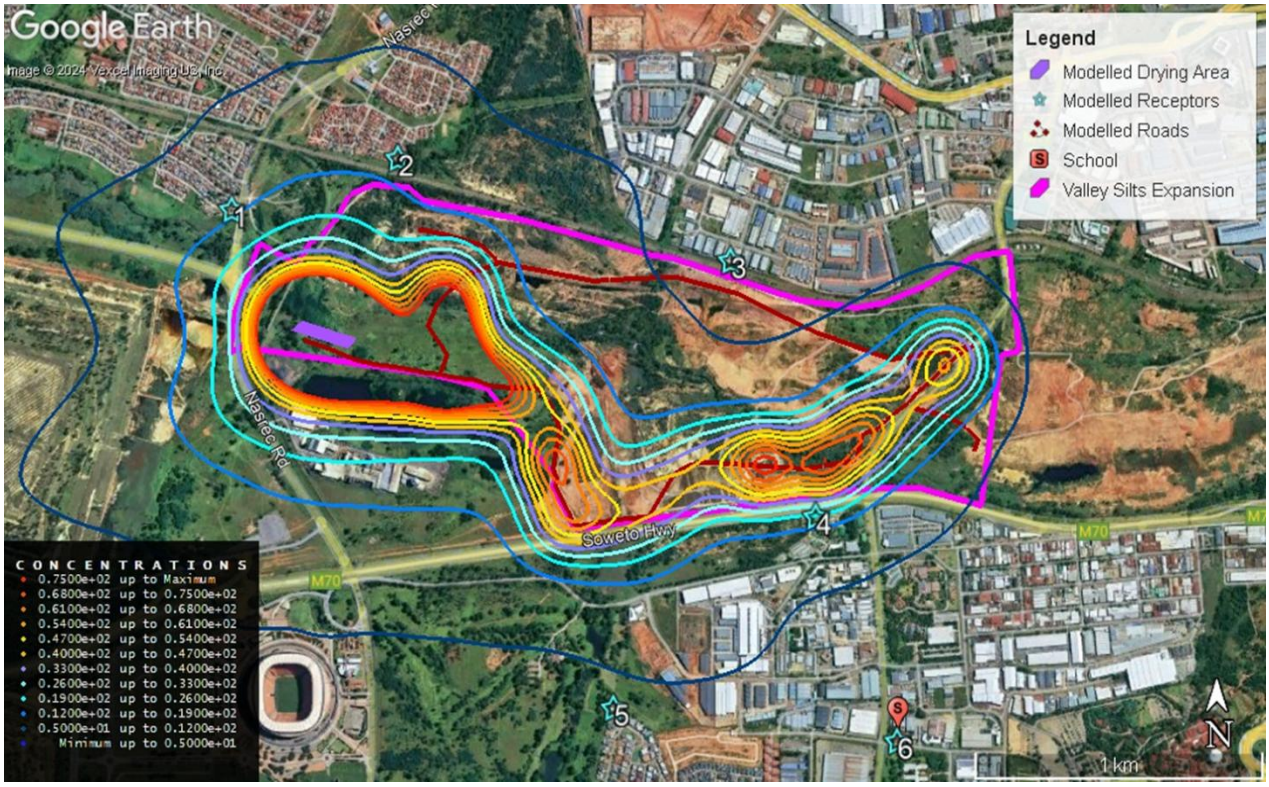


Figure 8-25: Modelled prediction of highest 24-hour average PM_{10} concentrations resulting from drying area 2 and associated hauling using the southern access road.

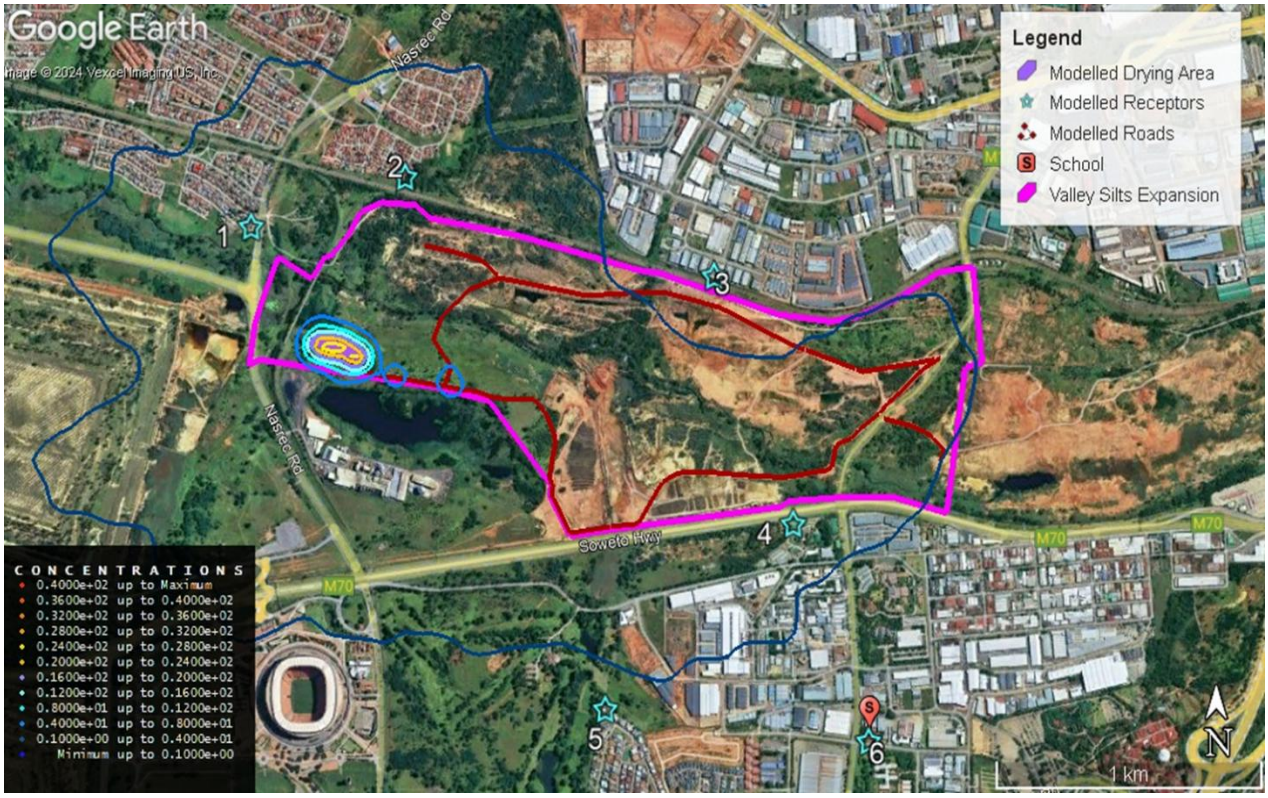


Figure 8-26: Modelled prediction of highest 24-hour average $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations resulting from drying area 2 and associated hauling using the southern access road.

8.7.4 Drying Area 3 with Southern Access Road Modelling Results

The isopleths illustrating the worst-case concentrations expected over the surrounding areas resulting from emissions from materials handling in drying area 3; hauling of wet silts from the valley to drying area 3; and hauling of dried silts along the southern access road from drying area 3 to the Crownwood Road exit; are presented in Figure 8-27 and Figure 8-28. Hauling from the drying area to the east of Crownwood Road was also included in this scenario.

- The modelled highest daily average concentrations of PM_{10} indicate that exceedances of the national daily standard of 75µg/m^3 can be expected on windy days approximately 60 m beyond the Valley Silts Expansion footprint, south of the drying area, under worst-case meteorological conditions (Figure 8-27). This mostly affects the ambient concentrations of particulate matter experienced by the Theta Industrial area to the south, although none of the modelled receptors are expected to experience ambient concentrations exceeding the NAAQS on worst-case days.
- The modelled highest daily average concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ indicate that no exceedances of the national daily standard of 40µg/m^3 can be expected, even under worst-case meteorological conditions.

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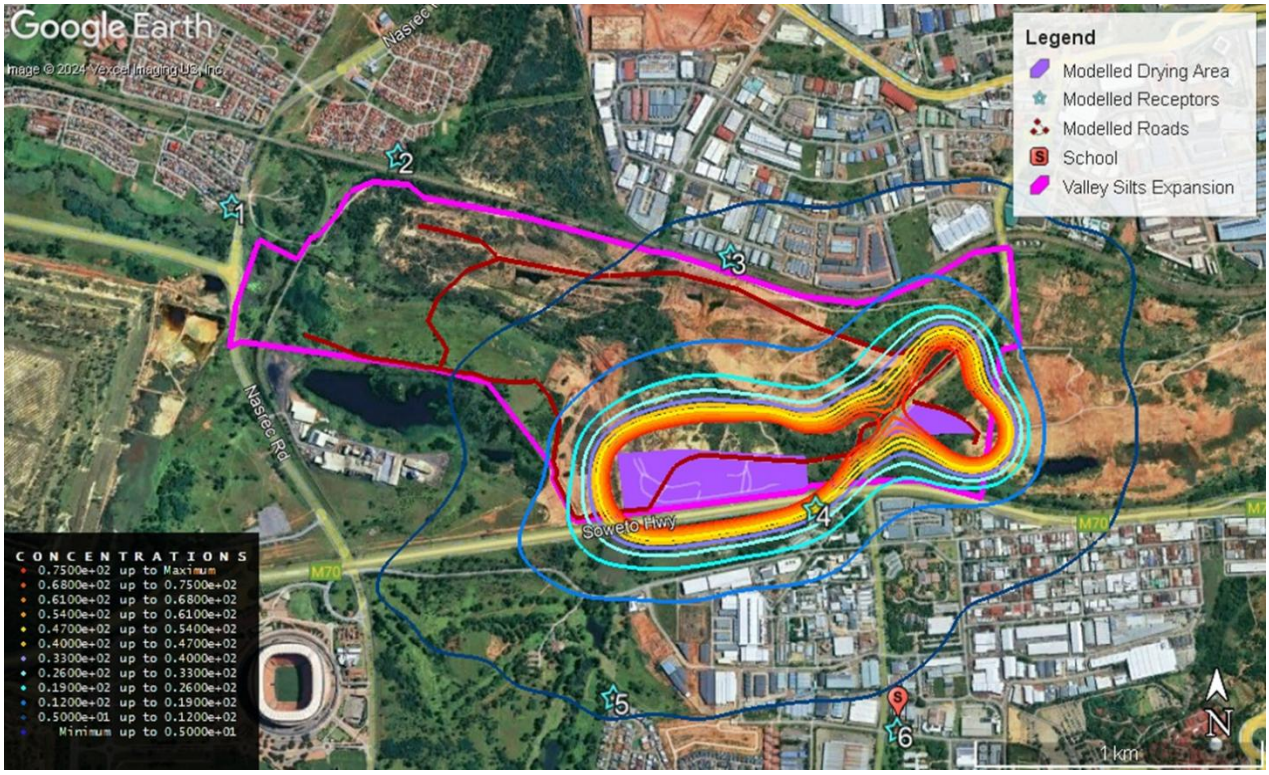


Figure 8-27: Modelled prediction of highest 24-hour average PM_{10} concentrations resulting from drying area 3 and associated hauling using the southern access road.

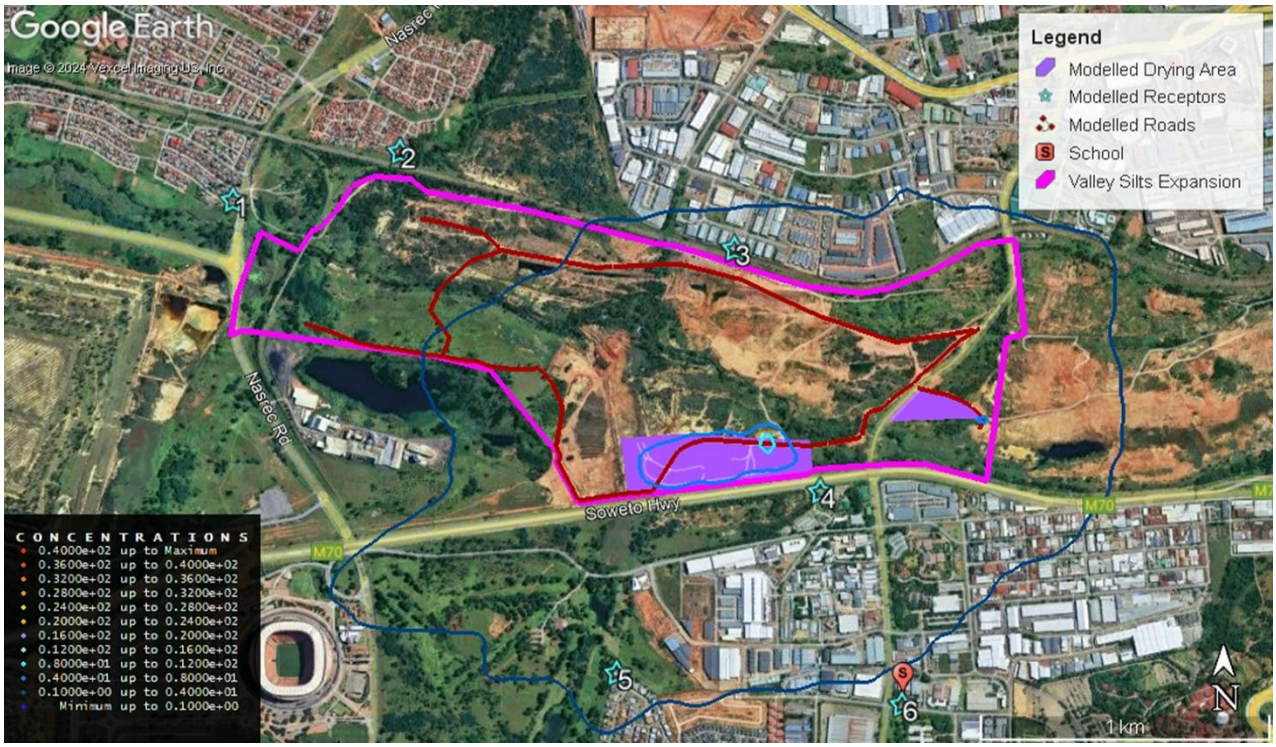


Figure 8-28: Modelled prediction of highest 24-hour average PM2.5 concentrations resulting from drying area 3 and associated hauling using the southern access road.

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8.8 Surface Water

Refer to Specialist Study: Appendix D5 – Surface Water and Conceptual Stormwater Management Plan

The DWS has divided South Africa into primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary catchments. Primary catchments are the largest defined catchments for South Africa, of which there are 22, and are assigned a letter ranging from A – X (excluding O). Secondary catchments are subdivisions of the primary catchments, and are the second largest catchments in South Africa, and are assigned the primary catchment letter within which they are located, and a number e.g. C2 (secondary catchment 2 located within primary catchment C). Similarly, tertiary catchments are subdivisions of secondary catchments and are represented for example by C22 (tertiary catchment 2 located within secondary catchment C2). Lastly, quaternary catchments are the smallest defined catchments and are assigned the tertiary catchment number, along with a quaternary catchment letter e.g. C22A (quaternary catchment A located within tertiary catchment C22). Further divisions into sub-quaternary reaches have also been implemented.

Further to the above, the DWS has divided South Africa into 9 Water Management Areas (WMAs). The 9 WMAs include the Limpopo, Olifants, Inkomati-Usuthu, Pongola-Mtamvuna, Vaal, Orange, Mzimvubu-Tsitsikamma, Breede-Gouritz and Berg-Olifants. Not all of the WMAs have been formalised.

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

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

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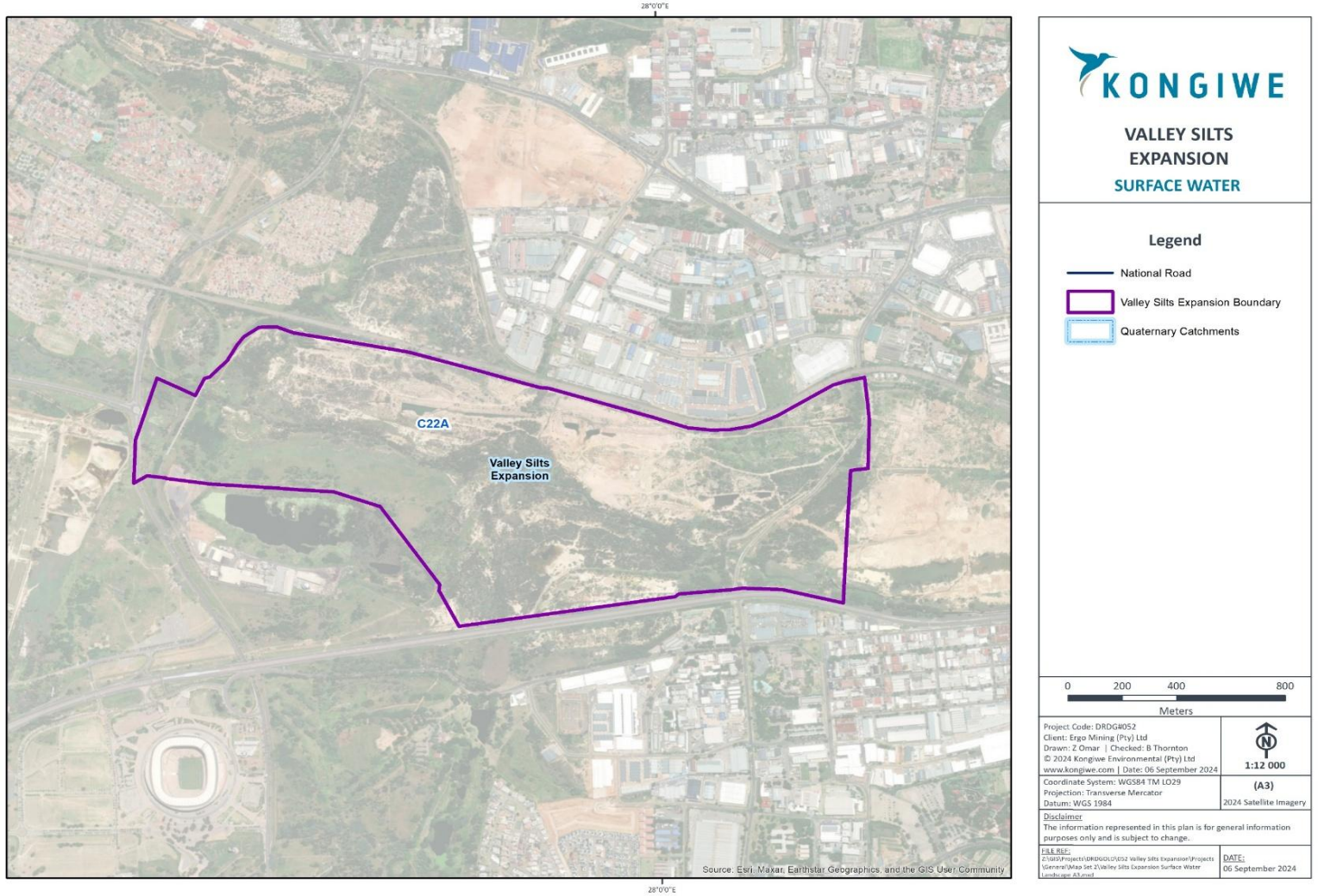


Figure 8-29: Surface Water Map of the Proposed Project site

8.8.1 DWS Classes and Resource Quality Objectives

The NWA specifies that water resources are to be protected and managed through the classification of water resources and Resource Quality Objectives (RQOs) and the setting of the reserve. The Classes and RQOs of Water Resources for Catchments of the Upper Vaal (Government Notice No. 468, 22 April 2016) (DWS, 2016), was consulted to obtain the classes and RQOs for the quaternary catchments within which the Valley Silts Expansion project is located. Quaternary catchments C22A does not have any classes or RQOs set.

8.8.2 Surface Water Runoff

Gauging stations with streamflow data were not available for the Russell Stream, and therefore, the WRSM/Pitman model was setup to estimate the monthly runoff for the catchment. The simulated monthly runoff was compared to measured flows at surrounding gauging stations with good comparison. The simulated mean monthly runoff is indicated in Figure 8-30. The catchment has an estimated Mean Annual Runoff (MAR) of 9.15 million cubic metres (mcm). Runoff is highest over the high rainfall months of November to March, and lowest over the months of May to September (HydroSpatial, 2025).

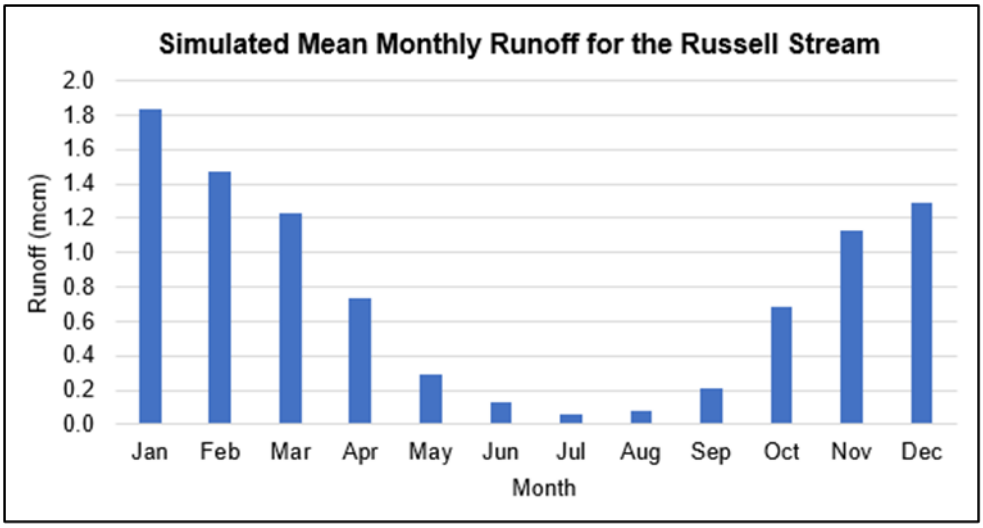


Figure 8-30: Simulated mean monthly runoff for the Russell Stream catchment

8.8.3 Surface Water Quality

8.8.3.1 Data Sources

Water quality data for the area was obtained from the following sources:

- Water quality monitoring undertaken by Ergo;
- Monitoring undertaken by the DWS along the Russell Stream, which was downloaded from the Klip River Forum website (https://reservoir.org.za/klip-river-forum/#toggle-id-4-closed); and
- The Council Geoscience's report: Contamination of wetlands by Witwatersrand gold mines – processes and the economic potential of gold in wetlands (Council for Geosciences, 2005). Water quality and sediment sampling from the report were assessed.

8.8.3.2 Monitoring Locations

Details of the monitoring locations are summarised in Table 8-11 and their locations are shown on Figure 8-31.

Table 8-11: Description of the surface water quality sampling locations

Sampling Point	Monitored by	Monitoring Period Assessed	Location from Project	Location Description	Latitude	Longitude
CR1	Ergo	Jun 2021 – Jan 2025	Upstream of Project	Russell Stream - Lake Road	-26.226111°	28.024167°
CR4	Ergo	Jun 2021 – Jan 2025	Upstream of Project	Small bridge at CGR (Crownwood Road)	-26.226667°	28.002778°
CR7	Ergo	Jun 2021 – Jan 2025	Downstream of Project	Russell Stream - bridge at Randshow Road (Riverlea)	-26.220556°	27.981667°
CR11	Ergo	Jun 2021 – Jan 2025	Downstream of Project	New Canada Road bridge	-26.210556°	27.952778°
DWS1	DWS	Apr 2014 – Sep 2024	Downstream of Project	Russell Stream at New Canada Road	-26.211111°	27.951944°
JV04/077	Council for Geoscience (2005)	Sep 2004	Downstream of Project	Russell Stream at New Canada Road	-26.21042°	27.9525°
JV04/091	Council for Geoscience (2005)	Oct 2004	Upstream of Project	Russell Stream at Crownwood Road	-26.227222°	28.002333°
JV04/095	Council for Geoscience (2005)	Oct 2004	–	Mooifontein TSF PCDs	-26.223139°	27.979028°
JV04/096	Council for Geoscience (2005)	Oct 2004	–	Mooifontein TSF PCDs	-26.223139°	27.979028°

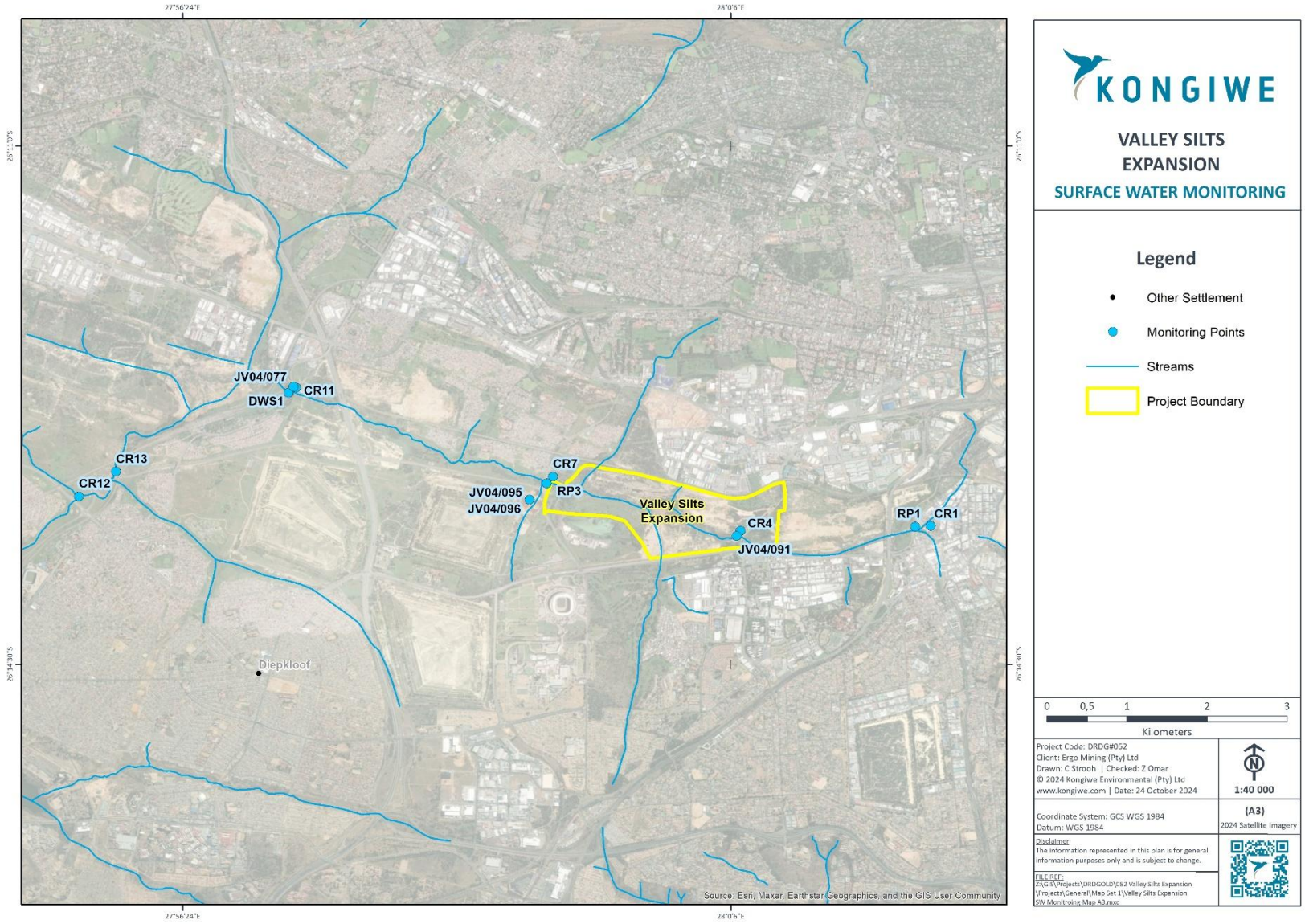


Figure 8-31: Surface water quality monitoring locations

8.8.3.3 Water Quality Status

Ergo water quality monitoring results are presented in Table 8-12 to Table 8-14, with trends in selected parameters shown in Figure 8-32. The following provides a summary of the water quality:

- pH was within limits at all monitoring locations except in December 2022 at CR1, CR4 and CR11, and at DWS1 in May 2014 and February 2019. This, however, was before the reclamation of silts began at Sector 1 in May 2023;
- Electrical Conductivity (EC) and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), which provides an indication of the dissolved salts in water, were within acceptable limits at all monitoring locations;
- Nutrients (Ammonia, Nitrate and Phosphate), E. coli and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), were regularly elevated at DWS1, indicating sewage contamination of the Russell Stream;
- Elevated levels of heavy metal concentrations for Iron, Manganese, Aluminium, Nickel and Arsenic were recorded at most of the monitoring locations. This has been occurring since before the current reclamation operation at Sector 1 commenced in May 2023;
- Uranium was within limits at all of the Ergo monitoring locations; and
- Suspended Solids (SS) was regularly elevated above unacceptable limits at all monitoring locations. A comparison between the upstream (CR1 and CR4) and downstream (CR7) monitoring locations showed no significant increase in SS as a result of the current reclamation operation.

It can be concluded that the water quality of the Russell Stream has a neutral pH of approximately 7.2, dissolved salts within the ideal range of the Klip River catchment guideline limits, high nutrient and E. coli levels, elevated Suspended Solids, as well as at times elevated metals in terms of Iron, Manganese, Aluminium, Nickel and Arsenic. Uranium was found to be within limits.

Based on the current water quality available, it appears that the current reclamation operation at Sector 1 is not having a significant impact on the water quality of the Russell Stream. This is likely due to current measures that are implemented onsite, such as berms that contain runoff from dirty areas, as well as silt traps that settle out silts.

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Table 8-12: Ergo water quality results – June 2021 to June 2022

Parameter	Units	Klip River Catchment Limits		SANS 241:2015 Limits			June 2021				September 2021				December 2021				March 2022				June 2022			
		Tolerable	Unacceptable	Risk	Limit		CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11
pH - Value @ 25 ºC	pH units		< 6.0; > 9.0	Operational	≥ 5 to ≤ 9.7		7.50	6.70	6.50	7.10	7.30	6.20	7.30	6.20	7.40	6.70	7.30	7.10	7.10	7.00	7.20	7.00	6.00	6.50	6.90	6.80
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	mS/m	100 - 150	> 150	Aesthetic	≤ 170		25.10	56.20	95.20	81.30	38.50	50.70	61.30	114.00	46.90	97.40	64.10	66.70	41.70	77.60	79.90	87.20	88.20	102.00	83.50	76.20
Total Dissolved Solids @ 180°C	mg/ℓ	---	---	Aesthetic	≤ 1 200		150.00	318.00	610.00	364.00	220.00	320.00	360.00	358.00	246.00	636.00	408.00	444.00	248.00	446.00	468.00	562.00	514.00	640.00	478.00	448.00
Total Acidity as CaCO3	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		<5	<5	<5	<5	16.00	36.00	20.00	70.00	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	28.00	28.00	28.00	24.00
Chloride as Cl	mg/ℓ	75 - 100	> 100	Aesthetic	≤ 300		15.00	37.00	44.00	49.00	31.00	36.00	37.00	45.00	35.00	48.00	36.00	35.00	26.00	55.00	45.00	40.00	75.00	63.00	49.00	40.00
Sulphate as SO4	mg/ℓ	350 - 500	> 500	Acute health	≤ 500		30.00	98.00	326.00	186.00	32.00	45.00	86.00	7.00	27.00	188.00	84.00	58.00	47.00	100.00	138.00	213.00	165.00	301.00	176.00	198.00
Fluoride as F	mg/ℓ	0.7 - 1.00	> 1.00	Chronic health	≤ 1.5		0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.20
Nitrate as N	mg/ℓ	4.0 - 7.0	> 7.0	Acute health	≤ 11		1.10	0.20	0.30	0.10	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	1.80	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Nitrite as N	mg/ℓ	---	---	Acute health	≤ 0.9		<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	1.30	<0.05	<0.05	0.06	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.07
Bromide as Br	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.10	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Ortho Phosphate as P	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.60	<0.1	0.10	12.00	1.20	<0.1	<0.1	0.10	0.80	0.10	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total Cyanide as CN	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07
Free and Saline Ammonia as N	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		0.10	7.00	13.00	15.00	4.70	5.50	11.00	119.00	8.10	13.00	5.80	9.40	5.20	11.00	12.00	9.10	16.00	14.00	16.00	12.00
Sodium as Na	mg/ℓ	80 - 100	> 100	Aesthetic	≤ 200		12.00	30.00	44.00	44.00	21.00	38.00	33.00	39.00	28.00	46.00	27.00	33.00	20.00	42.00	39.00	37.00	52.00	54.00	49.00	36.00
Potassium as K	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		4.10	10.30	12.30	12.60	5.10	8.90	8.80	14.30	8.50	12.50	8.00	8.60	4.60	14.50	10.70	10.00	19.60	18.20	11.40	9.60
Calcium as Ca	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		23.00	33.00	72.00	47.00	26.00	31.00	35.00	37.00	26.00	80.00	43.00	42.00	33.00	47.00	49.00	61.00	50.00	72.00	45.00	50.00
Magnesium as Mg	mg/ℓ	30-70	> 70	---	---		7.00	13.00	25.00	20.00	11.00	13.00	17.00	16.00	11.00	21.00	18.00	18.00	12.00	18.00	20.00	24.00	22.00	26.00	20.00	24.00
Aluminium as Al (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	0.3 - 0.5	> 0.5	Operational	≤ 0.3		<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	0.10	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100
Antimony as Sb (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.02		0.00	<0.001	<0.001	0.00	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

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Parameter	Units	Klip River Catchment Limits		SANS 241:2015 Limits			June 2021				September 2021				December 2021				March 2022				June 2022			
		Tolerable	Unacceptable	Risk	Limit		CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11
Arsenic as As (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.01		<0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.009	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.017	0.015	0.015	0.013
Barium as Ba (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.7		0.10	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04
Beryllium as Be (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025
Bismuth as Bi (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025
Boron as B (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 2.4		<0.025	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.11	<0.025	0.04	0.04	<0.025	0.06	0.05	0.03	<0.025	0.06	0.06	0.06	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	0.03
Cadmium as Cd (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.003		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Hexavalent Chromium as Cr	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025
Total Chromium as Cr (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.05		0.01	0.01	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	0.02	0.01	<0.010	<0.010	0.01	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010
Cobalt as Co (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		<0.025	0.04	0.30	0.16	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	0.15	<0.025	0.10	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	0.25	0.09	0.18	0.19	0.22
Copper as Cu (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 2		0.01	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	<0.010	0.01	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010
Iron as Fe (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	1.0 - 1.5	> 1.5	Chronic health	≤ 2		0.03	4.46	20.00	8.13	0.26	2.61	1.75	0.62	0.21	<0.025	<0.025	0.20	0.21	0.62	2.84	0.99	4.36	8.52	3.51	0.10
Ferrous Iron as Fe2+ (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		0.03	0.46	0.62	0.53	<0.025	0.24	0.20	0.43	0.12	<0.025	<0.025	0.11	0.04	<0.025	0.32	<0.025	4.42	8.69	3.79	0.09
Ferric Iron as Fe3+ (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		<0.025	4.00	19.00	7.60	0.27	2.37	1.55	0.20	0.09	<0.025	<0.025	0.09	0.17	0.62	2.52	0.99	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025
Lead as Pb (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.01		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.00	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Lithium as Li (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	0.03	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025
Manganese as Mn (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	2.0 - 4.0	> 4.0	Chronic health	≤ 0.4		<0.025	1.07	5.08	3.23	0.04	0.95	2.43	1.73	0.07	3.34	0.77	2.63	0.11	1.38	3.40	4.32	1.81	4.13	3.44	3.97
Mercury as Hg (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.006		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

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Parameter	Units	Klip River Catchment Limits		SANS 241:2015 Limits			June 2021				September 2021				December 2021				March 2022				June 2022			
		Tolerable	Unacceptable	Risk	Limit		CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11
Molybdenum as Mo (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025
Nickel as Ni (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.07		<0.025	0.04	0.31	0.15	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	0.17	0.13	0.16	<0.025	<0.025	0.03	0.33	0.09	0.23	0.22	0.28
Phosphorus as P (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		<0.025	0.39	0.05	0.15	0.88	0.42	0.65	17.00	1.78	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.80	0.35	0.10	0.03	3.20	3.15	3.60	3.11
Selenium as Se (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.04		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.00	<0.001	<0.001	0.00	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.00	0.00	<0.001	<0.001
Silicon as Si (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		5.80	6.20	6.30	6.60	9.20	8.70	8.00	16.00	6.50	5.70	5.60	6.10	7.10	6.60	6.20	5.60	6.60	6.50	7.70	6.50
Silver as Ag (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025
Strontium as Sr (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		0.10	0.12	0.20	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.18	0.11	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.17	0.17
Thallium as Tl (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025
Thorium as Th (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.00	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.00	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.00	0.00	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Tin as Sn (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Titanium as Ti (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025
Tungsten as W (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Uranium as U (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.03		0.001	0.001	0.005	0.007	<0.001	0.001	0.006	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.005	0.006	<0.001	0.003	0.010	0.010	0.002	0.006	0.006	0.007
Vanadium as V (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025
Zinc as Zn (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Aesthetic	≤ 5		<0.025	0.03	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	0.04	0.03	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	0.03	0.15	0.04	0.08
Zirconium as Zr (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Suspended Solids	mg/ℓ	30 - 55	> 55	---	---		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Turbidity	NTU	---	---	Aesthetic	≤ 5		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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Table 8-13: Ergo water quality results – September 2022 to July 2023

Parameter	Units	Klip River Catchment Limits		SANS 241:2015 Limits		September 2022				December 2022				March 2023				June 2023				July 2023			
		Tolerable	Unacceptable	Risk	Limit	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11
pH - Value @ 25 ºC	pH units		< 6.0; > 9.0	Operational	≥ 5 to ≤ 9.7	6.80	6.70	7.50	7.40	8.60	10.40	9.80	9.60	7.60	7.00	6.80	6.60	7.20	6.50	7.20	7.10	---	7.40	7.20	---
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	mS/m	100 - 150	> 150	Aesthetic	≤ 170	78.20	61.10	79.80	71.80	86.90	43.70	53.00	55.90	55.60	63.60	65.30	65.70	92.50	62.60	81.80	79.80	---	56.40	69.10	---
Total Dissolved Solids @ 180°C	mg/ℓ	---	---	Aesthetic	≤ 1 200	480.00	390.00	396.00	428.00	562.00	268.00	354.00	352.00	266.00	376.00	398.00	390.00	538.00	362.00	444.00	468.00	---	306.00	410.00	---
Total Acidity as CaCO3	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	---	<5	<5	---
Chloride as Cl	mg/ℓ	75 - 100	> 100	Aesthetic	≤ 300	61.00	48.00	53.00	52.00	107.00	39.00	52.00	45.00	36.00	35.00	31.00	28.00	78.00	45.00	53.00	48.00	---	36.00	46.00	---
Sulphate as SO4	mg/ℓ	350 - 500	> 500	Acute health	≤ 500	144.00	76.00	96.00	125.00	160.00	89.00	124.00	131.00	44.00	111.00	138.00	189.00	100.00	70.00	110.00	141.00	---	63.00	100.00	---
Fluoride as F	mg/ℓ	0.7 - 1.00	> 1.00	Chronic health	≤ 1.5	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	---	0.30	0.30	---
Nitrate as N	mg/ℓ	4.0 - 7.0	> 7.0	Acute health	≤ 11	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.10	2.40	0.10	<0.1	2.30	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.20	0.10	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	---	<0.1	<0.1	---
Nitrite as N	mg/ℓ	---	---	Acute health	≤ 0.9	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	3.60	<0.05	<0.05	1.80	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.10	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	---	<0.05	<0.05	---
Bromide as Br	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	---	<0.1	<0.1	---
Ortho Phosphate as P	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.1	<0.1	1.20	0.10	<0.1	0.10	<0.1	0.20	0.50	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	1.60	0.30	0.50	0.10	---	0.40	0.20	---
Total Cyanide as CN	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	---	<0.07	<0.07	---
Free and Saline Ammonia as N	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	12.00	6.80	22.00	11.00	0.80	2.50	5.20	5.40	15.00	8.60	8.30	7.40	29.00	13.00	26.00	17.00	---	15.00	18.00	---
Sodium as Na	mg/ℓ	80 - 100	> 100	Aesthetic	≤ 200	42.00	33.00	39.00	42.00	78.00	32.00	49.00	40.00	26.00	29.00	31.00	22.00	68.00	36.00	52.00	47.00	---	32.00	47.00	---
Potassium as K	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	15.40	11.00	13.20	12.00	27.00	10.00	11.40	10.40	7.40	9.20	7.10	6.00	21.00	13.00	14.80	12.70	---	10.00	11.40	---
Calcium as Ca	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	47.00	42.00	41.00	41.00	43.00	31.00	34.00	37.00	34.00	47.00	44.00	53.00	33.00	42.00	47.00	47.00	---	33.00	33.00	---
Magnesium as Mg	mg/ℓ	30-70	> 70	---	---	18.00	14.00	18.00	17.00	21.00	4.00	5.00	10.00	13.00	16.00	18.00	21.00	16.00	17.00	23.00	22.00	---	13.00	15.00	---
Aluminium as Al (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	0.3 - 0.5	> 0.5	Operational	≤ 0.3	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	0.13	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	---	<0.100	<0.100	---
Antimony as Sb (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.02	<0.001	0.00	<0.001	<0.001	0.00	0.00	<0.001	<0.001	0.00	<0.001	0.00	0.00	<0.001	0.00	0.00	0.00	---	<0.001	<0.001	---
Arsenic as As (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.01	0.001	0.006	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.002	---	0.002	0.002	---
Barium as Ba (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.7	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	---	<0.025	<0.025	---
Beryllium as Be (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	---
Bismuth as Bi (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.025	0.03	0.03	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.13	---	<0.025	<0.025	---

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Parameter	Units	Klip River Catchment Limits		SANS 241:2015 Limits		September 2022				December 2022				March 2023				June 2023				July 2023			
		Tolerable	Unacceptable	Risk	Limit	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11
Boron as B (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 2.4	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.25	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.06	---	0.04	0.05	---
Cadmium as Cd (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.003	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	---
Hexavalent Chromium as Cr	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	---
Total Chromium as Cr (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.05	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	0.02	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	0.02	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	0.01	<0.010	<0.010	---	<0.010	<0.010	---
Cobalt as Co (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	0.03	<0.025	0.03	0.03	<0.025	0.04	0.11	0.21	0.04	<0.025	0.06	0.11	---	<0.025	0.09	---
Copper as Cu (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 2	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	---	<0.010	<0.010	---
Iron as Fe (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	1.0 - 1.5	> 1.5	Chronic health	≤ 2	1.19	3.95	0.74	1.50	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	0.27	2.50	0.76	0.46	1.23	1.88	1.23	6.54	---	0.88	1.15	---
Ferrous Iron as Fe2+ (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.025	0.69	0.04	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	0.03	<0.025	0.20	0.16	<0.025	1.12	0.44	<0.025	0.56	---	0.45	0.61	---
Ferric Iron as Fe3+ (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	1.19	3.25	0.70	1.49	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	0.27	2.30	0.60	0.46	0.10	1.44	1.21	5.98	---	0.43	0.54	---
Lead as Pb (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.01	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.00	0.00	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	---
Lithium as Li (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	---
Manganese as Mn (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	2.0 - 4.0	> 4.0	Chronic health	≤ 0.4	2.24	1.55	3.14	2.73	0.46	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	0.09	1.52	2.72	3.51	1.31	1.03	2.24	2.95	---	0.83	2.08	---
Mercury as Hg (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.006	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002	<0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	---
Molybdenum as Mo (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	---
Nickel as Ni (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.07	<0.025	<0.025	0.03	0.05	0.04	<0.025	0.04	<0.025	<0.025	0.09	0.16	0.35	0.05	0.05	0.11	0.18	---	<0.025	0.09	---
Phosphorus as P (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.025	0.03	1.46	0.15	0.20	<0.001	0.06	<0.001	1.74	0.18	0.04	0.02	2.56	0.14	0.23	0.17	---	0.74	0.51	---
Selenium as Se (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.04	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.00	<0.001	<0.001	0.01	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	---	<0.001	<0.001	---
Silicon as Si (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.00	4.00	0.50	1.10	1.80	9.20	7.20	5.50	4.70	8.10	9.60	10.10	9.10	---	7.50	8.00	---
Silver as Ag (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	---
Strontium as Sr (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.20	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.17	---	0.13	0.13	---
Thallium as Tl (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	---
Thorium as Th (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.01	0.00	0.00	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	---

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Parameter	Units	Klip River Catchment Limits		SANS 241:2015 Limits		September 2022				December 2022				March 2023				June 2023				July 2023			
		Tolerable	Unacceptable	Risk	Limit	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11
Tin as Sn (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	---
Titanium as Ti (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	---
Tungsten as W (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	---
Uranium as U (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.03	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.004	0.003	<0.001	0.001	0.001	<0.001	0.006	0.004	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.008	---	0.002	0.003	---
Vanadium as V (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	---
Zinc as Zn (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Aesthetic	≤ 5	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	0.13	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	---	<0.025	<0.025	---
Zirconium as Zr (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.00	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	---
Suspended Solids	mg/ℓ	30 - 55	> 55	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Turbidity	NTU	---	---	Aesthetic	≤ 5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Parameter	Units	Klip River Catchment Limits		SANS 241:2015 Limits		September 2024				October 2024				November 2024				December 2024				January 2025			
		Tolerable	Unacceptable	Risk	Limit	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11
pH - Value @ 25 ºC	pH units		< 6.0; > 9.0	Operational	≥ 5 to ≤ 9.7	7.30	7.30	7.20	7.20	---	7.20	7.20	---	---	7.10	7.10	---	7.20	7.10	7.20	7.10	---	6.00	6.80	---
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	mS/m	100 - 150	> 150	Aesthetic	≤ 170	70.20	65.50	70.50	74.40	---	50.40	78.80	---	---	64.10	84.50	---	68.70	50.60	78.90	72.80	---	119.00	104.00	---
Total Dissolved Solids @ 180°C	mg/ℓ	---	---	Aesthetic	≤ 1 200	328.00	439.00	472.00	499.00	---	272.00	354.00	---	---	294.00	358.00	---	284.00	284.00	412.00	378.00	---	802.00	646.00	---
Total Acidity as CaCO3	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	8.00	8.00	396.00	8.00	---	20.00	207.00	---	---	12.00	166.00	---	20.00	24.00	259.00	56.00	---	24.00	47.00	---
Chloride as Cl	mg/ℓ	75 - 100	> 100	Aesthetic	≤ 300	50.00	33.00	46.00	44.00	---	31.00	55.00	---	---	40.00	53.00	---	40.00	35.00	52.00	47.00	---	42.00	40.00	---
Sulphate as SO4	mg/ℓ	350 - 500	> 500	Acute health	≤ 500	47.00	43.00	69.00	73.00	---	44.00	47.00	---	---	44.00	50.00	---	27.00	40.00	53.00	41.00	---	473.00	333.00	---
Fluoride as F	mg/ℓ	0.7 - 1.00	> 1.00	Chronic health	≤ 1.5	0.20	0.40	0.30	0.20	---	0.20	0.20	---	---	0.20	0.30	---	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	---	<0.2	<0.2	---
Nitrate as N	mg/ℓ	4.0 - 7.0	> 7.0	Acute health	≤ 11	1.40	1.00	1.50	1.10	---	0.80	0.80	---	---	<0.1	<0.1	---	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	---	0.10	<0.1	---
Nitrite as N	mg/ℓ	---	---	Acute health	≤ 0.9	<0.05	0.10	0.20	0.20	---	<0.05	<0.05	---	---	<0.05	<0.05	---	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	---	<0.05	<0.05	---
Bromide as Br	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	---	<0.1	<0.1	---	---	<0.1	<0.1	---	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	---	<0.1	<0.1	---
Ortho Phosphate as P	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	2.20	2.00	1.30	2.70	---	0.60	2.10	---	---	0.70	1.80	---	2.20	0.20	1.00	3.20	---	<0.1	<0.1	---
Total Cyanide as CN	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.35	<0.35	<0.35	<0.35	---	<0.07	<0.07	---	---	<0.07	<0.07	---	0.12	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	---	0.27	0.10	---
Free and Saline Ammonia as N	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	22.00	26.00	19.00	24.00	---	9.30	27.00	---	---	13.00	26.00	---	30.00	9.40	27.00	18.00	---	16.00	17.00	---
Sodium as Na	mg/ℓ	80 - 100	> 100	Aesthetic	≤ 200	48.00	37.00	52.00	45.00	---	31.00	54.00	---	---	37.00	50.00	---	35.00	28.00	48.00	54.00	---	51.00	46.00	---
Potassium as K	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	12.20	11.10	11.70	11.50	---	10.10	17.10	---	---	10.50	13.30	---	10.30	9.00	13.60	12.70	---	11.00	10.10	---
Calcium as Ca	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	34.00	31.00	33.00	33.00	---	34.00	35.00	---	---	35.00	31.00	---	33.00	34.00	36.00	35.00	---	126.00	97.00	---
Magnesium as Mg	mg/ℓ	30-70	> 70	---	---	13.00	12.00	14.00	15.00	---	13.00	14.00	---	---	12.00	13.00	---	12.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	---	31.00	28.00	---

Table 8-14: Ergo water quality results – September 2024 to January 2025

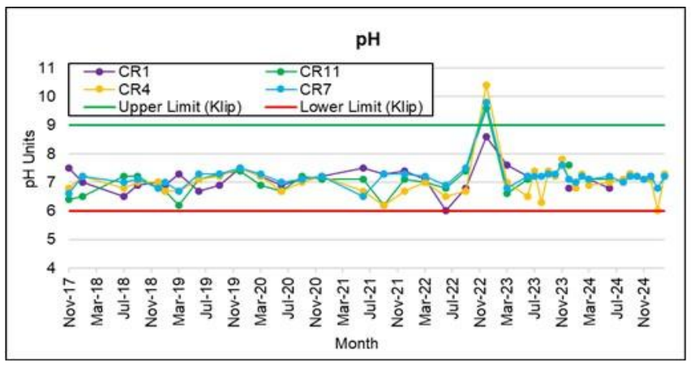
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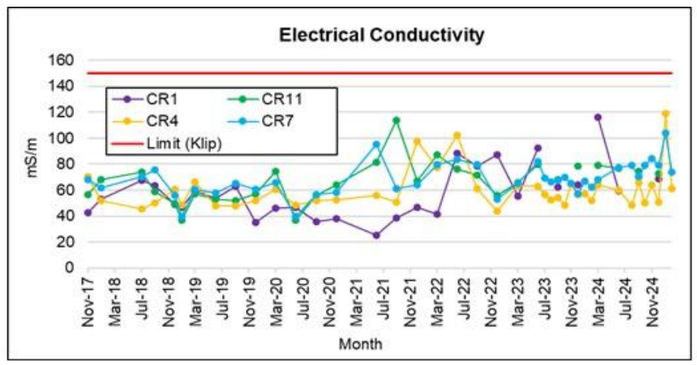
Parameter	Units	Klip River Catchment Limits		SANS 241:2015 Limits		September 2024				October 2024				November 2024				December 2024				January 2025			
		Tolerable	Unacceptable	Risk	Limit	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11
Aluminium as Al (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	0.3 - 0.5	> 0.5	Operational	≤ 0.3	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	---	0.49	0.74	---	---	<0.100	<0.100	---	0.19	<0.100	<0.100	<0.100	---	<0.100	<0.100	---
Antimony as Sb (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	---	---	0.00	<0.001	---	0.00	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	---
Arsenic as As (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.01	0.021	0.010	0.016	0.005	---	0.007	0.007	---	---	0.017	0.007	---	0.012	0.003	0.009	0.018	---	0.002	0.001	---
Barium as Ba (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.7	0.04	0.03	0.03	<0.025	---	0.06	0.06	---	---	0.03	0.03	---	0.04	0.04	0.03	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	---
Beryllium as Be (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	---	---	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	---
Bismuth as Bi (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	0.03	0.04	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	---	---	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	---
Boron as B (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 2.4	0.24	0.15	0.09	0.09	---	<0.025	<0.025	---	---	<0.025	0.04	---	0.43	0.17	<0.025	0.05	---	0.10	0.09	---
Cadmium as Cd (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.003	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	---	---	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	---
Hexavalent Chromium as Cr	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	---	---	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	---
Total Chromium as Cr (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.05	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	---	<0.010	<0.010	---	---	<0.010	0.02	---	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	---	<0.010	<0.010	---
Cobalt as Co (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	---	---	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	0.31	0.25	---
Copper as Cu (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 2	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	---	<0.010	0.02	---	---	<0.010	<0.010	---	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	---	0.01	<0.010	---
Iron as Fe (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	1.0 - 1.5	> 1.5	Chronic health	≤ 2	0.53	0.56	0.57	0.52	---	2.13	3.12	---	---	0.23	0.21	---	1.34	0.69	0.57	0.35	---	0.94	0.03	---
Ferrous Iron as Fe2+ (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	0.27	0.05	0.10	<0.025	---	<0.025	0.12	---	---	0.05	0.10	---	<0.025	0.03	0.03	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	---
Ferric Iron as Fe3+ (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	0.27	0.51	0.47	0.52	---	2.12	3.00	---	---	0.18	0.11	---	1.33	0.65	0.54	0.33	---	0.94	0.03	---
Lead as Pb (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	<0.001	---	0.07	0.03	---	---	<0.001	<0.001	---	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	---	<0.001	<0.001	---
Lithium as Li (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	---	---	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	---
Manganese as Mn (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	2.0 - 4.0	> 4.0	Chronic health	≤ 0.4	0.28	0.35	0.97	1.27	---	0.44	1.07	---	---	0.41	0.92	---	0.33	0.50	1.64	1.34	---	6.33	5.56	---
Mercury as Hg (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.006	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	---	---	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	---
Molybdenum as Mo (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	---	---	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	---
Nickel as Ni (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.07	<0.025	<0.025	0.03	<0.025	---	<0.025	0.05	---	---	0.09	0.10	---	<0.025	<0.025	0.03	<0.025	---	0.41	0.33	---
Phosphorus as P (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	1.54	1.55	0.96	2.90	---	0.39	1.51	---	---	1.19	2.87	---	3.36	0.65	1.80	4.23	---	0.04	0.03	---
Selenium as Se (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.04	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	---	0.00	0.00	---	---	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	0.00	0.00	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	---

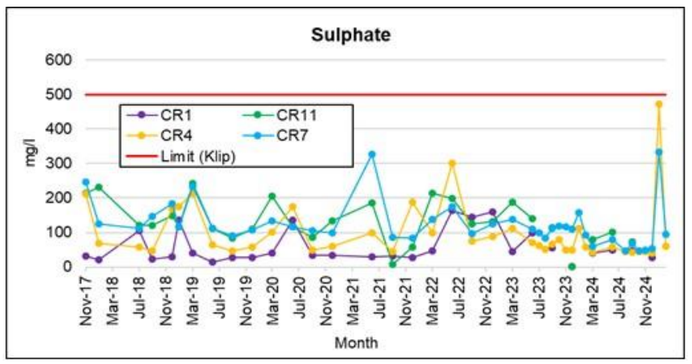
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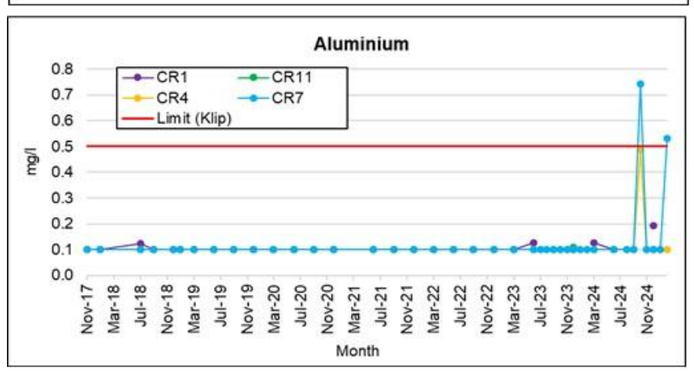
Parameter	Units	Klip River Catchment Limits		SANS 241:2015 Limits		September 2024				October 2024				November 2024				December 2024				January 2025			
		Tolerable	Unacceptable	Risk	Limit	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11	CR1	CR4	CR7	CR11
Silicon as Si (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	5.60	4.20	4.80	4.20	---	5.30	5.80	---	---	5.00	4.70	---	5.50	4.00	4.20	4.30	---	3.10	3.60	---
Silver as Ag (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	---	---	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	---
Strontium as Sr (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.13	---	0.15	0.13	---	---	0.15	0.13	---	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.12	---	0.26	0.22	---
Thallium as Tl (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	---	---	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	---
Thorium as Th (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	---	---	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	---
Tin as Sn (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	---	---	<0.001	<0.001	---	0.00	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	---
Titanium as Ti (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	0.04	---	---	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	---
Tungsten as W (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	---	---	<0.001	<0.001	---	0.00	<0.001	0.00	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	---
Uranium as U (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Chronic health	≤ 0.03	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.001	---	0.002	0.002	---	---	0.002	0.001	---	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	---	0.002	0.003	---
Vanadium as V (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	---	---	<0.025	0.03	---	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	<0.025	<0.025	---
Zinc as Zn (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	Aesthetic	≤ 5	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	0.07	0.10	---	---	<0.025	<0.025	---	0.05	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	---	0.25	<0.025	---
Zirconium as Zr (Dissolved)	mg/ℓ	---	---	---	---	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	---	---	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	---	<0.001	<0.001	---
Suspended Solids	mg/ℓ	30 - 55	> 55	---	---	172	113	136	136	---	385	92	---	---	717	56	---	1373	74	46	548	---	41	28	---
Turbidity	NTU	---	---	Aesthetic	≤ 5	104	48	8	53	---	70	20	---	---	55	16	---	160	12	16	54	---	127	24	---

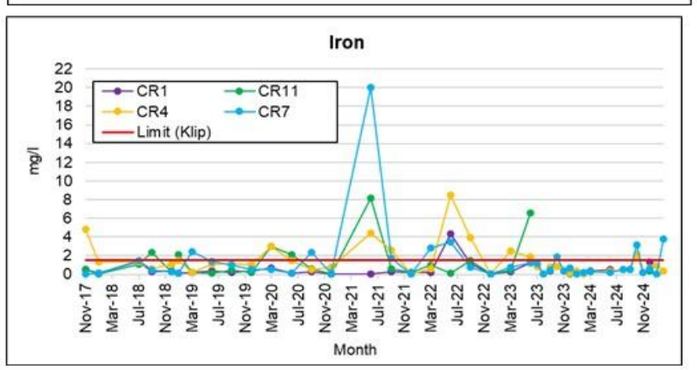
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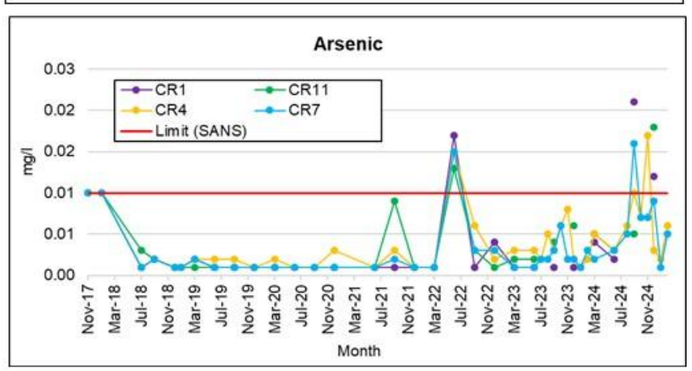


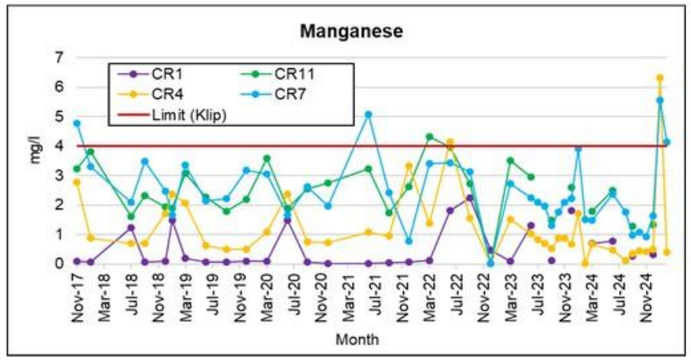


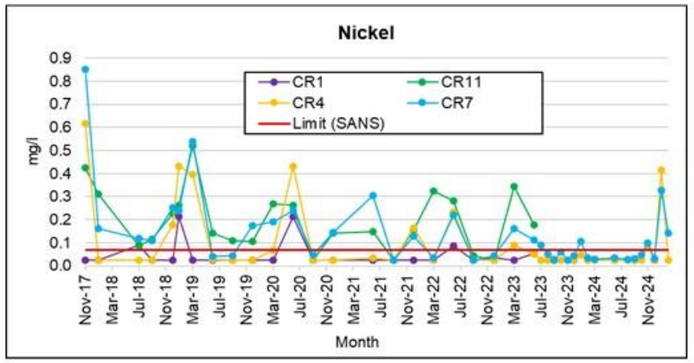


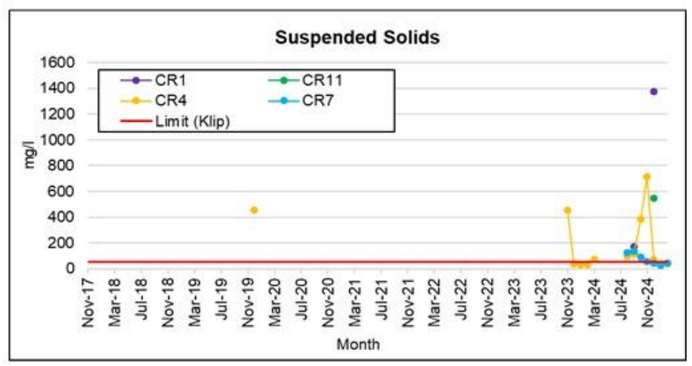


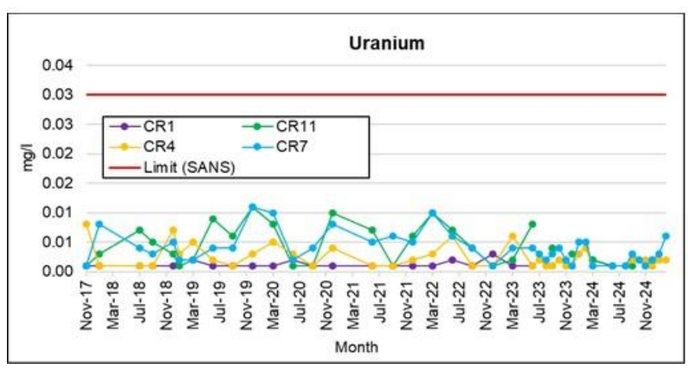


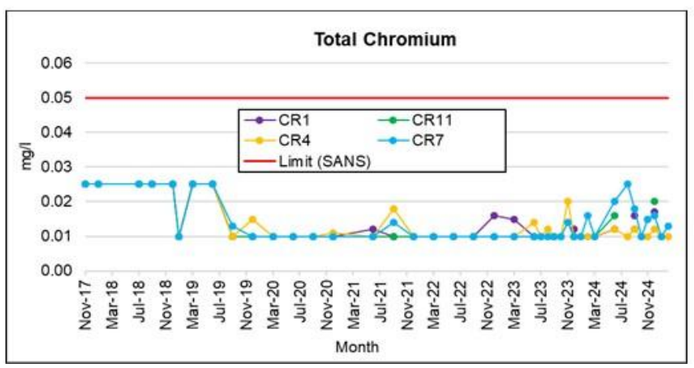












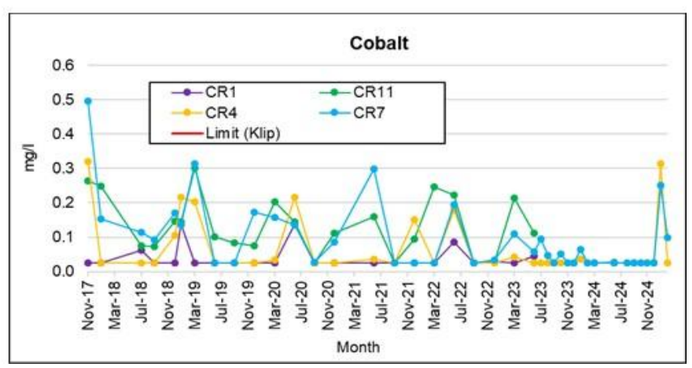


Figure 8-32: Trends in the Ergo water quality results for selected parameters

8.8.4 Floodline determination

8.8.4.1 Purpose and Legal Requirements

According to Regulation 4 of GN R704, no person in control of a mine or activity may –

(a) Locate or place any residue deposit, dam, reservoir, together with any associated structure or any other facility within the 1:100 year floodline or within a horizontal distance of 100 metres from any watercourse or estuary, borehole or well, excluding boreholes or wells drilled specifically to monitor the pollution of groundwater, or on water-logged ground, or on ground likely to become water-logged, undermined, unstable or cracked; and
(b) Carry on any underground or opencast mining or prospecting or any other operation or activity under or within the 1:50 year floodline or within a horizontal distance of 100 m from any watercourse or estuary, whichever is the greatest.

The purpose of this section was to determine the 1:50 and 1:100 year floodlines for the Russell Stream as well as for a tributary flowing through reclamation block N19.

8.8.5 Flood line

The floodlines and 100 m stream buffer are shown on Figure 3-4. The following proposed infrastructure is impacted by either the floodlines or 100 m stream buffer:

- Reclamation blocks N1 – N22;
- Drying stockpiles to the north, south and west of the current reclamation area as well as to the north of block N22;
- Culverts;
- Sump;
- Overflow channel;
- Channel and two silt traps; and
- Paddocks to the north and south of block N1-N18.

The following is recommended:

- Berms should be placed along the downslope side of the reclamation blocks and drying stockpiles to prevent flooding. The berms should be constructed to withstand a 1:100 year flood at a height above the floodline; and
- It is recommended that exemption from GN R704 is applied for, for the infrastructure listed above, which are located within the floodlines and 100 m watercourse buffer.

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8.9 Groundwater

Refer to Specialist Study: Appendix D6 – Groundwater impact Assessment

The Valley Silts Project is located on the Central Rand Group, of the Witwatersrand Supergroup. The Witwatersrand Supergroup is a sequence of conglomerate, shale and quartzite, ranging in age from 2.7 Ga for the Hospital Hill Subgroup to 2.4 Ga for the Turffontein Subgroup. The Lower Witwatersrand is composed mainly of argillaceous clays and shale, with occasional banded ironstone, tillite and intercalated lava flow, while the Upper Witwatersrand consists almost entirely of quartzite and conglomerate (Groundwater Abstract,2025).

8.9.1 Site investigations

8.9.1.1 Hydrocensus

A hydrocensus was conducted across the study area during February 2025. The survey included the Valley Silts Project area, plus accessible properties within a 2 km radius, and concentrated on identifying existing boreholes to enhance the knowledge of the groundwater systems and current groundwater use. Six boreholes and two old mine shafts were identified, all on neighbouring properties (Table 8-15).

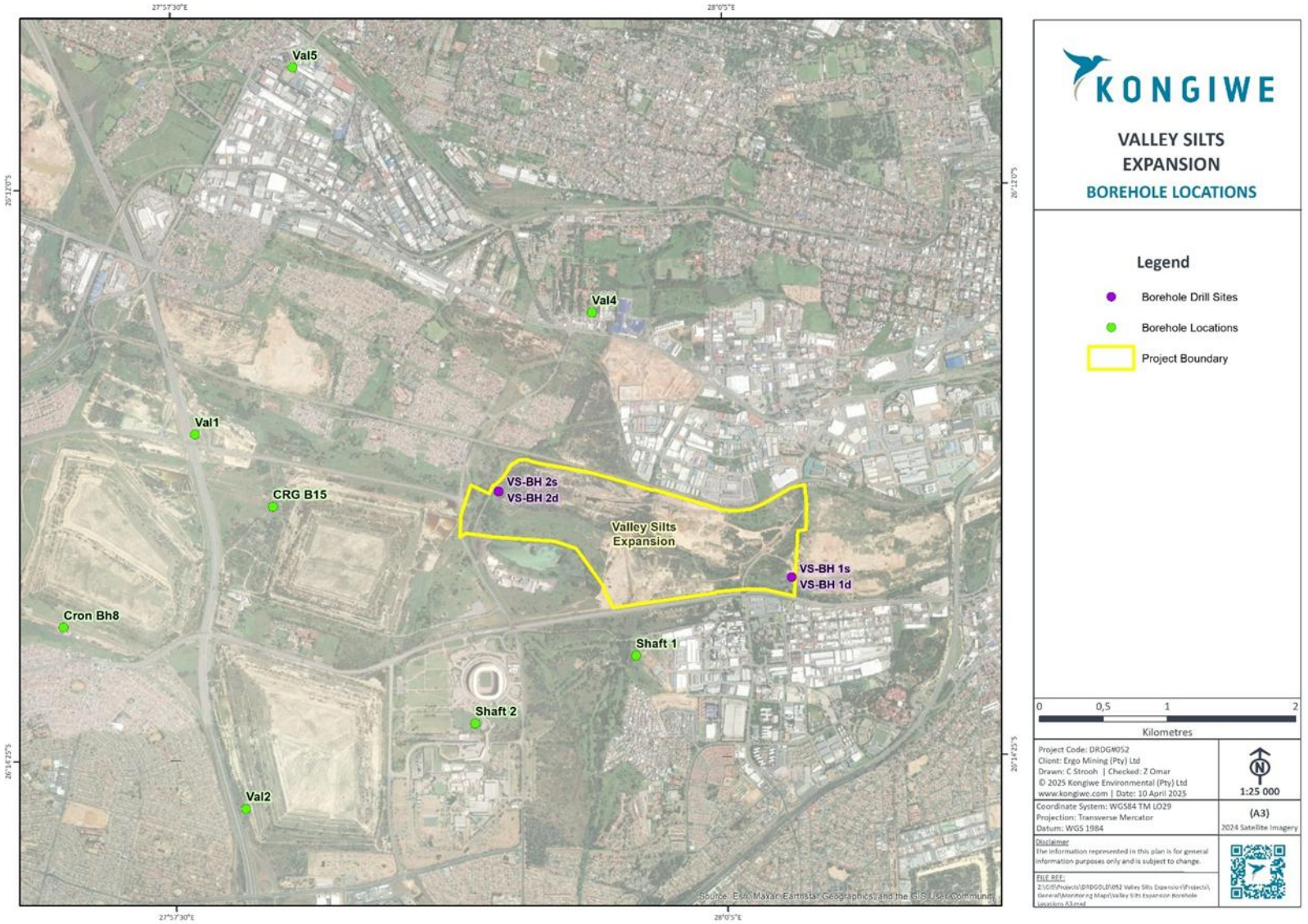


Figure 8-33: Borehole locality map

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During the hydrocensus the following information was collected for each site:

- Borehole position (X, Y, Z-coordinates);
- Information relating to equipment installed;
- Borehole construction details;
- Borehole yield – if known by the land owner;
- Groundwater level, if possible; and
- Current use.

Only one of the six boreholes is in use (borehole VAL4), with the majority historically used for groundwater monitoring purposes (4 of the 6 boreholes). Two of the six boreholes are privately owned boreholes and include VAL4 and VAL5 (Figure 8-33).

Shaft 1 was accessible with a shallow water level visible just inside the shaft entrance. Shaft 2 is sealed and fenced off with no access possible (Figure 8-33). A summary of the hydrocensus information is available in Table 8-15. All coordinates were taken with a hand-held Garmin GPS (Global Positioning System) (WGS84).

Groundwater level measurements were possible from the six boreholes (Table 8-15). The groundwater level below surface varied between 0.10 m bgl (borehole VAL2) and 30.85 m bgl for borehole VAL5 (in the Industria West area) (Table 8-15). Borehole VAL5 presents a groundwater level (30.85m bgl) that are much deeper compared to the other five boreholes. This potentially relates to differences in the geological units. The rest groundwater levels in the other five boreholes are on average 2.08 m below surface.

Locally surface drainage and possibly groundwater flow will be towards the Russell Stream, but the regional groundwater flow direction will be from east to west. If the information presented in Table 8-15 is contoured, it is shown that the groundwater flow direction is westerly, as shown in Figure 8-36.

The depth to groundwater correlates well with the surface elevations (topography), indicating that on a local scale groundwater flow follows topography.

Table 8-15: 2025 Hydrocensus data

Site ID	Lat (WGS84)	Long	Elev (mamsl)	Locality	Water depth (mbgl)	Collar height (m)	Water elevation (mamsl)	BH depth (m)	Yield (L/hr)	Casing diameter (mm)	Sampled	Pump type	Use	Note
Val 1	26°13'02.23"S	27°57'36.22"E	1664	N1 Riverlea offramp	2,32	0,55	1662,23	30	80,00	100	Yes	None	Monitoring	On the offramp to Riverlea from the N1 highway
Val 2	26°14'37.38"S	27°57'49.80"E	1692	GMTS (3L8) TSF	0,10	0,60	1692,50	--	--	110	Yes	None	Monitoring	Artesian. Casing damaged. No lid
Val 4	26°12'32.08"S	27°59'28.09"E	1689	Abraham Kriel Bambanani	3,90	0,00	1685,10	40	good	165	Yes	Submersible	Swimming pool	Inside brick building. Very old BH
Val 5	26°11'29.30"S	27°58'04.45"E	1691	Vitafoam Industrial West	30,85	0,40	1660,55	--	--	165	No	None	Not in use	Inside deep manhole at office
CRON BH8	26°13'50.98"S	27°56'58.88"E	1663	Homestead (3L5) TSF	1,20	0,44	1662,24	80	--	110	No	None	Monitoring	Casing damaged. No lid
CRG B15	26°13'20.77"S	27°57'57.99"E	1675	Mooifontein (3L7) TSF	2,86	0,42	1672,56	50	--	110	No	None	Monitoring	Sealed. Can't sample
Shaft 1	26°13'59.23"S	27°59'39.80"E	1679	iProp office	5,50	0,00	1673,50	--	--	--	No	Submersible	Gardens	Old decline shaft next to big lake
Shaft 2	26°14'16.10"S	27°58'54.41"E	1712	FNB Stadium	no access	--	--	--	--	--	No	None	Not in use	Old vertical shaft. Sealed. No access

8.9.1.2 Geophysical Survey

A ground geophysical investigation was conducted to identify linear geological structures in the project area which could act as preferential groundwater flow paths. The geophysical survey has been used in conjunction with the available remote sensing images and geological maps to identify suitable drilling positions for upstream and downstream groundwater characterisation and monitoring boreholes.

8.9.1.3 Drilling Program

Based on the geophysical survey, an upstream- and a downstream drilling position was identified along the boundary of the Valley Silts Project . The percussion drilling programme was carried out during March 2025, by Georoc Drilling.

Two groundwater characterisation and monitoring boreholes were drilled at the two target areas – the one borehole was drilled to a depth of 80 m below surface, with the aim of characterising and monitoring the deeper fractured aquifer. The second borehole was drilled 30 m deep, with the aim of monitoring potential groundwater flow, quality and possible connection between the deeper fractured aquifer and the shallow weathered aquifer in the area.

Data collected include the recording of geological formations at 1 metre intervals, water strike depths, the cumulative final blow yield and final rest water level. A summary of the results is presented in Table 8-16.

Not one of the four new percussion boreholes produced a measurable blow yield, but a groundwater level could be measurable in all four boreholes shortly after completion (Table 8-16). In general, borehole yields throughout the area are low. After several days the groundwater level in boreholes VS-BH2s and VS-BH2d were still near the bottom of the borehole.

Table 8-16: Drilling summary March 2025

		Borehole ID	VS-BH 1s	VS-BH 1d	VS-BH 2s	VS-BH 2d
Borehole Location	WGS84	Latitude	26°13'39.64"S	26°13'39.59"S	26°13'17.35"S	26°13'17.31"S
		Longitude	28°00'23.73"E	28°00'23.73"E	27°59'01.50"E	27°59'01.48"E
		Elevation	1677 mamsl	1677 mamsl	1663 mamsl	1663 mamsl
Borehole Data	Borehole Depth (m)		30	80	30	80
	Blow Yield (L/hr)		dry	dry	dry	dry
	Water Strike depth (m)		--	--	--	--
	Main Strike Geology		--	--	--	--
	Borehole Geology		Quartzite	Quartzite and lava	Quartzite and conglomerate	Black clay, quartzite with pyrite
	Solid Steel Casing (170mm ID)		0 – 18m	0 - 30m	0 – 18m	0 - 30m

	Perforated Steel Casing (170mm ID)	18 – 30m	none	18 – 30m	none
	Static Water Level (mbgl)	3.43 m	57.48 m	8.15 m	41.07 m
	Depth of Weathering (m)	10	10	12	8

From Table 8-16 it can be concluded that the area where the characterisation/monitoring boreholes were drilled area primarily underlain by quartzite of the Witwatersrand Supergroup. The weathered – solid formation contact yielded little water – only seepage water. A fractured zone in the quartzite in borehole VS-BH2d, plus the quartzite-lava and the quartzite-conglomerate contacts also yielded little water. The depth of weathering varies between 8 and 12m below ground level.

8.9.1.4 Aquifer Testing

Following completion of the drilling program, an aquifer test program was initiated to determine the hydrogeological characteristics of the local aquifers.

For this project full drawdown and recovery pump tests were conducted on two of the four new boreholes (VS-BH1s and VS-BH1d) and a slug test was also completed on borehole VS-BH1s. Boreholes VS-BH2s and VS-BH2d were not tested due to the low volume of water inside the boreholes. The methods are discussed in more detail below.

The pumping test data is used during the construction and calibration of the groundwater numerical model.

The recovery of the groundwater table after abstraction is a good indicator of the aquifer's transmissivity, recharge and the borehole's potential yield. The recovery data (for the tested boreholes) indicate that the recovery is slow, and that full recovery (100%) was not achieved within the predetermined testing timeframe.

The low borehole yields, fast water level drawdown and slow recovery observed during the aquifer testing indicate low transmissivity aquifers, with low recharge. The average T-values calculated from the pumping tests range between 0.005 and 0.048 m^2/d.

8.9.1.5 Groundwater Quality

No historical, long-term groundwater quality information could be sourced for the project area. Three groundwater samples were collected from the Valley Silts Extension project area during the hydrocensus, and four water samples were also collected from the newly drilled boreholes.

The water samples were submitted to Aquatico Laboratories for analysis. Aquatico is a SANAS accredited laboratory (South African National Accreditation System). The water samples were analysed for basic inorganic parameters (Table 8-18 and Table 8-19) and the results were compared against the SANS 241:2015 Drinking Water Standards.

The water quality results for the Valley Silts project area are presented in Table 8-17 to Table 8-19. Table 8-17 presents the water quality data for the Valley Silts area during the 2019 groundwater study. Table 8-18 and Table 8-19 present the groundwater qualities during the 2025 hydrocensus and the 2025 aquifer testing programs respectively. The laboratory certificates are attached in Appendix D of the Valley Silts Expansion Project Groundwater Report.

The groundwater in the project area represents a Calcium/ Magnesium-Sulphate water, indicating contaminated water. Only borehole VAL4 (Abraham Kriel Bambanani borehole approx. 1.6 km north of the Russell Stream) presents a Calcium/Magnesium-Bicarbonate water, indicating recent recharge water.

Based on the 2025 groundwater quality results (Table 8-18 and Table 8-19), the following conclusions were drawn:

- Health impact:
  - **Iron** – An elevated iron concentration was measured for all 7 boreholes (hydrocensus and newly drilled) sampled during the 2025 fieldwork program, with Iron concentrations varying between 4.59 mg/L (borehole VAL4) and 441 mg/L (borehole VS-BH1s), versus the maximum allowable concentration of 2 mg/L. The concentration of dissolved Iron in the 4 newly drilled boreholes, adjacent to the Russell Stream vary varies between 72.7 mg/L and 441 mg/L, with lower concentrations measured for the two downgradient boreholes (VS-BH2s and d).

    The concentration of dissolved Iron in water is dependent on the occurrence of other heavy metals, such as manganese, and the pH of the water.

  - **Manganese** – Manganese is a relatively abundant element, constituting approximately 0.1% of the earth's crust. Six of the 7 boreholes sampled during the 2025 study measured a Manganese concentration that exceeds the health impact limit. The measured Mangansee concentration for borehole VAL4 (Abraham Kriel Bambanani borehole) exceeds the Aesthetic Limit of 0.1 mg/L, but is below the Health Impact limit of 0.4 mg/L.

    Manganese concentrations vary between 5.45 mg/L (borehole VAL1) and 74.3 mg/L (borehole VS-BH2d), versus the maximum allowable concentration of 0.4 mg/L. The concentration of dissolved Manganese in the 4 newly drilled boreholes, adjacent to the Russell Stream varies between 34.7 mg/L and 74.3 mg/L, with lower concentrations measured for the 2 upstream boreholes (VS-BH1s and d).

    Manganese tends to precipitate out of solution to form a black hydrated oxide which is responsible for staining problems.

  - **Cadmium** – The 4 newly drilled boreholes measured a Cadmium concentration that could result in chronic health effects (0.008 to 0.117 mg/L). The health impact limit is set at 0.003mg/L. Elevated Cadmium concentrations were not measured for the 3 hydrocensus boreholes.

Cadmium has a low solubility under conditions of neutral or alkaline pH and is highly soluble under acidic conditions, where toxic concentrations can easily arise from the dissolution of cadmium from cadmium-plated materials. Cadmium sulphide, carbonate and hydroxide salts are insoluble in water, whereas cadmium chloride, nitrate and sulphate salts are highly soluble in water. Cadmium is not usually found in water at concentrations greater than 0.001 mg/L, unless the water has been subject to pollution from cadmium containing industrial effluents. Cadmium is used in electroplating, in alloys, in certain solders and in nickel-cadmium batteries. Salts of cadmium are used in photography, pottery, the electronics industry and as pigments in many different applications (DWAF, 1996).

- **Nickel** – An elevated dissolved Nickel concentration was measured at the 4 newly drilled boreholes, plus hydrocensus borehole VAL2. Nickel may be present in groundwater because of dissolution from nickel ore-bearing rocks.

  There are many anthropogenic sources of these chemicals. Industrial uses include alloys, paints, pigments, electroplating, batteries, automotive parts, coatings and electrical wiring.

- **Sulphate** – Sulphate forms salts with various cations such as potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, barium, lead and ammonium (DWAF, 1996). Sulphate is a common constituent of water and arises from the dissolution of mineral sulphates in soil and rock. Since most sulphates are soluble in water it tends to accumulate to progressively increasing concentrations. Contamination by sulphate is to be expected in waters contaminated by Witwatersrand mining activities, due to the oxidation of sulphides in the ores and wastes.

  Sulphate concentrations were elevated in 6 of the 7 boreholes sampled during the 2025 study. It was only borehole VAL4 where the measured Sulphate concentration was within acceptable health and aesthetic limits.

  The elevated Sulphate concentrations vary between 1125 mg/L (borehole VAL1) and 3126 mg/L (borehole VS-BH1d), versus the maximum allowable concentration of 500 mg/L. The concentration of Sulphate in the 4 newly drilled boreholes, adjacent to the Russell Stream vary between 2011 mg/L and 3126 mg/L, with lower concentrations measured for the two downstream boreholes (VS-BH2s and d).

- **Lead** – An elevated Lead concentration was measured for borehole VS-BH2d (0.012mg/L) and borehole VAL2 (0.012 mg/L), with the health limit defined as 0.01mg/L. The Lead concentration in all other boreholes were below the detection limit.

  The occurrence of Lead in its elemental state is rare. Lead tends to accumulate in sediments and soils in the environment. Lead has many industrial applications which can give rise to sources of Lead contamination in water. Lead is used in batteries, in domestic water distribution pipes, in paints and as an organic lead compound, alkyl lead, in gasoline.

- **Total Organic Carbon** – High TOC values (between 11.2 and 19.1 mg/L) were measured for

boreholes VAL1, VAL2, VS-BH2s and VS-BH2d. In groundwater, the main natural sources of organic matter include buried peat, kerogen and coal; soil and sediment organic matter; and organic matter present in water infiltrating into the subsurface from rivers or dams/ pans.

- **E. coli** – borehole VAL4 produced a measurable E. coli count – 7 counts per 100 ml; the count must be zero. E. coli is a type of faecal coliform bacteria commonly found in the intestines of animals and humans. Of the five general groups of bacteria that comprise the total coliforms, only E. coli is generally not found growing and reproducing in the environment. Consequently, E. coli is the species of coliform bacteria that is the best indicator of faecal pollution and the possible presence of pathogens.

  Borehole VAL4 is in an old residential and industrial area, and it has been assumed that leaking sewer lines are possibly contaminating the groundwater around this borehole.

❖ Aesthetic effects:

- **Aluminium** – The aluminium concentration for boreholes VS-BH1s and VS-BH1d (25.1mg/L and 2.07 mg/L respectively) exceed the SANS241:2015 guideline value of 0.3 mg/L. Aesthetic effects (discolouration) occur in the presence of iron or manganese. Aluminium is the most common metal in the earth's crust. Aluminium does not occur in the elemental form, but its minerals, particularly the silicates of aluminium (clay minerals), are widespread. The sampled groundwater from the BH1 cluster set was very muddy during the sampling process and this could have contributed to the elevated Aluminium concentrations.
- Zinc – The Zinc concentration for borehole VS-BH1s (7.99 mg/L) exceeds the SANS241:2015 guideline value of 5 mg/L. The measured Zinc concentrations for the other 3 newly drilled boreholes were below the aesthetic impact limit.

  Zinc is an essential nutritional trace element for plants and animals. Humans have a high tolerance level to elevated Zinc concentrations, while fish are highly susceptible to poisoning.

  The most common mineral form of Zinc is the sulphide (sphalerite). Zinc is also found as a carbonate, oxide or silicate and may occur in association with many other metal ores such as Copper and Arsenic. The Chloride, Sulphate and Nitrate salts of Zinc are highly soluble in water, but at neutral and alkaline pH they hydrolyse to form relatively insoluble hydroxides which tend to be associated with sediments. On acidification of the water, the insoluble hydroxides are released back into solution. If the water is acidic, Zinc leaching caused by dissolution of the protective zinc hydroxide layer of galvanised piping can give rise to relatively high concentrations of Zinc in solution.

  Zinc and zinc salts are used in many industrial processes. Zinc itself is extensively used in galvanising processes and in alloys (DWAF, 1996).

- **Ammonium** – The chemistry of ammonia is very complex, especially where transition metals are present in water, and while ammonia itself is of relatively low toxicity, this is not necessarily the case for some of its organometallic complexes. Taste and odour complaints

are likely to occur if the ammonia concentration exceeds 1.5 mg/L. High concentrations of ammonia can also give rise to Nitrite. The Ammonium concentration for borehole VAL1 exceeds the aesthetic limit for drinking water (14.6mg/L). The aesthetic limit set at 1.5 mg/L. The ammonia concentrations in the other boreholes vary between 0.19 and 0.88 mg/L.

- **Sodium** – Sodium is abundant in the environment and usually occurs as sodium chloride, but sometimes as sodium sulphate, bicarbonate or even nitrate (DWAF, 1996). Sodium is highly soluble in water and does not precipitate when water evaporates, unless saturation occurs. The measured Sodium concentration for borehole VS-BH1d (210 mg/L) exceeds the aesthetic limits for drinking water (200mg/L). With the re-use or recycling of water, the Sodium concentration will tend to increase with each cycle or addition of Sodium to the water. For this reason, Sodium concentrations are elevated in runoffs or leachates.
- **Turbidity** – Turbidity is indicative of the concentration of suspended matter in water and is also related to clarity, a measure of the transparency of water and settleable material. Turbidity in water is caused by the presence of suspended matter which usually consists of a mixture of inorganic matter, such as clay and soil particles, and organic matter. The latter can be both living matter such as micro-organisms and non-living matter such as dead algal cells. Turbidity was high in all boreholes with units varying between 42.5 NTUs and 730 NTUs.
- **Calcium** – The measured Calcium concentration was elevated for all sampled boreholes, with concentrations varying between 37.5 mg/L and 493 mg/L. Calcium is an alkaline earth metal and exists as the doubly positively-charged ion, Ca(II) (DWAF, 1996). Calcium occurs naturally in varying concentrations in most waters and, together with magnesium, is one of the main components of water hardness. Soft waters contain low, while hard waters contain high concentrations of Calcium; see Total Hardness. Calcium is an essential element for all living organisms and is an important constituent of the bony skeleton of mammals, which consists of phosphates of calcium. Mineral deposits of calcium are common, usually as calcium carbonate, phosphate or sulphate (DWAF, 1996).
- **Magnesium** – Magnesium is an alkaline earth metal which reacts with oxygen and water to form magnesium oxide and magnesium hydroxide, respectively. Magnesium is a common constituent of water, and the solubility is governed by the carbonate/bicarbonate equilibrium and the pH. Magnesium, together with calcium, is responsible for the hardness of water. High Magnesium concentrations were measured in 5 of the 7 boreholes and were thus in acceptable limits for boreholes VAL1 and VAL4.
- **Total Hardness** – The Total hardness value was elevated for all boreholes except borehole VAL4, indicating very hard water. Water hardness is influenced by the presence of calcium and magnesium salts. Other metals such as strontium, iron, aluminium, zinc and manganese may occasionally contribute to the hardness of water, but the calcium and magnesium hardness usually predominates. Temporary hardness is due to the presence of bicarbonates of calcium and magnesium and can be removed by boiling, whereas permanent hardness is attributed to other salts such as sulphate and chloride salts, which cannot be removed by boiling. Excessive hardness of water can give rise to scaling in plumbing and household heating appliances.
- **Total Coliform** – Total coliform bacteria are common in the environment (soil or vegetation) and are generally harmless. The total coliform count was elevated for borehole VAL4 (40

counts per 100 ml) and for borehole VS-BH1d (20 counts per 100 ml). The operational limit is set at 10 counts per 100 millilitres (ml).

Total coliform bacteria are frequently used to assess the general hygienic quality of water and to evaluate the efficiency of drinking water treatment and the integrity of the distribution system. They should not be detectable in treated water supplies. If found, they suggest inadequate treatment, post-treatment contamination and/or aftergrowth or an excessive concentration of nutrients. In some instances, they may indicate the presence of pathogens. Some bacteria classified as coliforms are not of faecal origin. Total coliforms include bacteria that are found in the soil, in water that has been influenced by surface water, and in human or animal waste.

- **pH** – the pH value for the two newly drilled upstream boreholes (VS-BH1s and VS-BH1d) (4.87 and 4.52 respectively) is below the SANS guideline limit of 5.

  The mobility of trace elements is dependent on several parameters, including pH. All the trace elements examined are most mobile when the pH <4.5, and least mobile when the pH > 6. The pH for the two downstream groundwater samples was 5.6 and 6.2.

- The SANS 241 guideline limits for Electrical Conductivity (EC) and Total Dissolved Salts (TDS) were exceeded for all sampled sites, except for borehole VAL4. EC level varied between 222 and 403 mS/m. TDS varied between 1756 and 4134 mg/L.

The chemicals of concern for the Valley Silts project area are pH, Iron, Manganese, Sulphate, Cadmium, Lead, Nickel and Total Organic Carbon (Table 8-18 and Table 8-19). Parameters exceeding aesthetic limits include Ammonium, Aluminium, Chloride, Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Zinc and Total Hardness and Turbidity. Most of these are elevated in the four newly drilled boreholes. Based on the SANS241 drinking water guidelines and on the sampled water results, the sampled water is not fit for human consumption (unless treated).

Groundwater near tailings dams is affected by salt loads. The groundwater quality improved with increasing distance down gradient from the pollution source, mainly because of dilution and solid speciation. Once contaminants have migrated through the unsaturated zone, into the groundwater zone, the rate of lateral movement increases by orders of magnitude. The implication of this is that although there is a dilution effect because of contact with groundwater, the potential impact on the environment is extended in a spatial and temporal sense.

The gold-bearing silt in Russell Stream and the adjacent TSF and sand dump facilities can potentially add sulphate, iron, chloride, calcium, magnesium, manganese and aluminium to the local groundwater system, if the management of contaminated water on site is not effective, but also through seepage from the adjacent dumps. This has been confirmed by the 2019 and the 2025 water sampling results (Table 8-17 to Table 8-19). Metals like cobalt, copper, nickel and zinc can also be elevated. In general, sulphate concentrations around the tailings complexes south and west of Johannesburg vary between 417 and 4700 mg/L.

The pyrite present in the silt and sand material is oxidised in the presence of oxygen and water to form ferrous sulphate and sulphuric acid. Both reactions result in an acidic pH, and high sulphate and metal concentrations, leading to Acid Mine Drainage (AMD); often measured in leachate from these dumps. Pyrite was also noted in the drill samples from borehole VS-BH2d.

The rate at which pyrite oxidation takes place within the surrounding dumps varies and decreases with depth. The addition of lime during the gold recovery process raises the pH to neutral conditions when tailings are deposited on the facilities. Negative quality impacts are expected when the silts are excavated and exposed to oxygen and water.

The Valley Silts Project area is surrounded by residential and industrial areas. Many pollution sources (industrial discharge, mining activities and poor waste and sanitation management) do exist that can contribute to groundwater contamination. It will be difficult to define the contaminants and concentration at all point sources in the area.

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Table 8-17: Hydrocensus groundwater quality – October 2019

Parameter	Unit	SANS241 Standard Limits		DWS Drinking Standards	B15	Storm 1	Val 1
Ammonium	mg N/ℓ	Aesthetic ≤1.5			0,451	0,202	3,61
Chloride	mg Cl/ℓ	Aesthetic ≤300			145	118	43,1
Aluminium	mg Al/ℓ	≤0.3			-0,002	19	-0,002
Cadmium	mg Cd/ℓ		Chronic health ≤0.003		-0,002	-0,002	-0,002
Calcium	mg Ca/ℓ			No health. Scaling intensifies from 32mg/L	330	577	76,4
Copper	mg Cu/ℓ		Chronic health ≤2		-0,002	-0,002	-0,002
Iron	mg Fe/ℓ	Aesthetic ≤0.3	Chronic health ≤2		-0,004	342	-0,004
Lead	mg Pb/ℓ		Chronic health ≤0.01		-0,004	-0,004	-0,004
Magnesium	mg Mg/ℓ			Diarrhoea and scaling issues from 70mg/L	249	93,6	37,7
Manganese	mg Mn/ℓ	Aesthetic ≤0.1	Chronic health ≤0.4		4,74	28,1	0,705
Nickel	mg Ni/ℓ		Chronic health ≤0.07		-0,002	-0,002	-0,002
Zinc	mg Zn/ℓ	Aesthetic ≤5			0,07	0,6	-0,002
Electrical Conductivity at 25°C	mS/m	Aesthetic ≤170			316	460	95,6
Fluoride	mg/ℓ		Chronic health ≤1.5		-0,263	0,615	-0,263
Nitrate	mg/ℓ		Acute health ≤11		0,303	-0,194	0,509
pH at 25°C		≥5 - ≤9.7			6,16	4,13	7,41
Potassium	mg K/ℓ			No aesthetic or health effects below 50mg/L	3,21	59,7	6,72
Sodium	mg Na/ℓ	Aesthetic ≤200			202	219	65,1
Sulphate	mg SO4/ℓ	Aesthetic ≤250	Acute health ≤500		1843	3208	417
Total Alkalinity	mg CaCO3/ℓ				55,4	13,1	39,2
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/ℓ	Aesthetic ≤1200			2807	4285	677
Total Hardness	mg CaCO3/ℓ	60–120 mg/l, moderately hard	120–180 mg/l, hard	more than 180 mg/l, very hard	1848	1826	346
Orthophosphate (PO4) as P	mg/ℓ				-0,005	-0,005	-0,005
Cobalt	mg/ℓ				0,208	0,945	0,041
Turbidity	NTU	Aesthetic ≤5			93	38,2	3,41
TOC			Chronic health ≤10		2,75	13,3	1,99

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Table 8-18: Hydrocensus groundwater quality – February 2025

Parameter	Unit	SANS241 Standard Limits		DWS Drinking Standards	Val 1	Val 2	Val 4
Ammonium	mg N/ℓ	Aesthetic ≤1.5			14,6	0,887	0,229
Chloride	mg Cl/ℓ	Aesthetic ≤300			81,9	145	25,6
Aluminium	mg Al/ℓ	≤0.3			-0,002	-0,002	-0,002
Cadmium	mg Cd/ℓ		Chronic health ≤0.003		0,003	0,003	-0,002
Calcium	mg Ca/ℓ			No health. Scaling intensifies from 32mg/L	232	376	37,5
Copper	mg Cu/ℓ		Chronic health ≤2		0,015	0,016	-0,002
Iron	mg Fe/ℓ	Aesthetic ≤0.3	Chronic health ≤2		11,7	18,3	4,59
Lead	mg Pb/ℓ		Chronic health ≤0.01		-0,004	0,012	-0,004
Acid Soluble Chromium	mg Cr/ℓ		Chronic health ≤0.05		-0,003	-0,003	-0,003
Magnesium	mg Mg/ℓ			Diarrhoea and scaling issues from 70mg/L	66,9	82,1	16,8
Manganese	mg Mn/ℓ	Aesthetic ≤0.1	Chronic health ≤0.4		5,45	53	0,294
Nickel	mg Ni/ℓ		Chronic health ≤0.07		-0,002	0,123	-0,002
Zinc	mg Zn/ℓ	Aesthetic ≤5			-0,002	-0,002	-0,002
Electrical Conductivity at 25°C	mS/m	Aesthetic ≤170			222	271	31,9
Fluoride	mg/ℓ		Chronic health ≤1.5		-0,263	-0,263	-0,263
Nitrate	mg/ℓ		Acute health ≤11		0,269	-0,194	4,19
TON	mg/ℓ				0,269	-0,194	4,19
pH at 25°C		≥5 - ≤9.7			7,49	7,55	8,17
Potassium	mg K/ℓ			No aesthetic or health effects below 50mg/L	28,2	12,9	1,28
Sodium	mg Na/ℓ	Aesthetic ≤200			164	92,3	5,78
Sulphate	mg SO4/ℓ	Aesthetic ≤250	Acute health ≤500		1125	1388	23,5
Total Alkalinity	mg CaCO3/ℓ				62,8	48	97,7
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/ℓ	Aesthetic ≤1200			1756	2127	189
Total Hardness	mg CaCO3/ℓ	60–120 mg/l, moderately hard	120–180 mg/l, hard	more than 180 mg/l, very hard	855	1278	163
E.coli	CFU/100ml		Not detected		-1	-1	7
Total Coliforms	CFU/100ml	≤ 10			5	-1	40
Turbidity	NTU	Aesthetic ≤5			302	317	42,5
TOC	mg/ℓ		Chronic health ≤10		18,9	11,2	2,18
Langelier Saturation Index	LSI	A negative Langelier index indicates a scale-dissolving tendency, with the possibility of corrosion			-0,39	-0,24	-0,21

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Table 8-19: Aquifer testing groundwater quality – March 2025

Parameter	Unit	SANS241 Standard Limits		DWS Drinking Standards	VSBH-1d	VSBH-1s	VSBH-2s	VSBH-2d
Ammonium	mg N/ℓ	Aesthetic ≤1.5			0,263	0,758	0,328	0,196
Chloride	mg Cl/ℓ	Aesthetic ≤300			31.0	59.0	77,2	78,1
Aluminium	mg Al/ℓ	≤0.3			2,07	25,10	0,023	0,071
Cadmium	mg Cd/ℓ		Chronic health ≤0.003		0,063	0,117	0,012	0,008
Calcium	mg Ca/ℓ			No health. Scaling intensifies from 32mg/L	493	341	334	414
Copper	mg Cu/ℓ		Chronic health ≤2		0,043	0,077	0,019	0,022
Iron	mg Fe/ℓ	Aesthetic ≤0.3	Chronic health ≤2		296	441	83,5	72,7
Lead	mg Pb/ℓ		Chronic health ≤0.01		-0,004	-0,004	-0,004	0,012
Acid Soluble Chromium	mg Cr/ℓ		Chronic health ≤0.05		-0,003	-0,003	-0,003	0,017
Magnesium	mg Mg/ℓ			Diarrhoea and scaling issues from 70mg/L	246	96,6	168	149
Manganese	mg Mn/ℓ	Aesthetic ≤0.1	Chronic health ≤0.4		38,2	34,7	68,3	74,3
Nickel	mg Ni/ℓ		Chronic health ≤0.07		5,21	10,2	1,4	5,83
Zinc	mg Zn/ℓ	Aesthetic ≤5			2,19	7,99	0,036	0,391
Electrical Conductivity at 25°C	mS/m	Aesthetic ≤170			403	317	299	341
Fluoride	mg/ℓ		Chronic health ≤1.5		-0,263	-0,263	-0,263	-0,263
Nitrate	mg/ℓ		Acute health ≤11		1,49	1,01	-0,194	-0,194
TON	mg/ℓ				1,49	1,01	-0,194	-0,194
pH at 25°C		≥5 - ≤9.7			4,52	4,87	6,22	5,69
Potassium	mg K/ℓ			No aesthetic or health effects below 50mg/L	9,09	6,94	18,50	26,90
Sodium	mg Na/ℓ	Aesthetic ≤200			210	77,7	121	145
Sulphate	mg SO4/ℓ	Aesthetic ≤250	Acute health ≤500		3126	2395	2011	2246
Total Alkalinity	mg CaCO3/ℓ				21,3	14,5	43,5	41,4
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/ℓ	Aesthetic ≤1200			4134	2991	2757	3085
Total Hardness	mg CaCO3/ℓ	60–120 mg/l, moderately hard	120–180 mg/l, hard	more than 180 mg/l, very hard	2243	1249	1525	1650
E.coli	CFU/100ml		Not detected		-1	-1	-1	-1
Total Coliforms	CFU/100ml	≤ 10			20	5	-1	-1
Turbidity	NTU	Aesthetic ≤5			626	730	566	133
TOC	mg/ℓ		Chronic health ≤10		4,18	5,42	19,1	12,3
Langelier Saturation Index	LSI	A negative Langelier index indicates a scale-dissolving tendency, with the possibility of corrosion			-3,51	-3,48	-1,69	-2,16

8.9.2 Conceptual Hydrogeological Model

This section presents a general understanding of the site conditions in terms of geology, groundwater occurrence, groundwater level and water quality. According to Barnard (2000) various aquifer types are found in the area i.e. weathered and fractured aquifers. The Witwatersrand formations present aquifers that have a combination of loose unconsolidated/ weathered material overlaying hard rock formations, in which fractures, fissures or joints potentially hold water. Groundwater is often encountered in both the saturated weathered material below the regional groundwater rest level and in the transition zone between weathered and fresh formations.

The available information was used to construct a conceptual model of the aquifers present in the project area. The conceptual model forms the basis of the numerical groundwater model constructed and calibrated to complete the impact assessment for this project.

A schematic cross section through the project area is presented in Figure 8-7. Figure 8-7 demonstrates the locations and extent of the various geological formations that are present. It is shown that the Valley Silts Project footprint is underlain by formations of the Witwatersrand Supergroup, including Booysens shale and Turrfontein quartzite and conglomerate. The rest groundwater table is shallow in the weathered Wits formations, as indicated by information gathered during the 2025 hydrocensus. The shallow groundwater conditions suggest that groundwater discharges to the Russell Stream, which is substantiated by the groundwater flow contours generated.

8.9.2.1 Unsaturated Zone

Published geological maps and the recent drilling program confirmed that the project area is underlain by quartzite. The soils surrounding the project area are shallow sandy soils. Vertic, Melanic, Duplex, Plinthic, Oxidic, Gleyic, Cumulic and lithic soils all have a possibility of being present in the study area (Kongiwe 2025).

It is further noted that the newly drilled monitoring boreholes were largely dry. This doesn't necessarily mean the shallow weathered aquifer is dewatered, only that aquifer permeabilities are very low and that the groundwater table slowly recovers after drilling is completed. Regionally, the groundwater table is about 6.3m below surface.

8.9.2.2 Saturated Zone

Various aquifer types are found in the area, including:

- Weathered aquifers: The project is underlain by shale Booysens Subgroups as well as quartzite of the Turffontein and Johannesburg Subgroups. Shallow aquifers typically form in the upper weathered zone of the geological succession due to the vertical retardation of infiltrated rainwater along the limit of weathering. The depth of weathering within the new monitoring boreholes varies between 8 and 12 m below surface. The depth of weathering is dependent on several factors, including the composition of the rock, the presence of shallow fractures or geological contact zones, climatic impacts like rainfall and the presence of water in soil, and chemical processes like oxidation and

acidification. Groundwater occurrence in this aquifer manifests as seepage. No groundwater strikes were recorded during the 2025 drilling program in the weathered zone. The recharge to the Witwatersrand outcrop and the weathered aquifers is considered low due to the limited presence of the outcrop in the urban setting. Higher recharge rates may be associated with streams flowing through the project area, like the Russell Stream.

- Fractured aquifers: The deeper Witwatersrand formations (Johannesburg, Booysens and Turffontein Subgroups) form rock aquifers where water is stored in and moves preferentially through fractures. No fault and only one large fracture were identified in the formations intersected in the deeper monitoring boreholes. In fact, most of the deep boreholes were dry or yielded only groundwater seepage. No groundwater strikes were recorded in the deeper boreholes during the 2025 drilling programme. The results of aquifer and slug tests completed on the boreholes indicate low permeabilities. This is supported by the very slow groundwater level recovery after drilling of some of the boreholes, which is discussed in more detail below.

8.9.2.3 Groundwater Availability Assessment

No information could be recorded during the hydrocensus on the volumes of groundwater regionally used. It is noted that groundwater is used for swimming pool top-up, gardening and monitoring. The only private / production boreholes that were identified during the 2025 hydrocensus are VAL4 and VAL5 (Figure 8-33). Only VAL4 is in use. VAL4 is approximately 1.6 km north of Russell Stream and borehole VAL5 is approximately 2.5km north of Russell Stream.

The DWS' published 1:500 000 scale hydrogeological map borehole yield classification is summarised below. The map considers all available data, including blow yields. The general distribution of borehole yield on the published maps indicates the following:

- Witwatersrand quartzite, lava and shale form fractured aquifers with borehole yields varying between 0,5 and 2 L/s.

Information obtained from the aquifer tests completed on the new monitoring boreholes drilled upstream and downstream from the Valley Silts Project area indicate that borehole yields are low. The aquifer test information indicates that the weathered and fractured aquifers present underneath the Russell Stream do not have significant yields and are all considered minor aquifers with low permeabilities.

8.9.2.4 Groundwater Potential Contaminants

During the 2019 geohydrological study completed for the project (Groundwater Abstract, 2019), Sulphate and Iron were identified as the key indicators for the impacts on groundwater. This outcome was confirmed with data from the 2025 water sampling, as indicated in Table 8-20. Sulphate (SO_4) and Iron (Fe) concentrations are compared to pH conditions and TDS concentrations in the table. Elevated Sulphate and Iron concentrations are associated with the dissolution of sulphide minerals in the tailings and silt material. Exposure of the sulphide minerals to oxygen and water often results in acid mine drainage of which sulphate is a by-product.

The information confirms that groundwater within the project area is acidic with elevated Sulphate and Iron concentrations. As discussed earlier, this is due to the impact of historical tailings deposition in the area. Sulphate concentrations in both the shallow and deep aquifers exceed 2000 mg/L and Iron concentrations are above 300 mg/L, on average. Human health risks associated with Sulphate concentrations measured on site include diarrhoea in all individuals and a very strong and bitter taste, as indicated in Table 8-20. At the Iron concentrations reported, the groundwater is likely to result in chronic and acute effects with acute toxicity at concentrations of 300 mg/L and above. Severe aesthetic impacts area also expected in terms of taste and impacts on plumbing.

Table 8-20: 2025 concentrations for indicator elements

Borehole	pH	TDS	SO_4	Fe
Val1	7,49	1756	1125	11,7
Val2	7,55	2127	1388	18,3
Val4	8,17	189	24	4,6
VSBH1D	4,52	4134	3126	296
VSBH1S	4,87	2991	2395	441
CR7	7,20	408	94	3,8

Table 8-21: Effects of sulphate and iron on human health

Sulphate range (mg/L)	Effects
Sulphate	
0 – 250	No adverse health effects
250 - 500	Tendency to develop diarrhoea in sensitive and some non-adapted individuals. Slight taste noticeable
500 - 600	Diarrhoea in most non-adapted individuals. Definite salty or bitter taste
600 - 1000	Diarrhoea in most individuals. User-adaptations do not occur. Pronounced salty or bitter taste
>1000	Diarrhoea in all individuals. User-adaption does not occur. It has a very strong salty and bitter taste
Iron	
0 – 0.3	No adverse health effects
0.3 - 1	Adverse aesthetic effects (taste). No health effects
1 - 10	Pronounced aesthetic effects (taste and plumbing). Slight health effects in young children and sensitive individuals
10 - 100	Severe aesthetic effects (taste and plumbing). Chronic health effects in young children and sensitive individuals, increasing with higher concentrations
100 - 3000	Chronic and acute health effects and acute toxicity may begin to appear at concentrations of around 300 mg/L. Severe aesthetic effects (taste and plumbing)

Disturbance of the silt material during the reclamation is likely to temporarily affect water quality associated with the project, as indicated for monitoring data for surface water sampling point CR7. This impact is however not expected to result in acidification or significantly elevated salts and metals.

Groundwater quality diagnostic maps were prepared for Sulphate and Iron concentrations and are presented in Figure 8-34 and Figure 8-35.

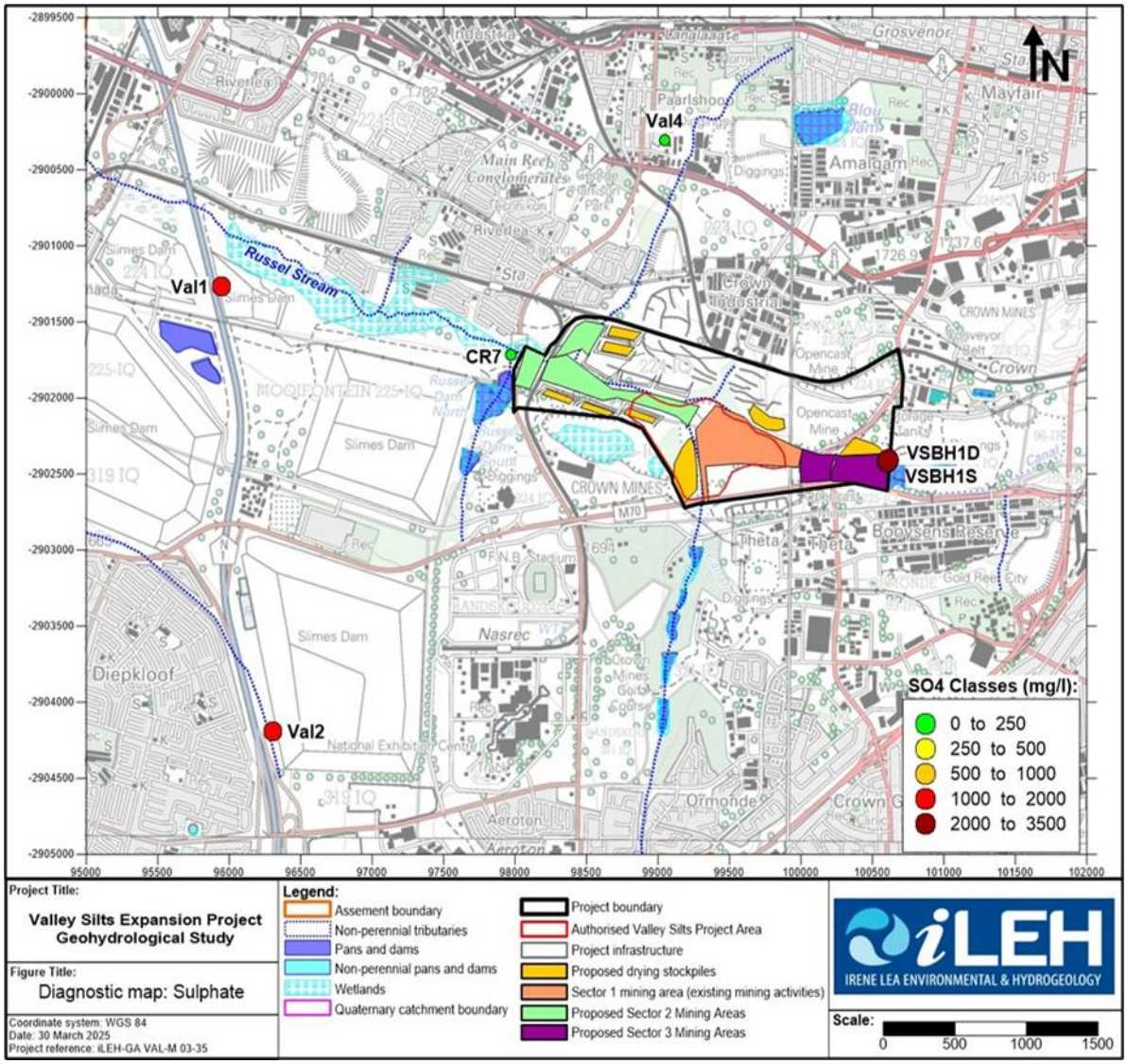


Figure 8-34: Groundwater quality diagnostic map for sulphate

It is shown that regionally groundwater quality is impacted by existing tailings storage facilities (TSF) located in the vicinity of the Valley Silts Project. For example, in boreholes VAL1 and VAL2, located down gradient of two TSFs not associated with the project, sulphate concentrations vary between 1000 and 2000 mg/L and iron concentrations between 10 and 30 mg/L, which is elevated above ambient conditions. These TSFs will continue to impact on groundwater quality after the Valley Silts Project is completed. This cumulative impact will be assessed during groundwater modelling, as discussed below.

On site, sulphate concentrations exceed 2000 mg/L and iron concentrations 300 mg/L, as discussed above. The removal of the silt material in the stream will improve groundwater quality in this area in the long-term, which is a positive outcome.

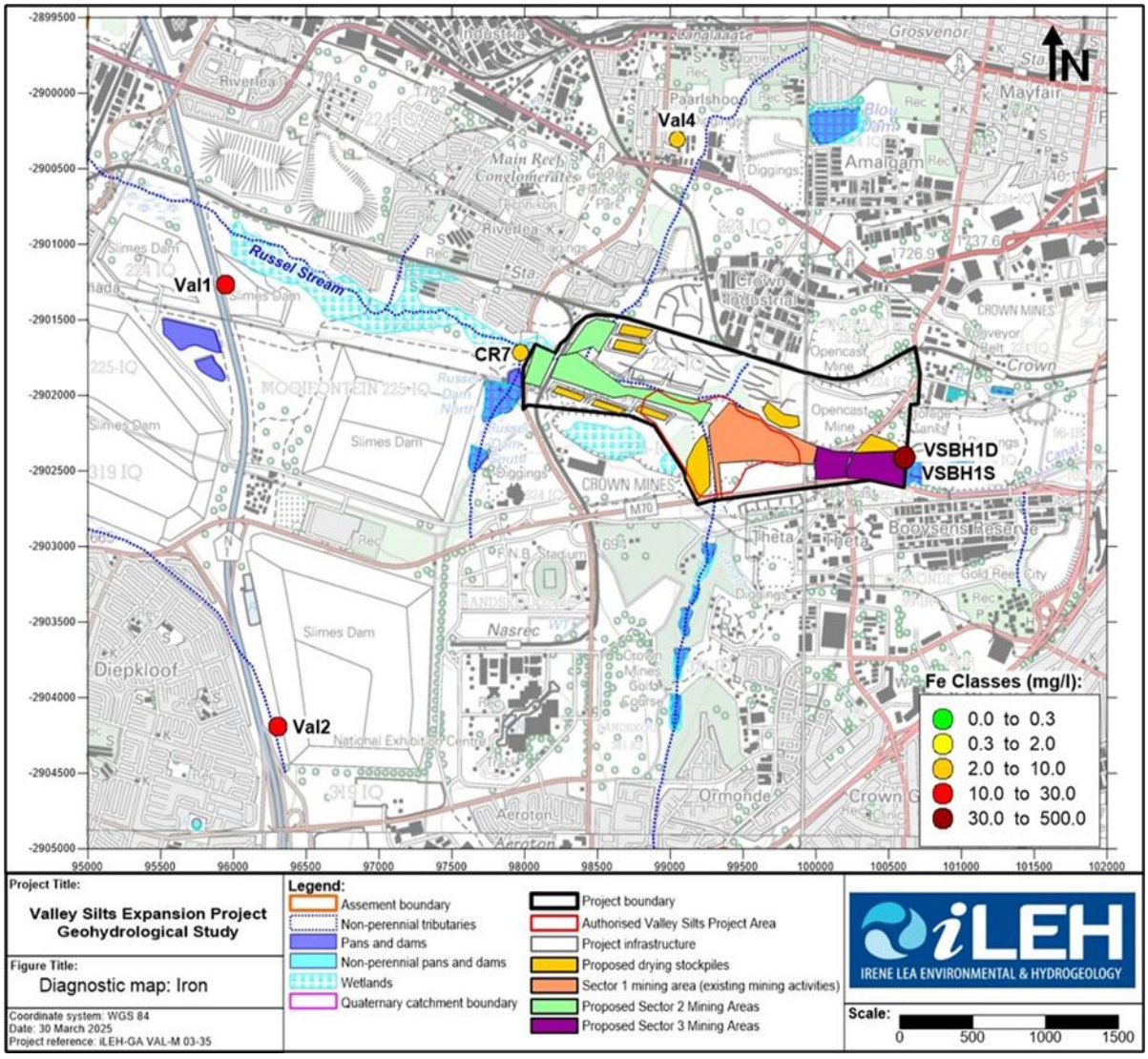


Figure 8-35: Groundwater quality diagnostic map for iron

The gold containing silt and the adjacent TSF and sand dump facilities can potentially add sulphate, iron, chloride, calcium, magnesium, manganese and aluminium to the local groundwater system, if the management of contaminated water on site is not effective, but also through seepage from the adjacent dumps. Metals like cobalt, copper, nickel and zinc can also be elevated. In general, sulphate concentrations around the tailings complexes south and west of Johannesburg vary between 417 and 4700 mg/L.

The pyrite present in the tailings and sand material is oxidised in the presence of oxygen and water to form ferrous sulphate and sulphuric acid. Both reactions result in an acidic pH, and high sulphate and metal concentrations, leading to Acid Mine Drainage. The rate at which pyrite oxidation takes place within the dump varies and decreases with depth. The addition of lime during the gold recovery process raises the pH to neutral conditions when tailings are deposited on these facilities. Negative quality impacts are expected when the silts are excavated and exposed to oxygen and water.

The Valley Silts Project area is surrounded by residential and industrial areas. Many pollution sources (industrial discharge, mining activities and poor waste and sanitation management) do exist that can

contribute to groundwater contamination. It will be difficult to define the contaminants and concentration at all point sources in the area.

8.9.2.5 Groundwater Levels

Based on the information available (2025 hydrocensus), the depth to groundwater in the Valley Silts Project area varies between 0.1m bgl around the TSFs and 5.5m bgl at Shaft 1 approx 600m to 700m south of the Valley Silts Project area, with an average groundwater level depth of 2.65m bgl.

Since groundwater level measurements in the new monitoring boreholes do not reflect static groundwater conditions, groundwater flow patterns were approximated from the topography and the aquifer conceptualisation discussed above. It is shown that rest groundwater levels vary regionally between 0.1 and 30.9m below surface, with an average depth of 6.3m. The deeper groundwater level of 30.9m measured in boreholes VAL5 north of the project area is probably reflective of conditions in the Booysens shale aquifer.

The depth of groundwater in the new monitoring boreholes vary between 3.4m and 77.7m below surface. Within the project area, groundwater flow is in a westerly direction. Locally, groundwater flow is expected to be towards the Russell Stream, mimicking the topography. On a local scale groundwater movement might be in the opposite direction but adopt the regional trend / flow direction as the groundwater moves further away from the topographical feature.

For the Valley Silts Project area, the groundwater flow direction will be in a westerly to south-westerly direction, towards the Klip River (Figure 8-36).

8.9.2.6 Acid Generation Capacity

An assessment of the risk of acidification of process water associated with the project was completed using the Ergo surface water monitoring data immediately downgradient of the project, for sample site CR7. The location of this sample is indicated on Figure 8-33. This position will indicate impacts on water resources associated with the current silt reclamation activities.

The results of the monitoring programme indicate that the pH in surface water downgradient of the project is neutral with only occasional near-neutral results. The average pH over the period January 2018 to February 2025 is 7.2. The TDS concentrations at this position fluctuates seasonally between 250 and 650 mg/L, with an average concentration of 400 mg/L.

This information suggests that the surface water down gradient of the current activities has not acidified. This outcome will be assumed for the activities planned as part of the Valley Silts Expansion Project.

A comparison between pH and TDS in groundwater showed that groundwater in hydrocensus boreholes have neutral to alkaline pH conditions. Groundwater down gradient of TSFs situated near the project area (boreholes VAL1 and VAL2) however have elevated TDS concentrations.

The groundwater samples from the new monitoring boreholes drilled as part of this project indicate acidic conditions with significantly elevated TDS concentrations. These conditions are reflective of the historical impact of tailings and silt deposition in the Russell Stream. This information suggests that removal of the silt material, which has historically contaminated groundwater in this position, will result in a positive long-term impact on groundwater quality.

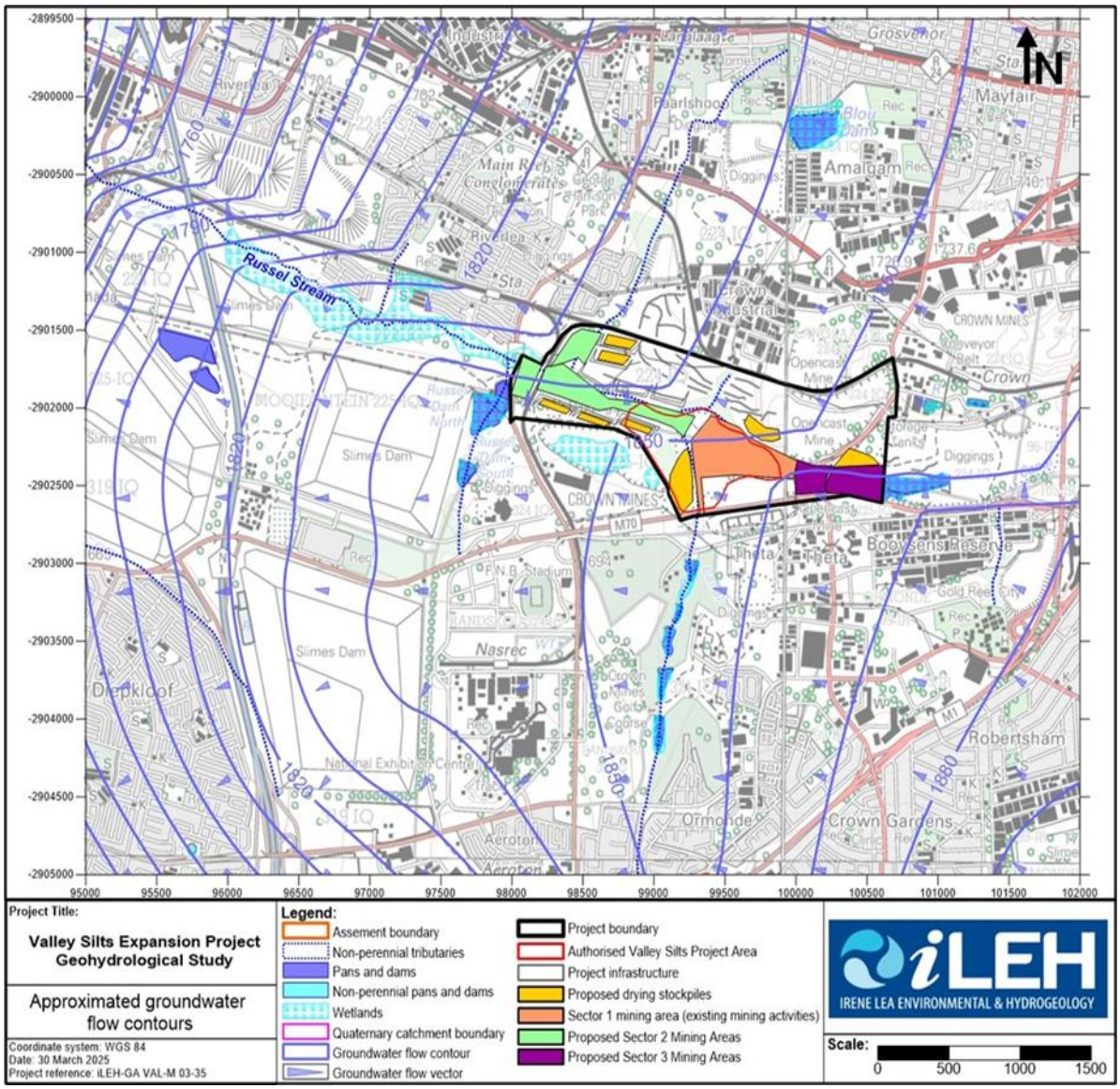


Figure 8-36: Estimated groundwater flow patterns

8.9.2.7 Aquifer Characterisation Vulnerability

Based on aquifer classification methodology and regions published in the Aquifer Classification Map Series of South Africa (DWS, 2012), the aquifers present in the project area are minor aquifers with low yields and variable quality. No known groundwater use for domestic supply takes place downstream of the project, based on the 2025 hydrocensus. Ambient groundwater quality associated with the Wits sediments are generally acceptable for potable use except where mining, industrial or sewage discharge activities have affected groundwater quality. The aquifers fall in a moderate vulnerable category, which means they are

vulnerable to some pollutants in the long-term when these are continuously discharged or leached. Overall, the aquifers presented are ranked with a medium susceptibility to the impacts of pollutants.

Based on the information above, as well as the methodology described by Parsons (1995), the aquifer protection classification is rated as medium. This is because groundwater has been impacted by industrial, mining and sewage discharge activities.

8.9.3 Groundwater Modelling

To assess the potential impacts of the proposed silt excavation from section of the Russell Stream, a groundwater model was constructed for the project area. The information presented and discussed below should be considered as a first approximation of the impact of desilting, as the study is based on a limited dataset.

8.9.3.1 Key Assumptions, Literature-based Data Inputs

The numerical modelling used to complete the impact prediction for the project is based on the following assumptions:

- The geometry of the aquifers present was inferred from published geological maps as well as inferred from natural groundwater barriers.
- Aquifer parameters or borehole construction details were not available for the hydrocensus boreholes. Aquifer characterisation was completed with data from the four monitoring boreholes drilled on site.
- The source term was inferred from the existing groundwater quality on site. As discussed earlier, this represents the impact of historical tailings deposition on groundwater quality.
- The volume of leachate available for infiltration during the operational phase is based on work completed for the project in 2019 as well as on experience with similar projects.
- There is currently no information available to characterise the timeline of the historical tailings deposition and management in the project areas. For this reason, assumptions had to be made on when these TSF were established and how long they were operational. This information is considered tentative and should be revised if more specific information becomes available.
- Only advective transport of contaminants was simulated. Assumptions made regarding advection, are discussed below. While it is acknowledged that attenuation will take place in the soils, there is currently insufficient information available to quantify the extent to which this takes place. As such, simulations are based on the precautionary principle and take the worst-case scenario into consideration.

8.9.4 Potential Pathways and Receptors

Based on the available dataset, the following aquifer pathways are identified for the project:

- Vertical flow through the unsaturated soil horizon from the silt reclamation areas to the underlying weathered and fractured rock aquifers.

- Vertical and horizontal flow through the weathered aquifer over the silt reclamation areas.
- It is noted that the formations of the Witwatersrand Supergroup are considered to be poor aquifers or aquitards. Groundwater is expected to flow slowly though these formations.

The following receptors were identified:

- Boreholes identified during the hydrocensus. None of these boreholes are however located downstream of the project area.
- The Russell Stream. Groundwater is expected to contribute to stream baseflow, specifically during the wet season when groundwater levels are expected to rise above the base of the streams because of the recharge of rainwater.
- The wetlands associated with the Russell Stream. Shallow groundwater is expected to contribute to the maintenance of these wetlands, especially during the dry season, when river water levels may be lowered.

The potential pathways and receptors are summarised in Table 8-22.

Table 8-22: Pathways and receptors

Pathways	Receptors
Runoff	Boreholes identified during the hydrocensus
Seepage	Russell Stream
Fractures, faults, joints and bedding planes in the upper fractured rock aquifer	Wetlands associated with the Russell Stream

8.9.5 Hydrogeological Impacts

8.9.5.1 General Outcomes for All Scenarios

The overall outcome of the simulations is summarised as follows:

- The cumulative impact of all historical TSFs located around the project area was included during simulations. These areas are included based on monitoring data from hydrocensus boreholes downgradient of two of these TSFs. Since these are likely dry as they are dormant, long-term impacts on groundwater quality associated with these could reduce. It is further noted that these TSFs are downgradient of the Valley Silts Expansion Project and are therefore not expected to directly impact on long-term water quality associated with the project.
- Also included is silt material present in the Russell Stream further downgradient and west of the Valley Silts Expansion Project. The extent of this material is inferred from information made available as part of the 2019 assessment. As this material will remain in the stream for now, it impacts on groundwater quality in this area will continue in future. This area is downgradient of the Valley Silts Project and will therefore not impact on long-term groundwater quality associated with the project.
- Only two of the boreholes and shafts identified during the 2025 hydrocensus are downgradient of the project, namely CRGB15 and VAL1. Borehole CRGB15 is downgradient of a historical TSF. For this reason, impacts on this borehole cannot be attributed to the Valley Silts Project. Borehole VAL1 is

located approximately 2 km west of the Valley Silts Project, further along the flow of the Russell Stream. This borehole is located near the area where silts are likely to remain in the stream in future and is also downgradient of a historical TSF. Based on this it is concluded that groundwater is not currently used in the zone of impact associated with the Valley Silts Project.

- The project footprint is located on outcrops of Turffontein quartzite, Johannesburg quartzite and Booysens shale. Fieldwork completed during 2025 confirms that the aquifers associated with the shale and the Johannesburg quartzite have low permeabilities and recharge rates. As such, the sulphate and iron plumes associated with the project migrate very slowly in the aquifers. The advantage of this outcome is that contamination associated with the project is not likely to move more than a few hundred meters from the reclamation areas in the long-term.
- The disadvantage of the poorly developed aquifer conditions identified is that historical contamination will not be flushed in the long-term but will remain within the footprint area to a large extent. Removal of the silt material as part of the project is therefore likely to reduce the concentrations of contaminants but will not significantly do so. In addition to a reduction in concentration, the extent of the zone of impact on groundwater quality will reduce in the long-term after removal of the silt material from the stream.
- Groundwater plumes are expected to move towards the Russell Stream on a local scale, but regionally in a westerly directly, but slowly.
- The volumes of contaminated groundwater that may reach the wetlands downgradient in the Russell Stream cannot be accurately assessed based on one dataset alone. It is however expected to be low, probably not exceeding 20 m^3/a.
- Most significant impacts on groundwater quality, as delineated by the simulated zones of unacceptable long-term impacts and zones of acceptable operational impacts are mainly restricted to the Valley Silts Project footprint areas. The zones of unacceptable impact are indicated by thick red lines at concentrations exceeding 1000 mg/L for sulphate and exceeding 10 mg/L for iron.
- The extent of the iron plume is larger compared to that of sulphate. This is because lower concentration standards are imposed on iron compared to sulphate.

8.9.6 Impact Prediction

8.9.6.1 Impact Prediction at the End of the Operational Phase

The impact of silt reclamation from the stream at the end of the operational phase is presented for iron and sulphate (Figure 8-37 and Figure 8-38). The simulations indicate the following:

- Due to the short duration of the project, the outcome of the operational impact on groundwater quality is mainly due to the impact of historical tailings deposition in the stream.
- Based on the current dataset, it is expected that sulphate concentrations would exceed 2000mg/L and iron concentrations would exceed 200 mg/L over the project footprint area at the end of the operational phase. The groundwater is currently not fit for use.
- The zone of impact on groundwater quality is not expected to significantly exceed the project boundary at the end of the operational phase. It is possible that the plumes can migrate a hundred meters west along the flow of the Russell Stream.
- No private boreholes fall within the delineated zone of impact of the Valley Silts Expansion Project.

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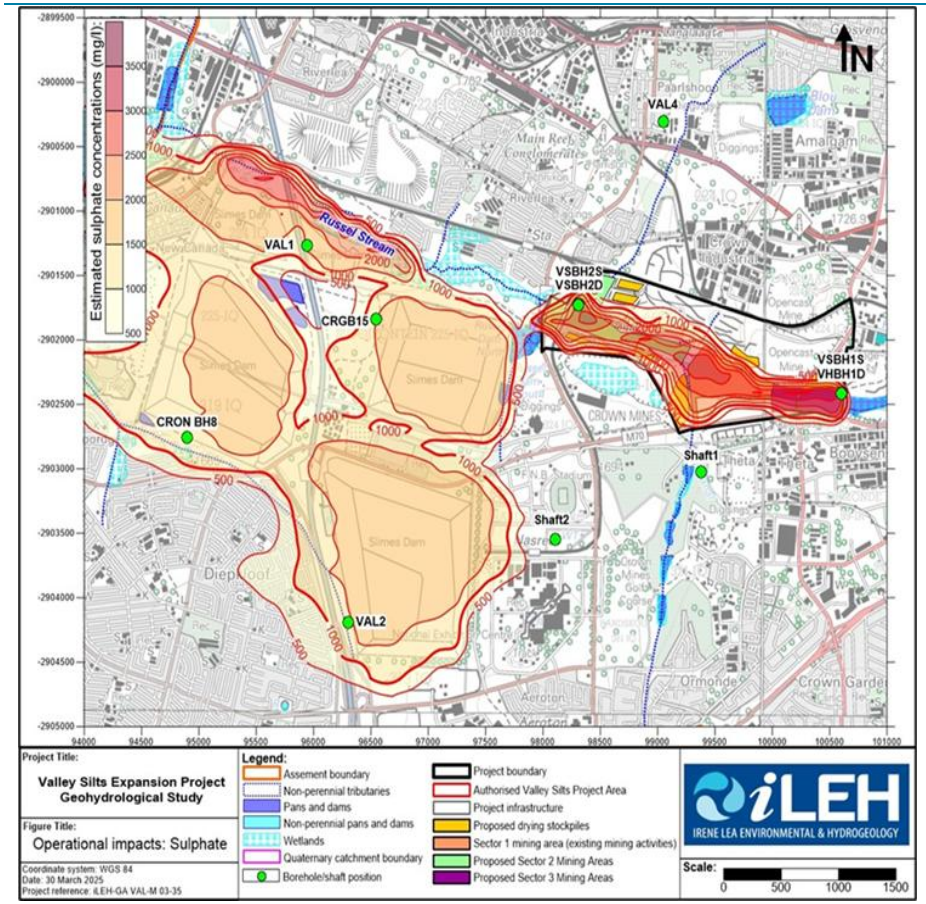


Figure 8-37: Likely zone of impact on groundwater quality for SO_4 (Operational phase)

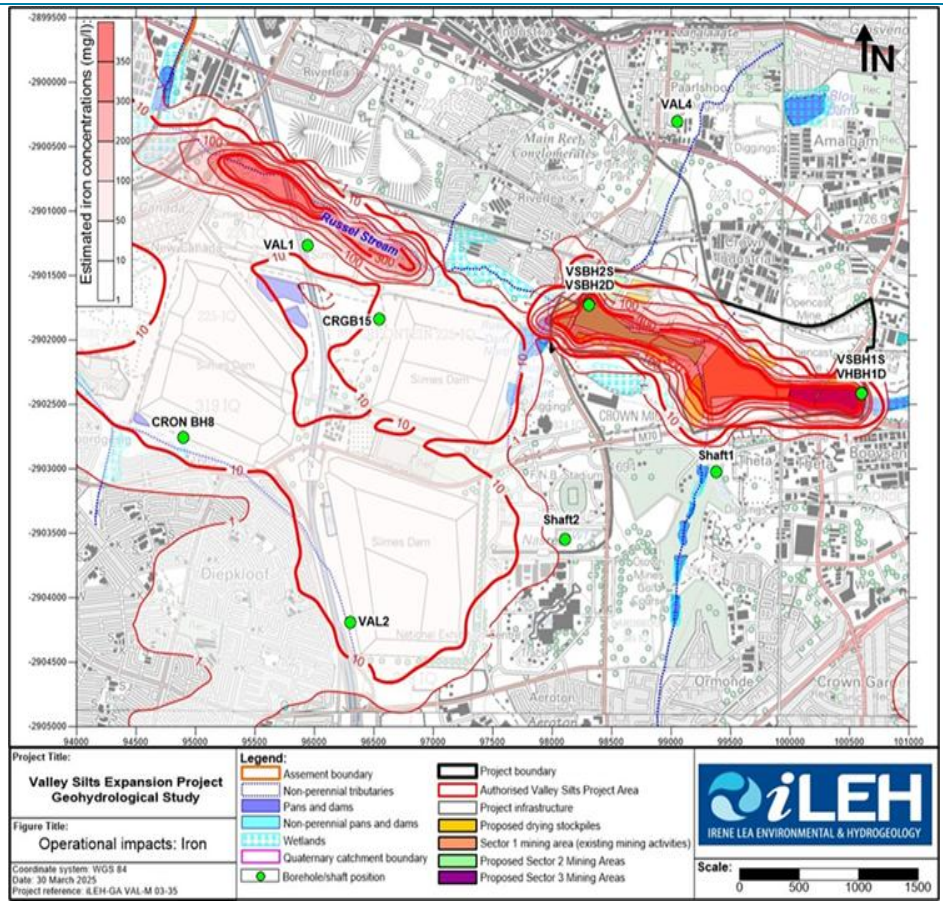


Figure 8-38: Likely zone of impact on groundwater quality for Fe (Operational phase)

8.9.6.2 Likely Long-Term Scenarios

The likely outcome of the removal of silts from the Russell Stream in terms of groundwater quality is presented in Figure 8-39 and Figure 8-40. The following is concluded from the impact predictions completed:

- Sulphate concentrations are expected to reduce to below 1000 mg/L over large portions of the footprint. It is possible that pockets in the aquifer may have concentrations exceeding 1000 mg/L, but not significantly so. These zones where sulphate exceeds 1000 mg/L will remain inside the project footprint area in the long-term.
- In addition, the extent of the zone of impact is expected to reduce to within the project footprint.
- Iron concentrations are also expected to reduce significantly within the project area. It is anticipated that iron concentrations would reduce to below 100 mg/L over most of the project area, but as with sulphate, pockets may remain where concentrations exceed 100 mg/L, but not significantly so. While this will be a significant reduction in iron concentrations, long-term impacts over the project footprint will continue to pose a risk that could result in acute or chronic health impacts. The groundwater within the project area will therefore remain unfit for use. The positive outcome of the project is however a significant reduction in concentrations and a reduction in the extent of the zone of unacceptable impacts.

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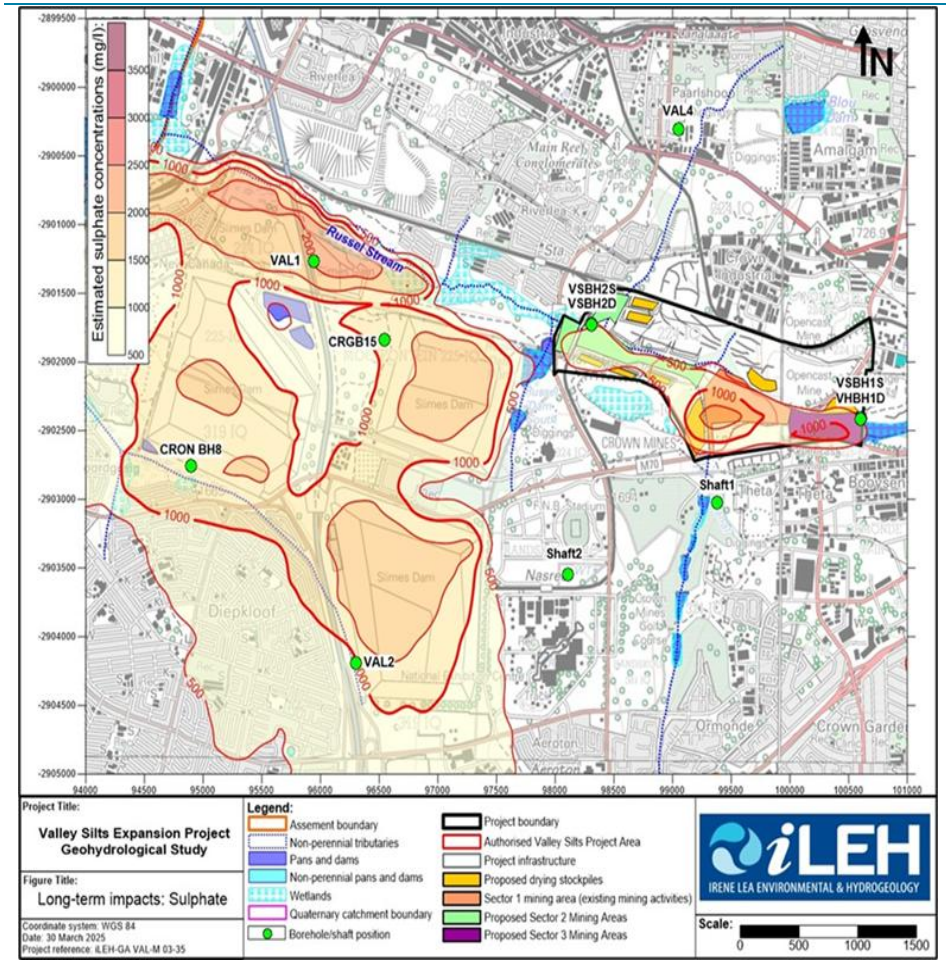


Figure 8-39: Likely long-term zone of impact on groundwater quality: SO_4

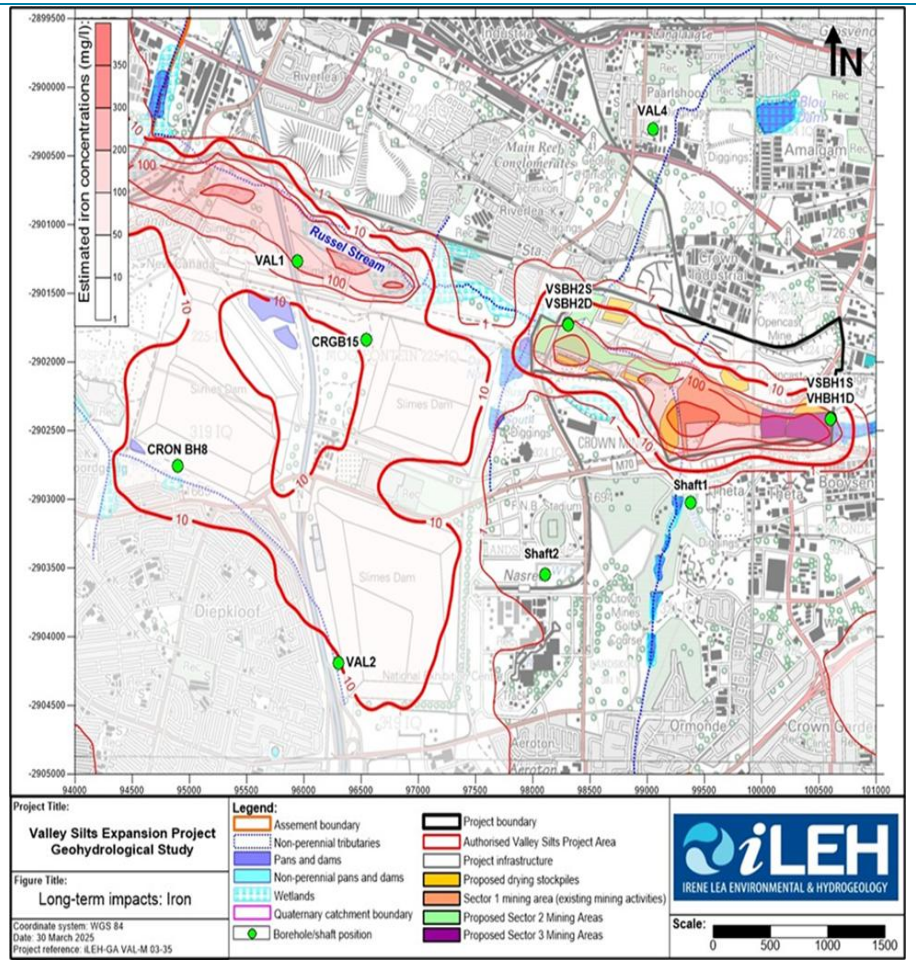


Figure 8-40: Likely long-term zone of impact on groundwater quality: Fe

8.9.6.3 Cumulative Impact

The anticipated cumulative impact of regional tailings deposition is considered for all scenarios presented above. To achieve this, the assumptions discussed above were used to simulate the historical TSFs in the project sub-catchment and silt material that will remain in the Russell Stream. During long-term simulations, it was assumed that these facilities will remain in-situ.

It is noted that these areas are all downgradient of the project area and will therefore not impact on groundwater quality associated with the project.

8.10 Heritage and Palaeontology

Refer to Specialist Study: Appendix D7 – Heritage Impact Assessment

8.10.1 Site Description

The greater Johannesburg region has been affected by historical mining activities since the original farms including Langlaagte and Randjieslaagte were proclaimed as public diggings by the then Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR) government in 1886.

Existing surrounding land uses associated with the project area include a combination of:

- Informal settlements, low-cost residential areas;
- Community and municipal facilities;
- Industrial areas;
- Manufacturing and distribution facilities, commercial businesses;
- Historical mine housing and historical mine infrastructure (slimes dams, shafts, derelict/abandoned buildings and water dams);
- Illegal informal mining activities, formal mining activities;
- Open land, and
- Road infrastructure.

The vast majority of the Valley Silts Expansion Project footprint overlays highly disturbed developed terrain. There is also evidence of illegal mining (Figure 1-7) and dumping activities (Figure 1-12) within the project area.

The archival and historical research has revealed that the entire area of the original Valley Silts area, on which the historical slimes dams and sand dumps are situated, has been affected on a continual basis by historical mining activities, since c.1886/87 and was associated with several historical gold mine companies, the major one being Crown Mines. These mining activities have continued to the present day, both formally and informally (illegal). The ground affected by the proposed environmental authorisation application is therefore, extremely disturbed. There is also high potential for the existence of heritage sites associated with

the historical mining activities (e.g. historical mining structures, historical residential structures, and historical graves and burial grounds).

8.10.1.1 Archival and historical maps

The examination of historical data and cartographic resources represents a critical tool for locating and identifying heritage resources and in determining the historical and cultural context of the study area. Relevant topographic maps and satellite imagery were studied to identify structures, possible burial grounds or archaeological sites present in the footprint area.

Topographic maps (1:50 000) for various years (1939 and 1943) were available for utilisation in the background study. These maps were assessed to observe the development of the area, as well as the location of possible historical structures and burial grounds. The study area was overlain on the map sheets to identify structures or graves situated within or immediately adjacent to the study area that could possibly be older than 60 years and thus protected under Section 34 and 36 of the NHRA.

The relevant topographical maps include:

- Johannesburg 2628AA, Edition 2 (a reprint of Edition 1): which was surveyed in 1939 and drawn in 1945 by the Trigonometric Survey Office and reprinted in 1950.
- Roodepoort 2627BB Edition 1, 1943: which was compiled and drawn by the Survey Depot South African Engineering Corps. (SAEC) and reprinted by the Government Printer in 1955.

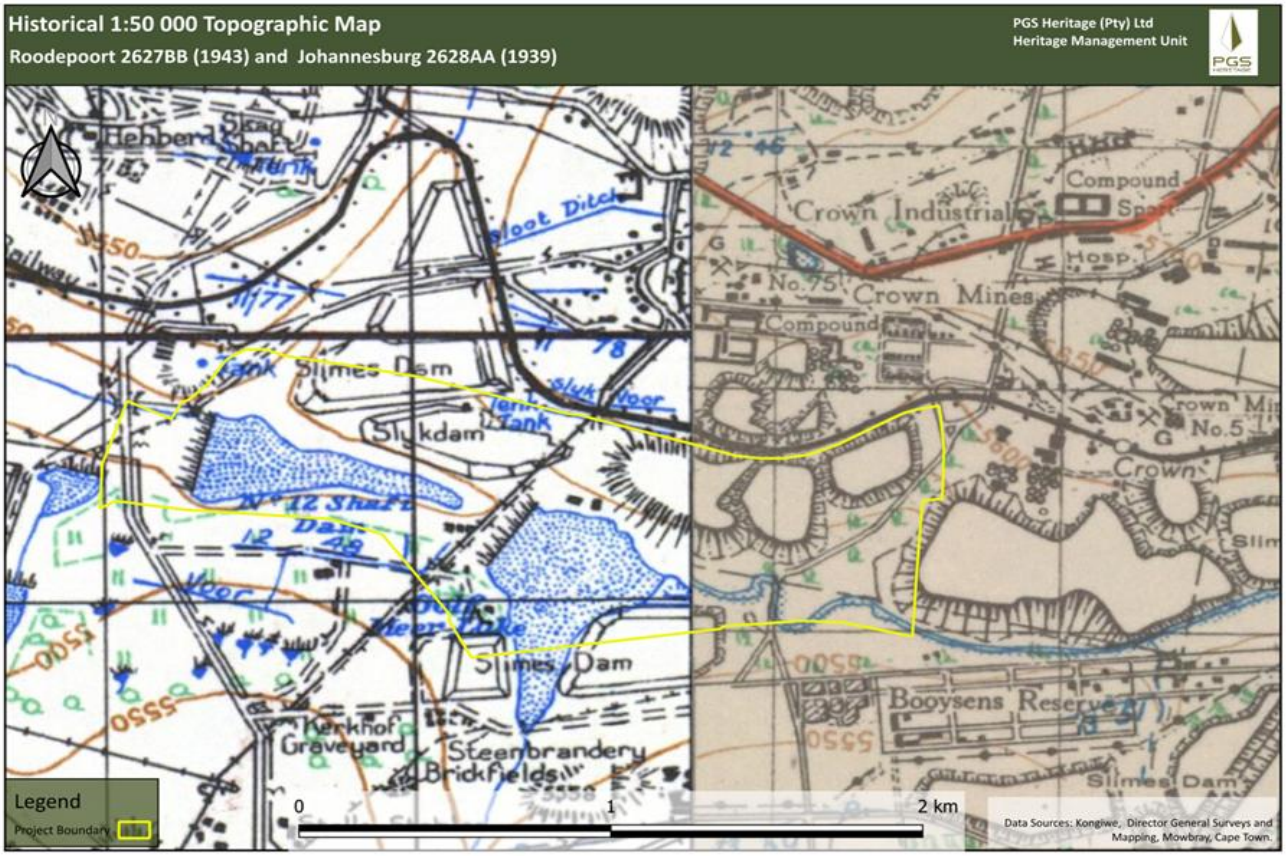


Figure 8-41: Map mosaic of Johannesburg 2628AA 2nd ed. (1939) and Roodepoort 2627BB 1st ed. (1943) with the project area overlain in yellow.

It can be seen that in the map sheets consulted, the entire project area is surrounded by numerous built structures, including mine shafts and mine compounds, as well as mine slimes dams and sand dumps. Historical roads and railway lines are also depicted. Many of the historical buildings, features and infrastructure surrounding the project area belong to the original historical gold mines of Langlaagte Estates, Langlaagte Royal and Crown Mines, etc.

It should be noted that two declared heritage sites directly associated with the original mines are situated a short distance north of the proposed project area: the Main Reef Outcrop at the George Harrison Park and the Langlaagte Village. Both of these heritage sites are protected as formally declared provincial heritage sites.

Also important to note, is a cemetery that is depicted on the 1943 2627BB map as situated a short distance to the south of the proposed project area on the northern boundary of the Crown Mines golf course.

8.10.1.2 Previous heritage impact assessment reports from the study area and surroundings

A search of the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) database has revealed the following studies conducted in and around the study area of this report, including a previous heritage impact assessment study for the proposed Reclamation of the Soweto Cluster Dumps (du Piesanie 2014). These studies are summarised below in ascending date order:

- Application for Permit: Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites and Meteorites – Old Crown Mines Cemetery,
- **Fourie, M. 2010. Heritage Scoping Assessment and Notice of Intent to Develop for the Proposed Pipeline Project. For Crown Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd by Digby Wells & Associates**. No potential heritage resources were observed in the project area.
- **Van der Walt, J. 2013. Archaeological Impact Assessment for the Proposed Filling Station on Erf 330 Crown Extension 18, Crown Mines, Gauteng Prepared for Marinda le Roux**. Apart from an avenue of Plane trees on the northern periphery of the site no other sites of heritage significance were identified on Erf 330. However, the site is adjacent to the Provincial Heritage site of Langlaagte Deep Mining village also known as Crown Village.
- **Van Schalkwyk, 2016. Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Installation of Turffontein Corridor Conduits and Outfalls Storm Water Management Systems, City of Johannesburg District Municipality, Gauteng Province. For Envirolution Consulting**. A very large number of features, mostly houses and infrastructure related features, occur in the region. All of these are very formal and clearly visible. Due to the fact that the development will take place inside the road reserve, it was considered unlikely that any such features would be impacted by the construction of the storm water corridor conduits and outfalls.
- **Kitto, 2020. The Proposed Valley Silts Rehabilitation Project, City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province**. One cemetery and one historical building were identified in this assessment.

8.10.2 Fieldwork Finding[6]

The fieldwork was conducted on the 10th of October 2024 by a team from PGS Heritage.

During the fieldwork a total of two heritage resources were identified (Figure 8-42) within the greater project boundary. These resources were identified in the previous assessment (PGS 2019) and were found to be in similar condition as previously reported. These sites are:

- One historical structure (**VS1)**
- One burial ground (**VS2**).

Note that while both sites fall within the Project Boundary, only site **VS1** will be affected by the proposed infrastructure footprint.

Detailed individual site descriptions can be found in **Appendix B** of the Heritage Impacts Assessment for Valley Silts Expansion Project. The field description forms were collected with ArcGIS Survey123 in field software.

Site **VS1** is a partially exposed stone-built structure. The masonry exposed consists of coursed stone blocks used to construct a stone wall. The structure is however not entirely exposed and determining the extent was impossible. Historical maps show no structures present in the area. It is evident that the wall is part of a larger

[6] Site in this context refers to a place where a heritage resource is located and not a proclaimed heritage site as contemplated under S27 of the NHRA

subsurface structure and in all probability associated with early mining activities. The exposed section of the wall is approximately 10m in length.

With the sparse information on the structure and the fact that very little has remained of structures related to the early mining history of the Witwatersrand this site can potentially hold further information on the history of the area. The finds are provisionally rated as having a **low** heritage significance with a heritage rating of **IIIC**.

The burial ground at **VS2** is situated between Crownwood road and the reclaimed Crown Mine dump. Numerous stone packed graves were identified during the fieldwork. The vegetation overgrowth precluded an accurate grave count, but an estimated 50-110 graves are located across an approximate 1-hectare area.

An inscribed headstone bearing only the name “Rosa” provides a date of 1930 for the cemetery. Some of the graves do have large eucalyptus trees growing on them. Burial grounds and graves are always regarded as having **high** heritage significance and a grading of **IIIA**.

While the cemetery is not expected to be affected by project related infrastructure, it is recommended that the area be demarcated as a cemetery with an appropriate buffer in place (50m).

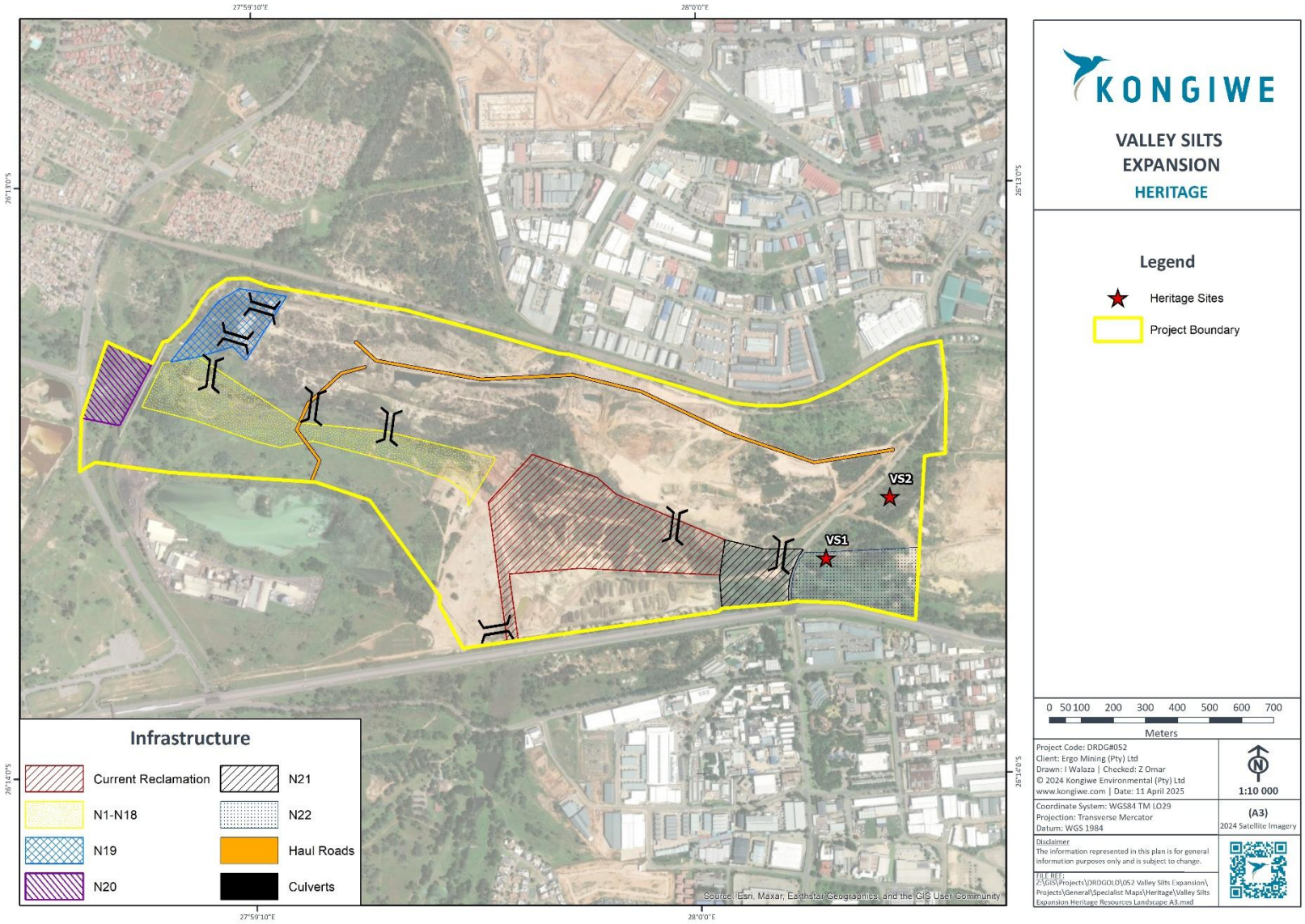


Figure 8-42: Identified heritage resources within the Valley Silts Expansion Project area.

8.10.3 Palaeontology

A basic palaeontological sensitivity was determined using both the DFFE Environmental Screening Tool as well as the higher resolution palaeosensitivity map on the SAHRIS database (South African Heritage Resources Information System).

The proposed area of the project footprint occurs in an area where the palaeontology is assessed as being entirely of Low sensitivity and no palaeontological studies are required. Since it is anticipated that there should be no excavation into the underlying geology and the area surrounding the dumps has been disturbed extensively in the past, it is recommended that an application for exemption from the standard requirement for a Palaeontological Impact Assessment be made to SAHRA.

8.11 Social

Refer to Specialist Study: Appendix D8 – Socio-Economic Impact Assessment

In terms of locality, the project is situated in Gauteng in the central parts of the City of Johannesburg (CoJ) about 7km south of the Central Business District (CBD). The Ward is situated in CoJ Ward 68 with Wards 54 (south); 124 (east) and 125 (southwest) surrounding the project area. The main socio-economic characteristics of the local environment can be summarised as follows:

- Valley Silts is situated in an urban and industrial area of Johannesburg surrounded by industrial and business parks to the north and south east of the project area;
- Riverlea, the closest residential area to the project's north west. The other residential area is located in Ormonde to the south of the project area;
- The CoJ experienced relatively low population growth since 2011 signifying some exodes from the city to the other urban centres such as Ekurhuleni and the City of Pretoria;
- Compared to population growth m household growth remained high in the CoJ, possibly also due to the relative high number of low-cost housing programmes being rolled-out by CoJ the past decade;
- The relatively low female ratios and high ratios of economically active population in wards 124 and 125 close to the project area signifies to the presence of single male workers that have migrated to these areas in search of work;
- CoJ on average experienced lower municipal service backlogs in 2022 compared to provincial and national averages. The wards around the project area experienced lower municipal service backlogs compared to CoJ averages apart from the relatively high sanitation backlogs in Ward 68 (Riverlea). The lack of maintenance of municipal services in Riverlea furthermore poses a potential health and safety risks to the community.
- The education levels of the adult population are in higher in Gauteng and the CoJ than nationally. That is also the case in the project wards around the project area. The education levels of the population in Ward 68 are lower than in the other wards with 46% being unskilled (without matric) and only 8% with tertiary qualifications.

- There is a potential shortage in primary and secondary schools as well as educators in the CoJ The lack of schools and educators are also more pronounced in the Riverlea area;
- Apart from the possible shortage in public health facilities, other health challenges that the local community face include the compromised surface water quality in the local area, the lack of maintenance of municipal infrastructure and illegal dumping activities;
- The proximity of old gold tailings facilities in the area increases the exposure risk to elevated levels of Uranium (U) deposited within the gold tailings. Based on tests done in the Valley Silts area it was however found that the material in the area is not radioactive;
- Per capita crime rates are higher in CoJ than nationally and in particular high in the Riverlea area. The high crime levels in the Riverlea area could partially be ascribed the high levels of illegal mining in the surrounding areas;
- The finance and sectors are dominant sectors in CoJ in terms of output and employment. Sectors that made a relatively smaller contribution compared to their national contribution include the primary sectors (agriculture and mining) as well as manufacturing, utilities and transport;
- The mining and industrial sectors play a relatively large role in the project area with current Ergo reclamation activities as well as the industrial and warehouse activities taking place in the business and industrial zones adjacent to the project area;
- CoJ experienced low growth in employment and output with the mining sector in particular showing a steep decline the past decade;
- Low economic growth resulted in rising unemployment and poverty in CoJ in general and in particular in Ward 68 where the project is situated;
- Gauteng provincial development priorities revolve around output and employment growth and skills development. On a spatial level, focus areas include increasing available land from mine dumps to be used for other purposes, in line with government priorities;
- The Joburg Spatial Develop framework prioritises the rehabilitation and development of land in the mining belt area to unlock land for mixed use developments that could bridge the historic spatial divide between the developed north, and southern areas such as Soweto.

8.11.1 Socio-economic sensitive areas in the vicinity of the project site.

The Valley Silts is situated in an urban and industrial area of Johannesburg. The main roads around the project area include the provincial M70 (Soweto Highway); M17, M1 (De Villiers Graaf Highway) and the Nasrec road that runs past Riverlea, the closest residential area to the project's north west. This township of Riverlea was established in 1965 as a township for coloureds. The other residential area is located in Ormonde to the south of the project area. Within both these residential areas there are also a number of educational, business, health, religious and recreational facilities.

Other socio-economic receptors within the project's zone of influence include:

- The industrial area of Crown to the north;
- Within Ormonde business area there are two business parks namely Booysens Reserve and Theta that currently hosts a variety of warehouses, factories and distribution centres;
- The entertainment centre of Gold Reef City to the south east;

- The FNB soccer stadium;
- Gauteng oil and cake mill;
- Old mine tailings facilities to the west, north and east with possible illegal mining activities taking place on some of these facilities;
- An abandoned open cast gold mine belonging to Central Rand Gold, east of the project area. The mine was opened in 2010 and went bankrupt in February 2019. The mine now lies unregulated and unrehabilitated within the community (Kongiwe, 2019).

8.11.2 Demographic

Table 8-23 below also shows that the relatively low population growth in the City of Johannesburg (CoJ) signifying some exodes from the city to the other centres such as Ekurhuleni and the City of Pretoria. The table also shows a high portion of the population in the economically active years, indicating to CoJ as a place where people tend to migrate to for work. The relatively low female ratios and high ratios of economically active population in wards 124 and 125 close to the project area signifies to the presence of single male workers migrating to these areas in search of work. In Ward 124 east of the project area there is also a high portion born outside the country (27% in 2011) that shows the presence of foreign migrants in the proximity of the project area.

Table 8-23: Basic Demographics of the Area, 2011 and 2022

Area	Population nr	Population growth %	Households nr	Household growth nr	Population density, persons/km²	Average household size	% Females	Econ active
	2022	2011-2022	2022	2011-2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
CoJ ward 68	30 698	0.7%	11 233	2.3%	1 744	3.2	49.9%	70%
CoJ ward 54	44 320	0.7%	16 873	2.3%	2 462	3.1	53.2%	72%
CoJ ward 124	46 647	0.7%	21 594	2.3%	2 606	2.6	47.0%	79%
CoJ ward 125	39 452	0.7%	11 504	2.3%	1 154	4.1	43.0%	79%
CoJ	4 803 262	0.7%	1 841 917	2.3%	2 915	2.6	49.6%	73%
Gauteng	15 099 422	1.9%	5 318 665	2.8%	830	2.8	49.5%	72%
South Africa	62 027 503	1.7%	17 828 778	1.9%	50	3.5	51.5%	67%

Source: Stats SA, Census 2011 and 2022 Note: Ward information based on population and household growth rates in CoJ since 2011

Apart from relatively high population growth rates, households also tend to split into smaller units over time resulting in household growth rates above population growth in all the local ward areas. The high growth in the number of households furthermore place extra pressure on municipal service delivery within the local

area. Household growth is higher in Gauteng and CoJ compared to rest of country. This could also possibly be ascribed to the relative high number of low-cost housing programmes being rolled-out by CoJ the past decade.

8.11.3 Basic Household Services

As indicated in Table 8-24 below, the CoJ experienced on average experienced lower municipal service backlogs in 2022 compared to provincial and national averages.

Table 8-24: Access of Households to Basic Services, 2011 and 2022

Category	CoJ	Gauteng	National
Informal houses (shacks), 2022	10%	12%	12%
Informal houses (shacks), 2011	18%	18%	13%
Piped water inside the house 2022	77%	75%	60%
Without flush toilets, 2022	7%	10%	29%
Without flush toilets, 2011	11%	14%	26%
No electricity for lighting, 2022	6%	7%	7%
Regular waste services, 2022	91%	85%	66%
Regular waste services, 2011	95%	87%	59%
Informal houses (shacks), 2011	18%	18%	13%
Piped water inside the house 2022	77%	75%	60%

Source: Stats SA, Census 2011 and 2022.

The wards around the project area on average experienced lower municipal service backlogs compared to CoJ averages apart from the relatively high sanitation backlogs in Ward 68 (Riverlea). The lack of maintenance of municipal services in Riverlea furthermore poses a potential health and safety risks to the local community as illustrated in Table 8-25 below.

Table 8-25: Access of Households to Basic Services on Ward Level, 2011

Category	Ward 68	Ward 54	Ward 124	Ward 125
Informal houses (shacks)	10%	1%	2%	2%
Without flushed toilet	13%	2%	3%	3%
Regular Waste removal services	97%	98%	93%	98%

Source: Stats SA, Census 2011 and 2022.



Figure 8-43: Example of overflowing manhole and poor waste collection services in Riverlea (Source: Kongiwe, 2019).

8.11.4 Education and Skills Level of the Labour Force

As indicated in Table 8-26 below, the levels of education of the adult population are in general higher in Gauteng and the CoJ than nationally. That is also the case in the project wards around the project area. The education levels of the population in Ward 68 are lower than in the other wards with 46% being unskilled (less than matric); 46% semiskilled and only 8% with tertiary qualifications. The skill levels of the wards south of the M70 (Soweto highway) are the highest with 34% of the adult population in Ward 54 holding tertiary qualifications and 35% in Ward 125.

Table 8-26: Education levels: Percentage of the adult population above 21 years, 2022

Category	Ward 68	Ward 54	Ward 124	Ward 125	CoJ	Gauteng	National
Without schooling	3%	1%	2%	1%	4%	4%	7%
Some secondary education	43%	18%	37%	15%	37%	37%	43%
Completed secondary education	46%	47%	49%	49%	44%	43%	38%
With tertiary education	8%	34%	12%	35%	15%	16%	12%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Source: Stats SA Census, 2011 and 2022 Ward information based on change in skill levels in CoJ since 2011.

There is a potential shortage in primary and secondary schools as well as educators in the CoJ in general as indicated in the schools per capita ratios and pupil: educator ratio in Table 8-27 below. The lack of schools and educators are also more pronounced in the case of Ward 68 while Ward 125 could face a potential shortage in schools but not in educators. The high school per capita ratios in Ward 124 east of the project

area could be ascribed to the large number of independent schools that serve the foreign inhabitants of the ward.

Table 8-27: Educational facilities, 2022

Category	Ward 68	Ward 54	Ward 124	Ward 125	CoJ	Gauteng	National
Primary schools/10 000 people	1.3	2.0	4.1	1.3	2.0	3.8	Primary schools/10 000 people
Secondary schools/10 000 people	0.7	1.1	3.4	1.0	1.1	3.3	Secondary schools/10 000 people
Pupil: educator ratio	29.5	21.4	26.4	24.6	28.4	24.9	Pupil: educator ratio

Source: Department of Basic Education, 2020 and 2022.

8.11.5 Health Status and Services

As indicated in Table 8-28 below, the relatively low per capita ratios of public medical facilities could indicate to the shortage of facilities in the CoJ. This is also the case in CoJ Regions B and F (also see Table 8-28 below) relevant to the project area.

Medical aid coverage is however higher in the CoJ compared to the national average which means some 25% of the population are able to attend private clinics and hospitals. The academic public hospital Chris Hani Baragwanath is also very close to project area located in Region D just 7km southwest of the project area

Table 8-28: Basic Health Indicators, 2018

Indicator	Region B (Ward 68)	Region F (Wards 54, 124, 125)	CoJ	South Africa
Primary Health Care (PHC) Clinics / 100 000 persons	4	3	2	6
Community Health Care facilities as % of PHC clinics	8%	11%	10%	25%
Hospitals/ 100 000 persons	1	1	1	2
Medical aid coverage	n.a.	n.a.	25%	16%

Source: Health Systems Trust (2018).

Apart from the possible shortage in public health facilities, other health challenges that the local community face include the compromised surface water quality in the local area due to elevated levels of salts, iron, lead amongst other substances posing a chronic health risk to the local community (Kongiwe, 2019). The lack of

maintenance of municipal infrastructure (see Figure 8-43 above) and illegal dumping further contributes to deteriorated health conditions for the local communities.

The proximity of old gold tailings facilities and residue in the area furthermore increases the risk to elevated levels of Uranium (U) deposited within the gold tailings. Communities living in proximity to gold tailings facilities face an increased risk for radioactive pollution mainly caused by uranium.

However, a site survey which sampled 50 readings within the Valley Silts project area closest to the highway found that the highest measurements were for 0.349 Bq/g for Uranium (U) and 0,281 Bq/g for Thorium (Th). Therefore, this material is below the 0.5 Bq/g limit and currently not regarded as radioactive (Kongiwe, 2019).

A Health Environment and Development study (HEAD) study that was conducted over a 5-year period (2012-2017) as collaborative effort between the Medical Research Council (MRC), the University of Johannesburg (UJ), the University of the Witwatersrand, and the CoJ, indicated that the community of Riverlea experienced high levels of chronic illnesses such as asthma, diabetes and hypertension as well as high levels of depression and anxiety. Unhealthy lifestyle choices including high levels of smoking, alcohol and drug abuse were also prevalent in the area (University of Johannesburg, 2020).

8.11.6 Community Safety and Security

The local area mainly served by SAPS police stations of Langlaagte and Booysens. As indicated in Table 8-29 below, per capita reported crime rates (including violent crimes) were substantially higher in the local precinct area compared to the national average as well as the already high average for CoJ.

Table 8-29: Crime Statistics, 2022

Indicator	Project Area	CoJ	National average
Crime rate per 1000 people	39.3	32.8	26,4
Violent crimes1) per 1000 people	17.4	14.3	10,2
Increase in crimes (2015-2022)	-6.4%	-17.5%	-22,6%

Source: SAPS (2023) Including murder, attempted murder, rape, robbery, assault.

One of the reasons behind the high crime rates in the local area are the prevalence of illegal mining activities in the large number of old gold tailing dumps that are scattered throughout the area, including around the community of Riverlea. According to the community of Riverlea, there are around 26 open shafts around their area and while 14 of these shafts have been closed, the community have reported limited change in the activities of zama zamas (Illegal miners) in the area (GroundUp, 2023).

Outbreaks of violence between rival zama-zama factions resulted in a community member being killed in 2023. Residents say they live in contact fear which, in turn, resulted in the community staging several protests in 2023. The community of Riverlea is of the opinion that illegal mining mainly stems from an informal

settlement Zamimpilo (See Table 8-29 above) and had handed over a petition to government calling for the demolishment of the Zamimpilo informal settlement (EWN, 2024).

The baseline report for the Sector 1 activities of Ergo at Valley Silts also observed flood risks in the Riverlea area. According to the report Russell Stream has become displaced and has since changed its original course northward toward the areas of Riverlea and Crown Industrial. As the population of Riverlea expanded over time, houses have been built adjacent to the Russell Stream and along the floodplains. During heavy rainfall events, the river overflows and houses along Sand, Seekoei, Mogol and Selati Street begin to flood causing irreversible damage to resident's houses (Kongiwe, 2019).

8.11.7 Structure of the Local Economy

In 2022, the GDP of CoJ was R 967 billion (current prices) accounting for 43% of Gauteng's GDP and 15% of South Africa's total GDP (City of Johannesburg, 2024). Economic output grew at a low pace of around 0.5% per annum since 2016. The city employed close to 1.9m people in 2022, increasing at an average annual growth rate of 0.7% since 2011 (Stats SA, 2022).

The low growth in employment and output could be ascribed to a variety of factors including low domestic spending, low business confidence, a decline in global commodity prices reducing exports as well as infrastructure challenges. The trade, transport, finance, community services and agricultural sectors showed the highest growth while the mining, manufacturing, electricity, and construction sectors showed low growth the past decade (Gauteng Province Treasury, 2024).

Table 8-30 below shows the dominance of the finance and services sectors in CoJ in terms of output and employment. The trade and construction sectors also play relatively large roles in CoJ compared to nationally. Sectors that made a relatively smaller contribution compared to their national contribution include the primary sectors (agriculture and mining) as well as manufacturing, utilities and transport. These smaller sectors however play a relatively large role in the project area with current Ergo activities as well as the industrial and warehouse activities taking place in the business and industrial zones adjacent to the project area.

Table 8-30: Distribution of Economic Activities, 2020

Sector	Employment		Output	
	CoJ	National	CoJ	National
Agriculture	0.6%	5.6%	0.4%	2.7%
Mining	0.8%	2.7%	2.0%	8.4%
Manufacturing	11.0%	10.2%	14.0%	12.9%
Utilities	0.8%	0.7%	2.9%	3.8%
Construction	7.0%	7.5%	4.0%	3.2%
Trade	22.8%	20.4%	14.7%	14.8%
Transport	6.0%	6.1%	9.0%	8.9%
Finance	25.0%	15.5%	28.0%	19.9%
Services	26.0%	31.2%	25.0%	25.4%

Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: COCTA (2020); Stats SA (2022)

The CoJ is sub-divided into 7 regions. The economic output of the CoJ is unevenly spread among the seven CoJ regions. A section of the affected communities of the project area falls within Region B. This region used to be the growth point for the central northern business districts including Parktown, Randburg and Northcliff where some telecommunications companies and financial services companies have their headquarters. The poorer communities of Riverlea, Vrededorp, Sophiatown and Brixton also fall under Region B. Since 1996 Region B contributed 13% to the Johannesburg economy, while housing about 6% of its population (COCTA, 2020).

8.11.8 Local Economy Contribution of DRDGOLD Reclamation Activities

DRDGOLD's reclamation activities through Ergo and its Far West Gold Recoveries create numerous direct employment opportunities to 927 permanent employees and 2 155 specialist service providers (DRDGOLD, 2023).

According to former Social and Labour Plan for Ergo (2018-2022), Ergo directly employed 827 employees and 507 through a contractor. Of the total workforce directly employed by Ergo, 85% were Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) and 19% women. Of the total workforce, 58% could be classified as unskilled, 35% as semi-skilled and 7% skilled labour. Close to 51% of Ergo's total workforce of 1 334 in 2018 resided in the CoJ (Ergo Mining, 2018).

In addition to creating the direct employment opportunities above, the company also create supply-linked jobs through its spending on local suppliers.

Apart from its R 405m annual income tax contribution, DRDGOLD has a total corporate social investment budget of close to R53m per annum that covers the local areas of all its projects in the East Rand (Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality); West Rand (City of Johannesburg Metro Municipality Regions D and F) towards Carletonville in the Merafong Municipality. Local economic development projects focus on poverty alleviation, income generation and job creation (DRDGOLD, 2023).

The Broad-Based Livelihoods (BBL) Programme forms part of their local economic development focus and were designed in partnership with the University of Pretoria Enterprises Research Project. The BBL Programme has reached over 8,000 participants across Ekurhuleni, the City of Johannesburg (including Riverlea community) and Merafong municipalities. The programme focuses on a wide variety of sub-programmes in response to participants' interests and ideas for increased economic activity in their local contexts, in retail and services, crop and livestock agriculture, and the health, wellness and beauty sector (DRDGOLD, 2023).

8.11.9 Composition of the Labour Force

As indicated in Table 8-31 below, the continued growth in the labour force coupled with low growth in output and employment resulted in an increase in the CoJ unemployment rate from 26% in 2011 to 35% in 2022, slightly higher than the already high national average of 34%. As is the case nationally, the youth unemployment was much higher than the official unemployment rate with around 53% of the labour force in COJ between 18-64 being unemployed (City of Johannesburg, 2024).

Informal employment in the CoJ also increased its share with around 22% of the employed being employed in the informal sector in 2022 compared to 15% in 2011.

As indicated in Table 8-31 the unemployment rate in most of the wards around the project area were well below the average for CoJ apart in Ward 68 where the unemployment rate was higher than the national and city's average, increasing to around an estimated 37% in 2022.

Table 8-31: The local labour force, 2011 and 2022

Indicator	Ward 68	Ward 54	Ward 124	Ward 125	CoJ	Gauteng	National
estimated employment 2022	10 620	21 500	21 900	15 000	1 882 720	4.8m	15.4m
estimated employment 2011	9 800	19 950	20 300	13 800	1 745 000	4.5m	14 ,1m
average annual growth 2022-2011	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0,9%
informal employment as % of employment 2012	na	na	Na	na	22%	19%	19%
unemployment % 2022	8%	4%	10%	5%	15%	13%	16%
unemployment % 2011	37%	17%	17%	10%	35%	35%	34%
youth unemployment rate, 2011	30%	9%	17%	10%	26%	27%	25%

Source: Stats SA, 2011 (Census) and Stats SA, 2022 (Growth in employment in the wards were based in employment growth in CoJ)

8.11.10 Income and Poverty Levels

As indicated in Table 8-32 below, lower bound poverty rates in the CoJ were below the national and provincial average in 2011. A much higher portion of households furthermore earned more than R150 000 per year compared to nationally. With rising unemployment rates in the CoJ since 2011, the lower bound poverty rate has increased to an estimated 44% of households in 2022. Moreover, race and poverty remain stubbornly linked. Across the city, poverty levels are highest among black/Africans with higher levels of poverty experienced in Region G (COCTA, 2020).

Table 8-32: Percentage of households in different income, categories, 2011

Income category (per year)	Ward 68	Ward 54	Ward 124	Ward 125	CoJ	Gauteng	National
Less than R20 000	37%	16%	30%	16%	36%	37%	45%
Between R20 000 and R 75 000	28%	12%	34%	10%	31%	31%	32%
Between R 75 000 and R 150 000	14%	12%	17%	13%	10%	11%	9%
More than R 150 000	21%	60%	19%	61%	23%	21%	14%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Source: Stats SA, 20119 (Census).

As indicated in Table 8-32 above, Ward 68 had the highest poverty levels, followed by Ward 124 just east of the project area. As is the case with unemployment rates, the wards south of the M70 (Wads 54 and 125) experienced the lowest levels of poverty. In both wards around 60% of households earned more than R150 000 per year in 2011.

8.11.11 Socio-economic Development Priorities and Initiatives

The most relevant regional and local priorities relevant to the project area are summarised below:

Gauteng Growth and Development Agency (GGDA) Objectives: The GGDA was created in 2013 through a merger of two former Gauteng development agencies. The objectives of the GGDA are in line with a number of Gauteng policy directives such as the Ten Pillar Programme for Transformation, Modernisation and Reindustrialsation (TMT) and the Growing Gauteng Together (GTT) 2030 Agenda GGDA (2014):

- Enable economic development focused on inclusive growth and sustainable jobs;
- Drive output and employment growth through improved education, training, innovation; governance; re-industrialisation and infrastructure development;
- Strategically position province into a globally competitive city region;
- Facilitate partnerships to foster growth;
- Support the development of key sectors in the economy.

Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013) (SPLUMA) promulgated in 2015, SPLUMA is a framework act for all spatial planning and land use management legislation in South Africa. SPLUMA will also assist municipalities to address historical spatial imbalances and the integration of the principles of sustainable development into land use and planning regulatory tools and legislative instruments.

Gauteng Mine Residue Areas Strategy, 2012. The aim of the Gauteng Mine Residue Areas Strategy as a whole is to make more land available from the mine dumps in Gauteng to be used for other purposes, in line with government priorities. The objectives for the strategy are as follows:

- To evaluate current pollution problems caused by mining activities and suggest how they should be addressed;
- To quantify the amount of land under mining activities and classify them in terms of impacts and potential for reclamation;
- To investigate which mining areas could be made available to be used for other purposes; and
- To provide preliminary and conceptual recommendations on the short-term priorities for the reclamation of the mining sites which could be economically sustainable.

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of Johannesburg (City of Johannesburg, 2024) identifies the following strategies relevant to the larger area of CoJ:

Joburg 2040: Growth and Development Strategy: The strategy prioritises outcomes that revolves around goals such as quality of life, poverty reduction, self-sustainability, improved health, social inclusivity, a healthy natural environment and sustained, job-intensive growth. One of the priority strategies to reach these outcomes is the focus in the green economy that, among other things, will focus on mitigating environmental pollution, including air, water, and waste to land as well as protecting the city's natural environment and related ecosystem goods and services.

The Spatial Development Framework for Johannesburg 2045: The SDF classified the local area where the project is located as per-urban and industrial and ear-marked the area for higher densities. The SDF is aligned to the principles of SPLUMA and aim to address seven major issues in Johannesburg's spatial and social landscape:

- Increasing pressure on the natural environment and green infrastructure;
- Urban sprawl and fragmentation including spatial inequalities and the job-housing mismatch;
- Uncontrolled urbanisation leading to informal settlements, overcrowding, and inadequate access to basic services;
- The mining belt area where the project is located, is seen as playing a significant role in facilitating the southern expansion of the existing Johannesburg Inner City area. The objective is to unlock mixed use, vibrant growth area that bridges the historic spatial divide between the developed north, and southern areas such as Soweto. Through strategic interventions along the belt, (road-linkages, mixed-use redevelopments, mining land rehabilitation, increased hoANCEAuse stock, re-industrialisation) it seeks to draw economic energy into the Soweto Core area and to use the belt as a space of inclusion and re-connection. It is also viewed as, potentially, a specific and specialised industrial-type node with the opportunity of creating/re-locating jobs near areas where they are needed most;
- Priority areas in the SDF include the Inner City, the Mining Belt, Corridors of Freedom, and the Greater Soweto Area. The focus in these areas include the provision of new housing units; upgrading of infrastructure, improving the public environment, new roads, and new social facilities.

8.12 Noise

Refer to Specialist Study: Appendix D9 – Noise Impact Assessment

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

The Proposed Project site is in an area with a mixed-use development character. The major noise sources in the area include vehicular traffic on the public roads in the areas, noises from the local communities and reclamation related noises.

8.12.1 Existing Ambient Sound Levels

Ambient sound levels were measured in the vicinity of the project area during the day of 24 February 2025, as well as the nights of 12/13 and 13/14 February 2025. Ambient sound levels were mainly dominated by natural noises (birds, running water and some wind-induced noises), sounds from anthropogenic origin (voices and domesticated animals) closer to residential structures and traffic noises. It should be noted that measurement locations were selected away from identifiable noise sources, and ambient sound levels were lower than expected when considering the developmental character of the area.

Isopleths, illustrating contours of constant noise levels due to existing road traffic are illustrated in:

- Figure 8-44 for potential existing daytime road traffic noise levels; and
- Figure 8-45 for potential existing night-time road traffic noise levels.

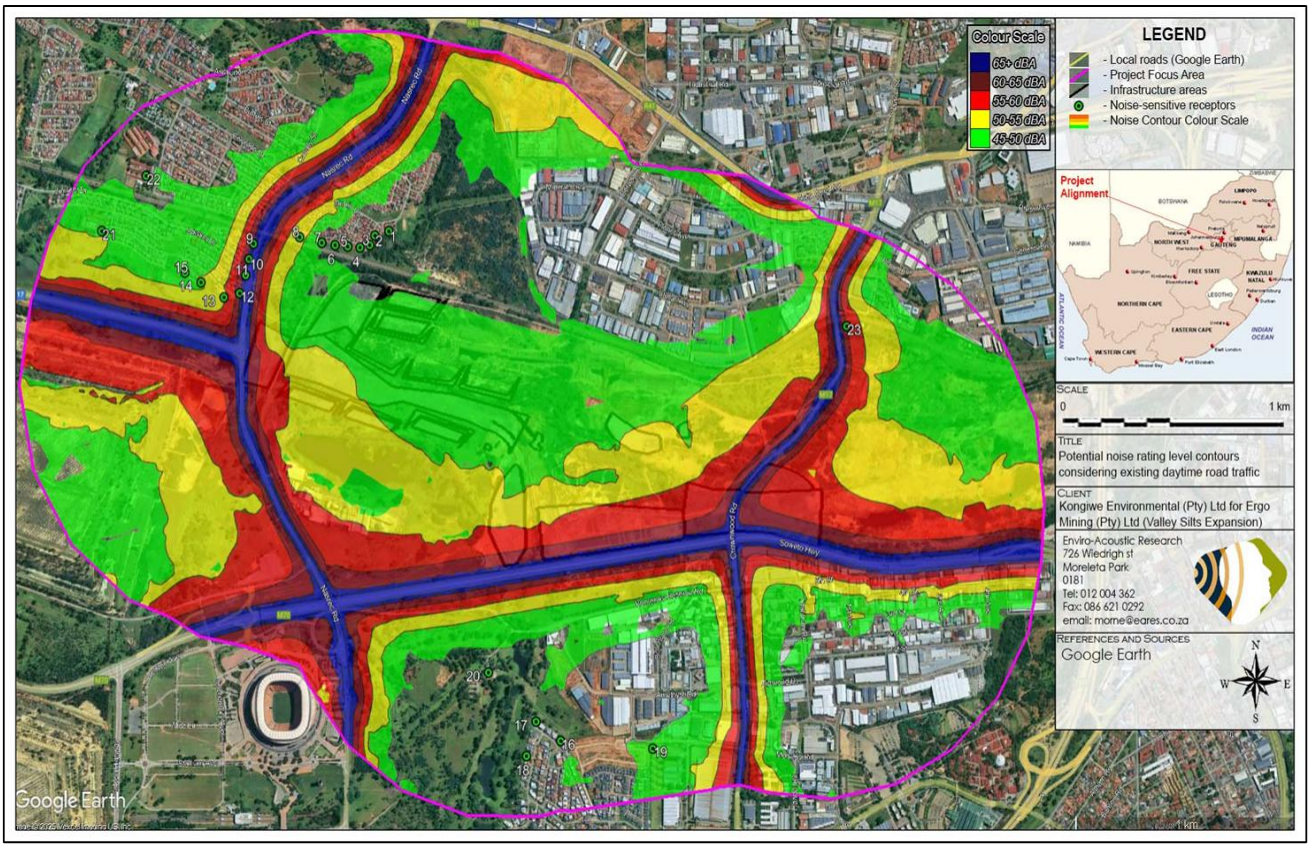


Figure 8-44: Aerial image illustrating potential daytime noise levels due to existing road traffic

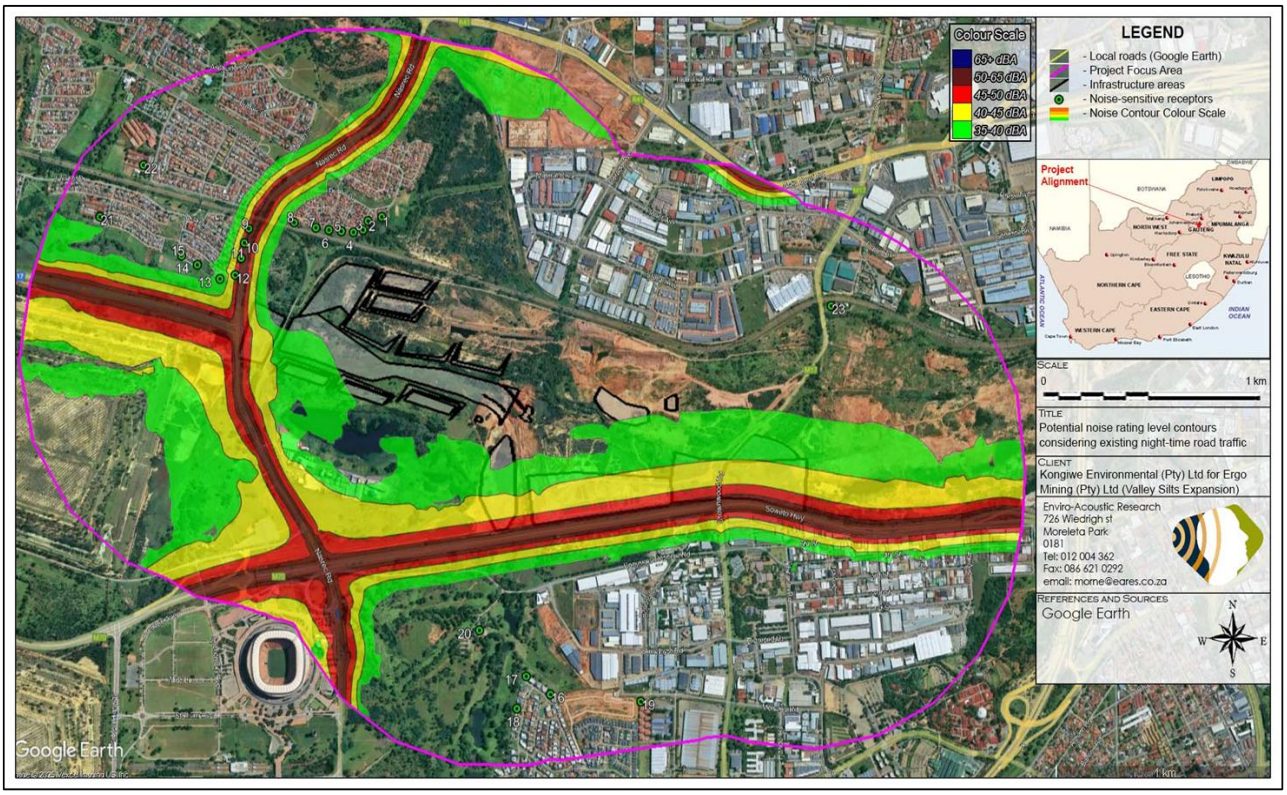


Figure 8-45: Aerial image illustrating potential night-time noise levels due to existing road traffic

8.12.2 Potential Noise Sources

8.12.2.1 Operational activities

Increased noise levels are directly linked with the various reclamation activities, with the main noise sources being:

- Excavators excavating gold-bearing silts, with the silt deposited in the area for further drying. This silt material is also loaded onto Articulated Dump Trucks (ADTs) for hauling to the drying areas;
- Front End Loaders loading the dryer silts onto road haul trucks;
- ADTs and road trucks moving around onsite;
- A water bowser wetting the area; and
- A maintenance and diesel bowser servicing equipment.

While equipment does work for a few hours at a time in a certain area, none of these activities are stationary (such as a fixed crusher or screen). As such this noise impact assessment considers conceptual scenarios to estimate the potential impact of noise on the surrounding NSR, the conceptual scenarios should not be seen as a reflection of a reclamation schedule or a specific noise level at receptors at any specific time.

This assessment focused on three potential location scenarios, with each scenario locating the reclamation activities at different locations on the site. Noise-generating activities include:

- Four excavators operating at four different areas;
- Four front end loaders operating near the excavators, each at a different area;
- Eight trucks (which could include ADT and road trucks) operating near the excavators and front end loaders;
- Eight area noise sources of 500 m2 each, to account for undefined equipment (such as LDV's, the water bowser or service/diesel bowser) moving around in the area; and
- 30 road haul trucks per hour moving between the active reclamation area as well as the M17 (Crownwood Road). Considering the high volume of existing road traffic, the addition of the road haul trucks will not influence road traffic noise levels, and this was not considered in the noise model.

The main difference between the three scenarios is the location where active reclamation activities will be taking place.

8.12.2.2 Decommissioning Activities

The Decommissioning Phase is considered as the phase which begins after the last silt is removed and rehabilitation activities start. Decommissioning ends when the facility receives a Closure Certificate.

Decommissioning and rehabilitation activities may include the removal of remaining infrastructure, unless it is required for post- reclamation impact management or for the final end land use. Noise-generating activities may include:

- Removal of all remaining redundant infrastructure;

- Removal of any contaminated soil;
- The rehabilitation of disturbed areas including the necessary ripping of compacted soils and the shaping of rehabilitated areas to ensure free drainage;
- Placement of topsoil on rehabilitated surface areas followed by seeding (if necessary to re-establish vegetation);
- Monitoring and maintenance of the rehabilitated areas; and
- Application for a Closure Certificate for the site.

However, while there are numerous activities that can take place during the decommissioning stage, the potential noise impact will only be discussed in general. This is because the noise impacts associated with the decommissioning phase is normally significantly less than typical operational phases for the following reasons:

- Final decommissioning normally takes place only during the day, a time period when existing ambient sound levels are higher, generally masking most external noises for surrounding receptors; and
- There is a lower urgency of completing this phase and less equipment remains onsite (and fewer are used simultaneously) to affect the noise levels during decommissioning.

8.12.3 Potential Noise Modelling

The proposed development will have an insignificant impact on the noise levels at the closest potential noise-sensitive receptors, though noises may be audible at NSR staying within 500 m from the project activities. The impact is considered to be insignificant.

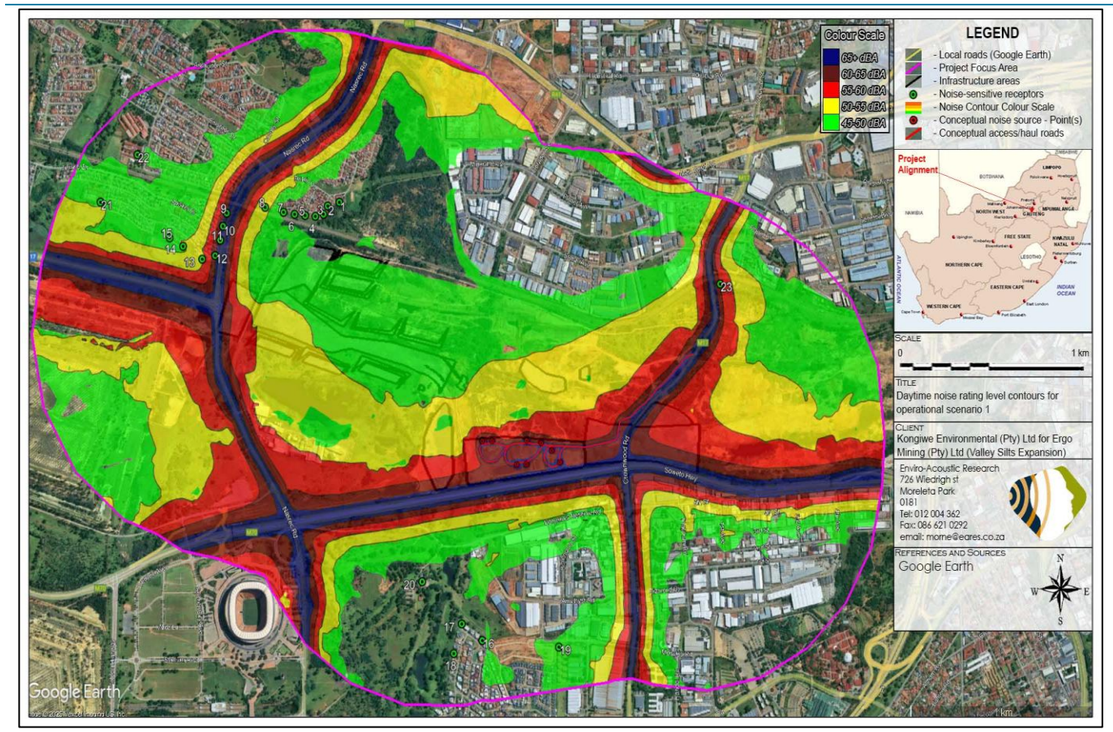


Figure 8-46: Projected daytime noise rating levels relating to operational Scenario 1

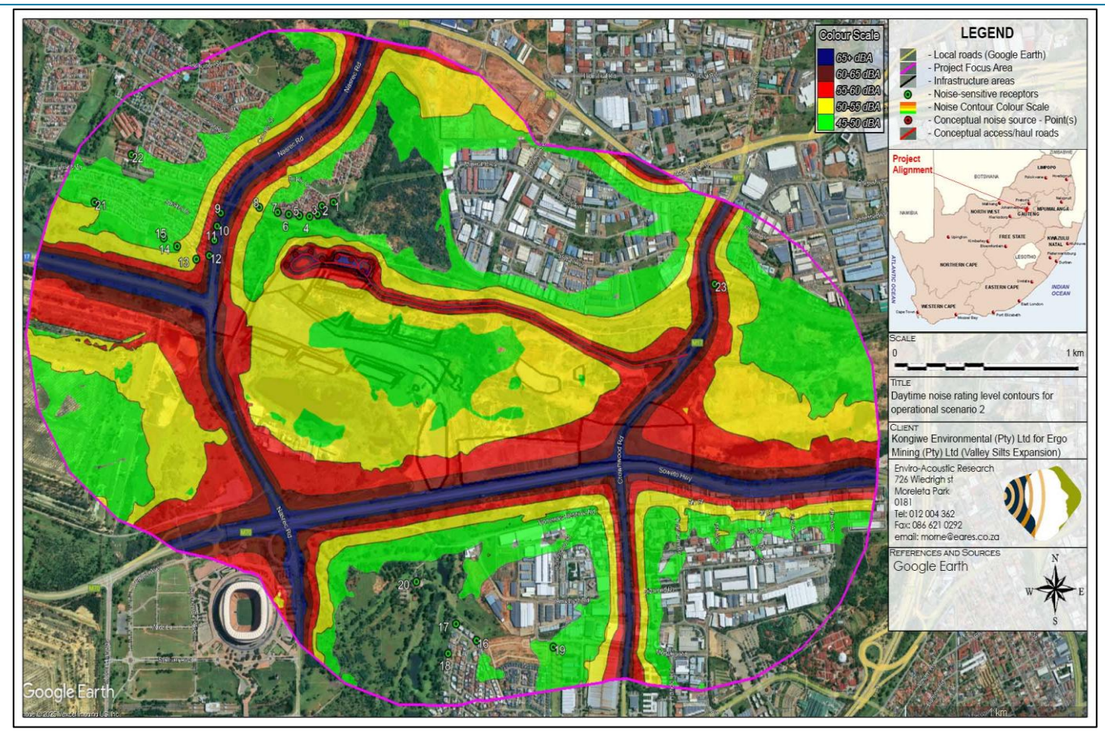


Figure 8-47: Projected daytime noise rating levels – conceptual operational Scenario 2

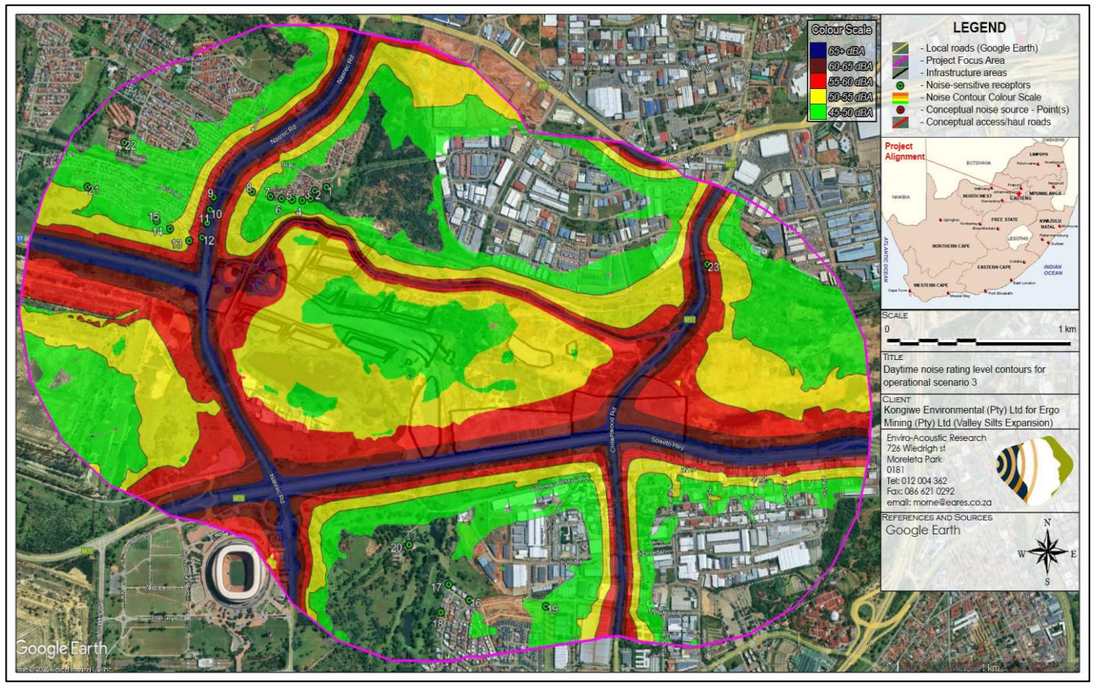


Figure 8-48: Projected daytime noise rating levels – conceptual operational Scenario 3

8.13 Traffic

Refer to Specialist Study: Appendix D10 – Traffic Impact Assessment

8.13.1 Road Network

The following roads are relevant to the study area.

- Crownwood Road: This road, which may be classified as a Class 2 Road, connecting the N12, M1, Soweto Highway and Main Reef Road with Mayfair in Johannesburg Central. It is a surfaced single carriageway road with one (1) through lane per direction. The speed limit on this road is 60km/h near the site. This road has an uphill gradient of ± 2.9% to the north. This road intersects Jupiter Road and Telkom Street as a T-Junction, with Crownwood Road having the Right-of-way. This road also has a signalised 4-way intersection with Planet Avenue. Traffic counts indicate that the Crownwood Road carries traffic volumes between 200vph and 1500vph per direction during the Weekday AM and PM peak hours, depending on location and direction.
- Jupiter Road: This road, which may be classified as a Class 5 Road, connecting Crownwood Road to businesses in Crown industrial area. It is a surfaced single carriageway road with one (1) through lane per direction. The speed limit on this road is 60km/h near the site. This road has an uphill gradient of ± 1.6% to the east. This road intersects Crownwood Road as a T- Junction, with Crownwood Road having the Right-of-way. Traffic counts indicate that the Jupiter Road carries traffic volumes between 150vph and 350vph per direction during the Weekday AM and PM peak hours, depending on location and direction.
- Telkom Street: This road, which may be classified as a Class 5 Road, connecting Crownwood Road to Crownwood Business Park (Africa Sunoil). It is a surfaced single carriageway road with one (1) through lane per direction. The speed limit on this road is 60km/h near the site. This road intersects Crownwood Road as a T-Junction (a filling station forms the 4th leg of this intersection), with Crownwood Road having the Right-of-way. Traffic counts indicate that the Jupiter Road carries traffic volumes between 130vph and 1000vph per direction during the Weekday AM and PM peak hours, depending on location and direction.
- Planet Avenue: This road, which may be classified as a Class 4 Road, connecting Crownwood Road to both the Crown and Crown Mines industrial areas. It is a surfaced single carriageway road with one (1) through lane per direction. The speed limit on this road is 60km/h near the site. This road has an uphill gradient of ± 1.5% to the east. This road intersects Crownwood Road as a signalised 4-way intersection. Traffic counts indicate that the Jupiter Road carries traffic volumes between 150vph and 500vph per direction during the Weekday AM and PM peak hours, depending on location and direction.

According to the available information, the following future roads are possible in the study area:

- South African National Roads Agency (SANRAL): Potential extension of the N17 freeway from Nasrec Road to Crownwood Road (M17)

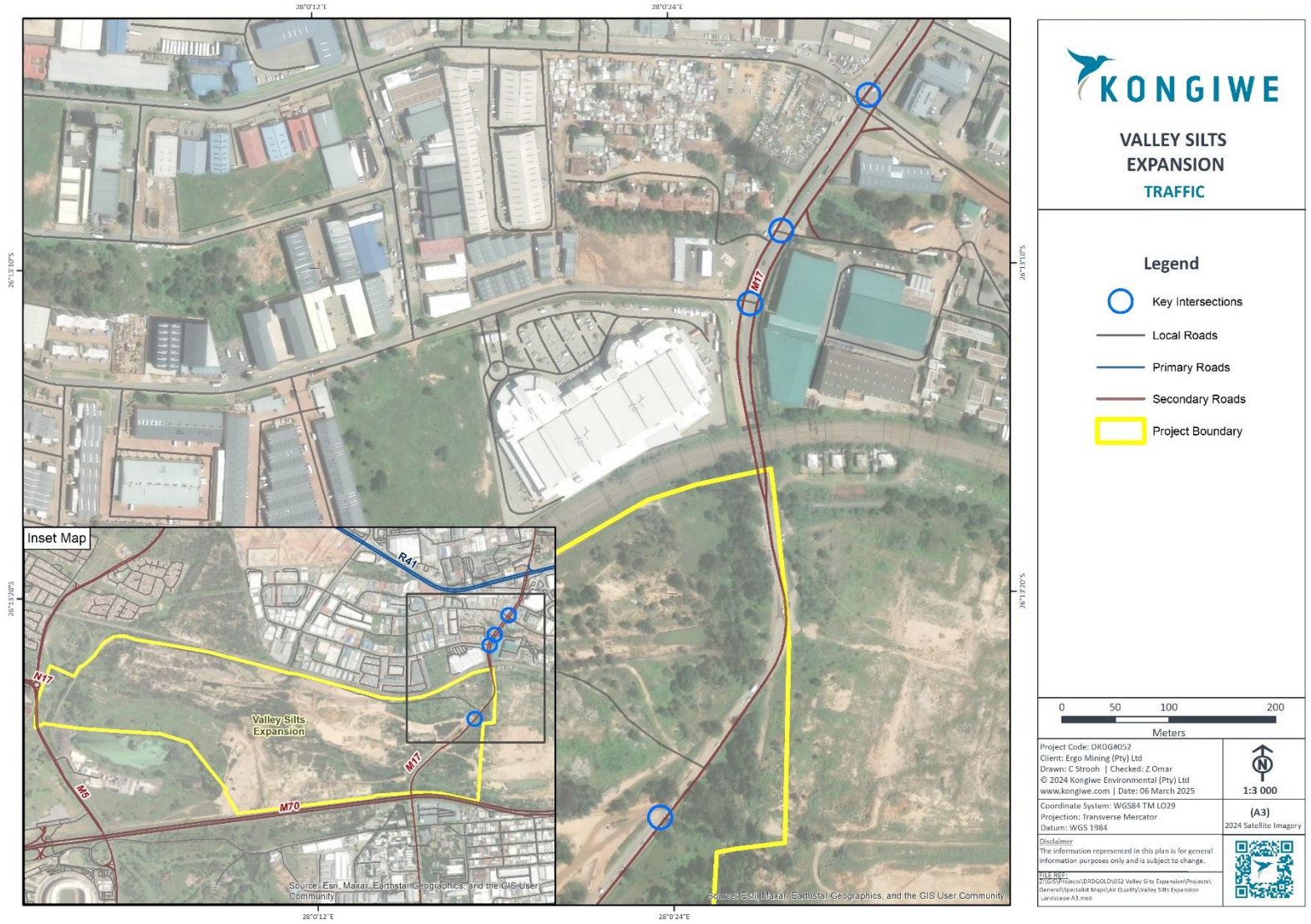


Figure 8-49: Road network around the Valley Silts Expansion Project

8.13.2 Trip Generation

The expected trip generation for the planned activities are presented in Table 8-33.

Table 8-33: Estimated trip generation / attraction of the planned activities

Description	Peak Hour	Trip Rate	Split (%)	TRIPS		
				In	Out	Total
Site Personnel (Light Vehicles)	Weekday AM Hour	22vph	75/25	17	5	22
	Weekday PM Hour	22vph	25/75	5	17	22
Silt Transport (Heavy Vehicles)	Weekday AM Hour	45 ton payload	50/50	15	15	30
	Weekday PM Hour	45 ton payload	50/50	15	15	30
Total	**Weekday AM Peak Hour**			**32**	**20**	**52**
	Weekday PM Peak Hour			**20**	**32**	**52**

For one (1) entrance lane, a queue length of 3 heavy vehicles may form. A gate offset of 75m is therefore proposed / required, as measured between the road edge of Crownwood Road and the security checkpoint / access-controlled gate.

One (1) entrance lane will be sufficient for the site, and 75m worth of stacking is available at the existing access.

8.13.3 Traffic Impact and Analysis

To determine the expected traffic impact of the planned activities at the key intersections, capacity analyses were conducted by using SIDRA 9™, a well-known traffic engineering software package. The following intersection was analysed:

- Crownwood Road and Planet Avenue
- Crownwood Road and Telkom Street
- Crownwood Road and Jupiter Road
- Crownwood Road and Valley Silts Access

Table 8-34: Results of Sidra Analyses (Crownwood Road and Planet Avenue)

Intersection		Crownwood Road and Planet Avenue			
Scenario		Existing 2024	Exist 2024 + Dev	Future 2029	Future 2029 + Dev
Level of Service	Weekday AM	C	C	C	C
	Weekday PM	C	C	C	C
Average Delays	Weekday AM	22.4	22.4	24.9	22.5
	Weekday PM	21.2	21.3	21.7	21.9

Intersection		Crownwood Road and Planet Avenue
Remarks	The intersection operates acceptably. No upgrades are required for capacity purposes at this intersection.	

Table 8-35: Results of Sidra Analyses (Crownwood Road and Telkom Street)

Intersection		Crownwood Road and Telkom Street			
Scenario		**Existing 2024**	**Exist 2024 + Dev**	**Future 2029**	**Future 2029 + Dev**
Level of Service	Weekday AM	C	C	D	D
	Weekday PM	F	F	F	F
Average Delays	Weekday AM	18.4	18.9	27.0	28.0
	Weekday PM	163.2	208.7	598.0	664.5
Remarks	The intersection has significant delays in the existing scenario, even before the proposed development traffic is added. The problematic leg of this intersection is Telkom Street, providing access to only a small number of businesses (2 farm portions). The proposed development cannot be held responsible for the entrance to a small number of businesses with an already problematic intersection. Therefore, no upgrades are proposed for this development; however, flagmen and/ or traffic directing personnel are proposed at this intersection in the Weekday AM and Weekday PM Peak hours during operational days.				

Table 8-36: Results of Sidra Analyses (Crownwood Road and Jupiter Road)

Intersection		Crownwood Road and Jupiter Road			
Scenario		**Existing 2024**	**Exist 2024 + Dev**	**Future 2029**	**Future 2029 + Dev**
Level of Service	Weekday AM	C	C	C	C
	Weekday PM	B	B	B	B
Average Delays	Weekday AM	16.3	16.8	22.8	23.7
	Weekday PM	10.9	11.4	13.9	14.6
Remarks	The intersection operates acceptably. No upgrades are required for capacity purposes at this intersection.				

Table 8-37: Results of Sidra Analyses (Crownwood Road and Valley Silts Access)

Intersection		Crownwood Road and Valley Silts Access			
Scenario		**Existing 2024**	**Exist 2024 + Dev**	**Future 2029**	**Future 2029 + Dev**
Level of Service	Weekday AM	C	C	C	C
	Weekday PM	A	A	A	A
Average Delays	Weekday AM	17.7	18.0	24.0	24.8
	Weekday PM	8.5	8.1	9.0	8.6

Intersection	Crownwood Road and Valley Silts Access
Remarks	The intersection operates acceptably. No upgrades are required for capacity purposes at this intersection; however, flagmen and/ or traffic directing personnel are proposed at this intersection in the Weekday AM and Weekday PM Peak hours during operational days.

8.14 Health

The concerns of health impacts were raised by the Riverlea community during the scoping phase of the project. Numerous health studies have assessed the health impacts in Riverlea and these are presented below.

8.14.1 Summary of Health Studies

A Health Environment and Development (HEAD) Study was undertaken in 2006 under the umbrella of the World Health Organization Collaborating Centre for Urban Health (WHOCCUH). This was a five-year panel study of living conditions and health status in five housing settlements in Johannesburg, including Riverlea Extension 1.

According to the results of the HEAD study, Riverlea has a wide range of social, environmental and health problems. Compared to the remaining four sites in the survey, Riverlea residents were found to have high levels of chronic illness such as asthma, diabetes and hypertension due to the high levels of smoking.

Alcohol and drug abuse, drug peddling, and glue sniffing as well as problems such as rodent infestations, illegal dumping and depression and anxiety were prevalent in this disadvantaged urban community.

A respiratory health study undertaken in 2020 a spart of the HEAD study (Iyaloo *et. al*, 2020), assessed the impacts of mine dumps on community health. The study included Riverlea. The study found elevated risks of upper respiratory tract symptoms and wheezy chest associated with mine dust exposure, measured as either exposure group or cumulative exposure index (CEI). The results of the study are in keeping with other studies where an association between respiratory symptoms (high levels of current wheeze and rhino-conjunctivitis) have been identified in communities living in close proximity to gold mine dumps in South Africa. There were, however, no significantly increased Odds Ratios (ORs) for symptoms in the medium relative to the low exposure group except for the spurious finding of the medium exposure group having lower odds than the low exposure group of having chronic cough.

These results tentatively suggest that only the residents living within 500 m of the gold mine waste dump may be at increased risk of these respiratory symptoms.

An 11-year study assessed the impacts of overcrowding and health in Riverlea (Nkosi *et.al.* 2019). Over the 11-year study period, levels of overcrowding remained unchanged. Around 57.6% of dwellings in the study neighbourhoods were determined to be overcrowded in relation to international guidelines. Results from the multiple logistic regression analyses indicated that crowded dwellings were associated with elevated levels of acute respiratory and gastrointestinal symptoms, as well as fever/chills.

8.14.2 Historical Air Quality Impacts

Dust monitoring has been undertaken at various sensitive receptors Riverlea since 2016 (Figure 8-50). Figure 8-51 shows the dustfall rates between July 2016 and June 2019, prior to the start of the Valley Silts project, which commenced in 2023. Figure 8-52 shows monitoring results in 2024. Both sets of results show that there have been no exceedances of the National Dustfall Standard for Residential Areas of 600 mg/m^2/day in Riverlea since the start of the Valley Silts operations.

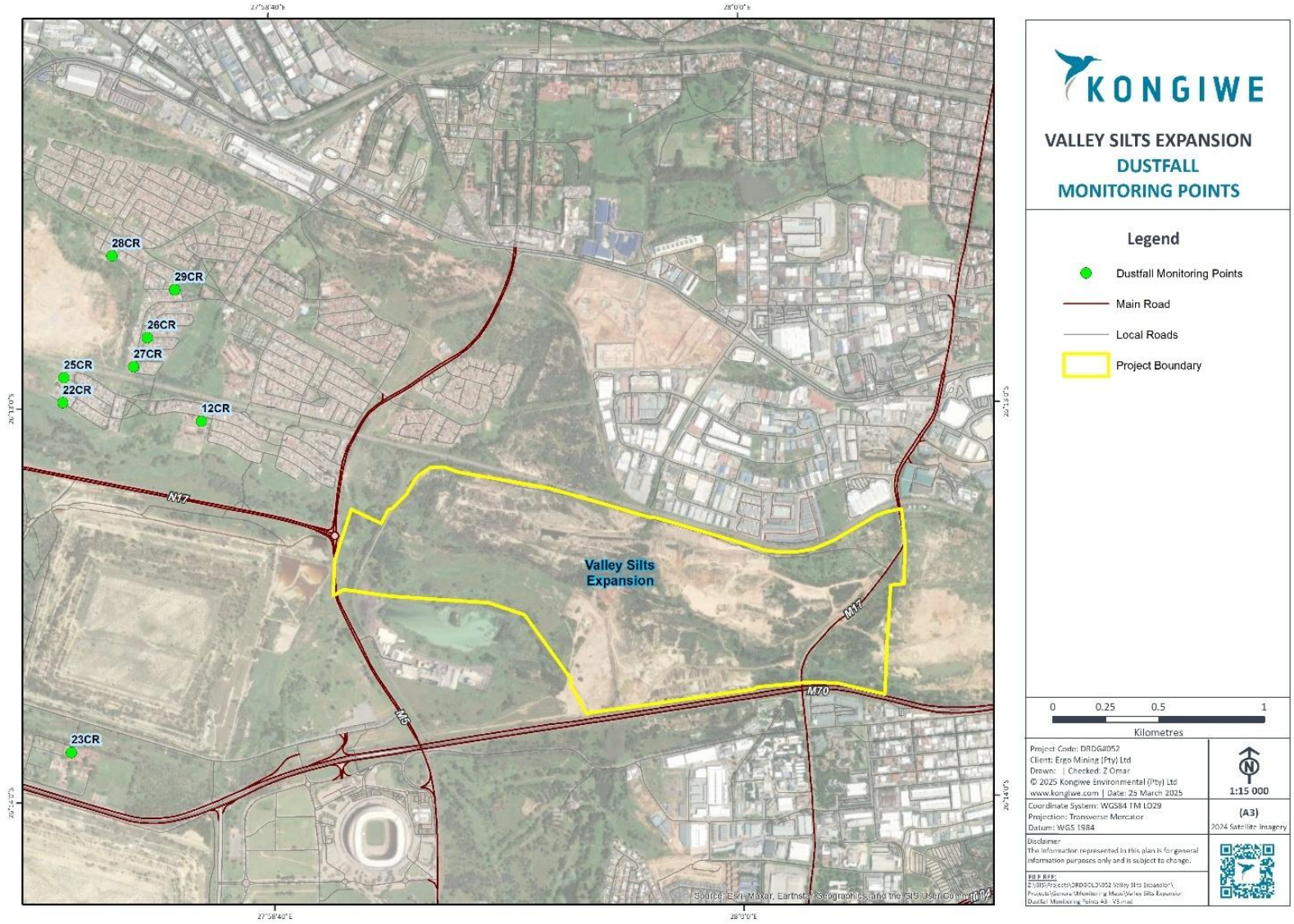


Figure 8-50: Dustfall monitoring points

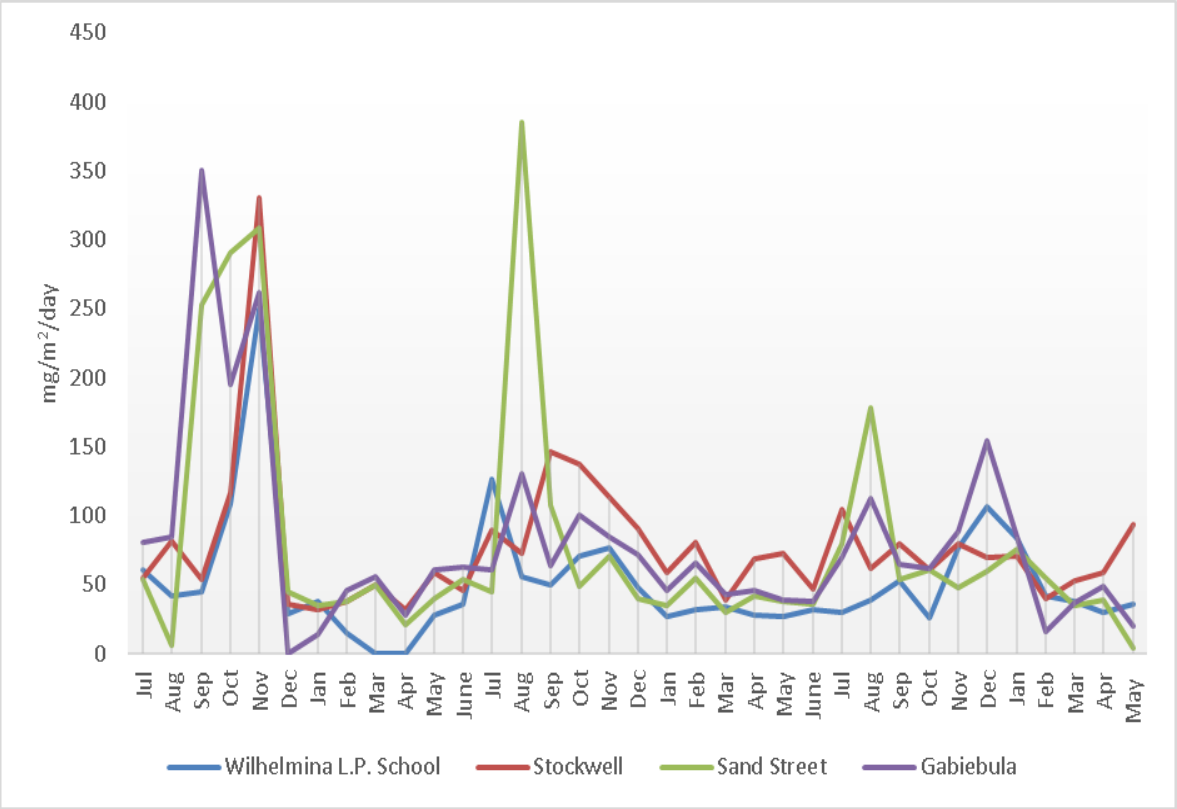


Figure 8-51: Monthly average dust deposition rates from July 2016 to May 2019 in Riverlea.

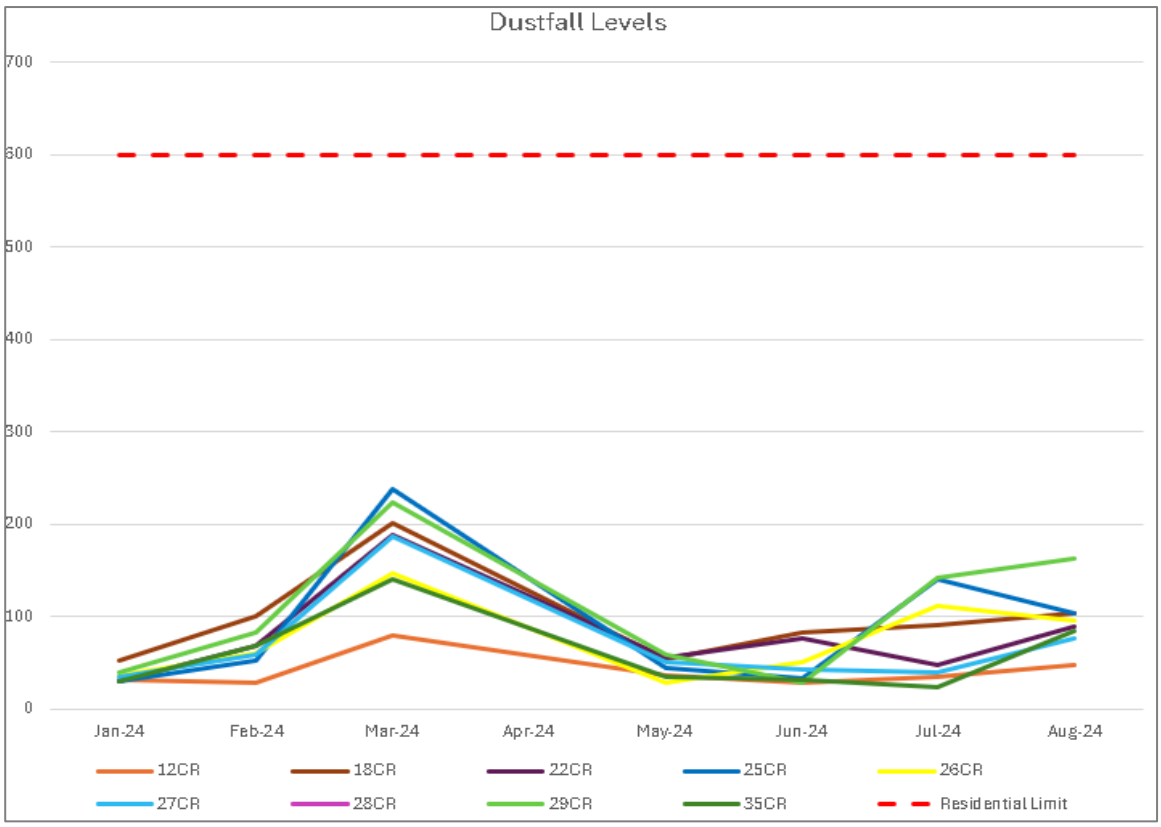


Figure 8-52: Dustfall monitoring trends in Riverlea between January and August 2024

Dustfall is not a measure of health impacts. However, it is used as an indicator of the potential for air quality problems. Dustfall is reported in mg/m_2 per day and consists mainly of larger particles (particles ≥30 µm) that will make up the mass of the material collected. These particles are unlikely to be transported beyond 300–350 meters from the source. PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ particles on the other hand are more easily picked up by wind and are more likely to be transported further than 300 meters. It is also these particles that represent a health risk as they can travel into the lungs of people breathing. Limits to the concentrations of these particles beyond which health effects are considered unacceptable, have been legislated in the form of National Ambient Air Quality Standards. It is these standards that the modelling results are compared to, to determine whether there is a health risk from the concentrations caused by emissions.

Based on the PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ modelling presented in Section 8.7 and the current dustfall results, it is therefore not anticipated that the Valley Silts expansion project will have an impact on the Riverlea community.

8.14.3 Historical Surface Water Quality

Water quality monitoring results are presented in Table 8-12 to Table 8-14, with trends in selected parameters shown in Figure 8-32. The following provides a summary of the water quality:

- pH was within limits at all monitoring locations except in December 2022 at CR1, CR4 and CR11, and at DWS1 in May 2014 and February 2019. This, however, was before the reclamation of silts began at Sector 1 in May 2023;
- Electrical Conductivity (EC) and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), which provides an indication of the dissolved salts in water, were within acceptable limits at all monitoring locations;
- Nutrients (Ammonia, Nitrate and Phosphate), E. coli and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), were regularly elevated at DWS1, indicating sewage contamination of the Russell Stream;
- Elevated levels of heavy metal concentrations for Iron, Manganese, Aluminium, Nickel and Arsenic were recorded at most of the monitoring locations. This has been occurring since before the current mining operation at Sector 1 commenced in May 2023;
- Uranium was within limits at all of the Ergo monitoring locations; and
- Suspended Solids (SS) was regularly elevated above unacceptable limits at all monitoring locations. A comparison between the upstream (CR1 and CR4) and downstream (CR7) monitoring locations showed no significant increase in SS as a result of the current reclamation operation.

The water quality of the Russell Stream has a neutral pH of approximately 7.2, dissolved salts within the ideal range of the Klip River catchment guideline limits, high nutrient and E. coli levels, elevated Suspended Solids, as well as at times elevated metals in terms of Iron, Manganese, Aluminium, Nickel and Arsenic. Uranium was found to be within limits.

Based on the current water quality available, it appears that the current reclamation operation at Sector 1 is not having a significant impact on the water quality of the Russell Stream. This is likely due to current measures that are implemented onsite, such as berms that contain runoff from dirty areas, as well as silt traps that settle out silts.

9 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

9.1 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 9-1 represents the relationship between these three components and their influence on the significance of a certain impact of a project.

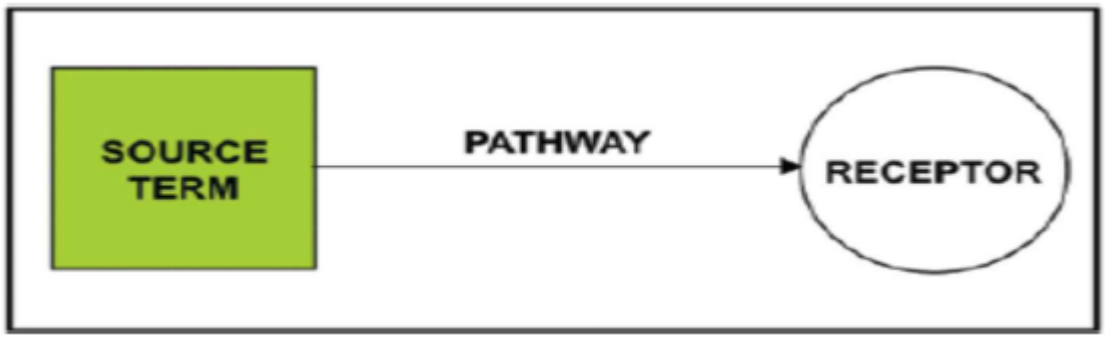


Figure 9-1: Impact prediction model.

The impact significance rating system is presented in Table 9-1, Table **9-2** and Table 9-3, 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.

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

Use these definitions to define the consequence in Part B.

Table 9-1: Consequence rating definitions.

Impacts 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

Impacts Characteristics	Definition	Criteria
	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

9.1.2 Part B: Determining Consequence Rating

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

Table 9-2: Consequence rating methodology.

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
	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

9.1.3 Part C: Determining Significance Rating

Rate significance based on consequence and probability.

Table 9-3: Significance rating methodology.

Probability (of Exposure to Impacts)	Consequence Negative			Consequence Positive		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
Definite	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High
Possible	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium

9.2 Impacts and Cumulative Impacts Identified

This Subchapter serves to provide insight on the major positive, negative and cumulative impacts associated with the Project. The potential impacts are discussed per environmental feature/ aspect. For more detail, please refer to the specialist study contained in the appendices.

9.2.1 Construction Phase

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

Table 9-4: Summary table of the Activities associated with the construction phase of the project

Activity	Description
Pre-Construction	
1	Permitting and approvals
2	Initiation of a community forum for engagement throughout the project life cycle
3	Implementing monitoring plans, Authorisation, Licensing and EMPr condition.
4	Employment of workers should this be required (minimal)
Construction phase	
5	Removal of vegetation and site clearance
6	Preparation of access roads should this be required
7	Expansion of the stormwater management infrastructure
8	Instatement of waste management and dust control measures on site
9	Instatement of traffic signage, access
10	Operation of construction machinery and vehicles

9.2.1.1 Biodiversity

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

- An impact to local Vegetation and Habitats;
- An impact to Local Fauna;
- The spread of Alien Species;
- The implementation of Environmental Awareness Training;
- The impact of Erosion;
- The generation of dust, and waste.

Table 9-5: Assessment of significance of potential construction impacts on vegetation and habitat.

Impact Name	**Vegetation and Habitats**	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	Moderate -	Minor -
Duration	Short Term	Short Term
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Medium -
Management Measures:		
• Laydown and construction preparation activities (such as cement mixing, temporary toilets, etc.) must be limited to already modified areas and should take up the smallest footprint possible. • Areas classified as medium sensitivity (water resource habitat) must have mitigations applied as stipulated in the accompanying freshwater/wetland assessment. • Develop post-mining environments, in conjunction with regional development plans; and the recreation of habitats, where possible; or structure altered landscapes to be compatible with regional habitats. • It is recommended that areas to be developed/disturbed be specifically demarcated so that during the construction/activity phase, only the demarcated areas be impacted upon. • 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/operational vehicles. • The clearing of vegetation must be minimised where possible. All activities must be restricted to within the authorised areas. • Materials may not be stored for extended periods of time and must be removed from the PAOI once the construction phase has been concluded. No permanent construction phase structures should be permitted. Construction buildings should preferably be prefabricated or constructed of re-usable/recyclable materials. No storage of vehicles or equipment will be allowed outside of the designated laydown areas. • Areas that are denuded during construction need to be re-vegetated with indigenous vegetation according to a habitat rehabilitation plan, 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		

Impact Name	Vegetation and Habitats
plant species. • 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. • It must be made an offence for any staff member to 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. • All construction waste must be removed from site at the closure of the construction phase. • Storm Water run-off & Discharge Water Quality monitoring	
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)	Low -
Cumulative Impacts	Yes, current local activities

Table 9-6: Assessment of significance of potential construction impacts on Fauna.

Impact Name	Fauna	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	Moderate -	Minor -
Duration	Short Term	Short Term
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Medium -
Management Measures:		
• A qualified environmental officer must be on site when activities begin • 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. • 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 on 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. • 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. • Outside lighting 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. • 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. • Any holes/deep excavations must be dug in a progressive manner and shouldn't be left open overnight.		

Impact Name	Fauna
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. • 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.	
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)	Low -
Cumulative Impacts	Yes, current local activities

Table 9-7: Assessment of significance of potential construction impacts of alien species.

Impact Name	Alien Species	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	Moderate -	Minor -
Duration	Short Term	Short Term
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Medium -
Management Measures:		
• 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. • 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		Yes, current local activities

Table 9-8: Assessment of significance of potential construction impacts of waste management.

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

Impact Name	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. • Litter, spills, fuels, chemical and human waste in and around the PAOI must be minimised and controlled according to the waste management plan. • Cement mixing may not be performed on the ground. It is recommended that only closed side drum or pan type concrete mixers be utilised. Any spills must be immediately contained and isolated from the natural environment, before being removed from site. • 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. • 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 within every 10 days at least. • Where a registered disposal facility is not available close to the PAOI, the Contractor shall provide a method statement with regards to waste management. Under no circumstances may domestic waste be burned on site or buried on open pits. • Refuse bins will be responsibly emptied and secured. Temporary storage of domestic waste shall be in covered and secured waste skips. Maximum domestic waste storage period will be 10 days.	
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)	Low -
Cumulative Impacts	Yes, current local activities

Table 9-9: Assessment of significance of potential construction impacts of erosion.

Impact Name	Erosion	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	Moderate -	Minor -
Duration	Short Term	Short Term
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Medium -
Management Measures:		
• 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. • Only existing access routes and walking paths may be made use of. • Areas that are denuded during construction need to be re-vegetated with indigenous vegetation to prevent erosion during flood events etc. • A stormwater management plan must be compiled and implemented if necessary.		
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)		Low -

Impact Name	Erosion
Cumulative Impacts	Yes, current local activities

9.2.1.2 Wetlands

The assessed wetlands exhibit impacts at local scale. These impacts result from present and historical land use relating to developments in or in near proximity to wetlands and mining activities which have transformed the wetland habitats and has altered their natural hydrological regime and vegetation composition.

Table 9-10: Summative results of the Risk Assessment on wetlands

Phase	Activity	Impact	Significance (max = 100)	Risk Rating	Confidence level
Construction and operation	Excavation	Loss of wetlands and associated organic material and vegetation through site excavation	33,6	M	High
		Increased contamination of downstream watercourse through the upheaval and liberation of toxins accumulated / trapped in the sediments	33,6	M	High
		Flow impediment leading to flooding, backlogging or wetland drowning upstream of the expansion activities	16,8	L	High
		Flow concentration leading to increased erosion and scouring downstream of the expansion activities	16,8	L	High
		Sedimentation and increased turbidity in downstream watercourses	38,4	M	High
	Drying and hauling	Altered hydrological regimes from increased bare surfaces and altered topography with subsequent increase in overland flow and flood peaks	16,8	L	High
		Potential loss / disturbance of wetland soil and vegetation	21,6	L	High
		Impaired water quality of the Russell Stream with leachate from the drying area	31,2	M	High
	Operation of machinery and equipment and vehicle movement.	Altered hydrological regimes from hardened surfaces arising from compacted surfaces attributed to the use of machinery and equipment	33,6	M	High

		Increase in erosion and sedimentation of receiving systems attributed to altered hydrological regimes	38,4	M	High
		Impaired water quality from contamination of water resources by stochastics spills and leaks from machinery and equipment (e.g., fuel and machine oils)	26,4	L	High
		Loss or degradation of ecosystem services attributed to the above-mentioned impacts	21,6	L	High
	Culverts	Altered hydrological regimes from channelling or diversion of flow during crossing preparation and installation and, from compacted surfaces attributed to the use of heavy machinery	26,4	L	High
		Increase in erosion and sedimentation of receiving systems attributed to altered hydrological regimes	26,4	L	High
		Establishment and proliferation of alien vegetation from disturbances related to installation of infrastructure	31,2	M	High
		Impaired water quality attributed to the above-mentioned impacts and from contamination by polluted runoff	31,2	M	High
		Loss or degradation of ecosystem services	26,4	L	High
	Landscaping	Final landscaping and reshaping	-42	+	High
	Vehicle traffic.	Potential contamination of wetlands from polluted runoff	26,4	L	High
		Wetland pollution from indiscriminate dumping of litter	19,8	L	High
	Stormwater	Operation of stormwater management (runoff generated from hardened surfaces)	26,4	L	High

9.2.1.2.1 Mitigation Measures

In light of the expected impacts from proposed activities the following mitigation measures have been proposed to lower the intensity of the impacts on the ecological integrity of the wetlands.

The focus of mitigation measures should be to reduce the significance of potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed development and thereby to:

- Prevent the unnecessary destruction and fragmentation of the vegetation community of the wetland areas; and
- Limit the activities to the defined project areas and only impact those areas where it is unavoidable to do so otherwise.

9.2.1.2.1.1 General Mitigation Measures

The following general mitigation measures are provided in addition to the aforementioned mitigation:

- Construction activities must take place during the low flow period (as much as possible). In addition to this, basic stormwater structures such as berms must be designed and implemented prior to and throughout the duration of the construction activities;
- A qualified Hydrologist must develop a suitable and adaptive Stormwater management plan to ensure no erosion takes place and that clean water reports back to the local watercourses;
- The water resources outside of the specific project site area must be avoided;
- Prevent uncontrolled access of vehicles through the watercourse that can cause a significant adverse impact on the hydrology and alluvial soil structure of these areas;
- Laydown yards, camps and storage areas must be beyond the watercourse and associated buffer areas.
- Have action plans on site, and training for contactors and employees in the event of spills, leaks and other impacts to the drainage systems;
- The contractors used for the project should have spill kits available to ensure that any fuel or oil spills are clean-up and discarded correctly;
- All chemicals and toxicants to be used for the construction must be stored outside the watercourses and in a bunded area;
- Appropriately contain any generator diesel storage tanks, machinery spills (e.g. accidental spills of hydrocarbons oils, diesel etc.) or construction materials on site (e.g. concrete) in such a way as to prevent them leaking and entering the environment;
- All machinery and equipment should be inspected regularly for faults and possible leaks, these should be serviced off-site;
- Mixing of concrete must under no circumstances take place within the drainage systems. Scrape the area where mixing and storage of sand and concrete occurred to clean once finished;
- All contractors and employees should undergo induction which is to include a component of environmental awareness. The induction is to include aspects such as the need to avoid littering, the reporting and cleaning of spills and leaks and general good “housekeeping”;
- Adequate sanitary facilities and ablutions on the servitude must be provided for all personnel throughout the project area. These should not be placed near any watercourse or in buffer zones. Use of these facilities must be enforced (these facilities must be kept clean so that they are a desired alternative to the surrounding vegetation);
- The haul road and associated road margins, and silt traps must be inspected on a monthly basis for signs of erosion. When erosion is observed, the area should be rehabilitated within 7 days. In addition, inspections following a >50 mm/ 24 hr rainfall event must occur within 7 days of the event;
- No dumping of construction material on-site may take place;

- ❖ All waste generated on-site during construction must be adequately managed. Separation and recycling of different waste materials should be supported; and
- ❖ Make sure all excess consumables and building materials / rubble are removed from site and deposited at an appropriate waste facility.

9.2.1.3 Surface Water

During the construction phase, vegetation will be cleared and temporary infrastructure will be erected. The construction phase will be less than a year. The activities and impacts that are likely to occur during the construction phase are summarised in Table 9-11.

Table 9-11: Summary of activities and impacts for the construction phase

Activity	Impact Description
Removal of vegetation and alteration to the topography.	Erosion of silt and consequent deterioration of water quality in the Russell Stream.

The ratings and proposed mitigation measures for the construction phase are provided in Table 9-12.

Table 9-12: Significance rating for the construction phase

NATURE OF IMPACT: The removal of vegetation will expose soils to water erosion that may lead to a deterioration in water quality of the Russell Stream		
	Impact Rating without Mitigation	**Impact Rating with Mitigation**
Extent *(Local, Regional, International)*	Regional	Local
Duration *(Short term, Medium term, Long term)*	Short term (construction phase period)	Short term (construction phase period)
Magnitude *(Major, Moderate, Minor)*	Moderate	Minor
Probability *(Definite, Possible, Unlikely)*	Possible	Possible
Calculated Significance Rating (Low, Medium, High)	**Medium**	**Low**
Impact Status: (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility: (Reversible or Irreversible)	Irreversible	
Irreplaceable loss of resources: (Yes or No)	No	
Can impacts be enhanced: (Yes or No)	Yes	
Residual impacts • None foreseen		

NATURE OF IMPACT: The removal of vegetation will expose soils to water erosion that may lead to a deterioration in water quality of the Russell Stream
Mitigation measures • Clearance of vegetation must be limited as far as possible; • The SWMP must be implemented as a first step during the construction phase; and • Water quality sampling must continue upstream and downstream of construction areas. Should there be a deterioration in water quality from upstream to downstream, then immediate action should be undertaken to identify and address the issue.

9.2.1.4 Groundwater

During the construction phase, the sediments and silt in the area, earmarked for excavation, will be disturbed. The introduction of oxygen during this phase of the project is expected to result in a deterioration in groundwater quality. Due to the short duration of the construction phase, this impact is not expected to have an additional negative impact in terms of salt and heavy metal concentration increases, nor be laterally extensive.

No additional impact is expected on the groundwater quantity and quality during the construction phase. Construction will be conducted in a relatively short period compared to the operational and post-closure phases. Impacts on the groundwater environment are therefore rated as Low (Table 9-13).

Table 9-13: Construction Phase water quality impacts

NATURE OF THE IMPACT: I*mpact on the local groundwater quality*		
	Impact Rating Without Mitigation	**Impact Rating with Mitigation**
Impact Status: (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Extent *(Local, Regional, International)*	Local	Local
Duration *(Short term, Medium term, Long term)*	Short term	Short term
Magnitude *(Major, Moderate, Minor)*	Minor -	Minor +
Probability *(Definite, Possible, Unlikely)*	Possible	Possible
Calculated Significance Rating (Low, Medium, High)	**Low**	**Low**
Reversibility: (Reversible or Irreversible)	Reversible	
Irreplaceable loss of resources: (Yes or No)	No	
Cumulative impacts (yes or no)	Yes.	

NATURE OF THE IMPACT: I*mpact on the local groundwater quality*
Residual impacts • The slimes dams and sand dumps along the Russell Stream are all potential sources of pollution and silt. In the current state of the stream (with silt) and after removal of the silt, these pollution sources next to the stream must be managed more effectively to ensure no contaminated silt, surface or groundwater enters the rehabilitated Russell Stream. Current water qualities indicate high salt and metal concentrations, with a low pH water found along the TSF footprint areas.
Mitigation measures • Implement a groundwater monitoring program before excavation starts. Use the dedicated groundwater monitoring boreholes along the Russell Stream to measure the groundwater status, impact of the activities on the groundwater environment and changes in groundwater qualities and levels post closure. • Develop sound surface runoff management plans to ensure that all dirty runoff from the stockpile areas, but also from the adjacent slimes dams and sand dumps are contained and diverted to the cut-off trenches and sumps. No pooling of water on surface allowed. • Ensure that cut-off trenches and sumps are designed to contain all dirty water generated during the process, to prevent overflows and spillages.

9.2.1.5 Air Quality

An air quality impact assessment was undertaken to evaluate the impact on ambient air quality caused by the Valley Silts Expansion Project. $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} represent the main criteria pollutants of concern.

Table 9-14: Air Quality Impact Assessment Matrix of the Valley Silts Expansion Project.

Impact Assessment Matrix	
Impact Description	Hauling of silts, turning of silts in the drying process and loading of dried silts onto haul trucks causes the emission of particulate matter into the air, thus increasing existing ambient air concentrations of criteria pollutants (both PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) at receptors.
Acceptable rating level	PM_{10} • 24-hour Average Concentrations: National Ambient Air Quality Standard of 75µg/m^3 • Annual Average Concentrations: National Ambient Air Quality Standard of 40µg/m^3 $PM_{2.5}$ • 24-hour Average Concentrations: National Ambient Air Quality Standard of 40µg/m^3 • Annual Average Concentrations: National Ambient Air Quality Standard of 20µg/m^3
Magnitude	Moderate negative: Because of the proximity of some roads and some of the drying areas to the project boundary, worst-case conditions together with cumulative concentrations may lead to the NAAQS being exceeded over parts of the residential area of Riverlea to the east of Nasrec Road; the Crown industrial area to the north and the Theta industrial area to the south of the Valley Silts Expansion footprint.

Duration	Medium Term: There is a possibility of the ambient air concentrations exceeding the NAAQS in different areas for periods longer than 18 months depending on the location of drying areas used.
Spatial Scale	Local: Dispersion of emissions from the project are not expected to extend beyond 1 km from the project boundary.
Consequence	Medium
Probability	Possible: Although mitigation measures will reduce the probability of exceedances of the NAAQS caused by the reclamation activities, cumulative ambient concentrations may still lead to exceedances.
Significance of Air Quality Impact	Medium
Mitigation	Haul roads in drying area 1 should be kept as far from the northern boundary as possible to reduce the impact on the Riverlea residential area. Ideally this drying area should be relocated further eastwards. Also, in drying area 3 haul roads should be kept as far from the southern boundary as possible to reduce the impact on the Theta industrial area to the south. Wet suppression / chemical stabilization of unpaved haul roads are possible additional mitigation measures. The drop height for loading of dried silt onto haul trucks should be kept to a minimum.
Cumulative Impact	Emissions from the reclamation of the Valley Silts Expansion project are expected to temporarily increase ambient concentrations of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ in the areas close to the project boundary. Concentrations of these criteria pollutants are already high in the City of Johannesburg metropolitan area.

9.2.1.6 Heritage

The quantitative evaluation of the impacts associated with the proposed Valley Silts Expansion project is presented in Table 9-15 below

Table 9-15: Impact Table – Archaeological sites

No.	Affected Environment	Activity	Impact Description	Before Mitigation						Cumulative Impact	Mitigation measures / Recommendations	After Mitigation					
				Magnitude	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability	SIGNIFICANCE			Magnitude	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability	Significance
	Construction																
1	Historical structure - VS1	Reclamation	Destruction of stone structure	Moderate -	Long Term > 5 years	Site or Local	Medium	Possible	Medium	No	Demarcate as no-go	Minor +	Short Term < 18 months	Site or Local	Low	Minor +	Medium
2	Cemetery - VS2	Reclamation	Destruction of graves	Major -	Long Term > 5 years	Site or Local	High	Possible	High	No	Demarcate as no-go	Minor +	Short Term < 18 months	Site or Local	Low	Minor +	Medium
3	Possible burials	Reclamation	Destruction of graves	Major -	Long Term > 5 years	Site or Local	High	Possible	High	No	Implement chance finds procedures	Minor -	Long Term > 5 years	Site or Local	Medium	Possible	Medium

9.2.1.7 Social Impact

Due to the short construction period, the operational and construction period are jointly assessed. The following impacts are expected:

- Impact on employment and income;
- Potential contribution to social funds;
- Impact on community health and safety;
- Potential influx of people to the project area; and
- Increase in nuisance factors.

Table 9-16: Rating of Impact on Local Employment and Income

Impact Name	**Employment and Income**	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Positive	Positive
Magnitude	Minor +	Moderate +
Duration	Medium term (18 months - 5 years)	Medium term (18 months - 5 years)
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Consequence	Low	Medium
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Low +
Management Measures:		
• Ergo should consider a local internship/job shadowing strategy that could benefit talented youth from the local communities in Ward 68. • Develop a database of potential suppliers within the local area (including the wards around the project). • Ergo to earmark a percentage of potential intermediary inputs that it could source from local suppliers, HDSAs and Small, Medium and Micro-sized Enterprises (SMMEs). • Preference should be given to capable subcontractors who based within the local municipal area. • Encourage the company's existing suppliers to enter into a Joint Venture (JV) with local SMMEs to aid with the transfer of skills. • Develop skills development and training targets for local procurement and include these in contractor management plans. • Communicate the local employment strategy clearly to the local communities adjacent to the mine		
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)		Medium +
Cumulative Impacts		Yes, current local activities

Table 9-17: Rating of Impact on Social Funds

Impact Name	Social Funds	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Positive	Positive
Magnitude	Minor +	Moderate +
Duration	Medium term (18 months - 5 years)	Medium term (18 months - 5 years)
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Consequence	Low	Medium
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Low +
Management Measures:		
• Ergo should consider a local internship/job shadowing strategy that could benefit talented youth from the local communities in Ward 68. • Develop a database of potential suppliers within the local area (including the wards around the project). • Ergo to earmark a percentage of potential intermediary inputs that it could source from local suppliers, HDSAs and Small, Medium and Micro-sized Enterprises (SMMEs). • Preference should be given to capable subcontractors who based within the local municipal area. • Encourage the company's existing suppliers to enter into a Joint Venture (JV) with local SMMEs to aid with the transfer of skills. • Develop skills development and training targets for local procurement and include these in contractor management plans. • Communicate the local employment strategy clearly to the local communities adjacent to the mine		
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)		Medium +
Cumulative Impacts		No

Table 9-18: Rating of Impact on Community Safety

Impact Name	Community safety	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	Moderate-	Minor -
Duration	Medium term (18 months - 5 years)	Medium term (18 months - 5 years)
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Consequence	Medium	Low
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Medium -
Management Measures:		
• Strict adherence to the mitigation measures of the air quality impact report. • Strict security measures to apply at the Project. • The company to cooperate with the local SAPS and community safety forums. • Establish a communication strategy and network with the local community in Wards 68, 54 and 124 and		

Impact Name	Community safety
125. The communication strategy should include protocols to lodge complaints, complaints register, speedy resolution of complaints and meetings with community leaders on a regular (quarterly) basis • Strict adherence to the mitigation measures of the air quality impact report.	
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)	Low -
Cumulative Impacts	Yes, current local activities

Table 9-19: Rating of Impact on informal influx

Impact Name	Informal Influx Impact	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	Moderate -	Moderate-
Duration	Medium term (18 months - 5 years)	Medium term (18 months - 5 years)
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Consequence	Medium	Medium
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Medium -
Management Measures:		
• Engage with local representatives to communicate the recruitment strategy of the Project and to register complaints related to increase level of influx into informal settlements • Solutions to address service delivery require interventions from the local authorities. However, the applicant can address potential issues that could lead to unrest by ensuring that an effective grievance mechanism is put in place to ensure that stakeholders are provided with a platform to raise their concerns/complaints.		
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)		Medium -
Cumulative Impacts		Yes, current on-site activities

Table 9-20: Rating of Impact on Nuisance factors (Noise, Dust and Traffic)

Impact Name	Impact of Nuisance Factors	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	Moderate-	Minor -
Duration	Medium term (18 months - 5 years)	Medium term (18 months - 5 years)
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Consequence	Medium	Medium
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Medium -

Impact Name	Impact of Nuisance Factors
Management Measures:	
• Strict adherence to the mitigation measures of the traffic and air quality impact reports. • A grievance management mechanism should be in place to receive incident related queries.	
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)	Low -
Cumulative Impacts	Yes, current on-site activities

9.2.1.8 Traffic

Table 9-21: Significance rating of traffic

NATURE OF IMPACT : Increased traffic		
	Impact Rating without Mitigation	**Impact Rating with Mitigation**
Impact Status: (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Extent *(Local, Regional, International)*	Local	Local
Duration *(Short term, Medium term, Long term)*	Short term	Short term
Magnitude *(Major, Moderate, Minor)*	Minor	Minor
Probability *(Definite, Possible, Unlikely)*	Possible	Unlikely
Calculated Significance Rating (Low, Medium, High)	**Low**	**Low**
Reversibility: (Reversible or Irreversible)	Reversible	
Irreplaceable loss of resources: (Yes or No)	No	
Can impacts be enhanced: (Yes or No)	Yes	
Residual impacts • None foreseen		
Mitigation measures • Flagmen and/ or traffic directing personnel at Crownwood Road and Telkom Street intersection and at Crownwood Road and Valley Silts Access in the Weekday AM and Weekday PM Peak hours during operational days.		

9.2.1.9 Health

Table 9-22: Construction health impacts

NATURE OF IMPACT: Increase in dust generation could lead to community health issues		
	Impact Rating without Mitigation	**Impact Rating with Mitigation**
Impact Status: (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Extent *(Local, Regional, International)*	Local	Local
Duration *(Short term, Medium term, Long term)*	Short term	Short Term
Magnitude *(Major, Moderate, Minor)*	Moderate	Moderate
Probability *(Definite, Possible, Unlikely)*	Possible	Unlikely
Calculated Significance Rating (Low, Medium, High)	**Low**	**Low**
Reversibility: (Reversible or Irreversible)	Reversible	
Irreplaceable loss of resources: (Yes or No)	No	
Can impacts be enhanced: (Yes or No)	Yes	
Residual impacts • None foreseen.		
Mitigation measures • Implement dust suppression on access and haul roads • Dust monitoring at the nearest community to assess exceedances. Should exceedences occur determine cause and implement mitigation measures.		

9.2.2 Operational Phase

This section comprises of the description of potential impacts associated with the proposed operation of the Valley Silts Expansion Project on the biophysical, socio-economic and heritage and cultural environment. These descriptions are followed by the impact tables which contain the assessment of the significance of each identified impact without, and then with mitigation measures.

The following activities are planned by the Applicant for the operation phase of the project.

Table 9-23: Summary table of the Activities associated with the operational phase of the project

Activity	Description
Operational Phase	
9	Reclamation of Silts
10	Stockpiling silts
11	Transporting silts
12	Continued community engagement

9.2.2.1 Biodiversity

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

- An impact to local Vegetation and Habitats;
- An impact to Local Fauna;
- The spread of Alien Species;
- The impact of Erosion;
- The generation of waste.

Table 9-24: Assessment of significance of potential impacts on vegetation and habitat.

Impact Name	Vegetation and Habitats	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	Moderate -	Minor -
Duration	Medium term	Medium term
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Medium -
Management Measures:		
• Areas classified as medium sensitivity (water resource habitat) must have mitigations applied as stipulated in the accompanying freshwater/wetland assessment. • Develop post-mining environments, in conjunction with regional development plans; and the recreation of habitats, where possible; or structure altered landscapes to be compatible with regional habitats. • Areas of indigenous vegetation, even secondary communities outside of the direct project footprint,		

Impact Name	Vegetation and Habitats
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/operational vehicles. • The clearing of vegetation must be minimised where possible. All activities must be restricted to within the authorised areas. • Materials may not be stored for extended periods of time and must be removed from the PAOI once the construction phase has been concluded. No permanent construction phase structures should be permitted. Construction buildings should preferably be prefabricated or constructed of re-usable/recyclable materials. No storage of vehicles or equipment will be allowed outside of the designated laydown areas. • Areas that are denuded during construction need to be re-vegetated with indigenous vegetation according to a habitat rehabilitation plan, 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. • 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. • It must be made an offence for any staff member to 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. • Storm Water run-off & Discharge Water Quality monitoring	
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)	Low -
Cumulative Impacts	Yes, current on-site activities

Table 9-25: Assessment of significance of potential impacts on Fauna.

Impact Name	Fauna	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	Moderate -	Minor -
Duration	Medium term	Medium term
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Medium -
Management Measures:		
• A qualified environmental officer must be on site when activities begin. Should animals not move out of the area on their own, relevant specialists must be contacted to advise on how the species can be relocated. • 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. • 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. • Noise must be kept to an absolute minimum during the evenings and at night to minimise all possible		

Impact Name	Fauna
disturbances to reptile species and nocturnal mammals. • 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. • Outside lighting 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. • All 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. • 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. • 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.	
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)	Low -
Cumulative Impacts	Yes, current on-site activities

Table 9-26: Assessment of significance of potential construction impacts of alien species.

Impact Name	Alien Species	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	Moderate -	Minor -
Duration	Medium term	Medium term
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Medium -
Management Measures:		
• 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. • 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		Yes, current on-site activities

Table 9-27: Assessment of significance of potential construction impacts of waste management.

Impact Name	**Waste Management**	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	Moderate -	Minor -
Duration	Medium term	Medium term
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Medium -
Management Measures:		
• 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. • Litter, spills, fuels, chemical and human waste in and around the PAOI must be minimised and controlled according to the waste management plan. • Cement mixing may not be performed on the ground. It is recommended that only closed side drum or pan type concrete mixers be utilised. Any spills must be immediately contained and isolated from the natural environment, before being removed from site. • 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. • 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 within every 10 days at least. • Where a registered disposal facility is not available close to the PAOI, the Contractor shall provide a method statement with regards to waste management. Under no circumstances may domestic waste be burned on site or buried on open pits. • Refuse bins will be responsibly emptied and secured. Temporary storage of domestic waste shall be in covered and secured waste skips. Maximum domestic waste storage period will be 10 days.		
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)		Low -
Cumulative Impacts		Yes, current on-site activities

Table 9-28: Assessment of significance of potential construction impacts of erosion.

Impact Name	**Erosion**	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Attribute**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	Moderate -	Minor -
Duration	Short Term	Medium term
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Probability	Possible	Possible

Impact Name	Erosion
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)	Medium -
Management Measures:	
• 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. • Only existing access routes and walking paths may be made use of. • Areas that are denuded during construction need to be re-vegetated with indigenous vegetation to prevent erosion during flood events etc. • A stormwater management plan must be compiled and implemented if necessary.	
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)	Low -
Cumulative Impacts	No

9.2.2.2 Wetlands

See Table 9-10 in the construction phase section above for applicable impacts identified and the associated mitigation measures outlined in section 9.2.1.2.1.

9.2.2.3 Surface Water

During the operational phase, the silts will be mechanical excavated and will be transported to the stockpiling areas. From the stockpiling areas, the silts will be transported off site. The operational phase will be approximately three years.

The excavation of silts may potentially result in an increase in SS within the reclamation area. Heavy metals are likely to have accumulated in the silts, with the lower lying silt layers containing higher concentrations of metals (Ndasi, 2007). The previous Groundwater Report for Sector 1 states that in the deeper silt pockets, the pH is likely to be much lower and element concentrations higher, but due to current stable conditions that include saturation, low permeability and low oxygen levels, metal and salt leaching does not happen readily. However, the excavation of silts may potentially trigger oxidation reactions that could result in acidic conditions and leaching of salts and metals (Groundwater Abstract, 2019). Moisture seeping from the stockpiled drying silts is expected to have similar water quality to that described above. It should be noted that based on the current water quality, the reclamation operation at Sector 1 is not having a significant impact on the Russell Stream, which is likely due to the implementation measures such as berms, paddocks and silt traps to contain and settle out SS.

Excavation of silt to levels below the Russell Stream riverbed, could result in water seeping from the Russell Stream into the reclamation voids, resulting in a loss of water quantity in the river.

Uncontrolled dirty water runoff from the reclamation and stockpiling areas, as well as poor maintenance of stormwater infrastructure, has the potential to impact on the downstream water quality. It is therefore recommended that the proposed SWMP is implemented, and that monitoring and maintenance of stormwater measures is undertaken as proposed.

Lastly, some of the reclamation and stockpiling areas are located within the floodlines of the Russell Stream and are therefore at risk of flooding. Flooding of the operation can be prevented through the implementation of the SWMP.

The activities and impacts that could potentially occur during the operational phase are summarised in Table 9-29.

Table 9-29: Summary of activities and impacts for the operational phase

Activity	Impact Description
Excavation of the silt with impacts on water quality.	**Impact 1**: The excavation of the silt has the potential to increase oxygen levels within the silt, with subsequent oxidization reactions that could result in potential acidic conditions and leaching of salts and metals, which may impact on downstream water quality. The current water quality does not show any significant impacts as a result of this from the current reclamation operation at Sector 1, however, there is a potential for this to occur should mitigation measures not be implemented.
Excavation of the silt with impacts on water quantity.	**Impact 2:** Excavation of silt to levels below the riverbed of the Russell Stream, could result in water seeping from the Russell Stream into the reclamation voids, resulting in a loss of water quantity in the river.
Stockpiling of the silts.	**Impact 3**: Runoff and moisture from the stockpiled drying silt may potentially have poor water quality similar to that described under impact 1.
Uncontrolled dirty water runoff from the reclamation and stockpiling areas.	**Impact 4:** Runoff into the downslope Russell Stream impacting on water quality and sedimentation.
Poor maintenance of stormwater infrastructure.	**Impact 5:** Silted paddocks and eroded berms, can lead to spills into the downslope Russell Streams impacting on water quality and sedimentation.
Flooding of the reclamation and stockpiling areas.	**Impact 6**: Mechanical reclamation will take place within the Russell Stream floodplain. The stockpiling of silt is in close proximity to the floodplain. High rainfall such as a 1:50 year storm event can potentially result in flooding and consequent downstream water quality issues.

The ratings and proposed mitigation measures for the operational phase are indicated in Table 9-30 to Table 9-35.

Table 9-30: Significance rating of operational impact 1

NATURE OF IMPACT 1: Excavation of the silt resulting in potential acidic conditions and leaching of salts and metals, impacting on downstream water quality		
	Impact Rating without Mitigation	**Impact Rating with Mitigation**
Extent *(Local, Regional, International)*	Regional	Local
Duration *(Short term, Medium term, Long term)*	Medium term	Medium term
Magnitude *(Major, Moderate, Minor)*	Major	Minor
Probability *(Definite, Possible, Unlikely)*	Definite	Possible
Calculated Significance Rating *(Low, Medium, High)*	**Medium**	**Low**
Impact Status: (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility: (Reversible or Irreversible)	Irreversible	
Irreplaceable loss of resources: (Yes or No)	No	
Can impacts be enhanced: (Yes or No)	Yes	
Residual impacts • None foreseen.		
Mitigation measures • Berms, paddocks and silt traps as per the proposed SWMP should be constructed around the reclamation and stockpiling areas to contain and evaporate dirty water.		

Table 9-31: Significance rating of operational impact 2

NATURE OF IMPACT 2: Excavation of silt to levels below the riverbed, could result in water seeping from the Russell Stream into the reclamation voids, resulting in a loss of water quantity in the river		
	Impact Rating without Mitigation	**Impact Rating with Mitigation**
Extent *(Local, Regional, International)*	Regional	Local
Duration *(Short term, Medium term, Long term)*	Medium term	Medium term
Magnitude *(Major, Moderate, Minor)*	Moderate	Minor
Probability *(Definite, Possible, Unlikely)*	Possible	Possible

NATURE OF IMPACT 2: Excavation of silt to levels below the riverbed, could result in water seeping from the Russell Stream into the reclamation voids, resulting in a loss of water quantity in the river		
Calculated Significance Rating *(Low, Medium, High)*	**Medium**	**Low**
Impact Status: (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility: (Reversible or Irreversible)	Irreversible	
Irreplaceable loss of resources: (Yes or No)	No	
Can impacts be enhanced: (Yes or No)	Yes	
Residual impacts • None foreseen		
Mitigation measures • There is no feasible mitigation to prevent water seeping from the river into the voids, however, berms placed between the reclamation areas and the Russell Stream would assist to reduce inflow into the reclamation areas.		

Table 9-32: Significance rating of operational impact 3

NATURE OF IMPACT 3: Runoff and moisture from the stockpiled drying silt may potentially have poor water quality which may impact the water quality of the Russell Stream		
	Impact Rating without Mitigation	**Impact Rating with Mitigation**
Extent *(Local, Regional, International)*	Regional	Local
Duration *(Short term, Medium term, Long term)*	Medium term	Medium term
Magnitude *(Major, Moderate, Minor)*	Major	Minor
Probability *(Definite, Possible, Unlikely)*	Possible	Possible
Calculated Significance Rating *(Low, Medium, High)*	**Medium**	**Low**
Impact Status: (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility: (Reversible or Irreversible)	Irreversible	
Irreplaceable loss of resources: (Yes or No)	No	
Can impacts be enhanced: (Yes or No)	Yes	
Residual impacts • None foreseen		

NATURE OF IMPACT 3: Runoff and moisture from the stockpiled drying silt may potentially have poor water quality which may impact the water quality of the Russell Stream
Mitigation measures • Paddocks must be implemented downslope of the stockpiling area to capture, contain and evaporate runoff and seepage from the stockpiles; and • Once the operational phase is complete, any remnants of the stockpiles must be removed.

Table 9-33: Significance rating of operational impact 4

NATURE OF IMPACT 4: Uncontrolled dirty water runoff from the reclamation and stockpiling areas running off into the downslope Russell Stream impacting on water quality and sedimentation		
	Impact Rating without Mitigation	**Impact Rating with Mitigation**
Extent *(Local, Regional, International)*	Regional	Local
Duration *(Short term, Medium term, Long term)*	Medium term	Medium term
Magnitude *(Major, Moderate, Minor)*	Major	Minor
Probability *(Definite, Possible, Unlikely)*	Definite	Possible
Calculated Significance Rating (Low, Medium, High)	**Medium**	**Low**
Impact Status: (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility: (Reversible or Irreversible)	Irreversible	
Irreplaceable loss of resources: (Yes or No)	No	
Can impacts be enhanced: (Yes or No)	Yes	
Residual impacts • None foreseen		
Mitigation measures • Implementation of the proposed SWMP. It must be ensured that stormwater measures are designed, constructed and operated to ensure that stormwater does not spill more than once in 50 years, to be compliant with GN R704 regulations; and • Water quality sampling must continue upstream and downstream of the reclamation and stockpiling areas. Should there be a deterioration in water quality from upstream to downstream, then immediate action should be undertaken to identify and address the issue		

Table 9-34: Significance rating of operational impact 5

NATURE OF IMPACT 5: Poor maintenance of stormwater infrastructure resulting in silted paddocks and eroded berms, leading to spills into the downslope Russell Stream impacting on water quality and sedimentation		
	Impact Rating without Mitigation	**Impact Rating with Mitigation**
Extent *(Local, Regional, International)*	Regional	Local
Duration *(Short term, Medium term, Long term)*	Medium term	Medium term
Magnitude *(Major, Moderate, Minor)*	Major	Minor
Probability *(Definite, Possible, Unlikely)*	Possible	Unlikely
Calculated Significance Rating (Low, Medium, High)	**Medium**	**Low**
Impact Status: (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility: (Reversible or Irreversible)	Irreversible	
Irreplaceable loss of resources: (Yes or No)	No	
Can impacts be enhanced: (Yes or No)	Yes	
Residual impacts • None foreseen		
Mitigation measures • Implementation of the stormwater monitoring plan		

Table 9-35: Significance rating of operational impact 6

NATURE OF IMPACT 6: Flooding of the reclamation and stockpiling areas which are located within the floodlines		
	Impact Rating without Mitigation	**Impact Rating with Mitigation**
Extent *(Local, Regional, International)*	Regional	Local
Duration *(Short term, Medium term, Long term)*	Medium term	Medium term
Magnitude *(Major, Moderate, Minor)*	Major	Minor
Probability *(Definite, Possible, Unlikely)*	Possible	Unlikely
Calculated Significance Rating (Low, Medium, High)	**Medium**	**Low**

NATURE OF IMPACT 6: Flooding of the reclamation and stockpiling areas which are located within the floodlines		
Impact Status: (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility: (Reversible or Irreversible)	Irreversible	
Irreplaceable loss of resources: (Yes or No)	No	
Can impacts be enhanced: (Yes or No)	Yes	
Residual impacts • None foreseen		
Mitigation measures • Implementation of the proposed SWMP. It must be ensured that stormwater measures are designed, constructed and operated, to ensure that they can convey/deflect the 50-year runoff, to be compliant with GN R704 regulations.		

9.2.2.4 Groundwater

The following impacts can be expected during the excavation process:

9.2.2.4.1 Groundwater Quality

Historically the sources of pollution associated with the Valley Silts Project area include:

- Contaminated storm water runoff from the slimes dams and sand dumps along the Russell Stream;
- Seepage water from the slimes dams and return water dams (RWD), possibly containing high sulphates and metals; and
- Recharge of contaminated water by means of seepage from the dumps and any unlined storm water channels.

Groundwater quality will be negatively affected with potential increase in salt loads, especially sulphate and iron concentrations during the excavation activities. The silt will potentially contain pyrite minerals and when exposed to oxygen and water during excavation it will result in the formation of acidic conditions. The risk of groundwater contamination during the excavation activities will be higher compared to the existing impacts, as chemical reactions and leaching from the silt will increase when exposed to oxygen and rainwater. Surface water management and containment guidelines must be followed carefully during the desilting process (Table 9-36).

The desilting activities will be driven by mechanical excavation. No water is used in the process, but water will be present along the stream channel.

The current understanding of the aquifers present and the potential sources to groundwater contamination suggests that the impact on groundwater quality during the operational phase will mainly be limited to the disturbed areas. Within the disturbed areas, both the simulated sulphate and iron concentrations are

expected to exceed the Klip River catchment unacceptable water quality guidelines. This impact may extend a several hundred metres from the excavations, depending on aquifer conditions.

The wetlands to the west of the Valley Silts Project may experience groundwater quality in terms of sulphate and iron concentrations that exceed tolerable interim target water qualities. In the long-term groundwater qualities are expected to improve to within acceptable management targets in this wetland. There is currently insufficient information available to estimate the salt load on this wetland because of contamination groundwater baseflow components.

Monitoring of groundwater quality and water levels must be implemented along and downgradient of the Russell Stream, with continuous review and updating of the monitoring network based on the monitoring results.

A cause for concern in reclaimed residue deposits is incomplete clean-up operations. Any remaining material, in particular sulphide minerals, poses an environmental hazard. It is important that a sound stormwater management plan is implemented during the operational phase to ensure that dirty footprints and runoff are contained.

In addition to the above, it is important that the necessary cut-off trenches and berms are put in place between the Valley Silts Project area and the historical TSF to avoid future wash of silts and slimes into the excavated and rehabilitated areas, thus compounding the project again.

Table 9-36: Operational Phase Water quality impacts

NATURE OF THE IMPACT: ***Impact on the local groundwater quality***		
	Impact Rating Without Mitigation	**Impact Rating with Mitigation**
Impact Status: (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Extent *(Local, Regional, International)*	Local	Local
Duration *(Short term, Medium term, Long term)*	Long term	Long term
Magnitude *(Major, Moderate, Minor)*	Major -	Moderate -
Probability *(Definite, Possible, Unlikely)*	Possible	Possible
Calculated Significance Rating (Low, Medium, High)	**High**	**Medium**
Reversibility: (Reversible or Irreversible)	Reversible	
Irreplaceable loss of resources: (Yes or No)	No	
Cumulative impacts (yes or no)	Yes.	

NATURE OF THE IMPACT: *Impact on the local groundwater quality*
Residual impacts • Combined impact with other mining and industrial activities.
Mitigation measures • Maintain sound surface runoff management to ensure that all dirty runoff is contained and diverted to the cut-off trenches and sumps. No pooling of water on surface allowed. • Monitor groundwater quality in all boreholes. The groundwater monitoring network efficiency must be assessed and new monitoring boreholes drilled, if required. • Ensure that cut-off trenches with sumps can contain all dirty water generated during the desilting process to prevent overflows and spillages. • Ensure that sufficient cutoff trenches and berms are implemented to avoid future wash of silt and slimes from the historical TSF situated adjacent to the Valley Silts project.

9.2.2.4.2 Groundwater Quantity

The Russell Stream desilting project will not have any significant impacts on the groundwater quantity (Table 9-37). The desilting activities will be driven by mechanical excavation. No water is used in the process. There is a possibility that water will seep into the underlaying formations, but the additional recharge should be negligible and should have no impact on the groundwater table elevation.

Table 9-37: Operational Phase Water quantity impacts

NATURE OF THE IMPACT: *Reduction in aquifer yield*		
	Impact Rating Without Mitigation	**Impact Rating with Mitigation**
Impact Status: (positive or negative)	Positive	Positive
Extent *(Local, Regional, International)*	Local	Local
Duration *(Short term, Medium term, Long term)*	Long term	Long term
Magnitude *(Major, Moderate, Minor)*	Minor +	Minor +
Probability *(Definite, Possible, Unlikely)*	Possible	Possible
Calculated Significance Rating (Low, Medium, High)	**Medium**	**Medium**
Reversibility: **(**Reversible or Irreversible)	Reversable	
Irreplaceable loss of resources**:** (Yes or No)	No	

***Can impacts be enhanced*:** (Yes or No)	Yes
Mitigation measures • Combined impact with other mining and industrial activities	
Mitigation measures • Monitor groundwater levels in all monitoring boreholes	

9.2.2.5 Air Quality

See Table 9-14 under the construction phase above for applicable impacts identified.

9.2.2.6 Heritage

See Table 9-15 under the construction phase above for applicable impacts identified.

9.2.2.7 Social Impact

Due to the short construction period, the operational and construction period are jointly assessed. See Section 9.2.1.7 for the social impacts identified during the Construction and the operational phase of the project.

9.2.2.8 Noise

The increased noise levels directly associated with the operation activities outlined in section 8.12.2.1.

Table 9-38: Impact Assessment: Daytime Reclamation Activities

Nature	**Numerous simultaneous operation activities during the day**	
Acceptable Rating Level	Ambient sound level measurements indicated a quiet area, with an average daytime noise level of 41.3 dBA. Considering the ambient sound levels measured, the developmental character of the area as well as audible observations, the recommended daytime rating level would be 55 dBA. The potential noise rating levels, as well as the significance are defined per NSR in Appendix C.	
	Without Mitigation	**With Mitigation**
Magnitude	Minor (2)	Very High (10)
Duration	Medium-term (3)	Short-term (2)
Extent (ΔLAeq,D>7dBA)	Site (1)	Local (2)
Probability	Possible (2) – due to projected existing high noise levels due to road traffic noises	Possible (2)
Significance of Impact	Low (12) – All NSR	Low (28 or less) – All NSR
Status	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	High	High

Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No loss of resources.	No loss of resources.
Comments	Worst-case scenario with numerous simultaneous construction activities.	
Degree of Confidence	High	
Mitigation:	The potential significance from reclamation noises would be low for daytime activities and additional mitigation measures are not required or recommended.	
Cumulative Impacts:	The reclamation activities will not result in a cumulative noise impact.	
Residual Impacts:	This impact will only disappear after decommissioning and closure is completed.	

9.2.2.9 Traffic

See Table 9-21 under the construction phase above for applicable impacts identified.

9.2.2.10 Health

Table 9-39: Operational health impacts

NATURE OF IMPACT: Increase in dust generation could lead to community health issues		
	Impact Rating without Mitigation	**Impact Rating with Mitigation**
Impact Status: (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Extent *(Local, Regional, International)*	Local	Local
Duration *(Short term, Medium term, Long term)*	Medium term	Medium Term
Magnitude *(Major, Moderate, Minor)*	Moderate	Moderate
Probability *(Definite, Possible, Unlikely)*	Possible	Unlikely
Calculated Significance Rating (Low, Medium, High)	**Medium**	**Low**
Reversibility: (Reversible or Irreversible)	Reversible	
Irreplaceable loss of resources: (Yes or No)	No	
Can impacts be enhanced: (Yes or No)	Yes	
Residual impacts • None foreseen.		
Mitigation measures • Implement dust suppression on access and haul roads • Only clear one reclamation block at a time.		

NATURE OF IMPACT: Increase in dust generation could lead to community health issues
• Keep drop height into vehicles to a minimum • Minimal handling of material • Dust monitoring at the nearest community to assess exceedances. Should exceedences occur determine cause and implement mitigation measures.

9.2.3 Decommissioning Phase

This section comprises of the description of potential impacts associated with the closure, decommissioning and rehabilitation activities on the biophysical, socio-economic and heritage and cultural environment. These descriptions are followed by the impact tables which contain the assessment of the significance of each identified impact without, then with mitigation measures.

The following activities are planned by the Applicant for the decommissioning phase of the project.

Table 9-40: Summary table of the Activities associated with this decommissioning phase of the project

Activity	Description
Decommissioning and rehabilitation	
13	Demolition of infrastructure and rehabilitation of the Valley Silts area
14	Closure forum to be established with key stakeholders.

9.2.3.1 Biodiversity

Table 9-41: Assessment of significance of potential impacts on vegetation and habitat.

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 classified as medium sensitivity (water resource habitat) must have mitigations applied as stipulated in the accompanying freshwater/wetland assessment. • Develop post- reclamation environments, in conjunction with regional development plans; and the recreation of habitats, where possible; or structure altered landscapes to be compatible with regional habitats. • The clearing of vegetation must be minimised where possible. All activities must be restricted to within the authorised areas. • A hydrocarbon spill management plan must be put in place to ensure that should there be any chemical		

Impact Name	Vegetation and Habitats	
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. • It must be made an offence for any staff member to 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. • Storm Water run-off & Discharge Water Quality monitoring		
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)		Low -
Cumulative Impacts		No

Table 9-42: Assessment of significance of potential 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:		
• 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. • 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.		
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)		Low -
Cumulative Impacts		No

Table 9-43: Assessment of significance of potential impacts of alien species.

Impact Name	Alien Species	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	Moderate -	Minor -
Duration	Short Term	Short Term
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Medium -
Management Measures:		
• An Alien Invasive Plant (AIP) Management Plan must be compiled and implemented. This should regularly		

Impact Name	Alien Species
be updated to reflect the annual changed in AIP composition.	
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)	Low -
Cumulative Impacts	No

Table 9-44: Assessment of significance of potential impacts of waste management.

Impact Name	Waste Management	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	Moderate -	Minor -
Duration	Short Term	Short Term
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Medium -
Management Measures:		
• 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. • Litter, spills, fuels, chemical and human waste in and around the PAOI must be minimised and controlled according to the waste management plan. • Cement mixing may not be performed on the ground. It is recommended that only closed side drum or pan type concrete mixers be utilised. Any spills must be immediately contained and isolated from the natural environment, before being removed from site. • 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. • 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 within every 10 days at least. • Where a registered disposal facility is not available close to the PAOI, the Contractor shall provide a method statement with regards to waste management. Under no circumstances may domestic waste be burned on site or buried on open pits. • Refuse bins will be responsibly emptied and secured. Temporary storage of domestic waste shall be in covered and secured waste skips. Maximum domestic waste storage period will be 10 days.		
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)		Low -
Cumulative Impacts		No

Table 9-45: Assessment of significance of potential impacts of erosion.

Impact Name	**Erosion**	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	Moderate -	Minor -
Duration	Short Term	Short Term
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Medium -
Management Measures:		
• 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. • Only existing access routes and walking paths may be made use of. • Areas that are denuded during construction need to be re-vegetated with indigenous vegetation to prevent erosion during flood events etc. • A stormwater management plan must be compiled and implemented if necessary.		
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)		Low -
Cumulative Impacts		No

9.2.3.2 Wetlands

The following impacts have been identified in the decommissioning phase.

Phase	**Activity**	**Impact**	**Significance (max = 100)**	**Risk Rating**	**Confidence level**
Decommissioning	Rehabilitation	Potential loss or degradation of wetlands through inappropriate closure	14,4	L	High
	Landscaping	Final landscaping and concurrent rehabilitation	-30	+	High

The identified mitigation measures have been discussed in section 9.2.1.2.1.

9.2.3.3 Surface Water

Once reclamation is complete, all infrastructure will be removed from the site. The mined-out areas will be rehabilitated by shaping the areas where silt was removed and stockpiling took place, to a free draining surface. Thereafter, appropriate plant species will be planted to stabilise the soil. The Russell Stream will be

allowed to re-establish its original course. Successful rehabilitation is expected to provide long-term benefits in terms of water quality improvement as well as lower flood levels in the area.

The activities and impacts that are likely to occur during the closure and rehabilitation phase are summarised in Table 9-46.

Table 9-46: Summary of activities and impacts for the closure and rehabilitation phase

Activity	Impact Description
Exposure of soil during the closure and rehabilitation phase activities, once all silt has been removed.	**Impact 1**: Erosion and consequent deterioration of water quality in the Russell Stream.

The ratings and proposed mitigation measures for the closure and rehabilitation phase are indicated in Table 9-47.

Table 9-47: Significance rating of closure impact 1

NATURE OF IMPACT: The exposure of soil once all silt has been removed, has the potential to be washed into the downslope Russell Stream, impacting on water quality and sedimentation		
	Impact Rating without Mitigation	**Impact Rating with Mitigation**
Extent *(Local, Regional, International)*	Regional	Local
Duration *(Short term, Medium term, Long term)*	Short term	Short term
Magnitude *(Major, Moderate, Minor)*	Moderate	Minor
Probability *(Definite, Possible, Unlikely)*	Possible	Possible
Calculated Significance Rating (Low, Medium, High)	**Medium**	**Low**
Impact Status: (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility: (Reversible or Irreversible)	Irreversible	
Irreplaceable loss of resources: (Yes or No)	No	
Can impacts be enhanced: (Yes or No)	Yes	
Residual impacts • None foreseen.		
Mitigation measures • Stormwater management measures (e.g. berms) should remain in place while rehabilitation is taking place, to prevent runoff from bare areas from flowing into the Russell Stream; • Revegetation of exposed areas should take place as soon as possible after shaping the area to a free draining		

NATURE OF IMPACT: The exposure of soil once all silt has been removed, has the potential to be washed into the downslope Russell Stream, impacting on water quality and sedimentation
surface; and • Water quality monitoring must continue upstream and downstream until the site has been fully rehabilitated.

9.2.3.4 Groundwater

9.2.3.4.1 Groundwater Quality

Groundwater quality along the Russell Stream is expected to improve as the in-stream source of contamination will be removed (Table 9-48). Sulphate concentrations in the immediate vicinity of the stream may reduce to below 1000 mg/L because of silt removal. Iron concentrations are also expected to reduce significantly within the project area. It is anticipated that iron concentrations would reduce to below 100 mg/L over most of the project area. The zone of impact over which sulphate and iron concentrations would exceed unacceptable Klip River catchment water quality targets will reduce in the long-term. The contamination is however not expected to dissipate, but it is likely that sulphate and iron concentrations would reduce to within tolerable interim and even acceptable management water quality targets in the long-term. Historical groundwater contamination will most likely continue to move through the aquifers in a westerly direction towards the tributary of the Klip River. The removal of the silt and sediments in the Russell Stream is however expected to reduce the zone of impact in the long-term.

The impact because of the desilting is anticipated to be positive after the waste material and silts have been removed.

Table 9-48: Decommissioning Phase Water quality impacts

NATURE OF THE IMPACT: ***Water quality impacts when silt has been removed***		
	Impact Rating Without Mitigation	**Impact Rating with Mitigation**
Impact Status: (positive or negative)	Positive	Positive
Extent *(Local, Regional, International)*	Local	Local
Duration *(Short term, Medium term, Long term)*	Long term	Long term
Magnitude *(Major, Moderate, Minor)*	Minor +	Moderate +
Probability *(Definite, Possible, Unlikely)*	Possible	Possible
Calculated Significance Rating (Low, Medium, High)	**Medium**	**Medium**
Reversibility: (Reversible or Irreversible)	Reversible	
Irreplaceable loss of resources: (Yes or No)	No	
Cumulative impacts (yes or no)	Yes	

NATURE OF THE IMPACT: *Water quality impacts when silt has been removed*
Residual impacts • Combined impact with other mining and industrial activities
Mitigation measures • Monitor groundwater quality in all boreholes. • Maintain sound surface runoff management to ensure that all dirty runoff is contained and diverted away from the Russell Stream.

9.2.3.4.2 Groundwater Quantity

There will be no impacts on the groundwater quantity during decommissioning (Table **9-49**). The desilting activities will have stopped and any form of seepage of contaminated water to the subsurface will reduce and ultimately stop, apart from precipitation.

Table 9-49: Decommissioning Phase water quantity impacts

NATURE OF THE IMPACT: *Reduction in aquifer yield*		
	Impact Rating Without Mitigation	**Impact Rating with Mitigation**
Impact Status: (positive or negative)	Positive	Positive
Extent *(Local, Regional, International)*	Local	Local
Duration *(Short term, Medium term, Long term)*	Long term	Long term
Magnitude *(Major, Moderate, Minor)*	Minor +	Moderate +
Probability *(Definite, Possible, Unlikely)*	Definite	Definite
Calculated Significance Rating (Low, Medium, High)	**Medium**	**Medium**
Reversibility: (Reversible or Irreversible)	Reversible	
Irreplaceable loss of resources: (Yes or No)	No	
Cumulative impacts (yes or no)	Yes	
Mitigation measures • Combined impact with other mining and industrial activities		
Mitigation measures • Monitor groundwater quality in all boreholes.		

9.2.3.5 Air Quality

See Table 9-14 under the construction phase above for applicable impacts identified.

9.2.3.6 Social Impacts

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

Ergo aims to rehabilitate the Valley Silts area by shaping the areas where silt was removed and make the area free draining. Thereafter, appropriate species will be planted to stabilise the soil.

Post-decommissioning activities will entail the assessment of rehabilitation and will address any further rehabilitation requirements. Monitoring must occur for at least five years after decommissioning and rehabilitation, or until satisfactory results are achieved. Maintenance will specifically need to focus on the rehabilitated areas. Furthermore, groundwater and surface water monitoring will have to take place surrounding in the surrounding project area. It has been recommended that the groundwater is monitored for at least a period of five years on a quarterly basis after closure.

Table 9-50: Rating of Land Restoration

Impact Name	**Land Restoration**	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Positive	Positive
Magnitude	Moderate +	Moderate +
Duration	Long Term > 5 years	Long Term > 5 years
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Consequence	Medium	Medium
Probability	Definite	Definite
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Medium +
Management Measures:		
• Facilitate the develop a future land use plan in consultation with the CoJ and local communities.		
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)		Medium +
Cumulative Impacts		No

Table 9-51: Rating of Cessation of Employment and Income

Impact Name	**Cessation of employment and income**	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	Moderate -	Minor -

Impact Name	Cessation of employment and income	
Duration	Long Term > 5 years	Long Term > 5 years
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Consequence	Medium	Medium
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Medium -
Management Measures:		
• Consider implementing a portable skills programme for the existing workforce. • Consider placement of workers in other Ergo operations.		
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)		Medium -
Cumulative Impacts		No

Table 9-52: Rating of Impact on Community Safety

Impact Name	Community safety	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Positive	Positive
Magnitude	Moderate +	Moderate +
Duration	Long Term > 5 years	Long Term > 5 years
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Consequence	Medium	Medium
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		Medium +
Management Measures:		
• The applicant to apply for a land clearance certificate from the NNR-upon approval of the clearance certificate after complying with the conditions stipulated in the clearance certificate		
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)		Medium +
Cumulative Impacts		No

Table 9-53: Rating of Potential Land Invasion Impact

Impact Name	Potential Land Invasion	
Environmental Risk		
Attribute	**Pre-mitigation**	**Post-mitigation**
Nature	Negative	Negative
Magnitude	High -	Medium-
Duration	Long Term > 5 years	Long Term > 5 years
Scale	Site or local	Site or local
Consequence	Medium	Medium
Probability	Possible	Possible
Environmental Risk Significance (Pre-mitigation)		High -
Management Measures:		

Impact Name	Potential Land Invasion
• Communicate upfront the proposed end land uses envisaged for the area once the reclamation process has been completed. • Mine security patrols should monitor the perimeters of the project site thereby providing an increased security presence. • Ergo to collaborate with the CoJ and implement CoJ's land use management system to prevent illegal settlements.	
Environmental Risk Significance (Post-mitigation)	Medium -
Cumulative Impacts	No

9.2.3.6.1 Additional Recommendations

On-going stakeholder engagement is recommended to understand issues on the ground. To ensure effective consultation with community members during the authorisation, construction, operation and decommissioning phases of Ergo reclamation projects with CoJ, it is recommended that a Community Consultation Forum (Forum) be established. In establishing the Forum, that Ergo needs to take the following into consideration:

- Communities should democratically elect representatives to voluntarily sit on the Forum, which meets quarterly.
- Representatives would be responsible for disseminating project information to community members, and Ergo would be responsible for taking minutes and attendance registers at Forum meetings.
- The composition of the Forum might include the following Committee members:
  - Community members from the communities within the Projects area of interest;
  - Focus should especially be on areas that represents a larger risk in terms of social mobilisation including informal settlements – specifically in Wards 68;
  - Representatives from the Municipal Authorities; and
  - Ergo's representatives from the following divisions: Community Relations; and Environmental Management.
- Forum members would be required to hold meetings with their communities and provide Ergo with copies of the attendance registers and minutes of these meetings.
- Solutions to address service delivery require interventions from the local authorities. However, the applicant can address potential issues that could lead to unrest by ensuring that an effective grievance mechanism is put in place to ensure that stakeholders are provided with a platform to raise their concerns/complaints.
- Collaborate with the unit of the DMRE that deals with illegal mining-related issues and the SAPS to establish standard operating procedures for the control and/or removal of unauthorised individuals.

9.2.3.7 Traffic

See Table 9-21 under the construction phase above for applicable impacts identified.

9.2.3.8 Health

Table 9-54: Decommissioning health impacts

NATURE OF IMPACT: Removal of dust source		
	Impact Rating without Mitigation	**Impact Rating with Mitigation**
Impact Status: (positive or negative)	Positive	Positive
Extent *(Local, Regional, International)*	Local	Local
Duration *(Short term, Medium term, Long term)*	Long term	Long Term
Magnitude *(Major, Moderate, Minor)*	Moderate	Moderate
Probability *(Definite, Possible, Unlikely)*	Possible	Definite
Calculated Significance Rating (Low, Medium, High)	**Medium**	**Medium**
Reversibility: (Reversible or Irreversible)	Reversible	
Irreplaceable loss of resources: (Yes or No)	No	
Can impacts be enhanced: (Yes or No)	Yes	
Residual impacts • None foreseen.		
Mitigation measures • Implement dust suppression on access and haul roads • Rehabilitate areas and revegetate • Dust monitoring at the nearest community to assess exceedances. Should exceedances occur determine cause and implement mitigation measures.		

9.2.4 Post-Closure

The following activities are expected to occur during the post-closure phase of the project.

Table 9-55: Summary table of the Activities associated with this post-closure phase of the project

Activity	Description
Post-Closure	
15	Post-closure monitoring.
16	Rehabilitation activities

9.2.4.1 Surface Water

Should rehabilitation be successfully implemented, then it is unlikely that any negative impacts will occur during the post closure phase. The reclamation of silts is likely to result in a long-term positive impact on the Russell Stream, provided that rehabilitation is successfully implemented.

9.2.4.2 Groundwater

The following impacts can be expected after closure:

9.2.4.2.1 Groundwater Quality

Overall, there should be an improvement in the groundwater qualities along the Russell Stream post closure as the source of in-stream contamination has been removed (Table 9-56).

Table 9-56: Post Closure Phase water quality impacts

NATURE OF THE IMPACT: ***Groundwater quality impacts after silt is removed***		
	Impact Rating Without Mitigation	**Impact Rating with Mitigation**
Impact Status: (positive or negative)	Positive	Positive
Extent *(Local, Regional, International)*	Local	Local
Duration *(Short term, Medium term, Long term)*	Long term	Long term
Magnitude *(Major, Moderate, Minor)*	Minor +	Moderate +
Probability *(Definite, Possible, Unlikely)*	Possible	Possible
Calculated Significance Rating (Low, Medium, High)	**Medium**	**Medium**
Reversibility: (Reversible or Irreversible)	Reversible	
Irreplaceable loss of resources: (Yes or No)	No	
Cumulative impacts (yes or no)	Yes	

NATURE OF THE IMPACT: *Groundwater quality impacts after silt is removed*
Residual impacts • Combined impact with other mining and industrial activities
Mitigation measures • Monitor groundwater quality in all boreholes. • Maintain sound surface runoff management.

9.2.4.2.2 Groundwater Quantity

No impact is expected on the water quantity post-desilting.

9.2.4.3 Social Impact

Once reclamation of silts is completed, the area will then be assessed for contamination (particularly in terms of radiation). Contaminated soils will be removed, and the land levelled to its original functioning topography levels, the land will then be returned to the land owner to use at its discretion.

9.2.5 Cumulative Impacts

9.2.5.1 Surface Water

Cumulative impacts are impacts that result from the incremental impact of the proposed activities on a common resource when added to the impacts of other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future activities. Cumulative impacts can occur from the collective impacts of individual minor actions over a period of time and can include both direct and indirect impacts.

The Project is located in a catchment that is highly impacted by sewage, mining, urban and industrial activities. The implementation of a sound SWMP is crucial to contain dirty runoff from the operational area. The monitoring and maintenance of the implemented SWMP is of utmost importance, to ensure that spillages into the downslope watercourses do not occur. Furthermore, the implementation of a rehabilitation plan that ensures that the area is free draining and appropriately vegetated, could enhance the catchment water quality. Should the above not be done, then in the long term, the proposed project has the potential to cumulatively add to the already deteriorated water quality within the Russell Stream catchment.

The cumulative impact of the proposed project on the surface water quality of the catchment is rated in Table 9-57.

Table 9-57: Cumulative impact rating for surface water quality

NATURE OF IMPACT: Should dirty water runoff not be contained and an appropriate rehabilitation plan for the Russell Stream valley not be undertaken, then the proposed Project has the potential to add cumulatively to the already deteriorated surface water quality of the catchment		
	Impact Rating without Mitigation	**Impact Rating with Mitigation**
Extent *(Local, Regional, International)*	Regional	Local
Duration *(Short term, Medium term, Long term)*	Long term (in excess of the Project life)	Long term (in excess of the Project life)
Magnitude *(Major, Moderate, Minor)*	Major	Minor
Probability *(Definite, Possible, Unlikely)*	Possible	Unlikely
Calculated Significance Rating (Low, Medium, High)	High	**Low**
Impact Status: (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility: (Reversible or Irreversible)	Irreversible	
Irreplaceable loss of resources: (Yes or No)	No	
Can impacts be enhanced: (Yes or No)	Yes	
Residual impacts • None foreseen.		
Mitigation measures • Effective stormwater management as proposed and in accordance with GN R704 Regulations; • Successful rehabilitation of the Valley Silts reclamation areas to a free draining and vegetated area; and • Water quality monitoring upstream and downstream of the proposed project.		

9.2.5.2 Groundwater

Cumulative impacts result from the incremental impact of the proposed activity on a common resource when added to the impacts of other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future activities (e.g. discharges of high salt or metal loads to a river that combine to cause a reduction in the use of the resource that is greater than the additive impacts of each pollutant). Cumulative impacts can occur from the collective impacts of individual minor actions over a period and can include both direct and indirect impacts.

The Valley Silts Project is near other historical tailings deposition, mining activities, industrial activities and residential developments. Cumulatively all these activities contribute to the surface and groundwater quality impacts identified at the Valley Silts Project area and could also impact the groundwater resources, especially in terms of quality.

The outcome of the Valley Silts desilting groundwater assessment indicates that the desilting activities will have an overall positive impact on the receiving environment.

Establishing a monitoring system along the Russell Stream and downstream areas are required to assess the implications that stream desilting will have on the aquifers and to identify if poor quality groundwater will reach a sensitive receptor. The monitoring data recorded as desilting operations progress must be used to update the monitoring program.

Table 9-58: Cumulative impact rating

	OVERALL IMPACT OF THE PROJECT CONSIDERED IN ISOLATION	CUMULATIVE IMPACT OF THE PROJECT AND OTHER PROJECTS IN THE AREA
Impact Status: (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Extent *(Local, Regional, International)*	Local	Local
Duration *(Short term, Medium term, Long term)*	Long term	Long term
Magnitude *(Major, Moderate, Minor)*	Moderate	Major
Probability *(Definite, Possible, Unlikely)*	Definite	Definite
Calculated Significance Rating (Low, Medium, High)	Medium	Medium
Reversibility: (Reversible or Irreversible)	Reversable	Reversable
Irreplaceable loss of resources: (Yes or No)	No	No
Can impacts be enhanced: (Yes or No)	Yes	Yes
Mitigation measures • Ensure that contaminated surface and groundwater from the adjacent mining and industrial activities are effectively managed and that polluted water is not allowed to enter the rehabilitated Russell Stream.		

9.2.5.3 Socio-Economic

Table 9-59: Cumulative impacts

Impact Description	Before Mitigation Significance	After Mitigation Significance	Cumulative Impact
Operation (including short construction and decommissioning phases)			
Employment and Income	Low +	Medium +	Yes
Social funds	Low +	Medium +	No
Community health and safety	Medium -	Low -	Yes

Informal influx	Medium -	Medium -	Yes
Nuisance factors	Medium -	Low -	Yes
Post- Closure			
Land restoration	Medium +	Medium +	No
Cessation of employment	Medium -	Medium -	No
Improved community safety	Medium +	Medium+	No
Land invasion	High -	Medium -	No

9.3 Specialist Studies Conclusions and Recommendations

The preceding sections of Chapter 8 of this report together with the specialist studies contained within Appendices D of this EIA provide a detailed assessment of the potential impacts that may result from the reclamation and reprocessing of the project.

This section aims to conclude the environmental assessment providing a summary of the results and conclusions of the assessment of the project as found in the Specialist Studies. In so doing, it draws on the information gathered as part of the EIA process, the knowledge gained by the environmental specialists and the EAP and presents a combined and informed opinion of the environmental impacts associated with the project.

No environmental fatal flaws were identified in the detailed specialist studies conducted, provided that the recommended mitigation measures are implemented. These measures include, amongst others, the avoidance of highly sensitive features within the project site by the development footprint and the undertaking of monitoring, as specified by the specialists.

The potential environmental impacts associated with Proposed Project identified and assessed through the EIA process include:

9.3.1 Biodiversity

The PAOI exists in a predominantly degraded or modified state, having been subjected to various anthropogenic impacts such as - human and vehicle ingress, invasions and infestations of alien and invasive plants, and the effects associated with reclamation activities within the PAOI. This habitat is unlikely to recover without human intervention and will continue to degrade further without active rehabilitation.

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 'Very Low' and 'Low', with water resource sensitivities ranging from 'Low' to 'Medium'. The Terrestrial habitat is no longer representative of VU Soweto Highveld Grassland ecosystem type.

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:

- 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.

9.3.2 Wetlands

One HGM type (CVB) was identified within the proposed project area and its respective PAOI, consisting of one HGM unit which will be at risk given the current project footprint. In addition, a few artificial quarries and one large artificial dam were identified within the PAOI.

A summary of the ecological results for the features are displayed in the Table 9-60 below. HGM 1 was given a 30 m Buffer using the Site-Based Tool: Determination of buffer zone requirements for wetland ecosystems (Macfarlane et al., 2014) together with the "GDARD Requirements for Biodiversity Assessments: Version 2" (GDARD, 2012) were used to determine the appropriate watercourse buffer zones for the proposed project.

Table 9-60: Ecological characteristics and buffer requirements of the freshwater features within the Valley Silts Expansion Project Area

Aspect	Present Ecological State	Ecological Importance and Sensitivity (EIS)	Buffer Requirement
HGM 1 – Channelled valley bottom	F – Critically Modified	Low/Marginal	30m

9.3.2.1 Risk and Impact Statement

The overall residual risk of the proposed development was calculated to be "Moderate" given that the proposed area for development intersect wetland features.

9.3.2.2 Specialist Opinion

A wetland feature was identified within the Project Site itself, which does coincide with the screening tool findings as screening tool findings indicated "Very High" sensitivity for the project footprint. Therefore, considering the assessment findings, no fatal flaws are evident for the proposed project at this stage. It is the opinion of the specialists that the delineated freshwater habitats should be used to inform the final layout of the project, with avoidance of the delineated freshwater habitats being imperative in reducing potential impact on the systems. The project can be favourably considered for authorisation.

9.3.3 Surface Water

In conclusion, the most important aspect to prevent negative impacts from a surface water perspective, is to ensure that a sound stormwater management plan is implemented prior to the commencement of reclamation activities, in accordance with the conditions stipulated in GN R704. Maintenance of stormwater measures is of utmost importance and should be conducted as outlined in section 7 of the Surface Water Hydrological Study for the Proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project. Furthermore, water quality monitoring

must continue upstream and downstream of the proposed reclamation and stockpiling areas. The removal of the silt is expected to have a positive impact in the long-term on the water quality and flood levels of the Russell Stream, provided that rehabilitation is successfully implemented.

The following provides a summary of the key recommendations:

- The SWMP detailed under section 3.6.3 is implemented, and that all conditions specified in GN R704 are strictly adhered to;
- It is recommended that exemption from GN R704 is applied for, for the reclamation and stockpiling areas, which are located within the floodlines and 100 m stream buffer.
- The recommendations and mitigation measures provided under section 6 are implemented; and
- The monitoring plans provided under section 7 of the Surface Water Hydrological Study for the Proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project are implemented.

9.3.4 Groundwater

It is crucial to implement the groundwater monitoring program before the desilting activities start at the expansion project, to define the pre-excavation status. The database will help the client identify groundwater quality and level trends and will serve as reference to identify and quantify potential impacts on the groundwater environment.

The excavated silt and any water must be removed from open and exposed formation surfaces as soon as possible to avoid seepage of contaminated water into the shallow weathered and deeper fractured aquifers. The desilting will be a continuous process, and water will be in the silts. It must be assumed that the groundwater system will take a portion of this load and ways to manage, contain and minimise the mobilisation of loads must be adopted.

The risk of groundwater contamination during the desilting process will be higher compared to the existing impacts, as chemical reactions and leaching from the silt will increase, due to increased surface area exposed to oxygen and rainwater. Surface water management and containment guidelines must be followed carefully during the desilting process.

In addition to the above, it is important that the necessary cut-off trenches and berms are put in place between the Valley Silts project area and the historical TSFs to avoid future wash of silts and slimes into the excavated and rehabilitated areas, thus compounding the project again.

Ergo must ensure that an effective surface water collection and retention system is in place to ensure that all flow and collected water is directed towards the cut-off trenches and sumps and not allowed to freely drain away and back to the Russell Stream. Pooling of water must not be allowed on open surfaces, except if lined.

It is the opinion of the project hydrogeologists that the Valley Silts Expansion Project can proceed, if good surface water / storm water management is in place and maintained. The project must further commit to complete silt removal and not undertake selective silt reclamation. In the short term there could be water quality impacts (increase in salts and metals) if water on the surface is not managed effectively. A sound

groundwater monitoring program must be implemented in the four existing boreholes, plus borehole VAL1. Should the results of the monitoring indicate adverse impacts on groundwater quality over and above those already evident from historical impacts, immediate measures must be taken to rectify non-compliances. Overall, the project will deliver a long-term positive impact on groundwater quality if the silts are removed, and footprint areas are rehabilitated.

9.3.5 Air Quality

An air quality impact assessment was undertaken to evaluate the impact on ambient air quality caused by the mechanical removal of silt from the Russell Stream and associated haulage; silt turning for drying; and truck loading processes for haulage to the processing plant. $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} represent the main criteria pollutants of concern.

Four scenarios were simulated to represent the drying areas closest to sensitive receptors as well as the longest access roads required for haulage. The following conclusions can be made from the modelling results: Exceedances of the PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour NAAQS can be expected beyond the Valley Silts Expansion footprint under worst-case meteorological conditions. The areas exposed to exceedances, however, are not expected to extend as far as sensitive receptors. Increases in ambient concentrations of particulate matter mostly affects the closest residents of Riverlea situated to the east of Nasrec Road, and to a lesser extent the Crown industrial area to the north and the Theta industrial area to the south of the project area. Although the maximum modelled concentrations for these receptors are less than 50% of the NAAQS, additional care should be taken in drying area 1 and drying area 3, as the cumulative emissions from other sources in the area were not included in the modelling.

The air quality impacts from the Valley Silts Expansion project can be mitigated in the following ways:

- In drying area 1, haul roads should be kept as far from the northern boundary as possible to reduce the impact on the Riverlea residential area. Ideally this drying area should be relocated further eastwards.
- In drying area 3, haul roads should be kept as far from the southern boundary as possible to reduce the impact on the Theta industrial area to the south.
- Temporary storage piles for the scalped reeds should be kept to a minimum.
- The drop height for loading haul trucks after the silt has been dried should be kept to a minimum.

Furthermore, dust fallout rates must be monitored and if the emissions from the reclamation activities cause the pre-operational phase dustfall levels to rise above the limits set by the National Dust Control Regulations, chemical stabilisation or wet suppression mitigation methods should be used on all unpaved roads.

9.3.6 Social Impact

The Proposed Project has a number of potential positive socio-economic impacts during the operational phase related to facilitating continued operations with associated employment creation and social funds generated through Ergo activities. A large number of positive impacts of the project are also expected to occur over the long-term after closure including the regaining of land for development, potential improvement in the safety

of the local community and the reduction in nuisance factors such as dust and reduced air quality due to the current gold tailings present in the local area.

Potential negative impacts on the local community are largely expected to occur over the short operational period. These risks include nuisance factors (increased noise and dust) as well as potential impacts on community safety. The communities of most at risk in terms of nuisance and health and safety impacts during operations. With the possible exception of increased informal influx due to potential job seekers seeing opportunities on the project, the social risks of the project can be effectively reduced.

Due to the project's proximity to the Johannesburg CBD, there is a potential high risk for land invasions on the reclaimed area. If the recommended management measures are implemented this risk is however expected to be effective reduced to a medium social risk. In addition to the management measures related to each impact, on-going stakeholder engagement is also recommended to understand issues on the ground. To this end it is recommended that a Community Consultation Forum (Forum) be established.

In conclusion, the Proposed Project is in line with development priorities to support continued job creation in the local area. The project also holds promise in terms of the Johannesburg SDF objectives to unlock scarce land to the south of the CBD, an area that has been ear-marked as integrating land-use area between the CBD and Soweto. **There are no fatal flaws associated with the social risks of the project and most negative impacts can be effectively managed. Based on the findings of the socio-economic impact assessment for the project it is therefore recommended that the proposed project be approved.**

9.3.7 Noise

This Environmental Noise Impact Assessment covers the proposed expansion at the Valley Silts project, Johannesburg. The potential worst-case noise rating levels were calculated using a sound propagation model using three conceptual scenarios for reclamation activities.

Using conceptual worst-case noise models, it was determined that the potential noise impacts at the project would be of a **low significance** for the reclamation activities.

It is expected that the reclamation activities may be audible at the closest NSR, though noise impacts will be insignificant for daytime activities. While complaints about noise can never be ruled out, it is highly unlikely that noise complaints with the project will be registered. It is therefore recommended that the Valley Silts Expansion Project be authorized (from a noise impact perspective).

The Noise Impact Assessment is sufficient, and no additional acoustic studies or noise monitoring is required. The assessment is not subject to any conditions.

9.3.8 Heritage

The Heritage Impact Assessment study for the Valley Silts Expansion project show that the study area and surrounding area has some heritage resources situated within the proposed development boundaries. Through data analysis and a site investigation the following issues were identified from a heritage perspective.

It is the specialist considered opinion that overall impact on heritage resources is Medium to Low. Provided that the recommended mitigation measures are implemented, the impact would be acceptably low or could be totally mitigated to the degree that the project could be approved from a heritage perspective. The management and mitigation measures have been developed to minimise the project impact on heritage resources

9.3.9 Traffic

Based on the contents of this Traffic Impact Assessment report for the Valley Silts Expansion project, the following key conclusions and recommendations are relevant:

- The analysed intersections operate within acceptable levels of service and average delays within the relevant peak hours, with significant spare capacity available under all scenarios. The only exception (Crownwood Road and Telkom Street) having has existing capacity problems at Telkom Street (short access road).
- Although no capacity upgrades are proposed, we propose flagmen and/ or traffic directing personnel at this intersection in the Weekday AM and Weekday PM Peak hours during operational days at the Valley Silts Access and the Telkom Street intersection with Crownwood Road.
- No NMT (non-motorized transport), nor PT (public transport) facilities are proposed externally as part of this development. The planned activities are not seen as a pedestrian generator, and it will have a little impact on the existing PT demand

9.4 Summarised Environmental Risk Matrix

A detailed description of the methodology utilised to determining the environmental impacts and their respective probability, magnitude and severity is provided in Section 9.1 as well as in the specialist reports contained in Appendix D.

During the risk assessment process, it was found that the negative impacts of the Proposed Project with mitigation would be mostly medium to low in nature, and the positive impacts low to medium.

The EAP and environmental consultants responsible for the compilation of this document, and PPP feel that the project should be approved, on condition that the Ergo implements all identified management measures and implements the monitoring and mitigation plans.

Table 9-61: Key Findings

Impact	Rating Pre-Mitigation	Construction	Operation	Decommissioning	Rating Post Mitigation	Construction	Operation	Decommissioning
Positive (+)	**Moderate (medium)**			❖ Social-Economic ❖ Health	**Moderate (medium)**	❖ Social-Economic ❖ Heritage	❖ Social-Economic ❖ Heritage	❖ Heritage ❖ Health ❖ Groundwater
Positive (+)	**Minor (low)**	❖ Social-Economic	❖ Social-Economic		**Minor (low)**	❖ Noise	❖ Noise	❖ Noise ❖ Social-Economic
No Impact	**No Impact**				**No Impact**			
Negative (-)	**Minor (low)**	❖ Wetlands ❖ Noise ❖ Health ❖ Groundwater	❖ Noise	❖ Wetlands ❖ Noise	**Minor (low)**	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands ❖ Air Quality ❖ Surface Water ❖ Groundwater ❖ Heritage ❖ Traffic ❖ Social-Economic ❖ Health	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands ❖ Surface Water ❖ Air Quality ❖ Social-Economic ❖ Heritage ❖ Traffic ❖ Health	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands ❖ Surface Water ❖ Air Quality ❖ Heritage ❖ Traffic ❖ Social-Economic
Negative (-)	**Moderate (medium)**	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands ❖ Air Quality ❖ Social-Economic ❖ Surface Water ❖ Heritage ❖ Traffic	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands ❖ Air Quality ❖ Social-Economic ❖ Surface Water ❖ Groundwater ❖ Heritage ❖ Traffic ❖ Health	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Air Quality ❖ Social-Economic ❖ Surface water ❖ Groundwater ❖ Heritage ❖ Traffic	**Moderate (medium)**		❖ Surface Water ❖ Groundwater	❖ Social-Economic
Negative (-)	Major (high)	❖ Heritage	❖ Heritage ❖ Groundwater	❖ Social-Economic	Major (high)			

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10 INFORMATION FOR CONSIDERATION

10.1 Assumptions, Uncertainties and Gaps in Knowledge

The following assumptions and limitations are applicable to this EIA report:

10.1.1 Biodiversity

The following assumptions and limitations are applicable for the Terrestrial Compliance Statement:

- It is assumed that all information received from the client and landowner is accurate;
- 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 project description was based on information provided by the client, and any alterations to the area and/or missing data pertaining to the development 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 field survey was conducted on 7 October 2024. The survey was conducted during the early wet season, limiting accurate biodiversity representation. This constitutes a limitation, meaning that certain flora and fauna would not have been present or observable due to seasonal constraints. Due to the modified and disturbed condition of the PAOI and the lack of expected SCCs, this project only necessitates a compliance statement, and the seasonality would unlikely affect the main outcomes of this study. Additionally, some of the construction for the project development is planned for the already 'Modified' areas;
- 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;
- The biodiversity assessment was conducted from a terrestrial perspective only and must be considered in conjunction with the accompanying wetland report (TBC, 2024); 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.

10.1.2 Wetlands

The following limitations should be noted for the assessment:

- It has been assumed that the extent of the project area provided to the specialist is accurate;
- Areas characterised by external wetland indicators have been the focus for this assessment. Areas lacking these characteristics have not been focussed on; and

- The GPS used for water resource delineations is accurate to within 5m. Therefore, the wetland delineation plotted digitally may be offset by a maximum of 5m to either side.

10.1.3 Surface Water

The floodline determination is based on the following assumptions:

- The floodlines are indicative for the purposes of the WULA and environmental authorisation processes. They should not be used for design purposes.

The following are assumptions and limitations for the conceptual SWMP:

- The SWMP is based on the project description provided. Should the project description or infrastructure layout change, then the SWMP will need to be revised; and
- The SWMP is conceptual. A detailed SWMP should be designed based on the concept design prior to the commencement of construction activities.

10.1.4 Groundwater

Refer to section 8.9.3.1 above.

10.1.5 Air Quality

The following Assumption and limitations were identified in the Air Quality Impact Assessment:

- Construction of roads is a substantial temporary source of PM emissions. As far as possible, existing access roads will be utilised for the project, and where this is not possible, these will be constructed as a two-by-two roadway, operating in both directions. Intersections will be properly designed to provide safe entry and exit into the reclamation area (Kongiwe, 2024). However, the position and extent of road building was not known at the time of compiling this report.
- Vehicle-entrained dust emissions from the haul roads were modelled as a series of volume sources at 200m intervals.
- For each modelling scenario, it was assumed that the total daily maximum of 120 000 wet tons would be hauled from the closest valley area to the modelled drying area. In addition, it was assumed that 103 200 tons of material would then be hauled from the drying area to the Crownwood Road exit. The amount of silts hauled was based on the percentage weight difference between wet and dry soil (Zekkos, Woods , & Grizi, 2013).
- The modelling was based on operating times of 7 days a week, 8 hours a day. Any change to the operating times may affect the expected impacts.

10.1.6 Social Impact

Assumptions

- Where up to date site specific / ward level socio-economic data is missing, municipal and provincial trends were used as proxy for trends in the local area.
- It is assumed that the local community development priorities are expressed through public processes and public documents such as municipal integrated development plans.

Uncertainties and Limitations

With regards to the SEIA undertaken, the following should be noted:

- The SEIA includes consultations with key stakeholders and potentially affected parties as part of the impact assessment phase. This does not form part of the Public Participation Process (PPP) required for the overall EIA process, except where it was specifically specified as such during the consultation session.
- Socio-economic baseline information was mainly based on official statistics from Stats SA, as well as municipal documentation. Sub-municipal data was only available for 2011. Recent trends, as well as information on a sub-municipal level, were also based on quantitative and qualitative information received from local representatives with local knowledge. The lack of more recent official socio-economic data is therefore seen as a limiting factor, although it is not anticipated to influence the outcome of the report.

10.1.7 Noise

Any noise impact can be mitigated to have a low significance; however, the cost of mitigating this impact may be prohibitive, or the measure may not be socially acceptable (such as the relocation of an NSR). These mitigation measures may be engineered, technological or due to management commitment.

For the purpose of the determination of the significance of the noise impact mitigation measures were selected that is feasible, mainly focussing on management of noise impacts using rules, policy and require a management commitment. This, however, does not mean that noise levels cannot be reduced further, only that to reduce the noise levels further may require significant additional costs (whether engineered, technological or management).

10.1.8 Heritage

Not detracting in any way from the comprehensiveness of the fieldwork undertaken, it is necessary to realise that the heritage resources located during the fieldwork do not necessarily represent all the possible heritage resources present within the area. Various factors account for this, including the subterranean nature of some archaeological sites and existing vegetation cover. Overall, the accessibility of the project footprint area was variable, with some sections more accessible than others. In the accessible areas, the site detection visibility

was relatively good, as some areas had been burned, although other areas were obscured by dense vegetation.

Fieldwork was also focussed on areas that have not previously been disturbed by reclamation or other activities, thus focussing on areas with the highest potential to yield heritage resources.

Should any heritage features and/or objects be located or observed during the construction or development activities, a heritage specialist must be contacted immediately. Such observed or located heritage features and/or objects may not be further disturbed or removed in any way until such time that the heritage specialist has been able to make an assessment as to the significance of the site (or material) in question. This applies to graves and cemeteries as well. If any graves or burial places are located during the development, the procedures and requirements pertaining to graves and burials will apply.

10.2 Aspects for Inclusions as Considerations of the Environmental Authorisation

Should the DMRE grant EA for this project, it should be subject to the following conditions:

- The project may not commence prior to the EA being issued;
- The project should remain in full compliance with the requirements of the 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 Ergo management to provide guidance and instructions to employees and contractors;
- Ergo must undertake external auditing of the environmental performance as per the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation 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 continuing provision of information;
- A community forum should be implemented by Ergo, 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;
- Implement the stormwater management plan;
- Stormwater drainage shall be such that no surface water ponds other than in natural watercourses save for that associated with the attenuation of stormwater for a period not exceeding 6 hours;
- Prevent rainwater that has fallen on site from leaving the site in an uncontrolled and unregulated fashion;
- Prevent dust pollution during dry, windy conditions.
- All necessary authorisation must be in place prior to commencement of the project activities.
- All employees and contractors should receive induction that includes an environmental awareness component (noise). This is to allow employees and contractors to become aware of the potential

noise risks that activities pose to the surrounding environment.

- Ergo must adhere to the Closure and Rehabilitation Plan contained in the EMPr and attached as an appendix to this report.
- The Applicant must maintain all financial responsibility throughout all phases of the project lifespan, including monitoring.
- Should the economic gold price diminish and not be seen as favourable to continue reclamation activities, Ergo must continue to implement monitoring and rehabilitation requirements as set out in this EMPr.
- The Applicant must ensure that there are sufficient funds set aside to complete the project fully.
- Management and Monitoring plans contained in the EMPr must be strictly adhered to.
- A Chance Find procedure for heritage resources and artefacts needs to be in place.
- CoJ must be added as a member of both the Closure Forum and Closure Stakeholders eisdapplications@joburg.org.za; justicene@joburg.org.za; LufunoMai@joburg.org.za.
- Ergo must adhere to the Closure and Rehabilitation Plan contained in the EMPr and attached as an appendix to this report.
- The mitigation and monitoring measures recommended by the Air Quality Impact Assessment Report are to be implemented fully.
- A written Consent Use application must be submitted to the Development Planning Department in terms of Clause 14 of the Land Use Scheme for approval of use of any of the drilled boreholes for monitoring purpose.
- Continual water quality monitoring is required upstream and downstream of the stockpiling areas.
- A waste management plan must be made available for the waste residue as indicated on the plan.
- The applicant must ensure that all the service providers and subcontractors are registered on the Waste Information Management System/ Waste hub City of Johannesburg.
- Stormwater measures are implemented as per the conceptual Stormwater management plan.
- The Final Stormwater Management Plan post closure with proven functionality.
- Clearance by NNR to be circulated to the department post project closure and as part of the land use application(s).
- The rehabilitation plan must be reviewed and updated annually in consultation with the affected landowners and relevant organisations to ensure it is effective.

10.3 Proposed Management Objectives 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 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 capture, contain, treat and recycle all contaminated water arising from the reclamation on site and to prevent the discharge of contaminated water to the 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. Moreover, the EMPr will address the environmental impacts during the construction, operational, decommissioning (where applicable post-closure) phases of the Project. Due regard must be given to environmental protection during the entire Project, 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 Project;
- Maintain a state of Environmental Quality following completion of the Project;
- Ensure appropriate restoration of areas affected by the Project; and
- Prevent long term environmental degradation.

10.4 Rehabilitation Requirements

Rehabilitation has been dealt with throughout this EIA. Mitigation / Management and Monitoring measures are proposed in the EMPr. Please refer to Section 3.7 for more detail on the proposed rehabilitation plans.

10.5 A Reasoned Opinion: Should the Valley Silts Expansion Project be Approved?

Key findings from the EIA have been incorporated into a high-level summary presented in the risk matrix found in Chapter 9.4.

10.5.1 Conclusions of the report

Chapter 6 outlines the need for the project in a local and regional sense, as well as the overall desirability for the project in a local and regional sense.

An impact assessment has been undertaken using qualified specialists, which has incorporated extensive consultation with and participation of interested and affected parties. Applying the hierarchical approach to impact management, alternatives were firstly considered to avoid negative impacts, but where avoidance was not possible, to better mitigate and manage negative impacts. Where impacts were found to be potentially significant, various mitigation measures to manage and monitor the impacts of the project have been proposed.

The findings of the impact assessment have shown that the Valley Silts Expansion Project would conclusively result in certain negative impacts during the operational phase on the environment, however, none of the specialist studies identified any fatal flaw to the project. Scientific specialist mitigation measures have been included into this EIA and EMPr report to reduce the significance of all the identified negative impacts. Most of the negative impacts from the Proposed Project can be reduced to low negative through the implementation of mitigation measures.

It is important to take note of that Proposed Project is both a reclamation and rehabilitation project. Presently, the reclamation of silts within the already authorised Valley Silts Project area has been ongoing since May 2023. The construction and site establishment began in October 2022 and as such, the requirement to prepare

for the Valley Eastern Expansion, Southern Expansion, and Valley Expansion Northwest is now necessary to maintain an efficient reclamation operation, as well as a sustainable feed source to the process plant whilst potentially improving the water flow dynamics within the Russell Stream, which could assist in ameliorating current flooding issues experienced in the area of Riverlea and the surroundings. After reclamation of the silts from the target areas, Ergo aims to rehabilitate the target areas within the Valley area by shaping the areas where silts will be removed and make the area free draining. Thereafter, appropriate species will be planted to stabilise the soil.

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

Based on the findings outlined in this report, the EAP concludes that the potential negative environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project can be mitigated to acceptable levels. Therefore, it is recommended that the **Proposed Project be authorised to proceed**. This opinion holds provided that all the recommendations proposed in the specialist studies and the EIA and EMPr report as well as legislative requirements are implemented and adhered to.

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11 FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

A full Closure Cost and Rehabilitation assessment Report has been undertaken for this report and has been included in **Appendix D11**. The information below has been retrieved from this report.

Digby Wells Environmental (DWE) was appointed to undertake the Crown Mining Right Closure Cost Assessment for 2024. The closure costing for the Valley Silts Expansion Project is based on the costing methodology used by DWE.

The closure cost assessment was developed in line with the requirements of the NEMA as amended. These Regulations provide that the holder of a mining right must make financial provision for rehabilitation of negative environmental impacts.

The financial provision must guarantee the availability of sufficient funds to undertake the following:

- Rehabilitation of the adverse environmental impacts of the listed or specified activities;
- Rehabilitation of the impacts of the prospecting or mining activities, including the pumping and treatment of polluted or extraneous water;
- Decommissioning and closure of the operations;
- Remediation of latent or residual environmental impacts which become known in the future;
- Removal of building structures and other objects; and/or
- Remediation of any other negative environmental impacts.

The Financial Provisioning Regulations, 2015 (GN R1147) for the determination of financial provision for mine rehabilitation and closure were promulgated on 20 November 2015 under the NEMA, as amended.

On 1 February 2024, the Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (Minister) again amended the transitional period contained in regulation 17B of the Financial Provision Regulations, 2015. The transitional arrangements in regulation 17B of the Financial Provision Regulations allows the holder of a right or permit granted or issued, as the case may be, in accordance with the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (MPRDA), who applied for such right or permit before 20 November 2015, to continue making financial provision in accordance with regulations 53 and 54 of the regulations published under the MPRDA. Stated differently, a person who applied for a right or permit prior to 20 November 2015, is not yet required to comply with the Financial Provision Regulations.

In the previous amendments to the regulation 17B of the Financial Provision Regulations, the Minister always specified a date by when the transitional period would expire and when all holders would be required to comply with the Financial Provision Regulations. However, this time the Minister has amended regulation 17B to provide that the transitional period will continue to apply until the Minister published a date by when all holders are required to comply with the Financial Provision Regulations.

It should also be noted that on 11 July 2022, the Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment published the latest draft version of the Proposed Regulations Pertaining to Financial Provisioning for the Mitigation and

Rehabilitation of Environmental Damage Caused by Reconnaissance, Prospecting, Exploration, Mining or Production Operations NEMA FP Regulation. The draft regulations are intended to repeal and replace the current Financial Provisioning Regulations, 2015.

The closure model calculates the cost of demolishing, removing and rehabilitating each infrastructure component which may include (but is not limited to):

- Rehabilitation of the reclamation and drying stockpile footprints;
- Generalised rehabilitation and vegetation management strategies;
- Ensuring the reclaimed footprints are free draining;
- Vegetation on the area that will remain post-closure;
- Radiation clearance for each rehabilitated footprint; and
- Post-closure maintenance and monitoring costs.

11.1 Annual Rehabilitation Costs

Annual rehabilitation costs will be included into Ergo's operating budget. The operation has not been initiated and a Zero (R 0.00) rand annual rehabilitation cost is reported for the site. It is anticipated that the Project will be active for a total life of mine (LoM) of 5 years. A 3-year Life of Operation where active excavation would take place, and 2 years to rehabilitate the site. Rehabilitation of the wetlands is anticipated to be undertaken during year 4 and 5 and therefore the cost for this rehabilitation is excluded from the closure cost at year 5.

11.2 Summary of Closure Costs

A summary of the closure cost estimate (excl. VAT) is presented in Table 11-1.

Table 11-1: Closure costs

	Unplanned closure (year 1)	Planned Closure (year 5)
Valley Silts Expansion	R1 700 709.77	R1 623 003.74

According to Section 7 of the NEMA Financial Provisioning Regulations, 2015, the applicant or holder of a right or permit must ensure that the financial provision is, at any given time, equal to the sum of the actual costs of implementing the rehabilitation for a period of at least 10 years forthwith. Although the date of compliance with the regulations has been extended (GN R 4296, 1 February 2024), it is considered best practice to provide provision for the 10-year period. Therefore, Ergo will need to provide a guarantee of R1 623 003.74.

12 OATH UNDERTAKING

The EAP hereby confirms:

- The correctness, to the best of his knowledge, of the information provided in the specialist reports and on information provided by Ergo. 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	
Ripfumelo Macevele	
Name of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner	**Signature**
2025/06/03	
Date	

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APPENDIX A:
EIA Project Team CV's

Curriculum Vitae – Ripfumelo Macevele

Junior Environmental Consultant

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

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

Languages
- English – Fluent

Countries Worked in
- South Africa

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

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

His skills include:

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

Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa

Registration No. 2019/1051

Herewith certifies that

RIPFUMELO MACEVELE

is registered as an

Environmental Assessment Practitioner

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

Effective: 01 March 2025

Expires: 31 March 2026

Chairperson

Registrar

SAQA
SOUTH AFRICAN QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY

Curriculum Vitae – Bradly Thornton

Chief Executive Officer

Qualifications
- Management Development Program, University of Stellenbosch Business School Executive Development, 2012
- B.SC. Hons Environmental Management, RAU, 2004
- B.Sc. Geography & Geology, RAU, 2003

Languages
- English – Fluent
- Afrikaans – Average

Countries Worked in
- South Africa
- Botswana
- Namibia
- Malawi
- Ghana
- Mozambique
- Zimbabwe

Bradly has over 20 years' experience in environmental advisory and geospatial sciences. His purpose includes leading or being part of positive and progressive teams which provide relevant and applicable environmental solutions; ultimately contributing to the balance between development, preservation of the planet's natural resources and social progress. His role includes the executive management responsibilities of Kongiwe, project management of key client projects, client and business development, marketing, quality assurance and corporate compliance. He has significant experience in conducting EIA's and advisory projects on large scale mining, energy and industrial projects as well as due diligence and environmental liability assessments for listed companies.

His skills include:

- Proven track record in project management of environmental projects to required quality standards, timeframes and budgets.
- Executive experience in business management and business development.
- Exceptional client relationship and managerial skills.
- Proactive leader and team player, flexible and versatile.
- 20 Years work experience in Environmental Management and Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

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PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Project	Dates	Location	Client	Project Description	Position Held	Activities Performed
Environmental Authorisations						
Far West Gold Recoveries	2023	Gauteng, South Africa	DRDGOLD Ltd	Environmental Authorisations and IWULA	Project Manager	Project management of EIA process
Ergo Mining: Reclamation and Reprocessing of the 5L23 Dump	2022	Gauteng, South Africa	DRDGOLD Ltd	Environmental Authorisations and IWULA	Project Manager	Project management of EIA process
Ergo Mining: Reclamation and Reprocessing of the 4L39 Dumps	2021-current	Gauteng, South Africa	DRDGOLD (Pty) Ltd	Environmental Authorisations and IWULA	Project Manager	Project management of EIA process
Ergo Mining: Reclamation and Reprocessing of 7L3 dump	2021-current	Gauteng, South Africa	DRDGOLD Ltd	Environmental Authorisations and IWULA	Project Manager	Project management of EIA process
Sibanye Kloof EMP and IWUL Amendments	2020-current	Gauteng Province South Africa	Sibanye-Stillwater (Pty) Ltd	Amendment of the existing EMP and IWUL	Project Director	Project Management
Sibanye Driefontein EMP and IWUL Amendments	2020-current	Gauteng Province South Africa	Sibanye-Stillwater (Pty) Ltd	Amendment of the existing EMP and IWUL	Project Director	Project Management
Ergo Mining: Reclamation and Reprocessing of the Valley Silts	2019-current	Gauteng, South Africa	DRDGOLD Ltd	Environmental Authorisations and IWULA	Project Manager	Project management of EIA process

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Project	Dates	Location	Client	Project Description	Position Held	Activities Performed
Ergo Mining: Reclamation and Reprocessing of the Soweto Cluster	2019-current	Gauteng, South Africa	DRDGOLD Ltd	Environmental Authorisations and IWULA	Project Manager	Project management of EIA process
Ergo Mining: Reclamation and Reprocessing of the Marievale Dumps	2019-current	Gauteng, South Africa	DRDGOLD Ltd	Environmental Authorisations and IWULA	Project Manager	Project management of EIA process
Ergo Mining: Reclamation and Reprocessing of the City Deep Dumps	2018-current	Gauteng, South Africa	DRDGOLD Ltd	Environmental Authorisations and IWULA	Project Manager	Project management of EIA process
Ergo Mining: Reclamation and Reprocessing of the Rooikraal Tailings Storage Facility	2018-current	Gauteng, South Africa	DRDGOLD Ltd	Environmental Authorisations and IWULA	Project Manager	Project management of EIA process
Leslie 1 Coal Project	2017-current	Mpumalanga Province, South Africa	Glencore Operations South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Environmental authorisation process for a coal mining project near Leandra	Project Manager	Project management of EIA process
Umsimbithi eMakhazeni Mining Project	2017- current	Mpumalanga, South Africa	Umsimbithi Mining (Pty) Ltd	Environmental Authorisations for the proposed Umsimbithi eMakhazeni Project	Project Director	Project management of EIA process
Lephalale Coal and Power Project	2017- current	Limpopo, South Africa	Dedicoal (Pty) Ltd	Environmental Authorisations for the proposed Lephalale Coal & Power Project	Project Director	Project management of EIA process

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Project	Dates	Location	Client	Project Description	Position Held	Activities Performed
EIA for Road Re-Alignment at Tweefontein Phase 2	2015	Mpumalanga, South Africa	Glencore Operations South Africa (Pty) Ltd	EIA for Road Re-Alignment at Tweefontein Phase 2	Project Director	Project management of EIA process
Songwe Hill Rare Earth Project	2014 - 2022	Malawi	Mkango Resources Ltd.	Songwe Hill Rare Earth Project ESHIA	Project Manager	Project management of ESIA processes
Klipspruit Mine Extensions: Environmental Authorisations	2014	Mpumalanga, South Africa	BHP Billiton Energy Coal South Africa	Klipspruit Mine Extensions: Environmental Authorisations	Project Manager	Project management of EIA process
EIA for proposed Solar Power Plants	2012	Wes tern & Northern Cape, South Africa	BSG Resources Ltd / Orlight SA (Pty) Ltd.	EIA for proposed Solar Power Plants	Consultant	Supervision of Visual Impact Assessments as specialist study component of the EIA, Input into EIA and GIS
ERGO EMPR upgrade	2008	Gauteng, South Africa	DRDGOLD Ltd	ERGO EMPR upgrade	Project Manager	Project management of EMPR upgrade for Ergo gold processing plant
EMPR amendment for Mimosa Colliery	2008	Mpumalanga, South Africa	Northern Coal	EMPR amendment for Mimosa Colliery	Project Manager	Project Management of EMPR amendment
Closure Costing						
Annual Closure Cost Assessment	2013	Mpumalanga, South Africa	Glencore Operations South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Annual Closure Cost Assessment	Project Director	
Auditing						
Glencore 2023 Audits	2023	Mpumalanga, South Africa	Glencore Operations South Africa (Pty) Ltd	External audits of 60 Environmental Authorisations for the Coal operations in Mpumalanga	Project Director	Project Director and Lead Auditor

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Project	Dates	Location	Client	Project Description	Position Held	Activities Performed
Glencore 2022 Audits	2022	Mpumalanga, South Africa	Glencore Operations South Africa (Pty) Ltd	External audits of 60 Environmental Authorisations for the Coal operations in Mpumalanga	Project Director	Project Director and Lead Auditor
Glencore 2021 Audits	2021	Mpumalanga, South Africa	Glencore Operations South Africa (Pty) Ltd	External audits of 60 Environmental Authorisations for the Coal operations in Mpumalanga	Project Director	Project Director and Lead Auditor
Sibanye External Audits	2019 - 2020	Gauteng, Mpumalanga and Free State Provinces South Africa	Sibanye-Stillwater (Pty) Ltd	External audits of EMPr's for the operations in Gauteng, Mpumalanga and Free State Provinces	Project Director	Technical review, Auditor
Glencore 2020 Audits	2020	Mpumalanga, South Africa	Glencore Operations South Africa (Pty) Ltd	External audits of 60 Environmental Authorisations for the Coal operations in Mpumalanga	Project Director	Project Director and Lead Auditor
Glencore 2019 Audits	2019	Mpumalanga, South Africa	Glencore Operations South Africa (Pty) Ltd	External audits of 60 Environmental Authorisations for the Coal operations in Mpumalanga	Project Director	Project Director and Lead Auditor
Glencore 2018 Audits	2018	Mpumalanga, South Africa	Glencore Operations South Africa (Pty) Ltd	External audits of 47 Environmental Authorisations for the Coal operations in Mpumalanga	Project Director	Project Director and Lead Auditor

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Project	Dates	Location	Client	Project Description	Position Held	Activities Performed
Glencore 2017 Audits	2017	Mpumalanga, South Africa	Glencore Operations South Africa (Pty) Ltd	External audits of 47 Environmental Authorisations for the Coal operations in Mpumalanga	Project Director	Project Director and Lead Auditor
Environmental Audit	2015	Mpumalanga, South Africa	Glencore Operations South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Environmental Audit	Project Director	Project Director and Lead Auditor
Due Diligence & ESG						
Mkango Resources ESG reporting	2020 - current	Malawi	Mkango Resources Ltd.	ESG reporting	Project Manager	Project management
Woestalleen Due Diligence	2020-2021	Mpumalanga Province South Africa	Woestalleen Colliery	Due Diligence	Project Manager	Project management
RAUBEX Beitbridge border upgrade	2019 – present	Zimbabwe	Raubex Building (Pty) Ltd	Environmental authorisations, due diligence and ESG assistance	Project Director	Project Director
Zonnebloem Complex	2018	Mpumalanga Province South Africa	Glencore Operations South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Gap Analysis	Environmental Consultant	Environmental Legal Gap Analysis
Environmental Liability	2014	Mpumalanga, South Africa	Xstract Mining Consultants	Environmental liability statement for Mineral Experts Report in support of demerger of an international mining company.	Project Manager	Project Manager
GIS						
Acid Mine Drainage project - Witwatersrand	2012	Gauteng, Johannesburg	TCTA	Acid Mine Drainage project - Witwatersrand	GIS Consultant	Supervision of GIS

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Project	Dates	Location	Client	Project Description	Position Held	Activities Performed
Environmental services for Ivanplats mine.	2011	Limpopo, South Africa	Ivanplats	Environmental work for Ivanplats mine.	GIS Consultant	Supervision of GIS on various projects
Nzoro Hydropower Stations	2011	Democratic Republic of Congo	Randgold Resources	Nzoro Hydropower Stations	GIS Consultant	Supervision of GIS.
Hyperspectral Remote Sensing	2011	Limpopo, South Africa	Xstrata Coal South Africa	Hyperspectral Remote Sensing	Project Manager	Project management of remote sensing project to identify alien vegetation, hydrocarbon spillages and assessment of vegetation health.
Site Selection: Matla Coal	2010	Mpumalanga, South Africa	Exxaro Resources	Site Selection: Matla Coal	GIS Consultant	GIS: Site selection of suitable location for new brine ponds
Koidu Mine Expansion	2010	Sierra Leone	Koidu Holdings	EIA for Koidu mine expansion	GIS Consultant	GIS support
Kibali Mining Project	2010	Democratic Republic of Congo	Randgold Resources	EIA for Kibali Mining Project	GIS Consultant	GIS support
Biodiversity Land Management Plans	2010	Mpumalanga, South Africa	Xstrata Coal South Africa	Biodiversity Land Management Plans	GIS Consultant	GIS supervision in development of GIS based biodiversity management plans
Thermal Remote Sensing	2010	Mpumalanga, South Africa	Xstrata Coal South Africa	Thermal Remote Sensing	Project Manager	Project management, thermal remote sensing for detection of spontaneous combustion on coal discard dumps
Khutala Lightning strike risk analysis	2009	Mpumalanga, South Africa	BHP Billiton Energy Coal South Africa	Khutala Lightning strike risk analysis	GIS Consultant	GIS based lightning risk analysis

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Project	Dates	Location	Client	Project Description	Position Held	Activities Performed
Mmamabula Energy Projects	2009	Botswana	CIC Resources	Mmamabula Energy Projects	GIS Consultant	Supervision of GIS and technical inputs
EIA for Valencia Mine	2008	Namibia	Valencia Uranium	EIA for Valencia Mine	GIS Consultant	GIS and Visual Impact Assessment

Curriculum Vitae – Vanessa Viljoen

Stakeholder Engagement Consultant

Professional Registration
- International Association for Public Participation Practitioners, Southern Africa (IAP2- Southern Africa)

Qualifications
- Matriculated in 1988
- Completed the International Association of Public Participation IAP2 course (all 3 modules) for Public Participation Practitioners

Languages
- English – Fluent
- Afrikaans – Fluent

Countries Worked in
- South Africa
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Nigeria
- Botswana
- Swaziland

Vanessa Viljoen has over 25 years' experience in process management/project co-ordination of Public Participation Projects / Stakeholder Engagement Processes. Her expertise involves the design, planning and the execution of the public participation processes for Environmental Impact Assessment projects and other applications. As a Stakeholder Engagement Consultant, some of her duties include identifying and consulting with Interested and Affected Parties, liaising with government departments, and compilation and dissemination of project information to stakeholders to obtain their comments. Development and management of stakeholder databases through networking and referral is also a key focus area. Her duties also include co-ordination of logistics for group meetings such as public meetings, focus group meetings, landowner meetings, open days, multi-stakeholder workshops and other events, including meetings in remote rural areas. She has worked both locally in South Africa and internationally in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Swaziland.

Her skills include:

- Stakeholder engagement;
- Project/logistical co-ordination;
- Database development;
- Facilitation of landowner activities.

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PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Project	Dates	Locations	Client	Project Description	Positions Held	Activities Performed
Environmental Authorisations Stakeholder Engagement						
Ergo Mining: 7L1 Transfer Pump Station Environmental Authorisation	2024-Current	Gauteng, South Africa	DRDGOLD (Pty) Ltd	Environmental Authorisation and IWULA	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant	Consulting with Interested and Affected Parties, liaising with Organs of State and the co-ordination of public and authority meetings; Compilation of Public Participation reports. Development of stakeholder databases through networking and referral is also a key focus area. Coordinate logistics.
Ergo Mining: Daggafontein Reinstatement	2024	Gauteng, South Africa	DRDGOLD (Pty) Ltd	Environmental Authorisations and IWULA	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant	Consulting with Interested and Affected Parties, liaising with Organs of State and the co-ordination of public and authority meetings; Compilation of Public Participation reports. Development of stakeholder databases through networking and referral is also a key focus area. Coordinate logistics.
Ergo Mining: Withok Reinstatement	2024	Gauteng, South Africa	DRDGOLD (Pty) Ltd	Environmental Authorisations and IWULA	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant	Consulting with Interested and Affected Parties, liaising with Organs of State and the co-ordination of public and authority meetings; Compilation of Public Participation reports. Development of stakeholder databases through networking and referral is also a key focus area. Coordinate logistics.

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Project	Dates	Locations	Client	Project Description	Positions Held	Activities Performed
Genesis Steyn Solar PV Facility	2023-Current	Bloemfontein, South Africa	Genesis Eco-Energy Developments (Pty) Ltd.	Environmental Authorisation and IWULA	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant	Consulting with Interested and Affected Parties, liaising with Organs of State and the co-ordination of public and authority meetings; Compilation of Public Participation reports. Development of stakeholder databases through networking and referral is also a key focus area. Coordinate logistics.
Harmony Free State Operations IWULA	2022-2023	Free State Province, South Africa	Harmony Gold	IWULA	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant	Consulting with Interested and Affected Parties, liaising with Organs of State and the co-ordination of public and authority meetings; Compilation of Public Participation reports. Development of stakeholder databases through networking and referral is also a key focus area. Coordinate logistics.
Ergo Mining: Reclamation and Reprocessing of the 5L23 Dump	2022 - current	Gauteng, South Africa	DRDGOLD (Pty) Ltd	Environmental Authorisations and IWULA	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant	Consulting with Interested and Affected Parties, liaising with Organs of State and the co-ordination of public and authority meetings; Compilation of Public Participation reports. Development of stakeholder databases through networking and referral is also a key focus area. Coordinate logistics.
Theta Projects Stakeholder Engagement Plan	2021- 2022	Mpumalanga, South Africa	Transvaal Gold Mining Estates Limited	Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant	Stakeholder Engagement for the Theta Projects
Ergo Mining: Reclamation and	2021-current	Gauteng, South Africa	DRDGOLD (Pty) Ltd	Environmental Authorisations and IWULA	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant	Consulting with Interested and Affected Parties, liaising with Organs of State and

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Project	Dates	Locations	Client	Project Description	Positions Held	Activities Performed
Reprocessing of the 4L39 Dump						the co-ordination of public and authority meetings; Compilation of Public Participation reports. Development of stakeholder databases through networking and referral is also a key focus area. Coordinate logistics.
Ergo Mining: Reclamation and Reprocessing of the 7L3& 7L4 Dumps	2021-current	Gauteng, South Africa	DRDGOLD (Pty) Ltd	Environmental Authorisations and IWULA	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant	Consulting with Interested and Affected Parties, liaising with Organs of State and the co-ordination of public and authority meetings; Compilation of Public Participation reports. Development of stakeholder databases through networking and referral is also a key focus area. Coordinate logistics.
Sibanye Driefontein EMPr & WUL Amendment	2020- current	Gauteng, South Africa	Sibanye-Stillwater (Pty) Ltd	EMPR and IWUL Amendment	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant	Consulting with Interested and Affected Parties, liaising with Organs of State and the co-ordination of public and authority meetings; Compilation of Public Participation reports. Development of stakeholder databases through networking and referral is also a key focus area. Coordinate logistics.
Sibanye Kloof EMPr & WUL Amendment	2020- current	Gauteng, South Africa	Sibanye-Stillwater (Pty) Ltd	EMPR and IWUL Amendment	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant	Consulting with Interested and Affected Parties, liaising with Organs of State and the co-ordination of public and authority meetings; Compilation of Public Participation reports. Development of stakeholder databases through networking and

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Project	Dates	Locations	Client	Project Description	Positions Held	Activities Performed
						referral is also a key focus area. Coordinate logistics.
Makeean Polymers cc: Atmospheric Emissions Licencing.	2020-2021	Gauteng South Africa	Makeean Polymers cc	Environmental Authorisation	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant	Consulting with Interested and Affected Parties, liaising with Organs of State and the co-ordination of public and authority meetings; Compilation of Public Participation reports. Development of stakeholder databases through networking and referral is also a key focus area. Coordinate logistics.
Ergo Mining: Reclamation and Reprocessing of the Marievale Dumps	2018-current	Gauteng, South Africa	DRDGOLD (Pty) Ltd	Environmental Authorisations and IWULA	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant	Consulting with Interested and Affected Parties, liaising with Organs of State and the co-ordination of public and authority meetings; Compilation of Public Participation reports. Development of stakeholder databases through networking and referral is also a key focus area. Coordinate logistics.
Crown Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd: Reclamation of the Soweto Cluster Dumps	2019 - current	Gauteng, South Africa	DRDGOLD (Pty) Ltd	All Environmental Authorisations and IWULA	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant	Consulting with Interested and Affected Parties, liaising with Organs of State and the co-ordination of public and authority meetings; Compilation of Public Participation reports, information materials i.e. (Background, media advert, site notices and notification letters)
Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd: The Valley Silts Project	2019 - 2022	Gauteng, South Africa	DRDGOLD (Pty) Ltd	All Environmental Authorisations and IWULA	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant	Consulting with Interested and Affected Parties, liaising with Organs of State and the co-ordination of public and authority meetings;

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Project	Dates	Locations	Client	Project Description	Positions Held	Activities Performed
						Compilation of Public Participation reports, information materials i.e. (Background, media advert, site notices and notification letters)
Ergo Mining: Reclamation and Reprocessing of the City Deep Dumps	2018-current	Gauteng, South Africa	DRDGOLD (Pty) Ltd	Environmental Authorisations and IWULA	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant	Consulting with Interested and Affected Parties, liaising with Organs of State and the co-ordination of public and authority meetings; Compilation of Public Participation reports. Development of stakeholder databases through networking and referral is also a key focus area. Coordinate logistics.
Ergo Mining: Reclamation and Reprocessing of the Rooikraal Tailings Storage Facility	2018-current	Gauteng, South Africa	DRDGOLD (Pty) Ltd	Environmental Authorisations and IWULA	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant	Consulting with Interested and Affected Parties, liaising with Organs of State and the co-ordination of public and authority meetings; Compilation of Public Participation reports. Development of stakeholder databases through networking and referral is also a key focus area. Coordinate logistics.
Leslie 1 Project	2017-current	Mpumalanga Province, South Africa	Glencore Operation (Pty) Ltd	Environmental authorisation process for a coal mining project near Leandra	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant	Consulting with Interested and Affected Parties, liaising with Organs of State and the co-ordination of public and authority meetings; Compilation of Public Participation reports. Development of stakeholder databases through networking and referral is also a key focus area. Coordinate logistics.

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Project	Dates	Locations	Client	Project Description	Positions Held	Activities Performed
Umsimbithi eMakhazeni Mining Project	2017-current	Mpumalanga Province, South Africa	Umsimbithi Mininng (Pty) Ltd	Environmental authorisation process for a coal mining project near Belfast	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant	Consulting with Interested and Affected Parties, liaising with Organs of State and the co-ordination of public and authority meetings; Compilation of Public Participation reports. Development of stakeholder databases through networking and referral is also a key focus area. Coordinate logistics.

Curriculum Vitae – Zubher Omar

GIS Consultant

Qualifications
- BSocSc, Geography and Environmental Management, 2011

Languages
- English – Fluent
- IsiZulu – Fluent

Countries Worked in
- South Africa

Zubher is a highly skilled GIS Specialist with a decade's worth of extensive experience in the agricultural, town planning, and property sectors. He has a proven track record in leading and contributing to a wide range of GIS projects, including GIS implementation, map production, client relations, data analysis, database management, and user training. Zubher holds a degree in Geography & Environmental Management and is certified in ArcGIS Advanced software. Known for his excellent problem-solving skills, strong communication abilities, and dedication to fostering innovation within teams, Zubher excels in creating efficient and effective GIS solutions that meet client needs. He has led multiple high-impact GIS projects, delivering precise and insightful spatial data solutions, and is recognized for his ability to bridge the gap between interpreting client needs and technical requirements, ensuring successful project outcomes. His expertise with ESRI products and in-depth knowledge of GIS technologies make him an asset in any project.

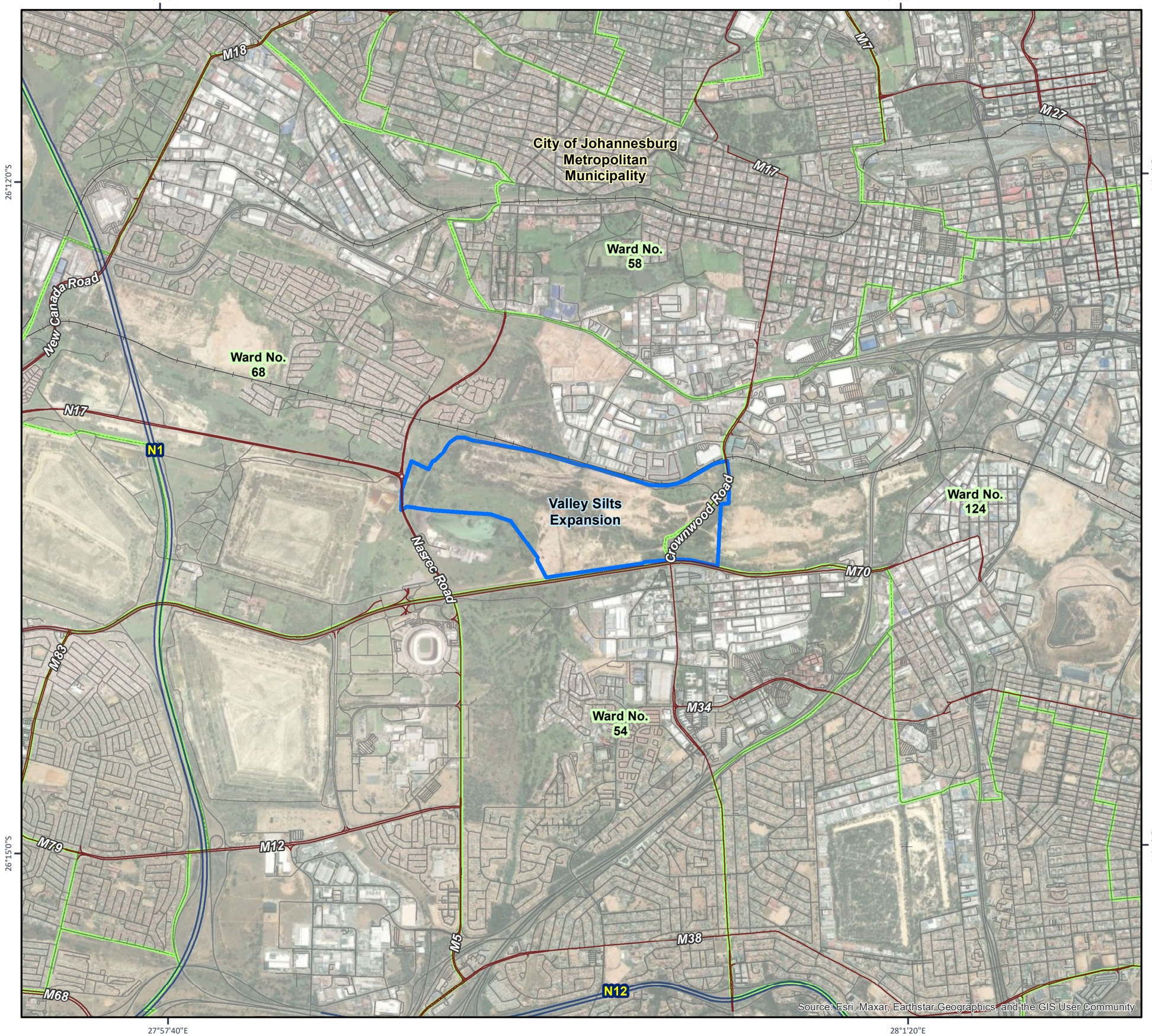
His software System skills include:

- ArcGIS /Pro
- ArcGIS Online
- MS Office Suite

APPENDIX B1:

A3 Maps

- Locality Map
- Land Tenure Map
- Project Infrastructure Map
- Project Land use Map
- Gauteng C-Plan Map
- NEFEPA Wetlands Map



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VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

LOCAL ORIENTATION

Legend

- Other Settlement
- City
- Major Town
- National Road
- Main Road
- Local Roads
- Railway
- Ward Boundary
- Local Municipality
- Project Boundary

0 0,5 1 2

Kilometres

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
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www.kongiwe.com | Date: 17 April 2025

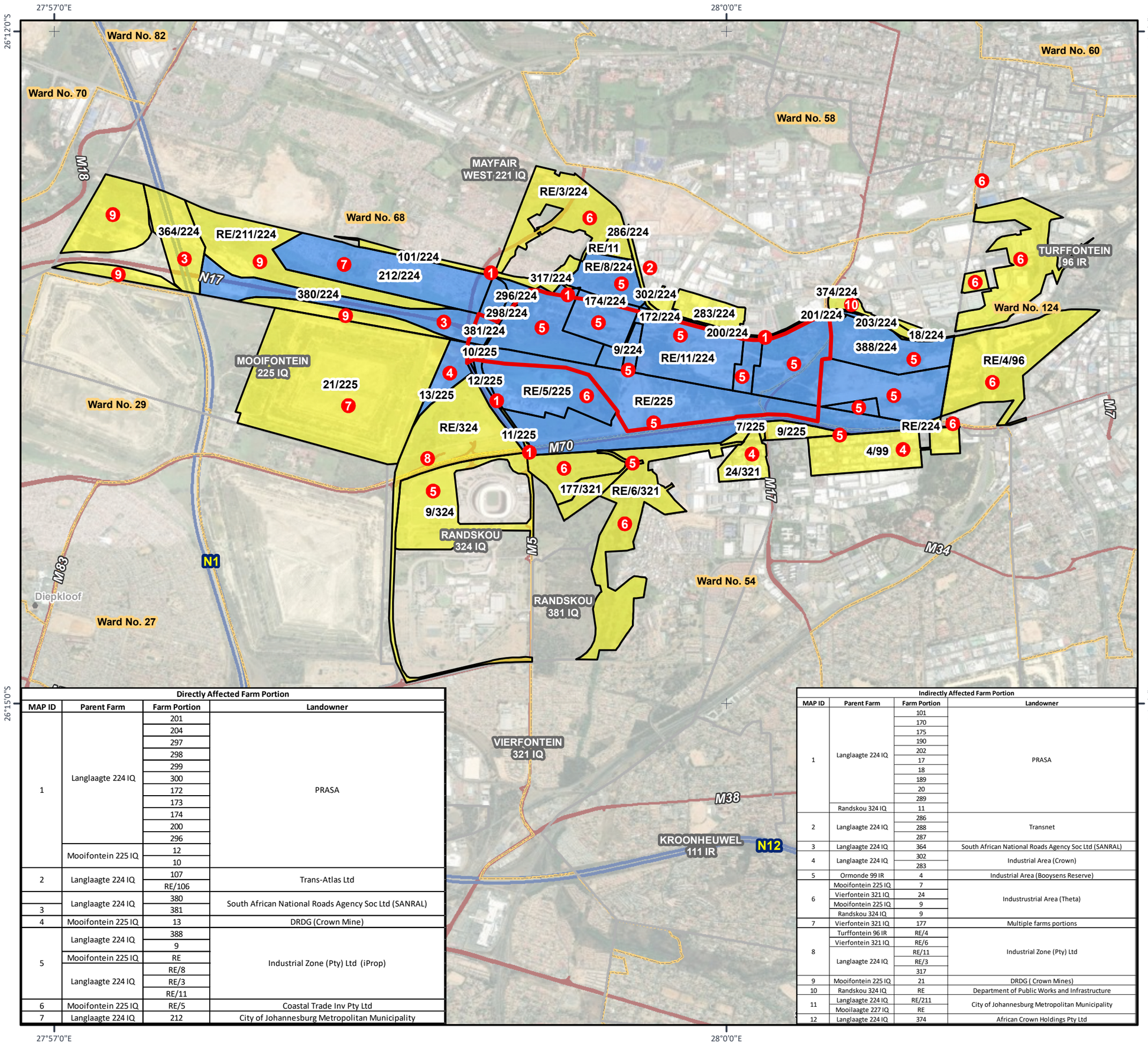
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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: WGS 1984

(A3)
2024 Satellite Imagery

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FILE REF:
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VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

LAND TENURE MAP

Legend

- Other Settlement
- National Road
- Main Road
- Parent Farm
- Ward Boundary
- Project Boundary
- Directly Affected Properties
- Indirectly Affected Properties

0 0.5 1 2

Kilometers

Directly Affected Farm Portion

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

Indirectly Affected Farm Portion

MAP ID	Parent Farm	Farm Portion	Landowner
1	Langlaagte 224 IQ	101	PRASA
		170	
		175	
		190	
		202	
		17	
		18	
		189	
		20	
		289	
	Randskou 324 IQ	11	
2	Langlaagte 224 IQ	286	Transnet
		288	
		287	
3	Langlaagte 224 IQ	364	South African National Roads Agency Soc Ltd (SANRAL)
4	Langlaagte 224 IQ	302	Industrial Area (Crown)
		283	
5	Ormonde 99 IR	4	Industrial Area (Booysens Reserve)
6	Mooifontein 225 IQ	7	Industrustrial Area (Theta)
	Vierfontein 321 IQ	24	
	Mooifontein 225 IQ	9	
	Randskou 324 IQ	9	
7	Vierfontein 321 IQ	177	Multiple farms portions
8	Turffontein 96 IR	RE/4	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd
	Vierfontein 321 IQ	RE/6	
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	RE/11	
		RE/3	
		317	
9	Mooifontein 225 IQ	21	DRDG (Crown Mines)
10	Randskou 324 IQ	RE	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
11	Langlaagte 224 IQ	RE/211	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality
	Mooilaagte 227 IQ	RE	
12	Langlaagte 224 IQ	374	African Crown Holdings Pty Ltd

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: Z Omar | Checked: B Thornton
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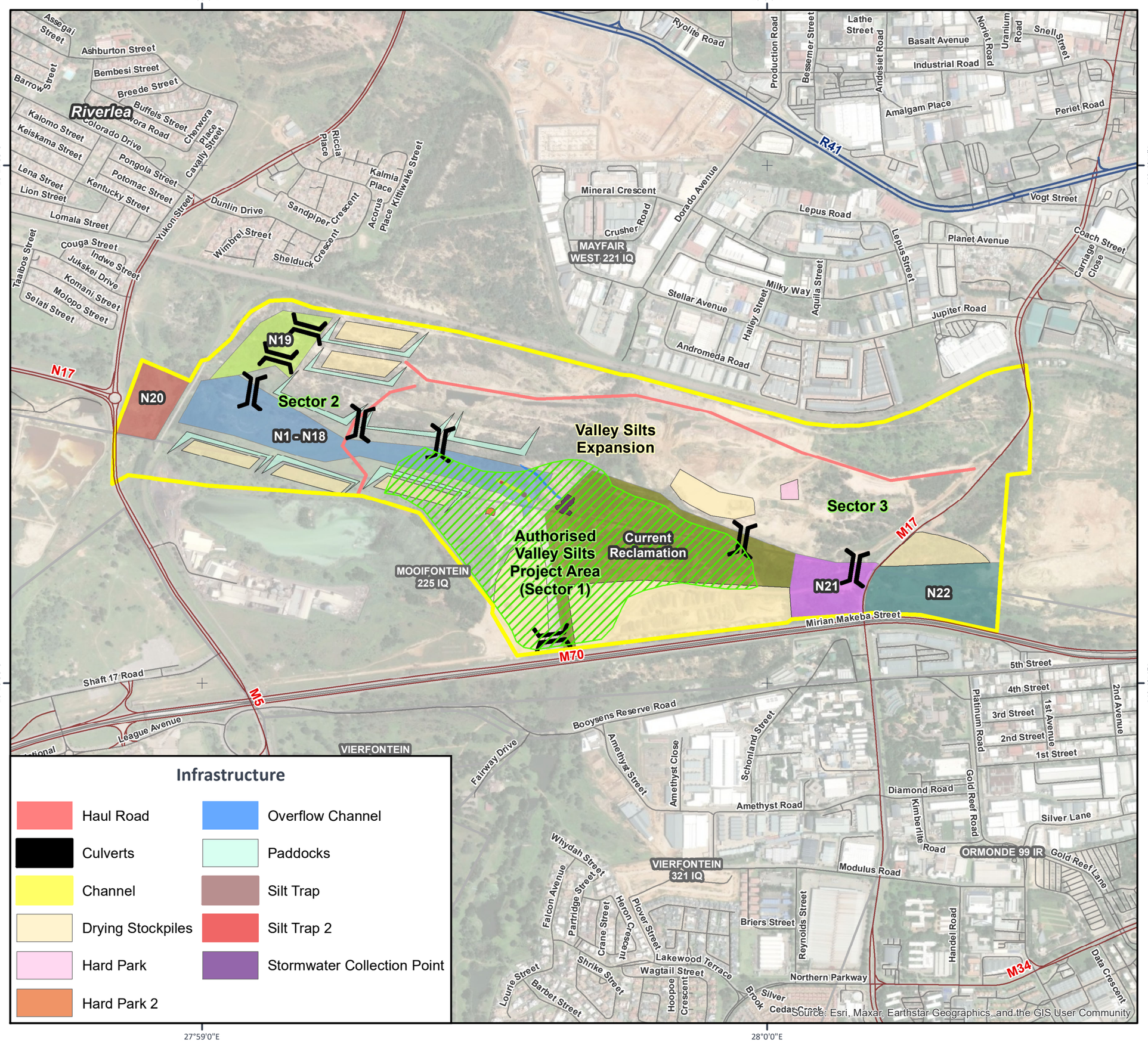
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2024 Satellite Imagery

Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984

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\Projects\General\Valley Silts Expansion Landscape A3.mxd



Infrastructure

- Haul Road
- Culverts
- Channel
- Drying Stockpiles
- Hard Park
- Hard Park 2
- Overflow Channel
- Paddocks
- Silt Trap
- Silt Trap 2
- Stormwater Collection Point

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VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

SITE INFRASTRUCTURE

Legend

- Other Settlement
- Other Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Primary Roads
- Parent Farm
- Project Boundary
- Authorised Valley Silts Project Area

Reclamation Blocks

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

0 100 200 400 600 800

Meters

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
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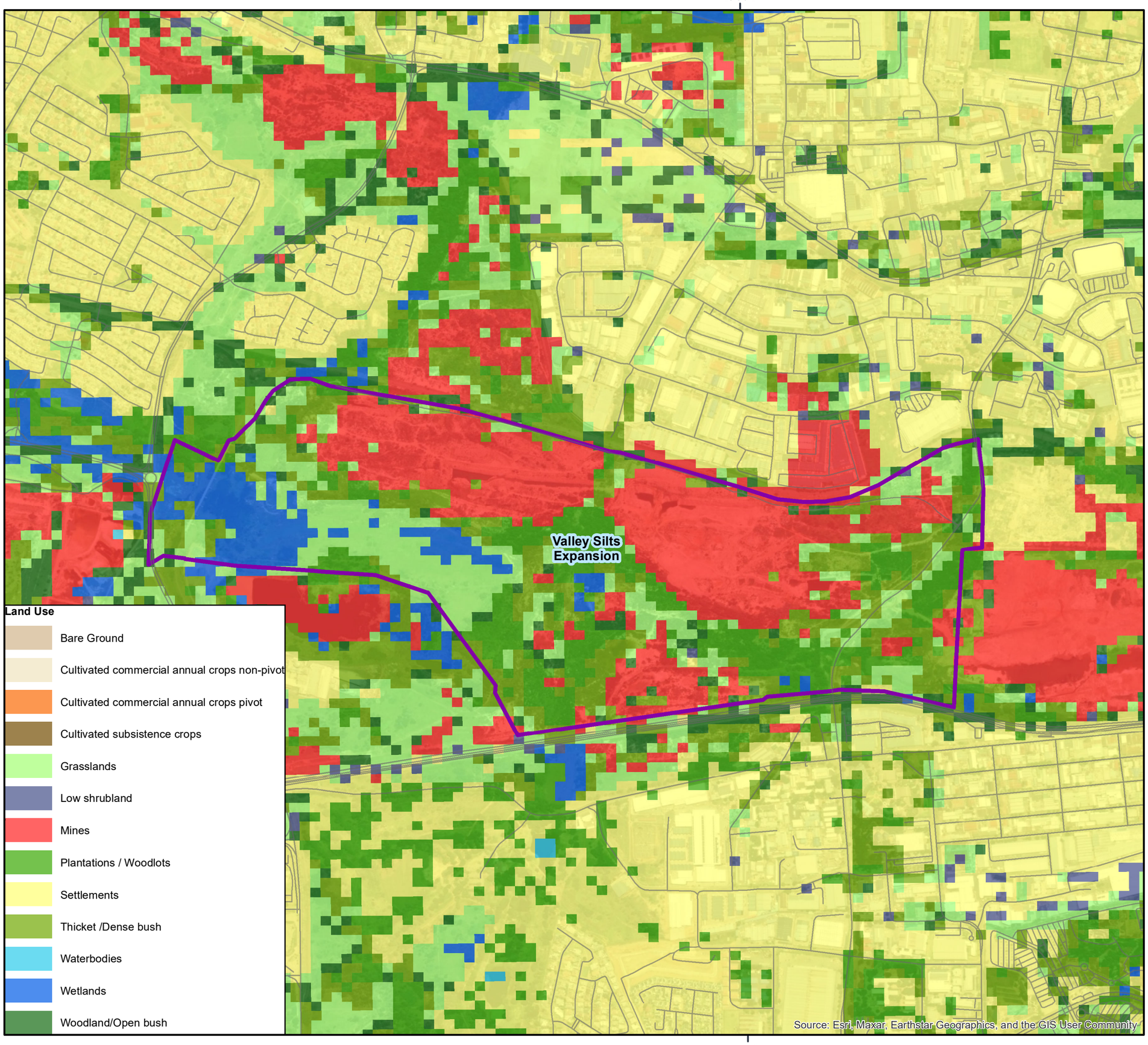
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Datum: WGS 1984

(A3)
2024 Satellite Imagery

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28°0'0"E



28°0'0"E

KONGIWE

VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

LAND USE

Legend

- National Road
- Local Roads
- Valley Silts Expansion Boundary

0 200 400 800

Meters

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: Z Omar | Checked: B Thornton
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Datum: WGS 1984

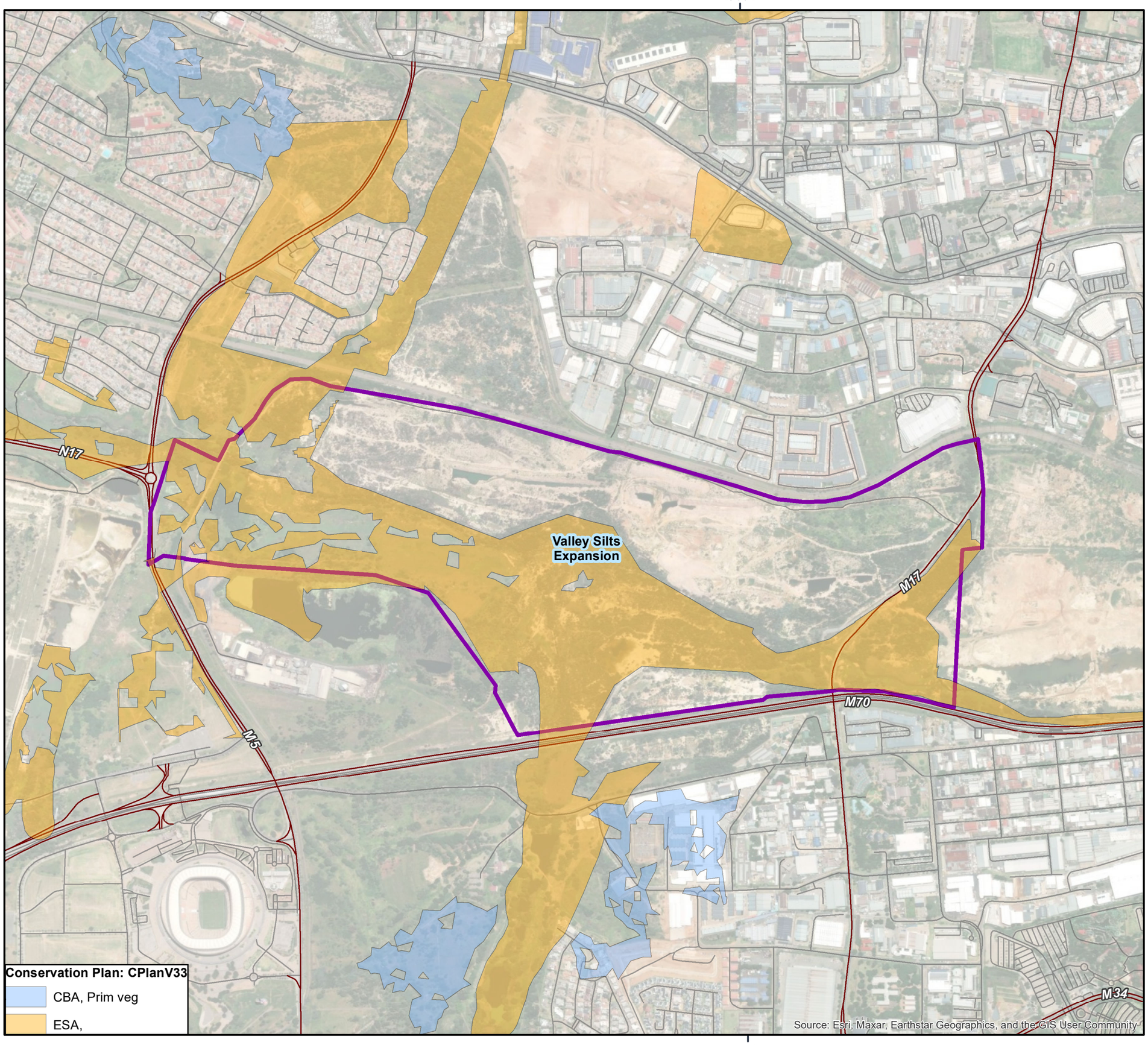
(A3)
2024 Satellite Imagery

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FILE REF:
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DATE:
06 September 2024

28°0'0"E



28°0'0"E

KONGIWE

VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

CONSERVATION PLAN

Legend

- Main Road
- Local Roads
- Valley Silts Expansion Boundary

0 200 400 800

Meters

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: Z Omar | Checked: B Thornton
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
www.kongiwe.com | Date: 06 September 2024

1:12 000

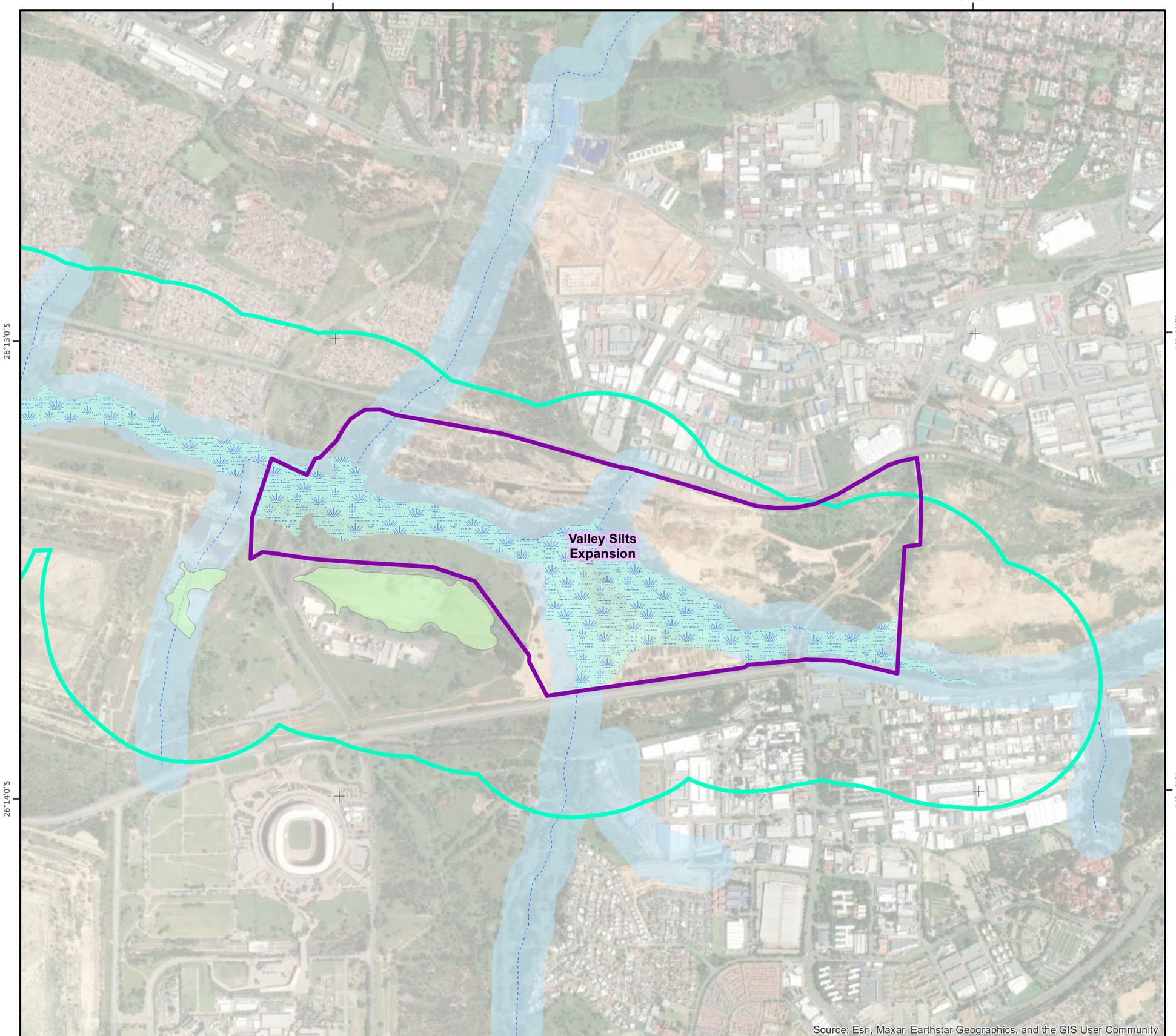
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Projection: Transverse Mercator
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DATE:
06 September 2024



KONGIWE

VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

WETLANDS

Legend

- Perennial Streams
- Non-Perennial Streams
- 500m Wetland Buffer
- Valley Silts Expansion Boundary
- 100m Stream Buffer
- Artificial Wetlands
- HGM1 - CVB

0 0,25 0,5 1

Kilometers

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
www.kongiwe.com | Date: 24 October 2024

1:15 000

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

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2024 Satellite Imagery

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FILE REF:
Z:\GIS\Projects\DRDGOLD\052 Valley Silts Expansion\Projects\General\Map Set 2\Valley Silts Expansion Wetlands Landscape A3.mxd

DATE:
24 October 2024

APPENDIX B2:
Site Photographs







APPENDIX C:

Public Participation Information

- Appendix C1 – I&AP Database
- Appendix C2 – Land Claims Letters
- Appendix C3 – Background Information Document
- Appendix C4 – Newspaper Advert
- Appendix C5 – Site Notice Report and Map
- Appendix C6 – Announcement Notifications
- Appendix C7 – Organs of State Correspondence
- Appendix C8 – Minutes of meetings and Presentations
- Appendix C9 – Comments and Responses Report

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

DMRE reference number: GP 184 MR

DWS reference number: WU38176

Public Participation Process Report: (Appendix C)

June 2025

Report Information

Project:	Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
Report Title:	Public Participation Report
DMRE Reference No:	GP 184 MR
DWS Reference No:	WU38176
Client:	Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Project No:	DRDG#052
Compilation Date:	June 2025
Status of Report:	**PP Report for the Final EIA / EMPr & Final IWWMP**

Verification	Capacity	Name	Signature	Date
By Author	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant	Vanessa Viljoen		23 May 2025
Authorised by:	CEO	Bradly Thornton		2 June 2025

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Abbreviations

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

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1 INTRODUCTION

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

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

2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

2.1 Applicable Legislation

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

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

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POPIA: Safeguarding registered person's personal information

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

2.2 Objectives of the Public Participation Process

The PPP objectives for this project are to:

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

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

Table 2-1: Stakeholder Engagement activities

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

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Project Phase	Activities to be Undertaken
	❖ Providing stakeholders with further details of the proposed project and associated specialist studies; ❖ Consultations with stakeholders (Open Day); ❖ Obtaining further comments and suggestions from stakeholders; ❖ Informing specialists and the applicant about comments received from stakeholders, and ❖ Submit Final Scoping Report to relevant competent authorities.
EIA Phase **Process complete**	❖ Provide feedback about the specialist studies conducted and mitigation measures proposed by means of consultation with stakeholders; ❖ Provide opportunity for stakeholders to comment on specialist findings, impacts assessments and recommendations; ❖ Make the relevant environmental reports available for public review and comment; ❖ Consultation with the Riverlea Mining Forum; ❖ Consultation with stakeholders (Public Meeting); ❖ Verify that comments raised by stakeholder have been accurately recorded; ❖ Inform specialists and the proponent of stakeholders' comments; and ❖ Submit Final Environmental Reports to relevant competent authorities.
Decision Making Phase	❖ Once the competent authority has come to a decision regarding the authorisation of the project, all registered stakeholders will be notified of the decision made and the appeal process will be explained.

2.3 Summary of Issues raised by Stakeholders

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

2.4 Public Participation Process Approach

2.4.1 Landowner consent

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

2.4.2 Submission of the Environmental Authorisation Application Form / IWULA Registration

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

An IWULA will be submitted via the electronic - Water Use Licence Application and Authorisation System (e-WULAAS) once complete. The project has been registered (WU38176) on e-WULAAS and the e-WULAAS process has commenced and is ongoing. The Proposed Project is currently in Phase 3 of the e-WULAAS.

2.4.3 Pre-Application Meeting: Department of Water and Sanitation

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

The purpose of the meeting was to:

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

Project information was presented by means of a PowerPoint presentation and minutes of the meeting were compiled and distributed to the officials who attended the meeting as listed in Table 2-2 below. **(Appendix C8)**.

The following stakeholders attended the online meeting:

Table 2-2: DWS online meeting attendees

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

2.4.4 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

Stakeholder analysis is a process of identifying stakeholders before the project begins. It is necessary to determine who the stakeholders are and understand their priorities and objectives in relation to the Project. By classifying and analysing 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 (or Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)) are defined as individuals / groups / entities who:

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

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

- WinDeed searches for the directly affected and indirectly farms;
- Desktop and online research;
- Developing a list of relevant community leaders and authorities;
- Consult with relevant district and local authorities:
  - City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality
- Identifying the relevant ward councillors for the affected wards - wards affected 124, 68, 54 and 125:
  - Cllr Msimelelo Lobi, Ward Councillor: Ward 68
  - Cllr Mongameli Mnyameni, Ward Councillor: Ward 124
  - Cllr Matsobane, Victor Sekhu, Ward Councillor: Ward 125
  - Cllr Stuart Marais, Ward Councillor: Ward 54
- Consult landowners and land occupiers (directly affected and adjacent);
- Consult with the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Gauteng Province;
- 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;
- Update the stakeholder database using attendance registers from a broad range of stakeholder meetings that were held throughout the process; and
- Undertake a site visit in the effort to identify any additional stakeholders.

2.4.4.1 Valley Silts Expansion Project

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

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

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

2.4.5 Land Claims Enquiry

A formal letter of enquiry was compiled and sent to the Land Claims Commission, Mr Solomon Maruma from the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Gauteng Province on **Wednesday, 23 October 2024**. The letter contained a list of all the directly affected properties related to the Proposed Project **(Appendix C2**).

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

2.4.6 Communication and Engagement

2.4.6.1 Public Participation Materials

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

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

- A project description of the Proposed Project;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.4.6.2 Scoping Phase Consultation

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

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

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

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

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

Online meetings were held with stakeholders who prefer online engagement.

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

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

Table 2-3: Stakeholder Meetings

Proposed dates	Available time slots	Method of Engagement
Online Meeting		
Wednesday, 13 November 2024	10H00 – 11H00	Microsoft teams/ scheduled Telephonic discussions

Proposed dates	Available time slots	Method of Engagement
(no stakeholders registered for this meeting)		
In-person Meeting: Open Day / Information Session		
Saturday, 16 November 2024	09H00 – 11H00	Riverlea Empowerment Centre 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093
	10H00 – 11H00	
	11H00 – 12H00	

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

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

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

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

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

Open Day / Information Session: An Open Day was held on **Saturday, 16 November 2024 at Riverlea Empowerment Centre, 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093 from 09H00 – 12H00.** The purpose of the Open Day was to discuss the Proposed Project, contents of the DSR, to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team members. Posters with information regarding the Proposed Project, as well as the locality, infrastructure and the Land Tenure maps were displayed. Copies of the non-technical summaries as well as the Background Information Documents were distributed to stakeholders who attended the Open Day. The non-technical summaries and BIDs were available in English (**Appendix C3)**.

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

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

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



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

2.4.6.3 Availability of Reports for Public Review and Comment

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

The DSR was made available as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Activity	Details	Reference in Draft Scoping Report
Stakeholder identification and analysis	Stakeholders were identified by means of WinDeed searches, stakeholder networking and research for the compilation of a stakeholder database. The database was updated with new I&APs who formally register and attend stakeholder meetings or submit comments.	**Appendix C1** Stakeholder database
Identification of land claims	A formal letter of enquiry was compiled and sent to the Land Claims Commission, Mr Solomon Maruma from the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Gauteng Province on **Wednesday, 23 October 2024.** The letter contained a list of all the directly affected properties related to the Proposed Project **(Appendix C2).** Feedback was received from DALRRD by means of letters dated **Friday, 25 October 2024 (Appendix C2)** indicating that there are no land claims associated with the affected properties.	**Appendix C2** Land claims enquiry letter and correspondence from the DALRRD.
Distribution of 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** BIDs
Placement of newspaper advertisements	Newspaper advert was placed in **The Star, on Monday, 28 October 2024.**	**Appendix C4**

Activity	Details	Reference in Draft Scoping Report
		Newspaper advertisements
Placement of site notices	Site notices have been placed at publicly accessible places within proximity of the project area. **Copies of the site notices were placed at the following public place:** ❖ Riverlea Public Library A site notice report and a placement map were developed, indicting the exact locations of where the site notices were placed, with photos and GPS co-ordinates.	**Appendix C5** Site notice report and placement map
Announcement of the project and the availability of the Draft Scoping Report **DSR Non-technical Summary**	The announcement letter was distributed to stakeholders on **Thursday, 24 October 2024** to: ❖ Announce availability of the Draft Scoping Report; ❖ Invite stakeholders to the open day; ❖ Indicate where the Scoping Report was available for public review and comment. The Draft Scoping Report was available on the following website: Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/ **A copy of the DSR and non-technical summaries were placed in the following public place:** ❖ Riverlea Public Library	**Appendix C6** Announcement Correspondence **Appendix C3** BID
Stakeholder meetings	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. Consultation meetings were aimed at engaging with key stakeholders regarding the Proposed Project to obtain initial comments which will inform specialist studies and project planning. The project team presented an overview of the Proposed Project and associated locality, infrastructure and land tenure maps.	**Appendix C8** List of meetings & Meeting Minutes **Appendix C9** CRR
Broader Public Consulting meetings: Scoping Phase	Consultation meetings were held via online forums such as Microsoft Teams, and an Open day was held with the broader public. The purpose of these meetings was to discuss the proposed project, contents of the DSR, and to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their	**Appendix C8** List of meetings & Meeting Minutes

Activity	Details	Reference in Draft Scoping Report
	comments and to interact with the project team members. The following meetings were held: **Online Meeting: (No stakeholders registered for this online meeting, so it was cancelled)** ❖ **Wednesday, 13 November 2024 from 10H00-11H00** on Microsoft teams. **In-person Meeting: Open Day** ❖ An Open Day was held at the **Riverlea Empowerment Centre, 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093** on **Saturday, 16 November 2024 from 09H00 – 12H00.** Minutes of these meetings were compiled and distributed to everyone who attended these meetings. Comments raised from the meetings were included into the CRR.	**Appendix C9** CRR

2.4.6.4 Consultation Undertaken as part of the Final Scoping Phase

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

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

Activity	Details
Update of stakeholder information	The stakeholder database was updated with new I&APs who formally registered, participated in stakeholder meetings or submitted comments.
Placement of Final Scoping Reports	The Final Scoping Report was available following websites: Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/
Announcement of the Final Scoping Report	Letter notifying stakeholders about the availability of the Final Scoping Report for comment was emailed to the full stakeholder database on **Tuesday, 10 December 2024**. An SMS was sent on **Tuesday, 10 December 2024** to stakeholders who have no access to the internet, arrangements were made to ensure that all stakeholders have full access to the reports - arrangements and requests were accessed on a case-by case basis.

2.4.6.5 Consultation with Stakeholders during the Impact Assessment Phase

Consultation with stakeholders during the Environmental Impact Assessment phase entails providing stakeholders with comments on specialist study findings, recommendations and mitigation measures proposed. These studies and recommendations were included as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report and the Environmental Management Programme Report (EIA/EMPr). Stakeholder meetings were held to present the findings of the specialist studies and to get comments from stakeholders.

2.4.6.5.1 Public Participation Materials: EIA Phase

Notification Letter: A letter **(Appendix C6)** which provides details about the availability of the DEIR/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP for public review and comment and an invitation to online and in-person engagements was sent by email to the full stakeholder database on **Wednesday, 16 April 2025**.

A reminder notification with the non-technical summary of the DEIR/EMPr was emailed to the full stakeholder database on **Tuesday, 6 May 2025** to remind stakeholders of the availability of the DEIR/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP for public review and comment. The reminder emails also served the purpose of reminding stakeholders to attend the Online Meeting which was held on **Wednesday, 7 May 2025** and / or the Public Meeting, which was held on **Saturday, 10 May 2025** at the **Riverlea Empowerment Centre, 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093 on from 10H30 – 15H00**.

Newspaper advertisements: A newspaper advert (**Appendix C4**) was placed in ***The Star on Wednesday, 23 April 2025***. The advertisement provided details about the public review period for the Draft EIR/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP and how the public can access the draft reports for their review and comment. The advert provided information about the online and in-person engagements.

Telephonic discussions: Stakeholders were consulted by means of telephonic discussions. These discussions facilitate the process of inviting stakeholders to online and in-person engagements and provide stakeholders with a platform to raise issues of concern and suggestions regarding the draft reports.

Maps: Various maps which are part of the DEIR/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP were on display during online and in-person engagements.

2.4.6.6 Availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report / Environmental Management Programme and the Draft IWWMP for public review and comment

The Draft EIA/EMPr reports were compiled and made available for a 30-day public review and comment period from **Thursday, 24 April 2025 until Monday, 26 May 2025**.

The Draft Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP) report was made available for a 60-day public review and comment period from **Thursday, 24 April 2025 until Thursday, 26 June 2025**.

The Draft EIA/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP were made available as follows:

- Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/
- A hard copy of the reports was available at the following public place:

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

A non-technical summary of the DEIR/EMPr was compiled and distributed electronically to all stakeholders on the database. Hard copies of the non-technical summery were distributed at the Public Meeting.

The Draft EIA/EMPr and associated appendices were delivered to the DMRE which is the Competent Authority on **Wednesday, 23 April 2025**.

Key Commenting Authorities received an email with a website link to where they can download the Draft EIA/EMPr **(Appendix C)**.

2.4.6.6.1 EIA Phase Consultation

Stakeholder Engagement Consultations:

Stakeholders were invited to participate through online and in-person engagements. Consultation meetings were held using platforms like Microsoft Teams, and a Public Meeting.

Focus Group Meetings with Stakeholders in the Riverlea Community: It was envisaged that an additional focus-group meeting would be held with the Riverlea Mining Forum (RMF) to present the findings and get inputs on the reports before the Public Meeting. Kongiwe contacted the Chairman Mr Mark Kayter on numerous occasions via email, WhatsApp's and telephone to set up the meeting with a response that they will get back with a date. RMF declined the meeting. **(Appendix 6: please see attached correspondence).**

Online meeting: An online meeting was held with broader stakeholders who prefer online engagement and who could not attend the Public Meeting.

Public Meeting: A Public Meeting was held on **Saturday, 10 May 2025 at Riverlea Empowerment Centre, 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093 from 10H30 – 15H00.** The project team presented a formal presentation of the proposed project. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the Draft EIA/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP, present findings from the specialist studies, provide stakeholders with a platform to raise comments and interact with the project team, as well as display the locality, infrastructure and the land tenure maps.

Due to unforeseen circumstances there were some stakeholders from the Riverlea Mining Forum and community who were rallying and encouraging stakeholders not to sign attendance registers and to be disruptive. Some members of the Riverlea community showed aggressive and threatening

behaviour towards the Kongiwe team members. Kongiwe after a long day accommodated the community through the disruptiveness.



Figure 2-3: Photos of the Public Meeting held on Saturday, 10 May 2025

The non-technical summary was distributed to stakeholders who attended **(Appendix 3)**. The non-technical summary was available in English. Minutes of the Public Meeting and the presentation as well as the maps were compiled and distributed to all stakeholders who attended and signed the attendance registers.

Table 2-6: Details of the Stakeholder Meetings

Proposed dates	Available time slot	Method of Engagement
Online Meeting		
Wednesday, 7 May 2025	10H00 – 11H00	Microsoft teams
In-person meeting (Public Meeting)		
Saturday, 10 May 2025	10H30 – 15H00	Riverlea Empowerment Centre, 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093

Focused efforts were made to engage with directly impacted stakeholders, including vulnerable groups at local level. These individuals were consulted directly and via their representatives, and other influential people within communities. Meetings were held in a culturally appropriate manner, allowing stakeholders to voice their opinions and/or concerns 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 was English, Afrikaans, Zulu and Xhosa and the language speakers were available.

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

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

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

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

Impact Assessment Phase		
Activity	**Details**	**Reference in DEIR/EMPr**
Announcement of the availability of the Draft EIA/EMPr/IWWMP Reports	A Notification letter which provides details about the availability of the Draft EIR/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP for public review and comment and an invitation to online and in-person engagements were sent by email to the full stakeholder database.	**Appendix C6** Announcement Letter
Placement of media advertisement for the EIA Phase	Newspaper adverts were placed in **the Star on Wednesday, 23 April 2025.** The advertisement provided details about the public review period for the Draft EIR/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP and how the public can access the draft reports for their review and comment. The advert also provided information about online and in-person engagements.	**Appendix C4** Advertisements
Placement of Draft EIA/EMPr/IWWMP Reports for public review and comment	The Draft EIA/EMPr reports were compiled and made available for a 30-day public review and comment period and the Draft IWWMP report was made available for a 60-day public review and comment period from. Copies of the abovementioned reports were available on the following websites: ❖ Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/ The announcement letter was distributed to stakeholders to: ❖ Announce availability of the Draft EIR/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP; ❖ Invite stakeholders to the Public Meeting; and ❖ Indicate where the Draft EIR/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP is available for public review and comment A copy of the Draft EIR/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP and non-technical summaries were placed in the following public place: **Public Library:** Riverlea Public Library,	**Appendix C6** Announcement Correspondence

Impact Assessment Phase		
Activity	**Details**	**Reference in DEIR/EMPr**
	Cnr Avon & Colorado Dr, Riverlea, Johannesburg Copies of the Draft EIR/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP has been sent to the DMRE and DWS and various Commenting Authorities for review and comment.	
Broader Public Consulting meetings: EIA Phase	Stakeholders were invited to participate through online and in-person engagements. Consultation meetings were held via online forums such as Microsoft Teams, and a Public Meeting was held with the broader public. The purpose of these Stakeholder Meetings was to discuss the Draft EIA/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP, present findings of the specialist studies, provide stakeholders with a platform to raise comments on the Draft EIA/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP reports and also interact with the project team. The following meetings were held: **Online Meeting:** ❖ **Wednesday, 7 May 2025 from 10H00-11H00** on Microsoft Teams. **In-person Meeting:** ❖ A Public Meeting was held on **Saturday, 10 May 2025 from 10H30 – 12H30** at Riverlea Empowerment Centre, 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093. Minutes of these meetings were compiled and distributed to everyone who attended these meetings. All comments raised by stakeholders during these meetings were captured in the (CRR). Responses to comments were provided in line with the overall project scope and available information.	**Appendix C8** List of meetings & Meeting Minutes **Appendix C9** CRR

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

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

Table 2-8: Summary of the PPP activities - Final EIA phase

Activity	Details
Announcement of the Final EIR/EMPr	Notification letter notifying stakeholders that the Final EIA/EMPr has been submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) for evaluation and decision, was emailed to the full stakeholder database.
Placement of of the Final EIR / EMPr	The Final EIR / EMPr and the Final IWWMP will be available as follows: ❖ Copies of the Final EIR / EMPr will be available on the following website: ○ Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/ ❖ Any further comments can be made directly to the DMRE (with Kongiwe copied in) where they will be addressed and attended to.
Submission to the Authorities	The Final EIR/EMPr was submitted to the DMRE.
Submission to the Authorities	The Final IWWMP will be submitted to the DWS.

2.4.6.8 Consultation during the Decision-Making Phase

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

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Appendix C1: Stakeholder Database

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

Stakeholder Database (FEIR)

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, Interested & Affected Party	Boshoff Smuts Inc on Behalf of AFGRI	Ms	Caitlin	Coetzee	Candidate Attorney	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Envirolution Consulting	Ms	Sameera	Ismail	Environmental Consultant - Riverlea	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Eskom	Mr	Bongi	Buthelezi	Land and Rights Officer	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Eskom	Mr	Jason	Kasper	Land and Rights Manager	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Eskom	Mr	Luvuyo	Diniso	W/L Allocations	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Eskom	Mr	Moitheri	Khuphane	Ekurhuleni Environmental	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Business & Commerce	Eskom	Mr	Sbu	Nkalanga	Ekurhuleni Representative	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Eskom	Mr	Wikus	Snyman	Officer Land and Rights Land Development	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Eskom	Ms	Charmaine	Mare	Eskom Enviro. Manager	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Eskom	Ms	Nkateko	Msimango	Ekurhuleni Environmental	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Eskom	Ms	Priscilla	Mogomotsi	Senior Advisor Land & RightsLand Development	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Eskom (National): National Transmission Company South Africa SOC Ltd (NTCSA)	Mr	John	Geeringh	Senior Consultant Environmental Management Grid Planning: Land and Rights	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce & Industry	Ms	Bernadette	Zerler	Chief Executive	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	MCJ Engineers	Mr		Divakar	Director	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Business & Commerce	Minerals Council South Africa	Ms	Mpho	Thobye	Health	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA)	Ms	Nosizwe Nokwe	Macamo	Chairperson: Gauteng Rep	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA)	Mr	Siphiwe	Mathobela	General Manager	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA)	Mr	Anthony	Tshatsinde		Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Prop Watch (SANRAL - Property Manager)	Mr	Fuad	Davids	Legal Advisor	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Prop Watch (SANRAL - Property Manager)	Ms	Odwa	Dilizo		Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Prop Watch (SANRAL - Property Manager)	Ms	Chantal	Overall	Acting Contract Manager	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Prop Watch (SANRAL - Property Mangers)	Mr	Johan	Els	Regional Manager	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Business & Commerce	Prop Watch (SANRAL- Property Manager)	Ms	Jacques	de Villiers	Legal Advisor	Gauteng
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

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Business & Commerce	South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL)	Ms	Thembelihle	Ndlandla	Environmental Manager	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Transnet Freight Rail Ltd	Mr	Vhonani	Mulondo	Engineering Technician	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Transnet Freight Rail Ltd	Mr	Xolisa	Kilani	Technical Engineer	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	Ms	Nsumbulana	Mtsenga	Engineering Technicians	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Transnet Freight Rail Ltd	Ms	Carol	Gore	Property Technician, JHB	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Transnet Freight Rail Ltd (JHB)	Ms	Banzi	Mlungu		Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Business & Commerce	Transnet Freight Rail Ltd: Gauteng	Ms	Suzan	Aidelomo	Gauteng Environmental Specialist	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Transnet Freight Rail Ltd: Gauteng	Ms	Annalize	Harmse	Chief Admin Official	Gauteng
Business & Commerce	Transnet Freight Rail Ltd: Limpopo	Mr	Avhatendi	Tambani	Specialist Environmental Compliance (Northern Region)	Gauteng
Business & Commerce, Directly Affected Landowner	AfriSam South Africa	Mr	Quentin	Dollman	AfriSam Property Consultant	Gauteng
Business & Commerce, Directly Affected Landowner	Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA)	Mr	Paul	Motsoaledi	Real Estate Manager	Gauteng
Business & Commerce, Directly Affected Landowner	Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA)	Mr	Sphesihle	Bophela	Real Estate	Gauteng
Business & Commerce, Directly Affected Landowner, Indirectly Affected Landowner	South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL)	Mr	David	Thubane	Land Acquisition Specialist	Gauteng
Business & Commerce, Directly Affected Landowner, Indirectly Affected Landowner	Transnet Freight Rail Ltd (JHB)	Mr	Thembinkosi	Memela	Property Technician	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Business & Commerce, Environmental NGO's	Andrew Barker Development Consultant/ KlipSA	Mr	Andrew	Barker	Development Consultant	Gauteng
Catchment Forum, National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Mogale	Matseba	Manager: Water Resource Planning and Management	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	"Region B – Ward 68 Business Development Forum"	Ms	Michelle	Alexander	Secretary	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	B68 NP0 Community Forum and Mining Forum	Mrs	Faiza	Otto	Director	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	B68 NP0 Community Forum and Riverlea Mining Forum	Mr	Vernon	Milton	Chairman	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Business Development Forum	Mr	Clement	Jacobs	Chairman	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Business Development Forum	Mr	Fuad	Erentzen	Ward 68	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Business Development Forum	Mr	Michael	Ragebult	Member	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Community Based Organisation	Centre for Environmental Health	Ms	Dawn	Anderson		Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Community Based Organisation	Ms	Denise	Scheepers		Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Lentswe La Sechaba	Mr	Nkosekhaya	Nomgojo	Chief Forester	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Lentswe La Sechaba	Mr	Floyed	Makiti	Director	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Lentswe La Sechaba	Mr	Jabu	Mlangeni	Liaison Officer	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Lentswe La Sechaba	Mr	Mzwandile	Mabentseta	Director	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Lentswe La Sechaba	Ms	Amanda	Tshangane	Secretary	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Lentswe Lentle Waste Management	Mr	Jafta	Moatlhodi	CEO	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Community Based Organisation	Local Drug Action Committee (LDAC)	Mr	Cecil	Radley	Community Leader	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Local Drug Action Committee (LDAC)	Mr	Ronnie	Stewart		Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Region B Youth Forum	Mr	Eugene	Gotyana	Worker	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Rivereal Community Member	Mr	Guvshwain	Kayser		Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Rivereal Community Member	Ms	Valerie	Morris		Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Riverlea Community Member	Mr		Standix		Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Riverlea Empowerment Centre Johannesburg	Mr	Shaun	Unknown		Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Mr	Arlen Matthew	Humphries		Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Community Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Mr	Cederick	Ortell		Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Mr	Charles	Van der Merwe	Member	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Mr	Denny	Du Preez	Community Leader	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Mr	Denyboy	Du Preez		Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Mr	Mark	Kayter	Chairman	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Mr	Mpho	Mogodi		Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Mr	Reece	Rosenberg	Member	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum	Mr	Robin	Wheatley		Gauteng

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

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Community Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum.	Mr	Christopher	Radine		Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum.	Mr	Ramiz	Brown		Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Riverlea Mining Forum.	Mr	Romeo	Sibeko		Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Rivers of Hope	Ms	Melanie	Cairns	Worker	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	SANCO: Greater Johannesburg Region	Mr	Brian	Sithole	Secretary	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	SANCO: Greater Johannesburg Region	Mr	Bassie Timothy	Maile	Member	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	SANCO: Greater Johannesburg Region	Mr	Given	Mahlaola	Member	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	SANCO: Greater Johannesburg Region	Mr	Morgan	Marumoloe		Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Community Based Organisation	SANCO: Greater Johannesburg Region	Mr	Teboho	Mokoena	Member	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	SANCO: Greater Johannesburg Region	Ms	Ntombizodwa	Bhembe	Member	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	SANCO: Greater Johannesburg Region	Ms	Tshidi	Tsunke	Member	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	SANCO: Greater Johannesburg Region 36	Mr	Phinda	Masina	Member	Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	The Let's Grow Organisation in South Africa	Mr	Christopher	Glover		Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	The Let's Grow Organisation in South Africa	Mr	Michael Robert	Benham		Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	The Let's Grow Organisation in South Africa	Ms	Jane	Booysen		Gauteng
Community Based Organisation	Women In LPG SAI	Ms	Sasha	Newman	Chief Executive Officer & Founder	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Community Member	Church EBC	Ms	Simelisipho	Mncube	Activist	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Andrew	Stride		Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Bongani	Shambari		Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Godfrey	Nicole	Resident Ward 68	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Godfrey	Niko		Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Happy	Mothibedi		Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Hermans	Nico	Riverlea: Ward 68	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	J	Meef		Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	J	De Klerk		Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Jarrad	Smith	Riverlea: Ward 68	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Keith	Spandile	Riverlea: Ward 68	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Koketso	Mokhetoa	CPF Secretary	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Mosi	Letsoalo	Riverlea: Ward 68	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Pitsi	Rapelego	Community Leader: Ward 68	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Sean	Daniels		Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Sifiso	Mwabe	Riverlea: Ward 68	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Theo	Doyle	Community Leader	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Mr	Voughan	Reynele	Riverlea: Ward 68	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Ms	Blanche	Elins	Riverlea: Ward 68	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Ms	Elizabeth	Williams		Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Ms	Ellen	Williams	Ward 68	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Ms	Leigh	Ferley		Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Ms	Madeleine	Palmer		Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Ms	Mandisa	Kgasoane	Kibler Park: Ward 125	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Community Member	Community Member	Ms	Melony	Jacobs	Riverlea: Ward 68	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Ms	Patricia	Mogano		Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Ms	Rene	De Villers		Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Ms	Shamema	Sheriff	Riverlea: Ward 68	Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Ms	Suzette	Harris		Gauteng
Community Member	Community Member	Ms	Mary-Ann	Steady		Gauteng
Community Member	CRR Cleaning	Mr	Christopher	Ryan	Community Member	Gauteng
Community Member	Derek Spies Plumbing & Projects	Mr	Derek	Spies	Community Member	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Community Member	Goodwill Construction	Mr	Sfiso	Mgwenya	Community Member	Gauteng
Community Member	KWK Holdings	Mr	Rudy	Matsie	Community Member	Gauteng
Community Member	LMB Traders	Mr	Mpho	Mawatsa	Director: Community Member	Gauteng
Community Member	LMB Traders	Mr	Sibisi	Mahloso	Director: Community Member	Gauteng
Community Member	Okuhle Madonga	Mr	Aphiwe	Mazingisa	Community Member: Ward 68	Gauteng
Community Member	REACH NPO 173-985	Mr	Ismail	Van Wyk	Director: Activist -Ward68	Gauteng
Community Member	Uzamile Trading	Mr	Buyani	Nxumalo	Community Member	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner	Africa SunOil Refineries (Coastal Trade Inv Pty Ltd)	Mr	Farhaad	Adam	Principal Process Engineer	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Directly Affected Landowner	Africa SunOil Refineries (Coastal Trade Inv Pty Ltd)	Mr	Mohammed	Bacus		Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner	Africa SunOil Refineries (Coastal Trade Inv Pty Ltd)	Mr	Mohammed	Joosab	Head of Operations and Logistics	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner	Gauteng Oil & Cake Mills (Pty) Ltd (Costal Trade Inv Pty Ltd)	Mr	Ahmed	Kessa	COO and General Manager	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner	AfriSam (Trans Atlas)	Mr	Oscar	Olen	Environmental Specialist	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner	AfriSam (Trans Atlas)	Mr	Zielas	Du Preez	Regional Manager	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner	AfriSam (Trans-Atlas Ltd)	Mr	Leon	Serfontein	Director	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner	AfriSam (Trans-Atlas)	Ms	Allarice	Prinsloo	Company Secretary Professional	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner	AfriSam (Trans-Atlas)	Ms	Bernadette	Morris		Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Directly Affected Landowner, Indirectly Affected Landowner	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)	Ms	Jeanie	Pelser	Operations Manager	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner, Indirectly Affected Landowner, Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Maretha	Van Wyk	Deputy Director: Property Information Systems	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner, Indirectly Affected Landowner, National Government	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Mr	Jacob	Mahloko	Construction Project Manag ement	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner, Indirectly Affected Landowner, National Government	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Ms	Friedah	Khoza	Property Manager	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner, Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Nozipho	Maduse	DD: Impact Management/Person responsible for CoJ's properties	Gauteng
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	Benchmarks Foundation (BMF)	Mr	Moses	Cloete	Director	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Environmental NGO's	Benchmarks Foundation (BMF)	Mr	Simo	Gumede	Logistics and Administration Lead	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Benchmarks Foundation (BMF)	Ms	Busi	Thabane	General Manager	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Bench-marks Foundation (BMF)	Mr	Hassen	Lorgat	Advocacy and Media Manager	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Birdlife South Africa (BLSA)	Dr	Hannneline	Smit-Robinson	Head of Conservation	Gauteng
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

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Environmental NGO's	Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)	Dr	Ian	Little	Head of Conservation and Science	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)	Dr	Oliver	Cowan	Conservation Science Officer	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Envirolution Consulting	Mr	Gesan	Govender	Owner	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	EnviroParks	Pastor	Greg	Boas	Centre Manager	Gauteng
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	Groundwork	Mr	Bobby	Peek	Director	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Heritage Plans Committee West	Ms	Sue	Zenha	Chairperson	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Mr		Avox	Architects	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Mr	Abrahams	Gemey		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Mr	David	Fleminger		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Mr	Mark	Schaerer	Member of the Joint Plans Committee West	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Mr	Mark	Schaerer		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Mr	Nicolas	Whittcut		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Mr	Paul	Kotze		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Mr	Wynand	Dreyer	Secretory of the Joint Plans Committee	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Ms	Barbara	Bird		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Ms	Flo	Bird		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Ms	Karin	Harcus-Harrison'		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Prof	Louis	Grundlingh		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Klipwas	Mr	Dennis	Jane	Operations	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Legal Resources Centre (LRC)	Mr	Lucien	Limacher		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Legal Resources Centre (LRC)	Ms	Lauren	Nel		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Minerals Council South Africa	Mr	Babalwa	Matiwane	Environment Department	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Environmental NGO's	Mining Affected Communities United in Action (MACUA)	Mr	Gilbert	Moela	Media Liaison	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	South African Human Rights Commission	Mr	Wisani	Baloyi	Communications Co-ordinator	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	South African Human Rights Commission	Ms	Chantal	Kisoon	CEO PA	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Wildlife & Environmental Society of South Africa (WESSA) Springs & Nigel branch	Mr	Peter	Law		Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Wildlife & Environmental Society of South Africa (WESSA)	Mr	Morgan	Griffiths	Senior Manager: Advocacy, Membership and Governance	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Wildlife & Environmental Society of South Africa (WESSA)	Ms	Seipati	Mphasane	Senior Education Officer: Environmental Coordinator	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Wildlife & Environmental Society of South Africa (WESSA)	Mr	John	Wesson	Manager: Conservation Specialist	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Wildlife and Environmental Society of South Africa (WESSA)	Ms	Tevya	Lotriet	Senior Sustainability Programme Manager	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Indirectly Affected Landowner	African Crown Holdings Pty Ltd	Mr	Muhammed	Moosa		Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	ACDP provincial Legislature and the CEO of the social housing institute	Mr	Ronald	Harrison		Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	Anglo American	Mr	Hendrik	Koto	F.C.W	Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	Democratic Alliance (DA)	Mr	Andrew	de Blocq	MP	Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	EMA Packaging	Ms	N	Khan	Receptionist	Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	Fourth Element Consulting	Mr	Stuart	Dunsmore		Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	MapsLimited Company	Mr	Asandiso	Mbewu	CEO and Civil Engineer	Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	Riverlea Empowerment Centre	Mr	Pastor Shaun	Jegels	CEO	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Interested & Affected Party	Seaton Environmental	Mr	Brian	Gardner	Environmental Officer	Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	Skyy Crew Environmental Consultancies and Projects	Mr	Teddy	Snyders	Director: Activist -Ward 29	Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	Umsizi Sustainable Social Solutions (Pty) Ltd	Mr	Herold	Matshoga		Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	Umsizi Sustainable Social Solutions (Pty) Ltd	Mr	Cletus	Dambu	Facilitator	Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	Umsizi Sustainable Social Solutions (Pty) Ltd	Mr	John-Mark	Kilian		Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	Umsizi Sustainable Social Solutions (Pty) Ltd	Mr	Lerato	Molefe	Operations Director	Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	Umsizi Sustainable Social Solutions (Pty) Ltd	Mr	Veli	Mokalapa		Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	Umsizi Sustainable Social Solutions (Pty) Ltd	Ms	Daina	Damba	Facilitator	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Interested & Affected Party	Umsizi Sustainable Social Solutions (Pty) Ltd	Ms	Jeanine	Kirkman		Gauteng
Interested & Affected Party	Umsizi Sustainable Social Solutions (Pty) Ltd	Ms	Rochelle	Louw		Gauteng
Labour Union	National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa (NUMSA)	Mr	Gift	Nkabinde	RLO - Legal Representative	Gauteng
Labour Union	National Union of Mineworkers of South Africa (NUMSA)	Mr	Woody	Aroun		Gauteng
Labour Union	National Union of Mineworkers of South Africa (NUMSA)	Mr	Xolani	Mnyandi	Regional Legal Office - Legal Representative	Gauteng
Labour Union	National Union of Mineworkers of South Africa (NUMSA)	Ms	Zwiitwaho	Raidane	RLA - Legal Representative	Gauteng
Labour Union	National Union of Mine Workers (NUM)	Mr	Tafa	Moya	National Co-Ordinator	Gauteng
Libraries	Greater Johannesburg City Library (Temporarily closed)	Ms	Prudence	Chauke	Librarian	Gauteng

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

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Local Municipality	Johannesburg Roads Agency (JRA)	Ms	Lwazi	Kelembe	Senior Engineer	Gauteng
Local Municipality	Johannesburg Roads Agency (JRA)	Ms	Natasha	Naidu	Regional Stormwater Planning	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Dr	Ndivhoniswani	Lukhwareni	Municipal Manager	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Eric	Raboshakga	Director: City Transformation	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Tshepo	Makola	City Manager	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Freddie	Letsoko	Water Quality & Catchment Management	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Gift	Mabasa		Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Jose	Monteiro	Operations Manager: Development Control (Private)	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Julius	Sello	Land Use Management	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Justice	Netshandama	EISD-Air Quality Management	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Lufuno	Maise	EISD: Air Quality	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Mbhekiseni	Makhoba	Waste Management	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Oupa	Mbhalati	Intern: Environment and Infrastructure Services Department (EISD)	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Sean	Dinat	Department of Economic Development	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Wiseman	Ndlala	Senior Specialist: Water Quality & Catchment Management	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Simphiwe	Memela	Waste Management	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Boledi	Petje	Development Planning	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Katlego	Kale	Senior Specialist: Impact Management	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Kedibone	Nese		Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Marietjie	Reinecke	Land Use Management	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Mashudu	Ratshitanga	EISD: Assistant Director	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Mbalenhle	Chemane	Development Planning - City Transformation and Spatial Planning	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Moseketsi	Mochesane	Senior Specialist: Impact Management	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Nobuhle	Mthembu	Speaker	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Nokuthula	Thusi	Land Use Development Planning	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Phetsile	Dube	Executive Secretary	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Sharon	Seckle	JPC: Property Information Processing Manager	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Siphokazi	Ncume	EISD: Impact Management	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Thami R	Zwane	Waste Management and Regulation	Gauteng
Local Municipality	Riverlea Recreation Centre	Ms	Bandiswa	Msingaphantsi	Manager	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Nophumzile	Gwebushe	Ward Committee Member: Ward 68	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Pule	Kgarejane	Ward Committee Member: Ward 125	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr		Beryl	Ward Committee Member: Ward 125	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr		Nicky	Ward Committee Member: Ward 125	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Ise	Mphiwa	Ward Committee Member: Ward 125	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Thabiso	Mathenjwa	Ward Committee Member: Ward 125	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Duduzile	Ndaba	Ward Committee Member: Ward 68	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Edward	Scheepers	Ward Committee Member: Ward 68	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Eric	Khetho	Ward Committee Member: Ward 124	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Johannes	Mphuthi	Ward Committee Member: Ward 124	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Letlhogonolo	Modise	Ward Committee Member: Ward 125	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Mandla	Twala	Ward Committee Member: Ward 124	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Mmeli	Mbatha	Ward Committee Member: Ward 68	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Musa	Mhlawuli	Ward Committee Member: Ward 124	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Ntando	Finca	Ward Admin: Ward 124	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Oliver	Kgaoane	Ward Committee Member: Ward 125	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Sibusiso	Jili	Ward Committee Member: Ward 68	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Sipho	Shabalala	Ward Committee Member: Ward 124	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Tseke	Mojapelo	Ward Committee Member: Ward 125	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Nomasonto	Radebe	Ward Committee Member: Ward 125	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Doreen	Amazu	Ward Committee Member: Ward 124	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Hildah	Mamomane	Ward Committee Member: Ward 68	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Joyce B	Nkwitshi	Ward Committee Member: Ward 124	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Mapaseka	Mahlaba	Ward Committee Member: Ward 124	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	MaPinky	Phalane	Ward Committee Member: Ward 68	Gauteng
Local Municipality, Ward Committee Member	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Nolwazi	Qwabe	Ward Committee Member: Ward 68	Gauteng

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

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

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

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

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
National Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Ms	Pumeza	Nodada	Chief Director: Forestry Management	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Ms	Tabisa	Fiko	Chief Directorate Environmental Programmes : Gauteng	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Ms	Sibusisiwe	Hlela	Director	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)	Ms	Christinah	Ramoelo	Environmental Officer	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
National Government	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)	Mr	Jacob	Mbele	Director General PA: Ms Mamabefu Modipa	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)	Mr	Max	Madubane	DMR Principle Mine Inspector/ Chair: Govt Task Team on Mine Closure and Water M	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
National Government	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)	Mr	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
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

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
National Government	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Mr	Tebogo	Thema	Town Planning Services	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Mr	Tumelo	Mokone	Town Planning Services	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Ms	Nelly	Seabi	Town Planning Services	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Ms	Rebeccah	Masemola	Town Planning Services	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	Thapelo	Duma	PA to Regional Manager	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Ms	Desire	Msimango		Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
National Government	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Ms	Jabulile	Mabaso	Acting Regional Manager	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Ms	Lerato	Mbatha		Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Adriaan	Claassen	Chief Engineer	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Ayanda	Mtetwa	National	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Desmond	Mutshaine	Geochemistry	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Khathutshelo	Mudau	Specialised Production	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Londolani	Mutshekwa	Mine Water Quality Management	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Nemataheni	Thivhafuni	Scientist Manager: Water Use Efficiency in the IMP Sector	Gauteng

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	Victor	Nkuna	Environmental Officer	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms	Betty	Nakene	Gauteng: Nigel / Springs	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms	Candace	Enoch	Environmental Officer	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms	Faith Fulufhelo	Khosa	Gauteng Regional Representative	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms	Jeanette Ledile	Nyama	Wonderfontein Catchment Manager	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms	Joyce	Lekoane	Environmental Officer	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms	Lumka	Kuse	Gauteng Wetland Forum (Downstream)	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	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	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Mabona (Rodney)	Lesiba	Control Environmental Officer, Klip River and Natalspruit Catchment Forum Assis	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 SDeputy Director: Environmental Healthervices	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 (Provincial Office)	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms	Tshiamo	Mokwena	Water Use, Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement	Gauteng
Nature Reserve	klipriviersberg-Nature-Reserve	Mr	Bishop	Ngobeli	Environmental Manager	Gauteng
Nature Reserve	klipriviersberg-Nature-Reserve	Mr	Ncebo	Mhlongo	Conservation Manager	Gauteng
Nature Reserve	South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)	Ms	Vivian	Malema	Director: Biodiversity Education and Public Engagement Directorate	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Health Johannesburg District	Ms	Kgomotso	Leola	Environmental Health Practitioner	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Health Johannesburg District	Ms	Phetla	Cliffort	Environmental Health Officer	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Health Johannesburg District	Ms	Sthembile	Masuku	Environmental Health Practitioner	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Provincial Government	Department of Health Johannesburg District	Ms	Thabiso	Motlhamme	African Director: Environment Department	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Health Johannesburg District	Ms	Zandile	Mangathi	Environmental Health Practitioner	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Health Johannesburg District	Ms	Ontiretse	Sekwale	Environmental Health Practitioner	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Health Johannesburg District	Ms	Samantha	Jiri	Environmental Register	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Health Johannesburg District	Ms	Hilda	Twala		Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Health Johannesburg District (Environmental Health Services)	Ms	Deline	Somo	Environmental Health Practitioner	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Health: Gauteng	Ms	Arnold	Malotana	Head of Department	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Health: Gauteng Province	Mr	Cheleng	Khotle	Ekurhuleni District	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)	Mr	Eric	Mulibana	Air Quality	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Mr	Erick	Moletsane	Manager: Environmental Planning & Impact Assessment	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Mr	Happy	Khumalo	Gauteng Wetland Forum	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Mr	Joshua	Quinton	PSG B	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Mr	Loyiso	Mkwana	Chief Director	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Mr	Marc	Leroy	Environmental Information Manager	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Mr	Maropeng	Masedi	Environmental Officer Production Grade A: Impact Management	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Mr	Nhlanhla	Makhathini	Assistant Director	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Mr	Tendani	Rambuda	Control Environmental Officer Grade B	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)	Ms	Albertina	Setsiba	PS	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Ms	Anga	Yaphi	PS - Biodiversity	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Ms	Elisa	Mamabolo	Environmental Officer Production Grade A:Impact Management	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)	Ms	Lydia	Muditambi	Air Quality	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Ms	Mathabo	Phoka	Environmental Officer: Specialised Production	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Mr	Tshepiso	Lenkwe		Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Health	Ms	Christina	Moumakwe	Deputy Director: Environmental Health Services	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Department of Health - JHB Health District	Ms	Minenhle	Magagula	Environmental Health Practitioner	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Observatory	Ms	Nadine	Abrahams		Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Office of the Premier	Ms	Phumla	Sekhonyane	Deputy Director General: Provincial Communication Services	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Wetland Forum (GDARD)	Mr	Mashau	Mpfareleni		Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Wetland Forum (GDARD)	Mr	Tebogo	Nkadimeng		Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Provincial Government	Gauteng: Department of Economic Development	Mr	Blake	Mosley-Lefatola		Gauteng
Provincial Government	GDARD			GDARD	Environmental Department	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Riverlea Major Clinic (Department of Health)	Ms	Johannah	Ntuli	Professional Nurse Acting OPS Manager	Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Pertunia M	Kholofelo		Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Johannesburg Water (Pty) Ltd	Ms	Joyce	Ngobele		Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Johannesburg Water (Pty) Ltd	Mr	Thendo Stanely	Makuya	Environmental Specialist	Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Johannesburg Water (Pty) Ltd	Ms	Mpho	Mosia	Environmental Officer	Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	KlipSA: UJ (Department of Process of Energy & Environment Technology Station)	Dr	Kousar	Hoorzook	Station Engineer for Water and Sanitation	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
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
Water Bodies -Institution	Randwater	Ms	Cwengile	Ma-Awu		Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Randwater	Ms	Kgalalelo	Gaobotse		Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
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	Nomzamo	Sithole		Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Randwater	Ms	Peleka	Mashele		Gauteng
Water Bodies -Institution	Randwater	Ms	Zesha	Ramrathan	Civil Engineering Technologist	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
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 Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

Landowners Database

Directly Affected Landowners

Farm Name & Number	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Owner-Windeed	Farm owner	Contact Person
Mooifontein 225	IQ	5 (RE)	Coastal Trade Inv Pty Ltd - Emfuleni Local Municipality	Coastal Trade Inv Pty Ltd - Emfuleni Local Municipality	Mr Ahmed Kessa
Mooifontein 225	IQ	13	DRDG (Crown Mine)	DRDG (Crown Mine)	Mr Masala Tshamano
Langlaagte 224	IQ	3 (RE)	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd	Ms Jeanie Pelser
Langlaagte 224	IQ	8 (RE)	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd	Ms Jeanie Pelser
Langlaagte 224	IQ	388	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)	Ms Jeanie Pelser
Langlaagte 224	IQ	9	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)	Ms Jeanie Pelser
Langlaagte 224	IQ	11 (RE)	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)	Ms Jeanie Pelser
Mooifontein 225	IQ	0 (RE)	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)	Ms Jeanie Pelser
Langlaagte 224	IQ	380	South African National Roads Agency Soc Ltd (SANRAL)	South African National Roads Agency Soc Ltd (SANRAL)	Mr David Thubane

Farm Name & Number	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Owner-Windeed	Farm owner	Contact Person
Langlaagte 224	IQ	381	South African National Roads Agency Soc Ltd (SANRAL)	South African National Roads Agency Soc Ltd (SANRAL)	Mr David Thubane
Mooifontein 225	IQ	10	South African Rail Commuter Corp Ltd	PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi
Mooifontein 225	IQ	12	South African Rail Commuter Corp Ltd	PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi
Langlaagte 224	IQ	200 (RE)	South African Rail Commuter Corp Ltd	PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi
Langlaagte 224	IQ	201	South African Rail Commuter Corp Ltd	PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi
Langlaagte 224	IQ	204 (RE)	South African Rail Commuter Corp Ltd	PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi
Langlaagte 224	IQ	296	South African Rail Commuter Corp Ltd	PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi
Langlaagte 224	IQ	297	South African Rail Commuter Corp Ltd	PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi
Langlaagte 224	IQ	298	South African Rail Commuter Corp Ltd	PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi
Langlaagte 224	IQ	299	South African Rail Commuter Corp Ltd	PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi
Langlaagte 224	IQ	300	South African Rail Commuter Corp Ltd	PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi
Langlaagte 224	IQ	172	Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorpendelkorporasie Ltd	PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi

Farm Name & Number	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Owner-Windeed	Farm owner	Contact Person
Langlaagte 224	IQ	173	Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorpendelkorporasie Ltd	PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi
Langlaagte 224	IQ	174	Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorpendelkorporasie Ltd	PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi
Langlaagte 224	IQ	107	Trans-Atlas Ltd	Trans-Atlas Ltd (Afrisam)	Mr Leon Serfontein and Mr Dollman
Langlaagte 224	IQ	106 (RE)	Trans-Atlas Ltd	Trans-Atlas Ltd (Afrisam)	Mr Leon Serfontein and Mr Dollman
Langlaagte 224	IQ	212	No Private owner but CoJ is accountable	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms Maretha Van Wyk

Indirectly Affected Landowners

Farm Name & Number	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Owner-Windeed	Farm owner	Contact Person
Langlaagte 224	IQ	374	African Crown Holdings Pty Ltd	African Crown Holdings Pty Ltd	Mr Muhammed Moosa
Langlaagte 224	IQ	211 (RE)	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms Maretha Van Wyk
Mooilaagte	227 IQ	0 (RE)	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Ms Maretha Van Wyk
Mooifontein 225	IQ	21	DRDG (Crown Mines)	DRDG (Crown Mines)	Mr Masala Tshamano
Langlaagte 224	IQ	11 (RE)	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)	Ms Jeanie Pelser

Farm Name & Number	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Owner-Windeed	Farm owner	Contact Person
Langlaagte 224	IQ	3 (RE)	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)	Ms Jeanie Pelser
Turffontein 96	IR	4 (RE)	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)	Ms Jeanie Pelser
Vierfontein 321	IQ	6 (RE)	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)	Ms Jeanie Pelser
Langlaagte 224	IQ	317	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)	Ms Jeanie Pelser
Randskou 324	IQ	0 (RE)	National Government of The Republic Of South Africa	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure	Ms Friedah Khoza
Langlaagte 224	IQ	364	South African National Roads Agency Soc Ltd	South African National Roads Agency Soc Ltd (SANRAL)	Mr David Thubane
Langlaagte 224	IQ	17	South African Rail Commuter Corp Ltd	PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi
Langlaagte 224	IQ	18	South African Rail Commuter Corp Ltd	PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi
Langlaagte 224	IQ	190	South African Rail Commuter Corp Ltd	PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi
Langlaagte 224	IQ	202	South African Rail Commuter Corp Ltd	PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi
Langlaagte 224	IQ	203	South African Rail Commuter Corp Ltd	PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi
Langlaagte 224	IQ	289	South African Rail Commuter Corp Ltd	PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi

Farm Name & Number	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Owner-Windeed	Farm owner	Contact Person
Langlaagte 224	IQ	101	Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorpendelkorporasie Ltd	PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi
Randskou 324	IQ	11	Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorpendelkorporasie Ltd	PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi
Langlaagte 224	IQ	170	Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorpendelkorporasie Ltd	PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi
Langlaagte 224	IQ	175	Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorpendelkorporasie Ltd	PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi
Langlaagte 224	IQ	189	Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorpendelkorporasie Ltd	PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi
Langlaagte 224	IQ	286	Transnet Ltd	Transnet Ltd	Mr Thembinkosi Msikeleli Memela
Langlaagte 224	IQ	287	Transnet Ltd	Transnet Ltd	Mr Thembinkosi Msikeleli Memela
Langlaagte 224	IQ	288	Transnet Ltd	Transnet Ltd	Mr Thembinkosi Msikeleli Memela
Vierfontein 321	IQ	177	No windeed info	Multiple farms portions	
Vierfontein 321	IQ	24	No windeed info	Industrial Area (Theta)	
Langlaagte 224	IQ	283	No windeed info	Industrial Area (Crown)	
Langlaagte 224	IQ	302	No windeed info	Industrial Area (Crown)	

Farm Name & Number	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Owner-Windeed	Farm owner	Contact Person
Ormonde 99	IR	4	No windeed info	Industrial Area (Booysens Reserve)	
Mooifontein 225	IQ	7	No windeed info	Industrial Area (Theta)	
Mooifontein 225	IQ	9	No windeed info	Industrial Area (Theta)	

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Appendix C2: Land Claims

Vanessa Viljoen

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

Dear Mr Solomon Maruma

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

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

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

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

Kind Regards,

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

www.kongiwe.com

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Thursday, 24 October 2024

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

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

LAND CLAIMS ENQUIRY

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

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

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

Table 1: Directly Affected property details.

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

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

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

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

Kind regards,



Vanessa Viljoen
Stakeholder Engagement Consultant

COMMISSION ON RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS

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

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

Dear Mr / Ms **Vanessa Viljoen**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours faithfully

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

COMMISSION ON RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS

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

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

Dear Mr / Ms **Vanessa Viljoen**

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

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

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

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

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Tel: (012) 310 6500 | Fax: (012) 323 0312

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

Dear Mr / Ms **Vanessa Viljoen**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours faithfully

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

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Appendix C3: Consultation Materials

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

Background Information Document

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

October 2024

PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

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

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

PROJECT BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The new activities for the Expansion Project include:

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

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

LOCALITY

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

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

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

Table 1: Directly Affected property details.

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

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

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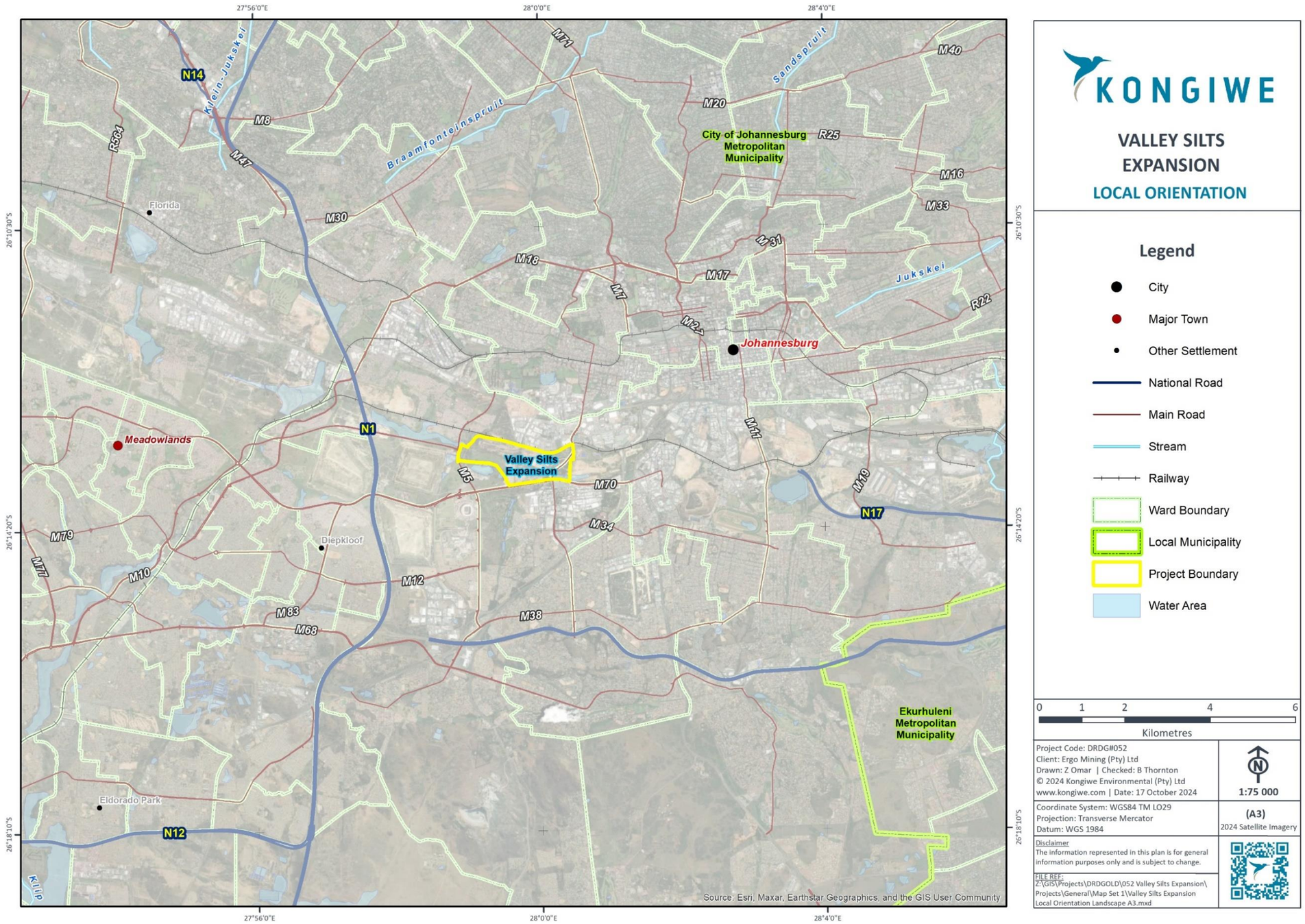


Figure 1: Valley Silts Expansion Locality Map

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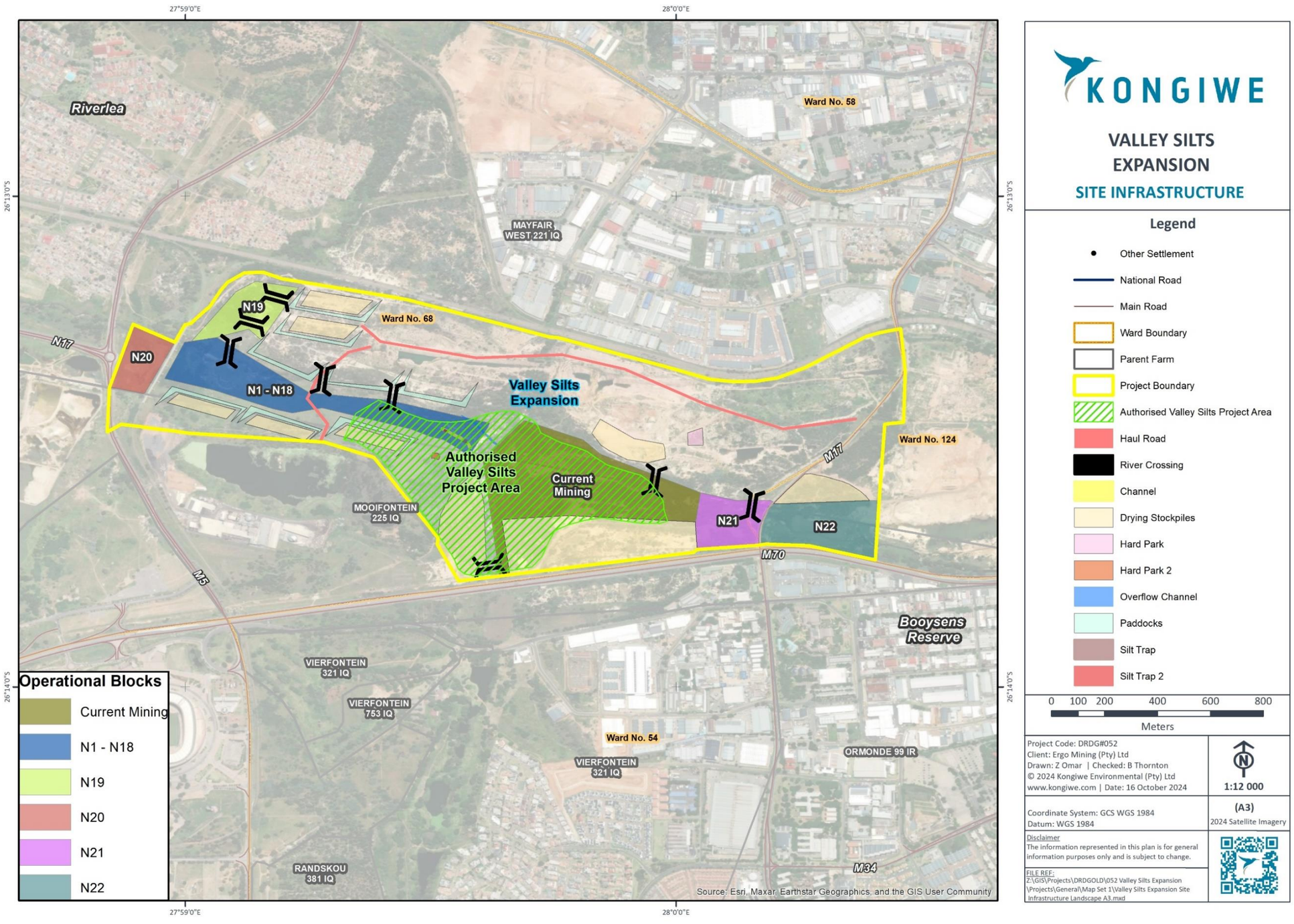


Figure 2: Site Infrastructure

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Reclamation Method

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



Example of silt removal.



Example of new silts being transported for stockpiling

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



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

INFRASTRUCTURE

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

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

The additional infrastructure will include:

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

ACCESS

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

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

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WATER MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

WASTE MANAGEMENT

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

LIFE OF OPERATION

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

REHABILITATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

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

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

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

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

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

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POPIA Disclaimer: Safeguarding registered person's personal information

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

SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

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

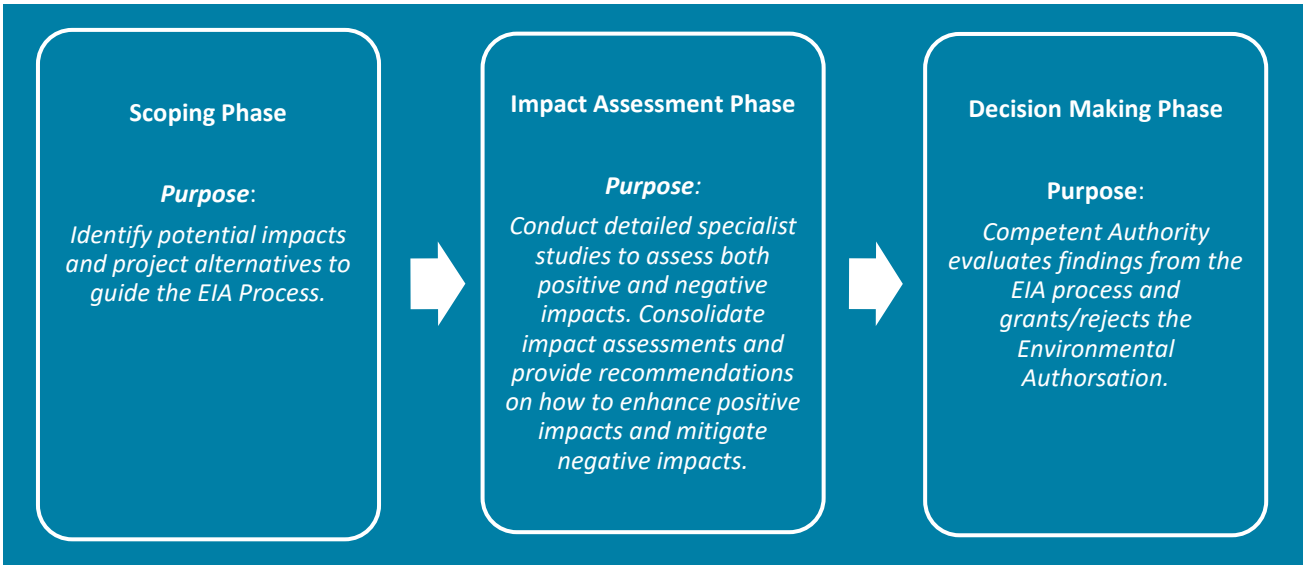


Figure 3: S& EIA process

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

Name of activity	Aerial extent of the activity	Applicable listing notice GNR 983, 984 and 985 as amended	Listed activity	Waste management authorisation	Water use license authorisation[2]
Stormwater collection point (sump)					Section 21 (c) and (i)
Mechanical excavation of gold bearing silts from the Russell Stream	54 Hectares	GNR 327 - Activity 19	The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 10 cubic metres into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock of more than 10 cubic metres from a watercourse.	Category B, Activity 11 The establishment or reclamation of a residue stockpile or residue deposit resulting from activities which require a mining right, exploration right or production right in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002).	Section 21 (c) and (i)
		GNR 325 - Activity 4	The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure, for the storage, or storage and handling of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of more than 500 cubic metres.		
The clearance of vegetation within the project area for the removal of silts	54 Hectares	GNR 325 - Activity 15	The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation,		Section 21 (c) and (i)

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

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Name of activity	Aerial extent of the activity	Applicable listing notice GNR 983, 984 and 985 as amended	Listed activity	Waste management authorisation	Water use license authorisation[2]
Site preparation and earthworks which may include the clearance of indigenous vegetation from the Russell Stream	54 Hectares	GNR 325 - Activity 15	The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation.		Section 21 (c) and (i)
The development of haul and site roads. The site is listed as Ecological support area and CBA: Important Area.		GN 324 - Activity 4	The development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 metres. c. Gauteng iv. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) or Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans.		Section 21 (c) and (i)
Site preparation and earthworks which may include the clearance of indigenous vegetation from the Russell Stream	54 Hectares	GN 324 - Activity 12	The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan. c. Gauteng ii. Within Critical Biodiversity Areas or Ecological Support Areas identified in the		Section 21 (c) and (i)

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

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Name of activity	Aerial extent of the activity	Applicable listing notice GNR 983, 984 and 985 as amended	Listed activity	Waste management authorisation	Water use license authorisation[2]
Discharging stormwater from the stormwater collection point (sump) into the Russel Stream Discharging stormwater from the stormwater paddocks into the Russel Stream		GN 324 - Activity 6	The development of facilities or infrastructure for any process or activity which requires a permit or licence or an amended permit or licence in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution or effluent, excluding— (i) activities which are identified and included in Listing Notice 1 of 2014; (ii) activities which are included in the list of waste management activities published in terms of section 19 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) in which case the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 applies; (iii) the development of facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, polluted water, wastewater or sewage where such facilities have a daily throughput capacity of 2 000 cubic metres or less; or (iv) where the development is directly related to aquaculture facilities or		Section 21(f)

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Name of activity	Aerial extent of the activity	Applicable listing notice GNR 983, 984 and 985 as amended	Listed activity	Waste management authorisation	Water use license authorisation[2]
			infrastructure where the wastewater discharge capacity will not exceed 50 cubic metres per day.		
Dust suppression		GN 324 - Activity 6	The development of facilities or infrastructure for any process or activity which requires a permit or licence or an amended permit or licence in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution or effluent, excluding— (i) activities which are identified and included in Listing Notice 1 of 2014; (ii) activities which are included in the list of waste management activities published in terms of section 19 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) in which case the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 applies; (iii) the development of facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, polluted water, wastewater or sewage where such facilities have a daily		Section 21 (c) and (i) Section 21 (g)

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

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INTEGRATED WATER USE LICENCE

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

Table 3: Water Uses being applied for

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

SPECIALIST STUDIES

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

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

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

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AVAILABILITY OF THE SCOPING REPORT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT

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

The DSR will be made available as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS

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

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

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Table 4: Proposed dates and methods of public engagement

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

INVITATION TO BECOME INVOLVED AS AN I&AP

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

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

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

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

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

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COMMENTS AND QUERIES:

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

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

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

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

DMRE reference number: GP 184 MR

DWS reference number: WU38176

Stakeholder Registration and Comment Form

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

Please provide your complete contact details:

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

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

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

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

Comments/Suggestions:

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

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

Signature:		Date:	

Ergo Mining: Valley Silts Expansion Project

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT - NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

DMRE Reference Number: GP 184 MR

DWS Reference Number: WU38176

October 2024

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Draft Scoping Report - Non-Technical Summary

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

Project Introduction and Background

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

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

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

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

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

Locality

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

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

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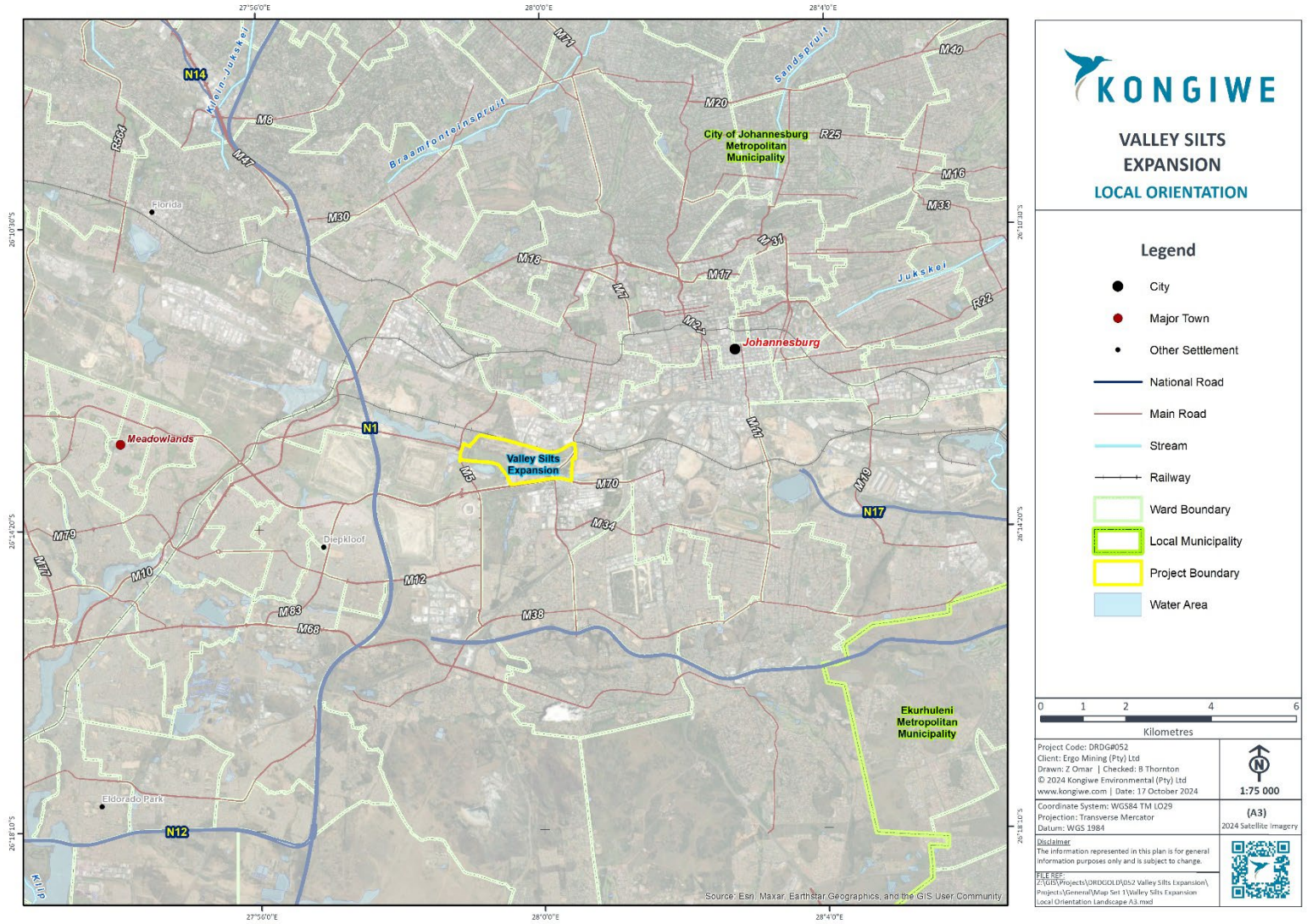


Figure 1: Project location

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Technical Details

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

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

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

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

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



Figure 2:Example of silts removal.

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Figure 3: Example of silts being transported for stockpiling



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

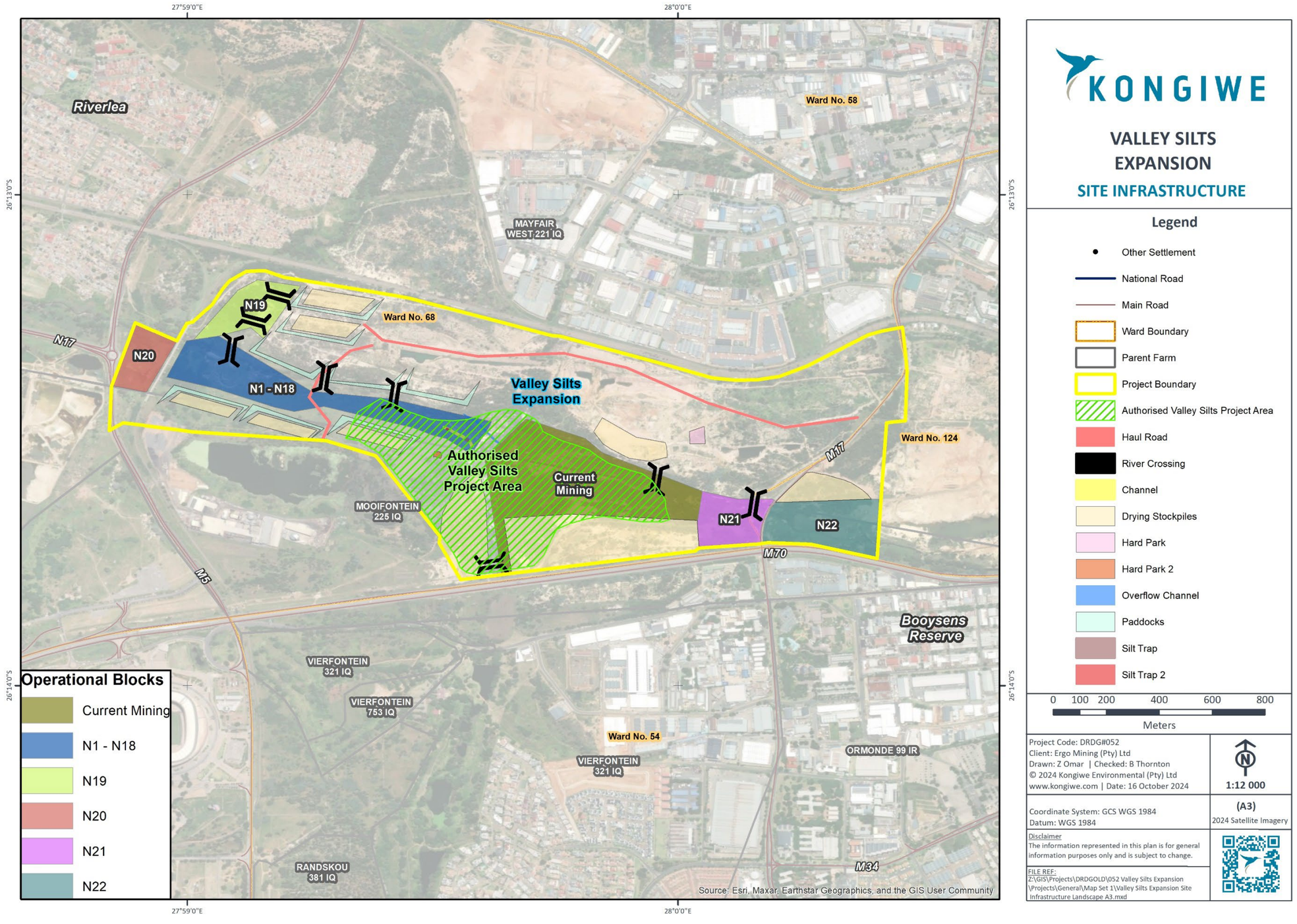


Figure 6: Project infrastructure

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The Period required for Environmental Authorisation

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

Project Alternatives

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

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

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

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

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

Environmental Authorisation Process

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name of Activity	Aerial Extent of the Activity (ha)[2] Ha or m²	Applicable Listing Notice GNR 983, 984 and 985 as amended by GNR 327, GNR 325 or GNR 324	Listed Activity	Waste Management Authorisation	Water Use License Authorisation[3]
Stormwater collection point (sump)	<50 000m³				21 (c) and (i)
Mechanical excavation of gold bearing silts from the Russell Stream	54 Hectares	GNR 327 - Activity 19	The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 10 cubic metres into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock of more than 10 cubic metres from a watercourse.	Category B, Activity 11 The establishment or reclamation of a residue stockpile or residue deposit resulting from activities which require a mining right, exploration right or production right in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002).	21 (c) and (i)
		GNR 325 - Activity 4	The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure, for the storage, or storage and handling of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of more than 500 cubic metres.		
The clearance of vegetation within the project area for the removal of silts.	54 Hectares	GNR 325 - Activity 15	The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation.		21 (c) and (1)
Site preparation and earthworks which may include the clearance of indigenous vegetation from the Russell Stream	54 Hectares	GNR 325 - Activity 15	The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation.		21 (c) and (i)
The development of haul and site roads. The site is listed as Ecological support area and CBA: Important Area.		GN 324 - Activity 4	The development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 metres. c. Gauteng iv. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) or Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans.		21 (c) and (i)
Site preparation and earthworks which may include the clearance of indigenous vegetation from the Russell Stream	54 Hectares	GN 324 - Activity 12	The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan. c. Gauteng ii. Within Critical Biodiversity Areas or Ecological Support Areas identified in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or bioregional plans.		21 (c) and (i)
Stormwater Collection point (sump)		GN 324 - Activity 14	The development of-		21 (c) and (i)

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

Name of Activity	Aerial Extent of the Activity (ha)[2] Ha or m²	Applicable Listing Notice GNR 983, 984 and 985 as amended by GNR 327, GNR 325 or GNR 324	Listed Activity	Waste Management Authorisation	Water Use License Authorisation[3]
			(i) dams or weirs, where the dam or weir, including infrastructure and water surface area exceeds 10 square metres; or (ii) infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 10 square metres or more; where such development occurs- (a) within a watercourse; c. Gauteng iv. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) or Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans.		
River crossings		GNR 327 - Activity 19	The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 10 cubic metres into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock of more than 10 cubic metres from a watercourse.		21 (c) and (i)
Discharging stormwater from the stormwater collection point (sump) into the Russel Stream Discharging stormwater from the stormwater paddocks into the Russel Stream		GN 324 - Activity 6	The development of facilities or infrastructure for any process or activity which requires a permit or licence or an amended permit or licence in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution or effluent, excluding— (i) activities which are identified and included in Listing Notice 1 of 2014; (ii) activities which are included in the list of waste management activities published in terms of section 19 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) in which case the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 applies; (iii) the development of facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, polluted water, wastewater or sewage where such facilities have a daily throughput capacity of 2 000 cubic metres or less; or (iv) where the development is directly related to aquaculture facilities or infrastructure where the wastewater discharge capacity will not exceed 50 cubic metres per day.		21(f)

Name of Activity	Aerial Extent of the Activity (ha)[2] Ha or m²	Applicable Listing Notice GNR 983, 984 and 985 as amended by GNR 327, GNR 325 or GNR 324	Listed Activity	Waste Management Authorisation	Water Use License Authorisation[3]
Dust suppression		GN 324 - Activity 6	The development of facilities or infrastructure for any process or activity which requires a permit or licence or an amended permit or licence in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution or effluent, excluding— (i) activities which are identified and included in Listing Notice 1 of 2014; (ii) activities which are included in the list of waste management activities published in terms of section 19 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) in which case the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 applies; (iii) the development of facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, polluted water, wastewater or sewage where such facilities have a daily throughput capacity of 2 000 cubic metres or less; or (iv) where the development is directly related to aquaculture facilities or infrastructure where the wastewater discharge capacity will not exceed 50 cubic metres per day.		21 (c) and (i) 21(g)

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Environmental Considerations

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

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

Key Findings of the Scoping Report

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

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Table 3: Potential identified impact because of the Proposed Project

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

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

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Overall Conclusions

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

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

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

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

Way Forward

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

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

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impacts.

The procedure for this study going forward is as follows:

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

Specialist Studies

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

- Biodiversity and Wetlands
- Surface Water
- Groundwater
- Air Quality
- Noise
- Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
- Visual
- Closure & Rehabilitation
- Heritage
- Traffic

Glossary

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): An Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) is someone who co-ordinates, manages and integrates the various components of environmental assessment throughout the planning process ;has received an appropriate interdisciplinary training covering both the natural and human environment; has experience in environmental management, environmental assessment and related studies; and demonstrates core competencies that are considered essential to the environmental assessment profession.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a tool used to assess the significant effects of a project or development proposal on the environment. EIAs make sure that project decision makers think about the likely effects on the environment at the earliest possible time and aim to avoid, reduce or offset those effects. This ensures that proposals are understood properly before decisions are made.

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Environmental Management Programme (EMPr): The EMPr is a detailed plan for the implementation of the mitigation measures to minimise negative environmental impacts during the project life-cycle.

Scoping Report: The Scoping Report describes the proposed project and identifies the possible impacts of the proposed development.

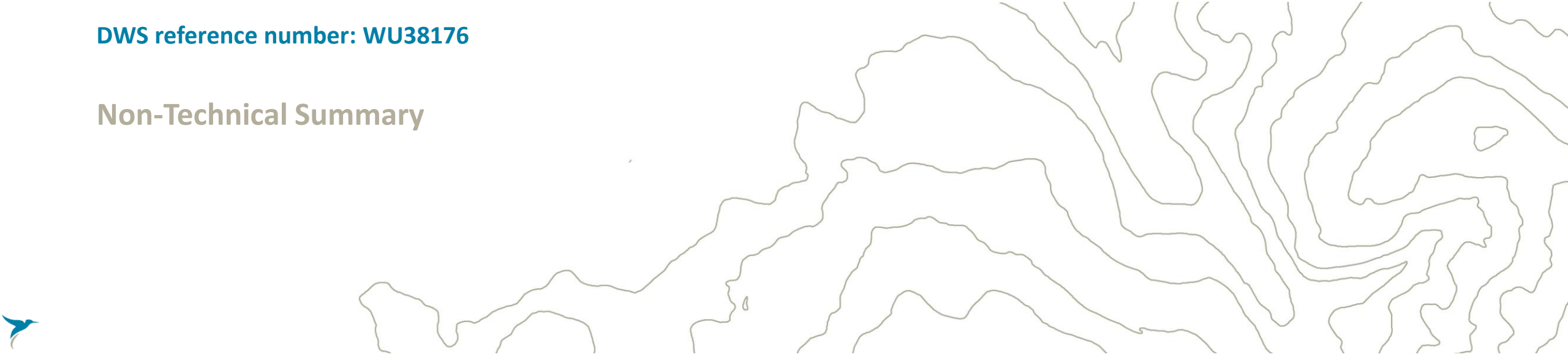
Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Authorisation and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project

DMRE reference number: GP184MR

DWS reference number: WU38176

Non-Technical Summary



1. Introduction

1. This Document

This Non Technical Summary (NTS) provides an overview of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project, in Johannesburg, Gauteng province. It has been prepared by Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd. The EIA is being undertaken in compliance with the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA), and the EIA Regulations, as amended.

This NTS describes the Proposed Project and the potential impacts on the biophysical and socio-economic environments. It also highlights any changes observed to the baseline environment compared to the period prior to the commencement of the existing authorised Valley Silts Project. Additionally, it addresses the measures proposed to reduce any significant negative impacts and to enhance potential positive benefits, and how environmental and social issues will be managed during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases.

2. Overview of the Project

Ergo, a subsidiary of DRDGOLD Limited, intends to expand its Valley Silts Reclamation Project. The expansion involves mechanically excavating gold-bearing silts from the Russell Stream valley, extending from the old dam wall to Nasrec Road (Blocks N1 to N20), situated immediately west of the authorised and existing Valley Silts reclamation project area and the remaining Blocks (N21 and N22) being located either side of Crownwood Road, near Booysens Reserve and Riverlea, Johannesburg.

The reclamation of gold bearing silts within the already authorised Valley Silts Project area has been ongoing since May 2023. The construction and site establishment began in October 2022 and as such, the requirement to prepare for the Valley Silts expansion is now necessary to maintain an efficient reclamation operation.

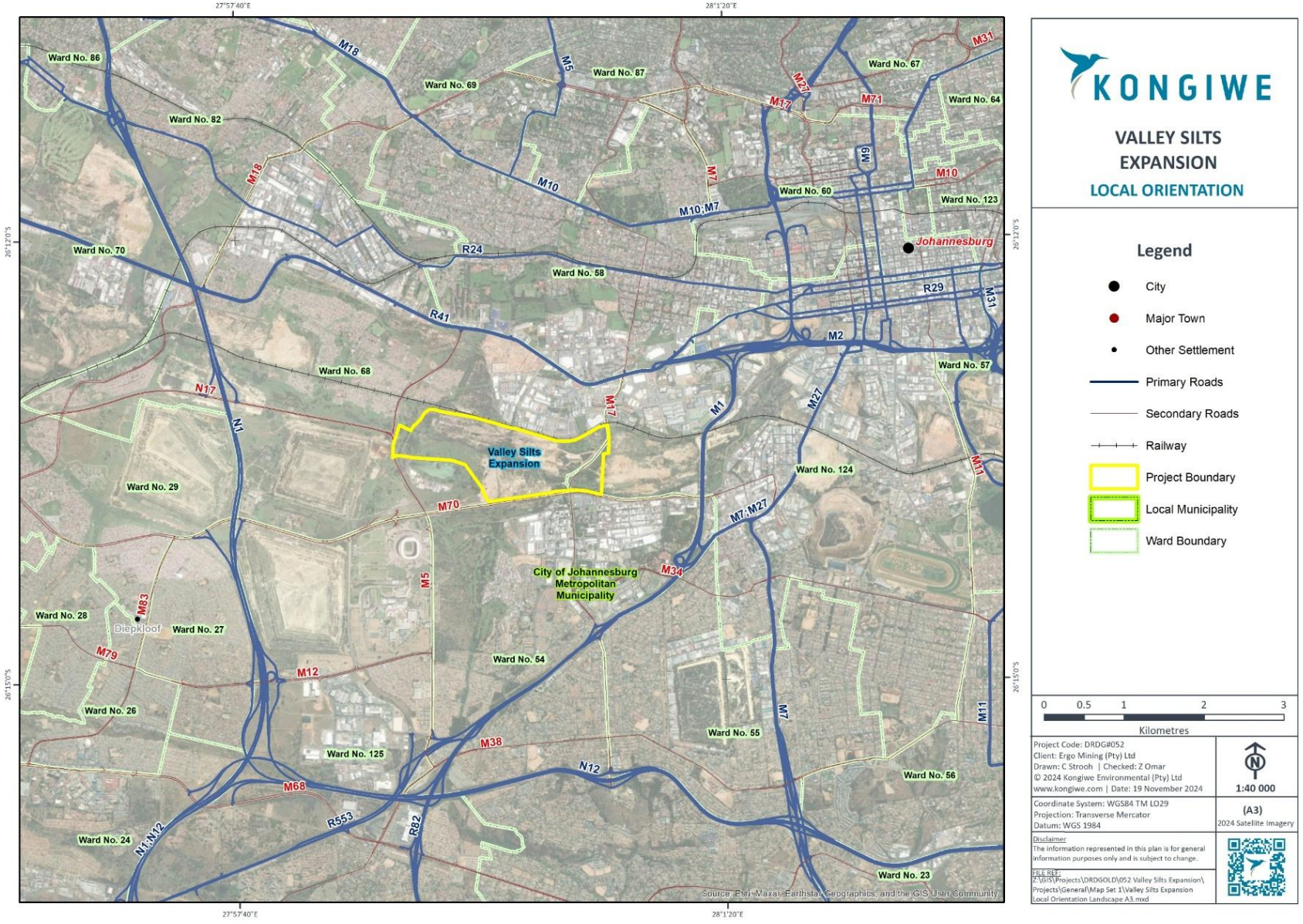
Project Justification

The Proposed Project is positioned as both reclamation effort and a rehabilitation initiative. Ergo intends to remove the silts from the valley within the Russell Stream, in specific target areas, thereby potentially improving the water flow dynamics, which could assist in ameliorating current flooding issues experienced in the area of Riverlea. After removal of the silts from the target areas, Ergo aims to rehabilitate the target areas within the Valley Silts area by shaping the areas where silts are removed and make the area free draining. Thereafter, appropriate species will be planted to stabilise the soil.

After the proposed reclamation and rehabilitation, the project area will be returned to the landowner (iProp). The Proposed Project area is earmarked for development by the landowner, with plans for light industrial development. Additionally, there are plans to expand the N17 within the proposed project area, from Crownwood to Nasrec Road.

The gold bearing silts within the Russell Stream present a significant challenge, attracting illegal mining activities by Zama-Zamas (informal miners). The presence of these informal miners has led to increased criminal activity, creating a sense of insecurity for the residents of Riverlea. The lawlessness associated with this illegal mining activities add to concerns among community members. This is impacting their quality of life and safety. In this regard, removing the silts from the project area could contribute to reducing this illegal mining activities.

2. Project Location



KONGIWE

VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

LOCAL ORIENTATION

Legend

- City
- Major Town
- Other Settlement
- Primary Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Railway
- Project Boundary
- Local Municipality
- Ward Boundary

0 0.5 1 2 3

Kilometres

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
www.kongiwe.com | Date: 19 November 2024

1:40 000

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

(A3)
2024 Satellite Imagery

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

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

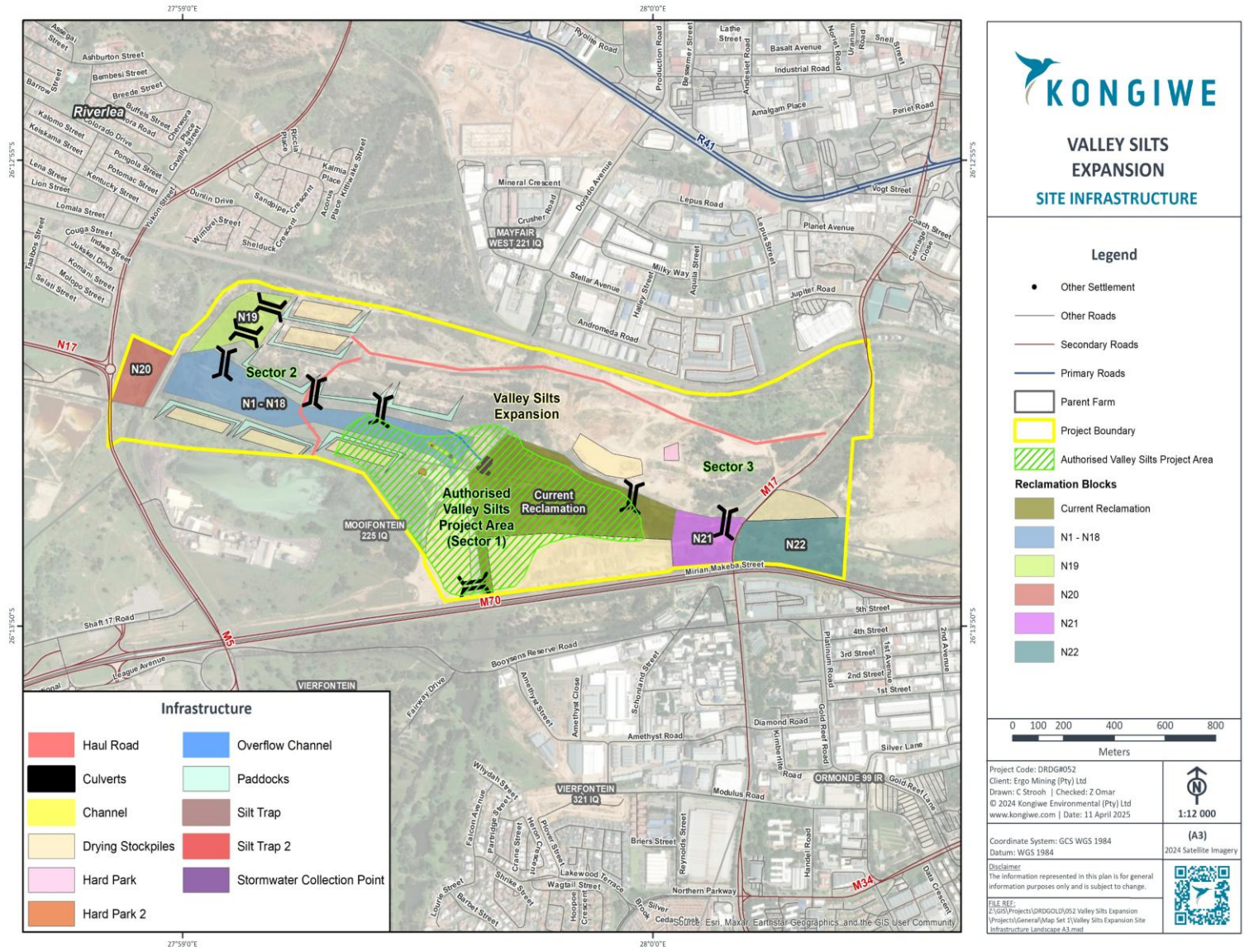
3. Project Description

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

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

The following infrastructures are not existing and will be required on site:

- Drying stockpiles (8 locations);
- Stormwater control berms/paddocks;
- Culverts (8); and
- Additional haul roads;



4. Project Alternatives

4.1 No-go alternative

This alternative considers the option of 'do nothing' and maintaining the status quo. At present, the site exhibits significant environmental challenges, including surface and groundwater pollution in Russell Stream caused by gold-bearing silts. Moreover, the status of the site is resulting in downstream flooding, affecting the community of Riverlea and is a hot spot for illegal mining activities and crime related thereto. Should the proposed activity not proceed, the site will remain unchanged and the negative impacts will persist.

4.2 Location Alternatives

When mining was at its peak in the mid-late 1900's it was known practice to design tailings dumps within the immediate floodline, even within watercourses. Over time tailings materials have accumulated in the Russell Stream Dam and the Golf Meer Lake due to erosion from the Rand Leases, Crown Mines, Bantjies and other old tailings dumps in the area. This has formed a thick layer of sediment, averaging 2m thick, but up to 12m in some areas. As a result of the silts build-up in the valley, the Russell Stream has a reduced stream velocity and has become displaced northward toward the areas of Riverlea and Crown Industrial.

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

4.3 Layout Alternatives

The current layout plan for the Proposed Project is considered as the preferred layout plan. The layout plan is dictated by the location of the gold-bearing silts. Existing supporting infrastructure will continue to be used.

4.4 Activity Alternatives

The Proposed Project activities to be employed is consistent with the current practices, specifically through mechanical excavation. Backhoes and/or Excavators, 30-ton ADT's and Hauling trucks will be utilised for reclamation of the gold bearing silts from the Russell Stream.

5. Legal Framework

A Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process is being undertaken which evaluates the environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project as part of an application for Environmental Authorisation (EA). The S&EIA and specialist studies to be undertaken will support the applications for the required approvals. The following applications have been made to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) for the Proposed Project:

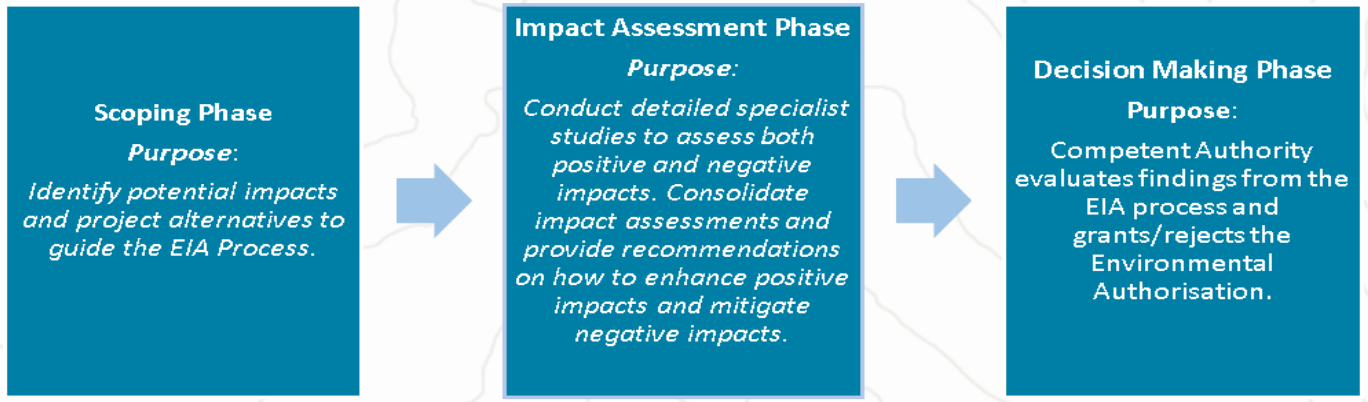
- **Application for EA** for listed activities triggered in Listing Notices GN R983, GN R984 and GN R9851F published pursuant to the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended), promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA); and

- **Application for a waste management licence (WML)** authorising waste management activities listed in GN R921 of 29 November 2013 published in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (as amended) (NEM:WA).

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

- **An Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA)** in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA),

In accordance with the provisions of the EIA 2014 Regulations, the S&EIA process for the proposed project will be carried out in the following phases:



6. Specialist Studies and Impact Assessment

The following specialist studies were commissioned and undertaken as part of the EIA Process:

- Air Quality
- Biodiversity (Terrestrial and Aquatic)
- Groundwater
- Heritage & Paleontology
- Noise
- Socio-Economic
- Surface Water
- Traffic

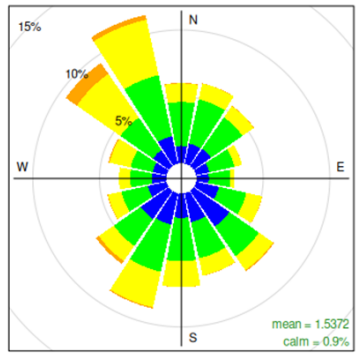
Each specialist has identified potential impacts and the significance they will have before and after mitigation. The table to the right indicates the significance rating per impact for the Construction, Operation, Decommissioning and Post Closure phases with the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures.

Impact	Rating Post Mitigation	Construction	Operation	Decommissioning
Positive (+)	**Moderate (medium)**	❖ Social-Economic ❖ Heritage	❖ Social-Economic ❖ Heritage	❖ Heritage ❖ Health ❖ Groundwater
Positive (+)	**Minor (low)**	❖ Noise	❖ Noise	❖ Noise ❖ Social-Economic
Negative (-)	**Minor (low)**	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands ❖ Air Quality ❖ Surface Water ❖ Groundwater ❖ Heritage ❖ Traffic ❖ Social-Economic ❖ Groundwater ❖ Health	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands ❖ Surface Water ❖ Air Quality ❖ Social-Economic ❖ Heritage ❖ Traffic ❖ Health	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands ❖ Surface Water ❖ Air Quality ❖ Heritage ❖ Traffic ❖ Surface water ❖ Social-Economic
Negative (-)	**Moderate (medium)**		❖ Surface Water ❖ Groundwater	❖ Social-Economic

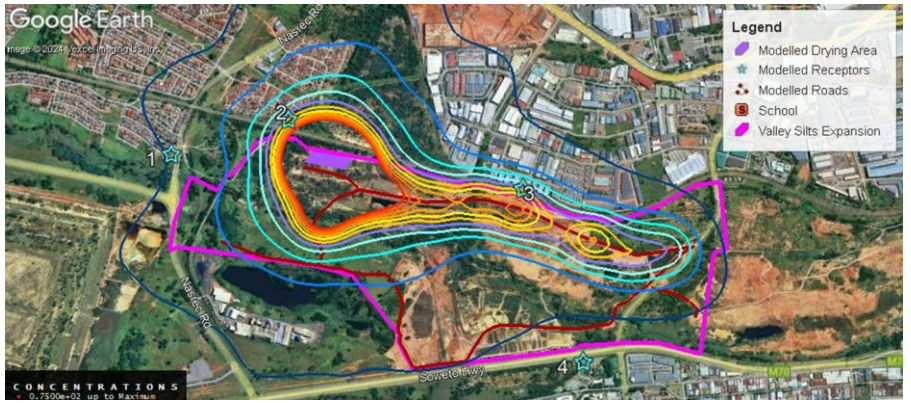
6.1 Air Quality

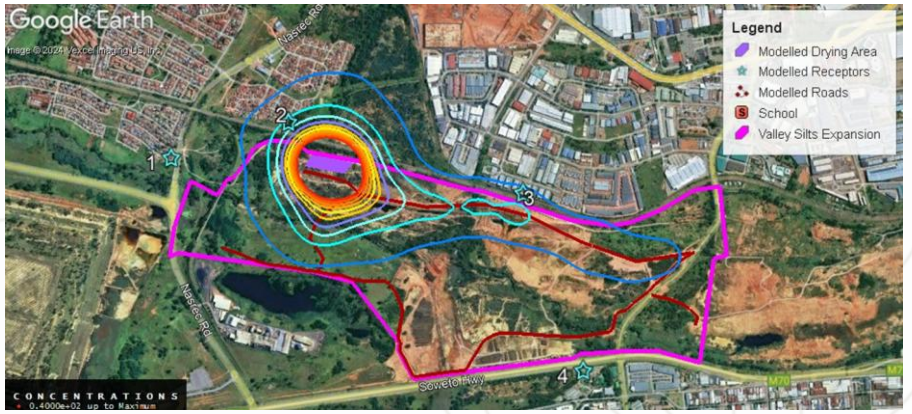
Particulate matter (PM) is the most significant pollutant that is generated from the mechanical reclamation of silts, hauling of silts, turning of the silts in the drying process (until the 30% to 40% moisture content) and loading the silts.

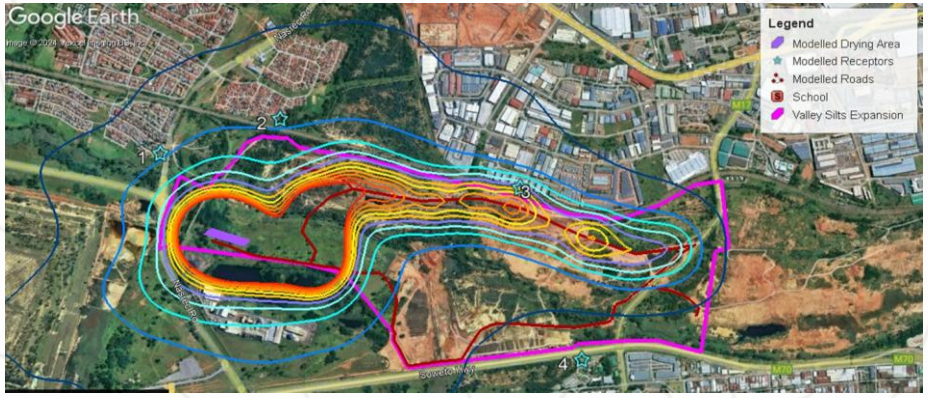
- Four scenarios were simulated to represent the drying areas closest to sensitive receptors as well as the longest access roads required for haulage.
- Exceedances of the PM10 and PM2.5 24-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) can be expected beyond the Valley Silts Expansion footprint under worst-case meteorological conditions.
- **The areas exposed to exceedances, however, are not expected to extend as far as sensitive receptors.**
- Increases in ambient concentrations of particulate matter could mostly affects the closest residents of Riverlea situated to the east of Nasrec Road, and to a lesser extent the Crown industrial area to the north and the Theta industrial area to the south of the project area.



Frequency of counts by wind direction (%)

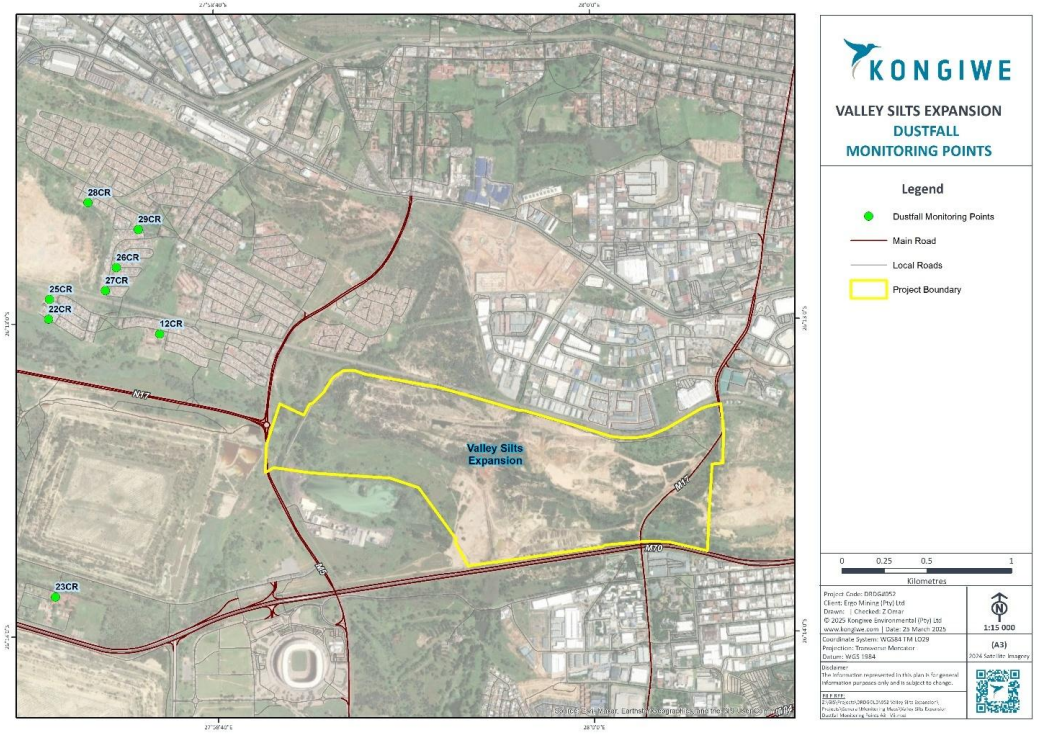




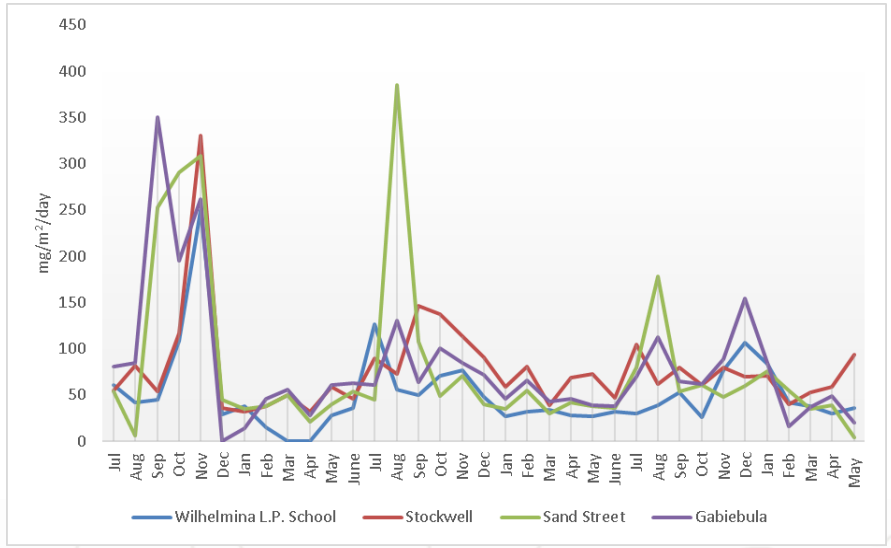


6.1 Air Quality cont.

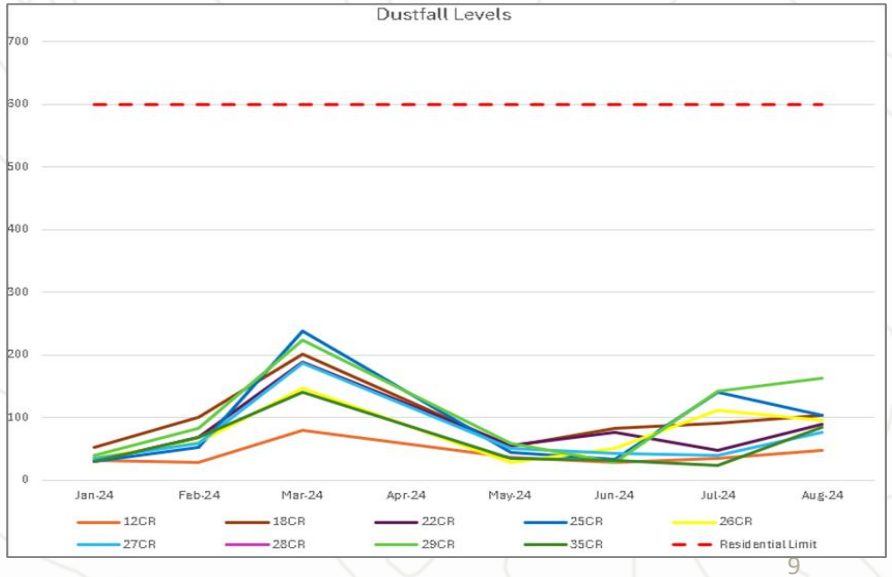
- Dust monitoring has been undertaken at various sensitive receptors in Riverlea since 2016.
- Results show that there have been no exceedances of the National Dustfall Standard for Residential Areas of 600mg/m^2/day in Riverlea since the start of the Valley Silts operations.
- Based on the PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ modelling presented and the current dustfall results, it is therefore not anticipated that the Valley Silts expansion project will have an impact on the Riverlea community.



Dustfall rates between July 2016 and June 2019, prior to the start of the Valley Silts project



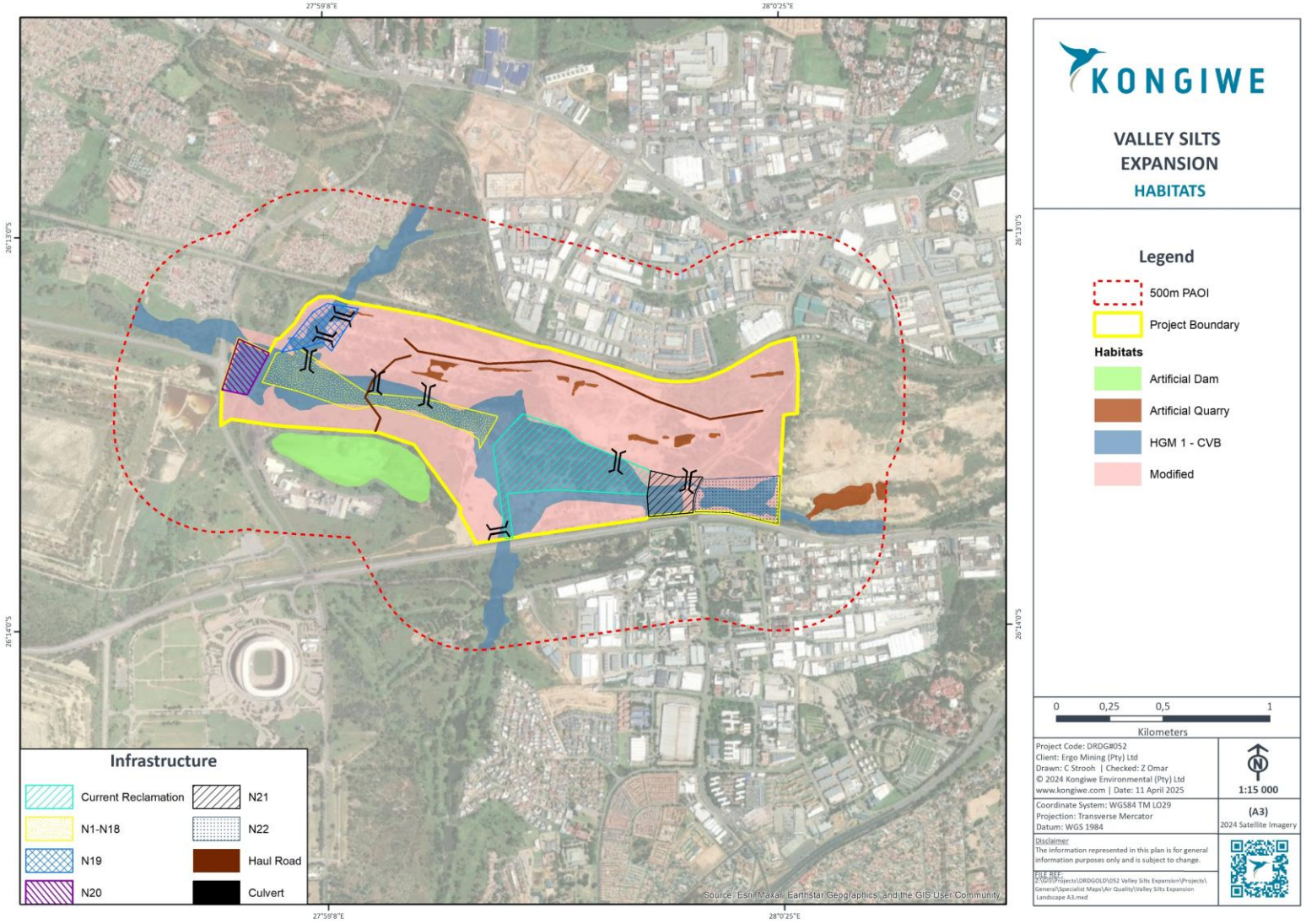
Dustfall rates in 2024 during the Valley Silts Operation



6.2 Terrestrial Biodiversity

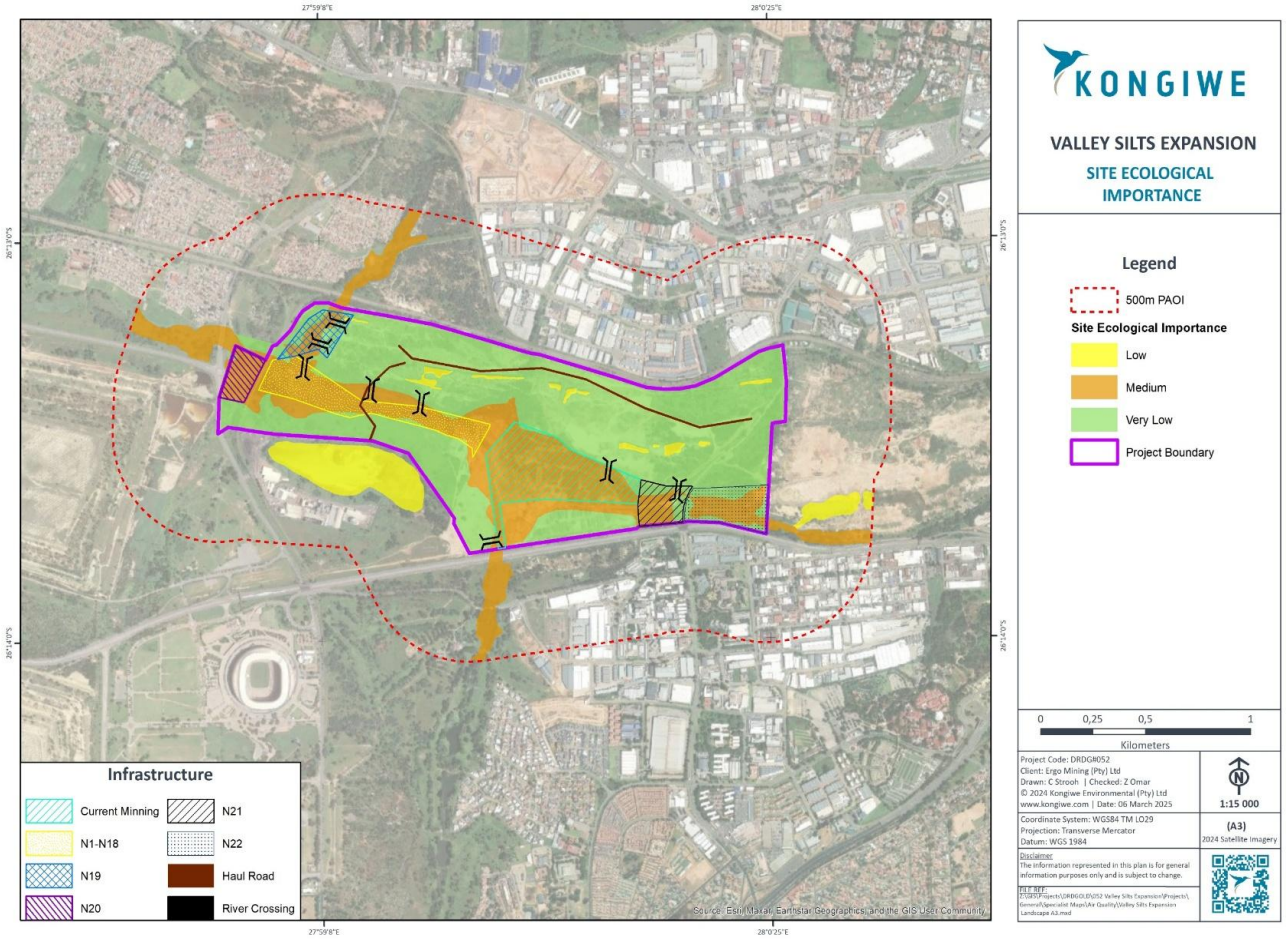
Valley Silts Expansion Project

- Three (3) main habitat types were identified across the Project Area of Influence (PAOI) and include: Modified; Water Resource; and Artificial Water Resource.



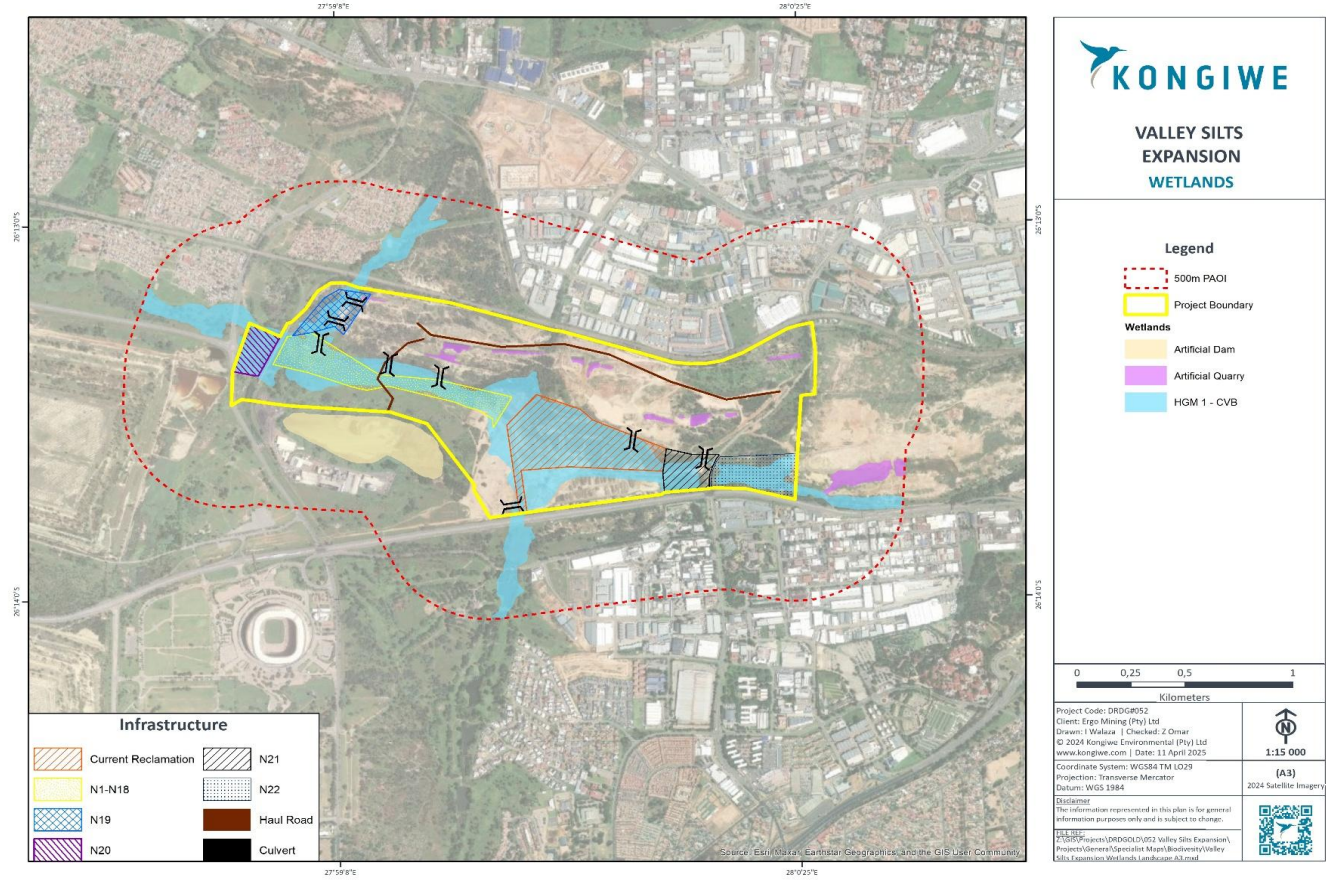
6.2 Terrestrial Biodiversity cont.

Screening Tool Theme	Screening Tool	Specialist	Tool Validated or Disputed by Specialist - Reasoning
Animal Theme	Medium	Low	Disputed – Habitat exists in a largely degraded or modified state with high levels of anthropogenic disturbance, particularly those associated with the mining activities on site. No SCC observed and unlikely to occur.
Plant Theme	Medium	Low	Disputed – Habitat exists in a largely degraded or modified state with high levels of anthropogenic disturbance, particularly those associated with the mining activities on site. High numbers of alien and invasive plants. No SCC observed and unlikely to occur.
Terrestrial Theme	Very High	Low	Disputed – Habitat exists in a largely degraded or modified state with high levels of anthropogenic disturbance, particularly those associated with the mining activities on site, and has therefore lost much of its ecosystem functionality. Habitat will not recover without human intervention and will continue to degrade over time without rehabilitation. No longer representative of a CBA or ESA. No SCC observed and unlikely to occur



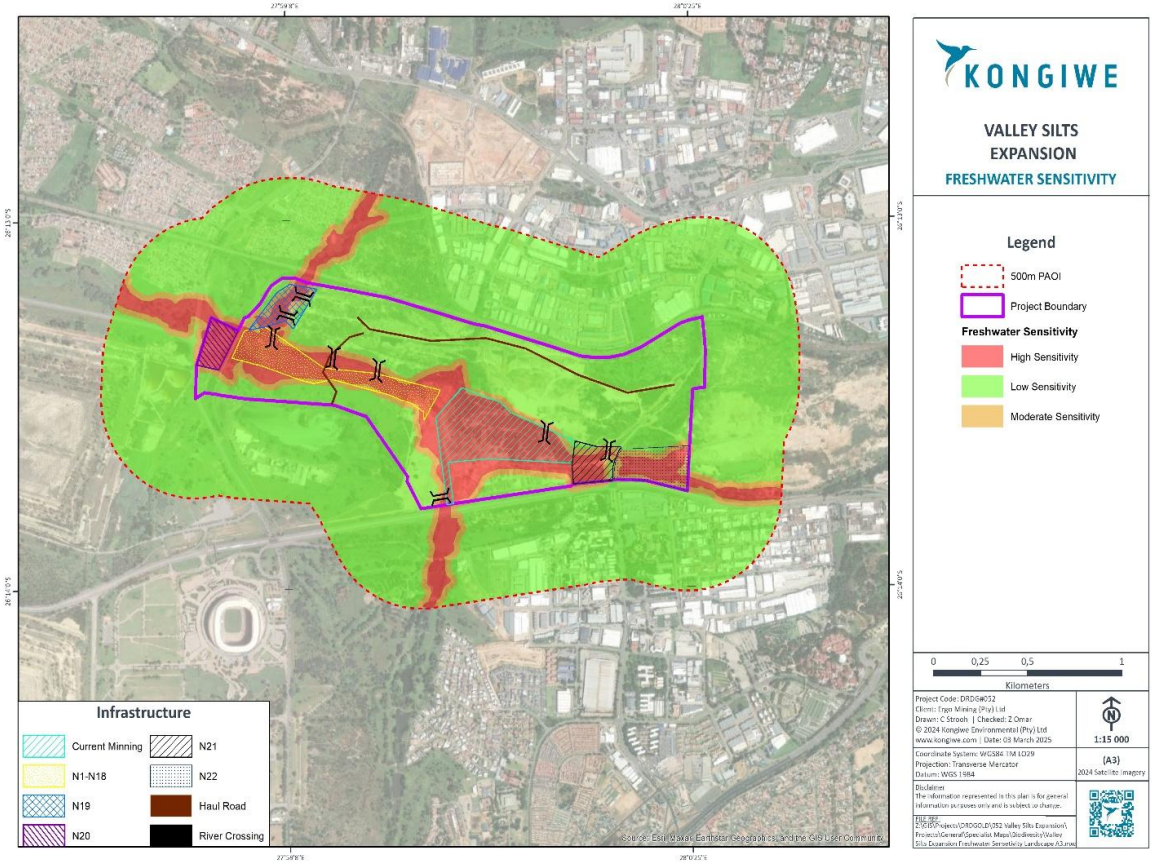
6.3 Wetlands

One wetland type, consisting of one hydrogeomorphic (HGM) unit, has been identified in relation to the project site. This wetland type has been classified as a Channelled Valley-bottom (CVB; HGM 1).



6.3 Wetlands cont.

Features	Screening Tool Theme	Environmental Screening Tool Sensitivity	Specialist Sensitivity	Tool Validated or Disputed by Specialist - Reasoning
HGM 1	Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	High	Low	Screening Tool Sensitivity Disputed. Rationale for the specialist assigned 'low' rating: The wetland system has experienced historical impact related to mining as well as from the surrounding developments in the catchment. The wetland is perceived to be seasonal as surface water was observed in the wetland. Wetland vegetation within the system was abundant. The ecosystem services these wetlands provide together with the PES and EIS have contributed towards determining the sensitivity rating. The wetland has therefore been assigned a 'low' sensitivity rating.
Artificial watercourses	Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	Low	Low	Screening Tool Sensitivity Validated. Rationale for the specialist assigned 'Low' rating: These watercourses were all artificially created through mining activities and other developments such as the Gauteng Oil and Cake Milll. Therefore, a "Low" sensitivity has been assigned for these areas in relation to freshwater biodiversity.
Remaining Area	Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	Low	Low	Screening Tool Sensitivity Validated. Rationale for the specialist assigned 'Low' rating: Much of the area has been historically modified through mining and other developments. The proposed activities are not anticipated to significantly modify the hydrological characteristics of the entire area; therefore a "Low" sensitivity has been assigned for these areas in relation to freshwater biodiversity.

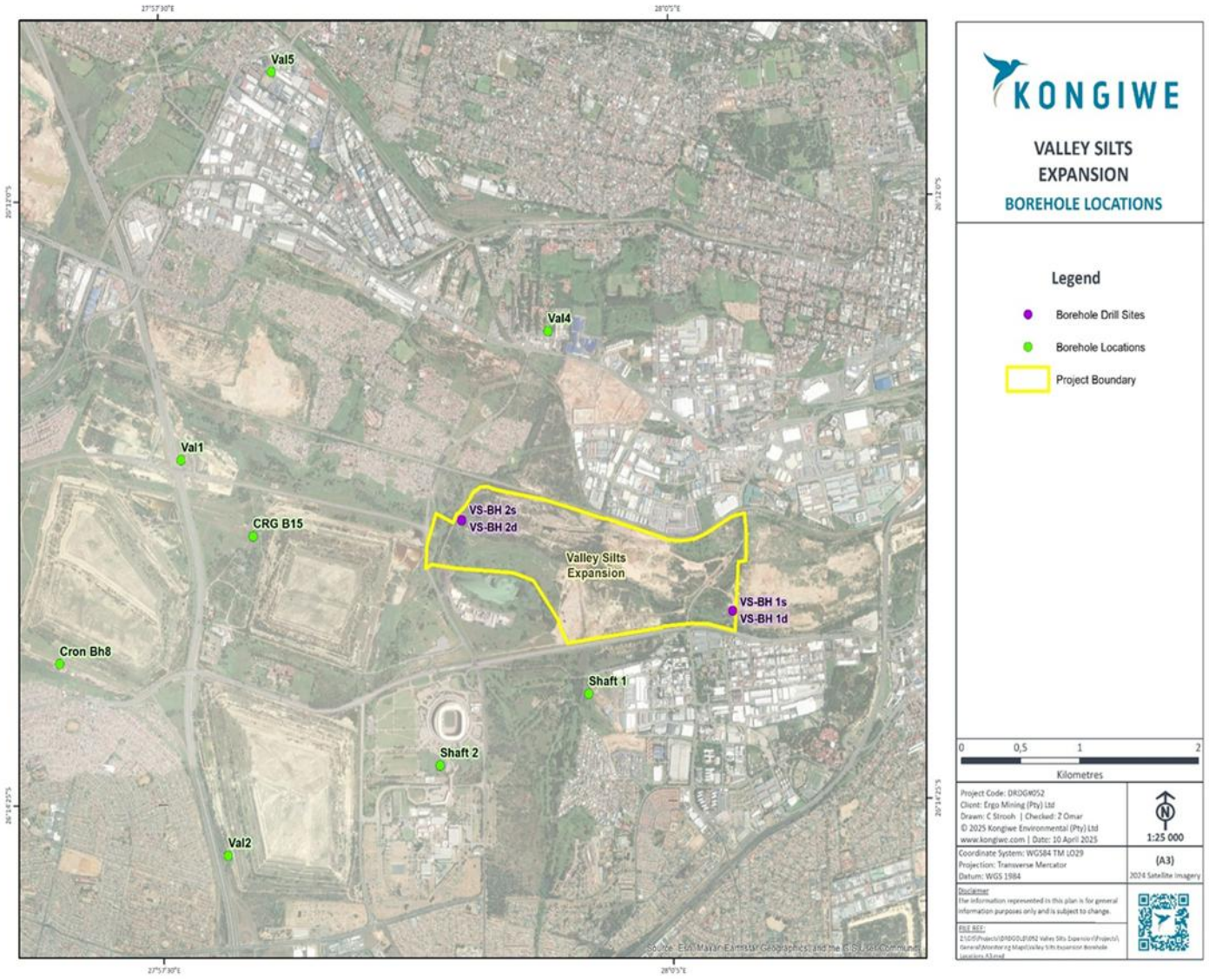


6.4 Groundwater

The chemicals of concern for the Valley Silts project area are pH, Iron, Manganese, Sulphate, Cadmium, Lead, Nickel and Total Organic Carbon. Parameters exceeding aesthetic limits include Ammonium, Aluminium, Chloride, Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Zinc and Total Hardness and Turbidity.

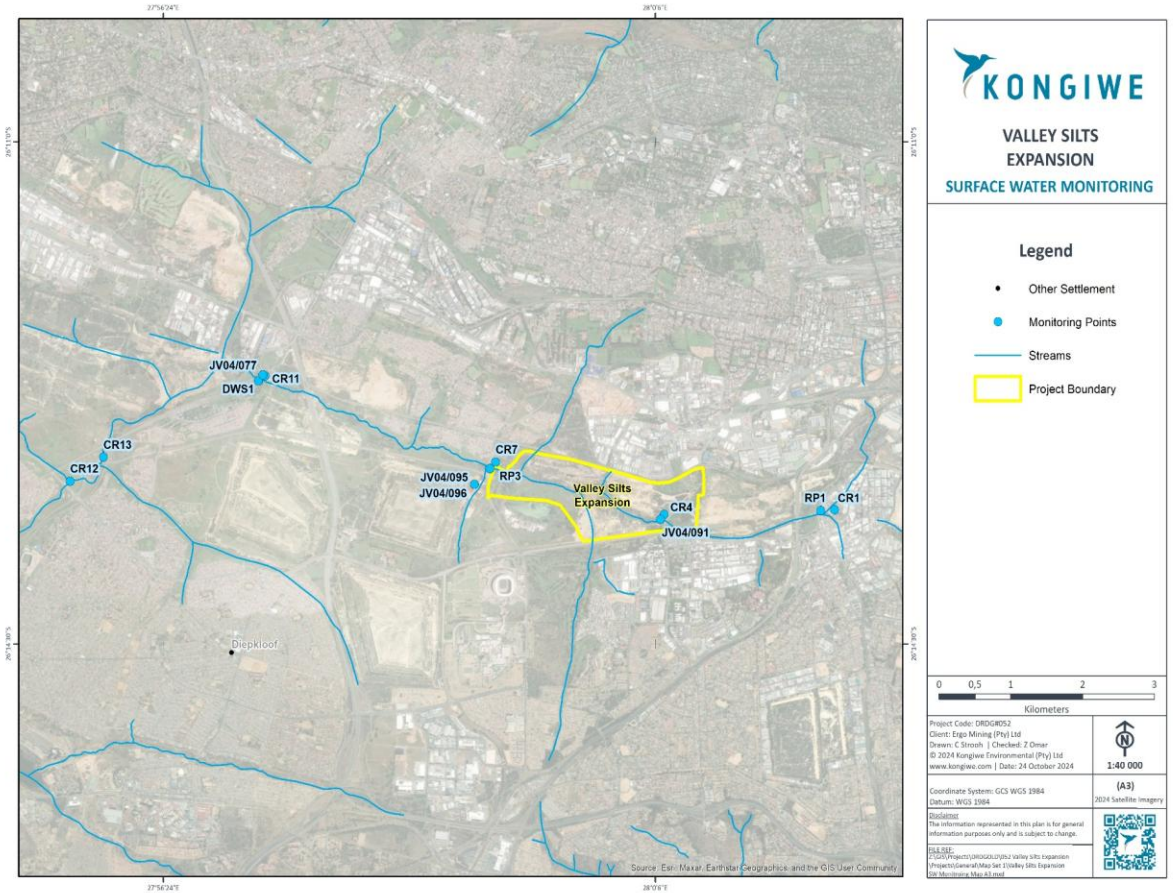
The gold-bearing silt in Russell Stream and the adjacent TSF and sand dump facilities can potentially add sulphate, iron, chloride, calcium, magnesium, manganese and aluminium to the local groundwater system, if the management of contaminated water on site is not effective, but also through seepage from the adjacent dumps. This has been confirmed by the 2019 and the 2025 water sampling results. Metals like cobalt, copper, nickel and zinc can also be elevated.

Should the Valley Silts Expansion project proceed, the project must further commit to complete silt removal and not undertake selective silt reclamation. In the short term there could be water quality impacts (increase in salts and metals) if water on the surface is not managed effectively. Overall, the project will deliver a long-term positive impact on groundwater quality if the silts are removed, and footprint areas are rehabilitated.



6.5 Surface Water

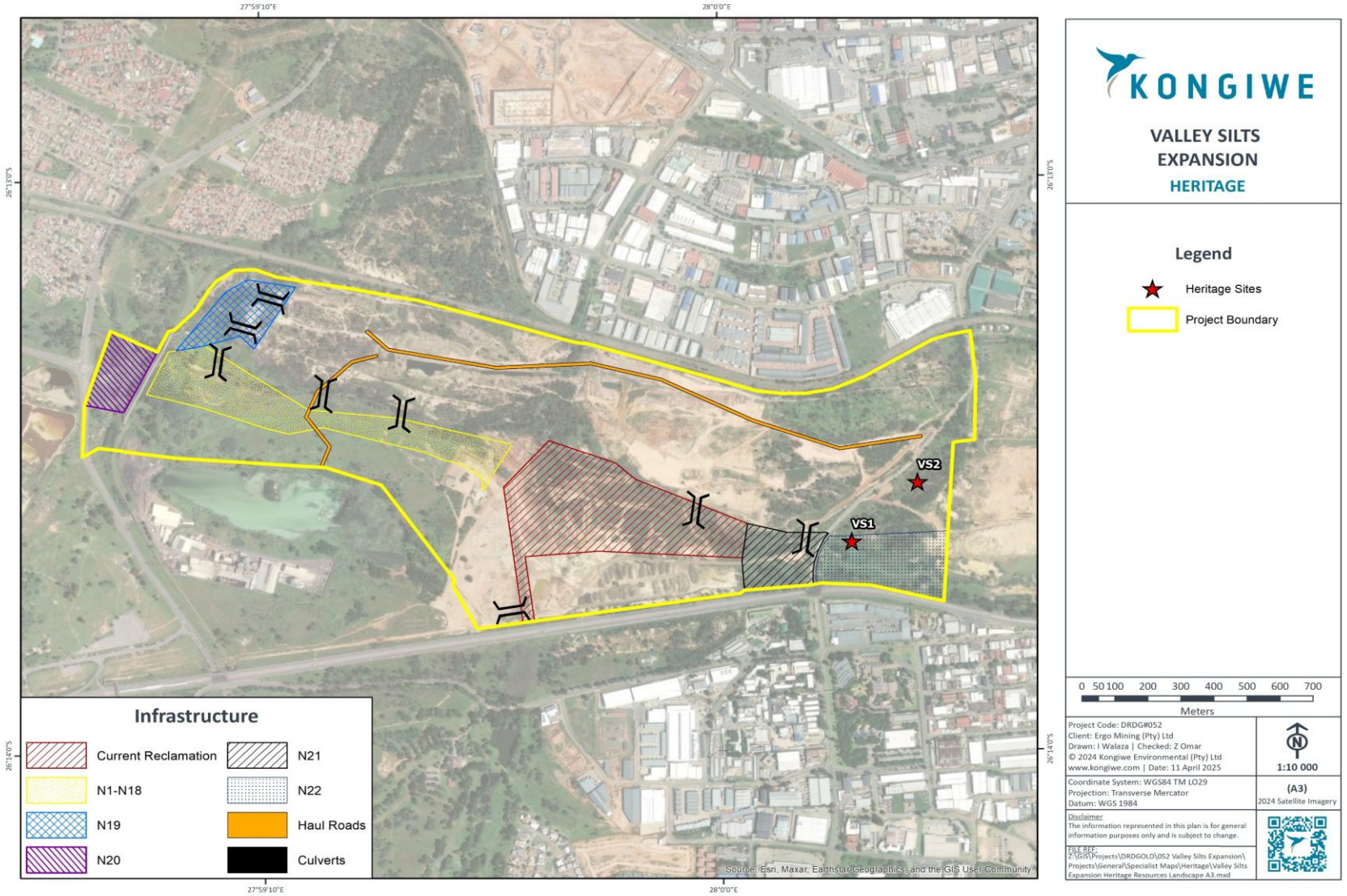
- pH was within limits at all monitoring locations except in December 2022 at CR1, CR4 and CR11, and at DWS1 in May 2014 and February 2019. This, however, was before the reclamation of silts began at Sector 1 in May 2023;
- Electrical Conductivity (EC) and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), which provides an indication of the dissolved salts in water, were within acceptable limits at all monitoring locations;
- Nutrients (Ammonia, Nitrate and Phosphate), E. coli and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), were regularly elevated at DWS1, indicating sewage contamination of the Russell Stream;
- Elevated levels of heavy metal concentrations for Iron, Manganese, Aluminium, Nickel and Arsenic were recorded at most of the monitoring locations. This has been occurring since before the current mining operation at Sector 1 commenced in May 2023;
- Uranium was within limits at all of the Ergo monitoring locations; and
- Suspended Solids (SS) was regularly elevated above unacceptable limits at all monitoring locations. A comparison between the upstream (CR1 and CR4) and downstream (CR7) monitoring locations showed no significant increase in SS as a result of the current mining operation.



Based on the current water quality available, it appears that the current mining operation at Sector 1 is not having a significant impact on the water quality of the Russell Stream. This is likely due to current measures that are implemented onsite, such as berms that contain runoff from dirty areas, as well as silt traps that settle out silts.

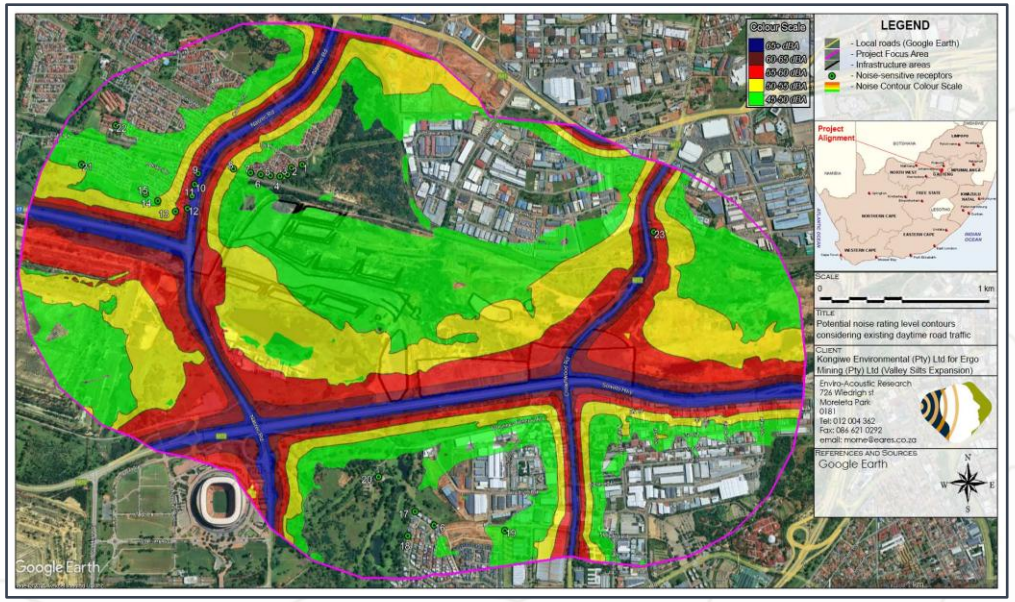
6.6 Heritage

- VS1 is the remains of a historical structure comprised of a linear coursed sandstone wall and a coursed sandstone lined rectangular pit adjacent to the Russell Stream. A 50m buffer is required.
- A cemetery is contained within the project boundary but does not fall within the current planned infrastructure area.

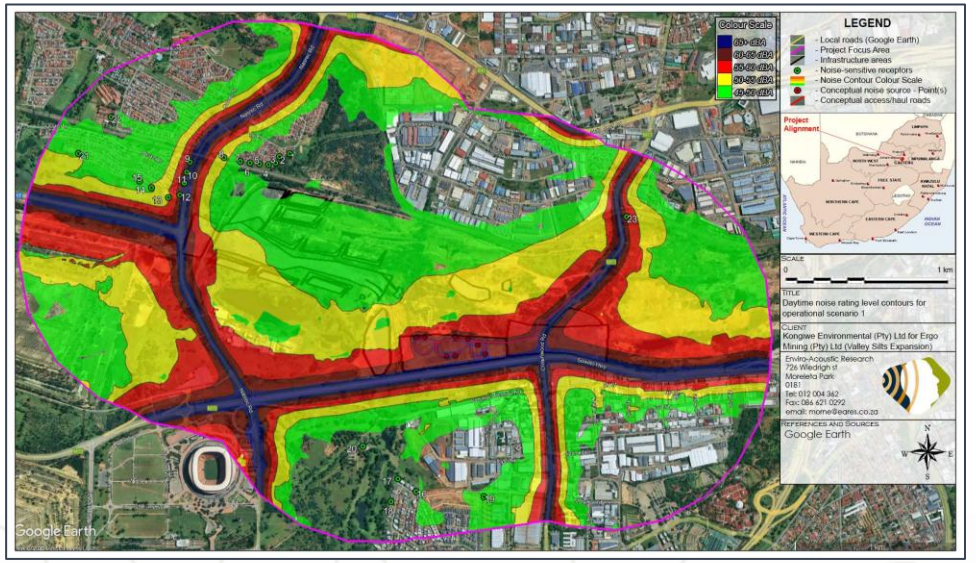


6.7 Noise

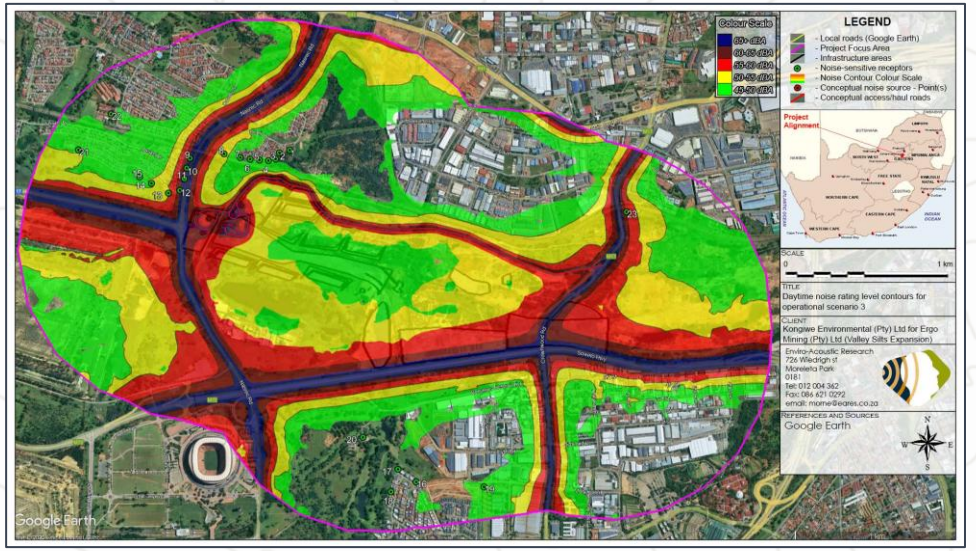
- Ambient sound levels were mainly dominated by natural noises (birds, running water and some wind-induced noises), sounds from anthropogenic origin (voices and domesticated animals) closer to residential structures and traffic noises. It should be noted that measurement locations were selected away from identifiable noise sources, and ambient sound levels were lower than expected when considering the developmental character of the area.
- Using conceptual worst-case noise models, it was determined that the potential noise impacts at the project would be of a low significant for daytime activities. Due to this low significance, no additional mitigation is recommended.



Current Noise Impacts

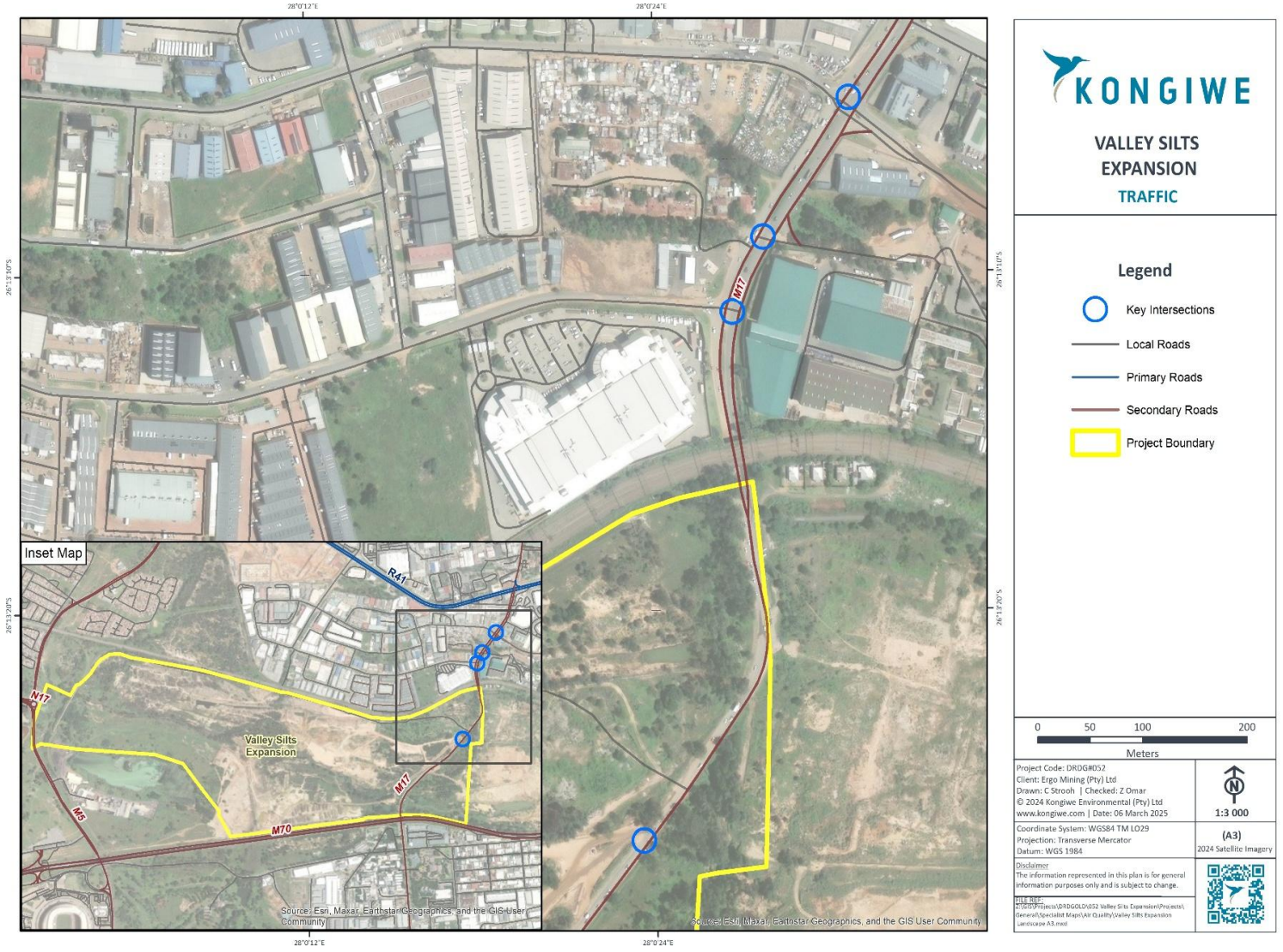


Modelled Noise Impacts



6.8 Traffic

- Most intersections operate acceptably. No upgrades are required for capacity purposes
- Flagmen and/ or traffic directing personnel at the following intersection in the Weekday AM and Weekday PM Peak hours during operational days.
  - Crownwood Road and Telkom Road
  - Crownwood Road and Valley Silts Access



6.9 Social

- The proposed Project is in line with development priorities to support continued job creation in the local area.
- The project also holds potential in terms of the Johannesburg SDF objectives to unlock scarce land to the south of the CBD, an area that has been ear-marked as integrating land-use area between the CBD and Soweto.
- The project has potential positive socio-economic impacts during the operational phase related to facilitating continued operations with associated employment creation and social funds generated through Ergo activities.
- Positive impacts of the project are also expected to occur over the long-term after closure including the regaining of land for development, potential improvement in the safety of the local community and the reduction in nuisance factors such as dust and reduced air quality due to the current gold tailings present in the local area.
- Potential negative impacts on the local community are largely expected to occur over the short operational period.
  - Nuisance factors (increased noise and dust)
  - Community safety

Impact Description	BEFORE MITIGATION	AFTER MITIGATION	Cumulative Impact
	SIGNIFICANCE	SIGNIFICANCE	
Operation (including short construction and decommissioning phases)			
Employment and Income	Low +	Medium +	Yes
Social funds	Low +	Medium +	No
Community health and safety	Medium -	Medium -	Yes
Informal influx	Medium-	Medium -	Yes
Nuisance factors	Medium -	Low -	Yes
Post- Closure			
Land restoration	Medium +	Medium +	No
Cessation of employment	Medium -	Medium -	No
Improved community safety	Medium +	Medium+	No
Land invasion	High -	Medium -	No

7. Mitigation Summary

Aspect	Main Impact	Mitigation Measures
Air Quality	❖ Hauling of silts, turning of silts in the drying process and loading of materials onto haul trucks causes the emission of particulate matter into the air, thus increasing existing ambient air concentrations of criteria pollutants (both PM10 and PM2.5) at receptors.	❖ Haul roads in drying area 1 should be kept as far from the northern boundary as possible to reduce the impact on the Riverlea residential area. Ideally this drying area should be relocated further eastwards. Also, in drying area 3 haul roads should be kept as far from the southern boundary as possible to reduce the impact on the Theta industrial area to the south. Wet suppression/chemical stabilisation of unpaved haul roads are possible additional mitigation measures. The drop height for loading of dried silt onto haul trucks should be kept to a minimum.
Biodiversity and wetland	❖ Destruction of vegetation and habitats; ❖ Impact to local fauna; ❖ Proliferation of alien Species; ❖ Erosion; ❖ Generation of dust and waste. ❖ Destruction of wetland	❖ Limit the activities to the defined portions and only impact those areas where it is unavoidable to do so otherwise. ❖ Prevent the unnecessary destruction and fragmentation of the vegetation community of the wetland areas; and ❖ The duration of the activities should be minimised to as short a term as possible, to reduce the period of disturbance. ❖ Alien Invasive Plant Management Plan must be implemented at all times. ❖ The stormwater management plan must implemented at all times. ❖ Waste management must be a priority. Additionally, 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.

7. Mitigation Summary cont.

Aspect	Main Impact	Mitigation Measures
Surface Water	❖ Decrease in surface water quality	❖ Clearance of vegetation must be limited as far as possible ❖ SWMP must be implemented at all times. Additionally, berms, paddocks and silt traps as per the proposed SWMP should be constructed around the reclamation and stockpiling areas to contain and evaporate dirty water. ❖ Water quality sampling must continue upstream and downstream. Should there be a deterioration in water quality from upstream to downstream, then immediate action should be undertaken to identify and address the issue.
Ground Water	❖ Decrease in ground water quality	❖ Implement a groundwater monitoring program ❖ Ensure that cut-off trenches and sumps are designed to contain all dirty water generated during the process, to prevent overflows and spillages. Additionally, develop surface runoff management plan to ensure that all dirty runoff from the stockpile areas, but also from the adjacent slimes dams and sand dumps are contained and diverted to the cut-off trenches and sumps. ❖ No pooling of water on surface allowed.
Health	❖ Increase in dust generation could lead to community health issues	❖ Implement dust suppression on access and haul roads ❖ Only clear one reclamation block at a time ❖ Conduct dust monitoring at the nearest community to assess exceedances. Should exceedences occur determine cause and implement mitigation measures.
Traffic	❖ Increased traffic	❖ Flagmen and/ or traffic directing personnel at Crownwood Road and Telkom Street intersection and at Crownwood Road and Valley Silts Access in the Weekday AM and Weekday PM Peak hours during operational days.

7. Mitigation Summary cont.

Aspect	Main Impact	Mitigation Measures
Noise	❖ Increased noise levels	❖ The potential significance from reclamation noises would be low for daytime activities and additional mitigation measures are not required or recommended.
Socio-Economic	❖ Job creation ❖ Potential contribution to social funds ❖ Community health and safety issues ❖ Informal influx ❖ Nuisance factors	❖ Encourage local recruitment. ❖ Air quality mitigation measures. ❖ Implement stormwater management plan. ❖ Implement a Grievance mechanism ❖ Cooperate among Ergo, local SAPS and the community safety forums ❖ Strict security measures to apply at the Project.
Heritage and Paleo	❖ Loss or damage to heritage sites, features or objects	❖ Chance finds procedure

8. Public Participation

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

8.1 Availability of the Draft EIA/EMPr and the IWWMP for Public Review and Comment

The Draft EIA/EMPr (DEIA/EMPr) for the proposed project will be made available for public review and comment for a period of **30 days**, from **Thursday, 24 April to Monday, 26 May 2025.**

The Draft 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 **Thursday, 24 April to Thursday, 26 June 2025.**

The DEIA/EMPr/IWWMP will be made available as follows:

- An electronic copy on Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/
- A hard copy of the DEIA/EMPr/IWWMP will be made available at the following public place:
  - Riverlea Public Library
- Copies of the NTS will be distributed to all stakeholders on the database and will be available at the meetings.

8. Public Participation (cont.)

8.2 Consultation

Stakeholders are invited to participate through online and in-person engagements.

Proposed dates	Available time slots	Venue
Online meeting:		
Wednesday, 7 May 2025	10H00-11H00	Microsoft teams/scheduled Telephonic discussions
In-person meeting: Public Meeting		
Saturday, 10 May 2025	10H30-12H30	Riverlea Empowerment Centre 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093

For consultation to be inclusive it is the responsibility of stakeholders to:

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

Contact

- **Vanessa Viljoen / Thuli Phakathi**
- **010 140 1725/26**
- **stakeholders@kongiwe.com**

Kongiwe Environmental
150 Bryanston Drive, Bryanston, Sandton, 2191, South Africa.
PostNet Suite no 163, Private Bag X21, Bryanston, 2021, South Africa.

info@kongiwe.com
www.kongiwe.com

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Appendix C4: Newspaper Advertisement

INDEPENDENT MEDIA

CLASSIFIEDS

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email | star.classifieds@inl.co.za
pta.classifieds@inl.co.za

071 PETS

WOODROCK ANIMAL RESCUE

in Gauteng cares for vulnerable dogs and cats in informal settlements, providing sustenance, hope, and healing. In 2023, they successfully nurtured over 3,500 animals through enlightenment and sterilization efforts, highlighting their strong community support. Their nourishment initiative ensures the well-being of these animals, and they seek the goodwill of supporters to continue their mission, expressing deep gratitude for any assistance.

WOODROCK ANIMAL RESCUE/ FIRST NATIONAL BANK/ ACC NUMBER: 62463902299/ BRANCH CODE: 254005/ CHEQUE ACCOUNT. REF: your name.
Explore our charming animals ready for adoption:
· Fluffy and adorable kittens and cats are in search of a loving home. Contact Zee at 061 230 0844 for adoption inquiries.
·PUPPIES: We offer a selection of charming puppies, predominantly mixed breeds, eagerly awaiting their forever families. Don't pass up the opportunity to bring home these lovely companions! Reach out at 082 925 3133 to inquire about adoption.
Cara: I was picked up in a field, and WAR has given me a bed to sleep in and food to eat. I really need a home where I can be loved and appreciated. I am a very shy girl and will need extra love.
To adopt, call 082 682 7262.
Valley : I was in an MVA. I had a pelvic reconstruction. Now I have 2 plates in my hips and a pin in my leg holding my femur together. Although I have been through so much, I am still a fun and active doggie. I am full of energy, and I long to live.
To adopt, call 082 682 7262.
Mack: I am an older boy looking for my forever home where I can have the opportunity to relax and live out my years without any worries.
To adopt, call 082 682 7262.
Chloe: I am a spunky little 2-year-old who loves affection! If I don't get your devoted love and attention, I will run around and get your attention! All eyes must be on me! I am looking for a special home that will adore me, as my owner had to surrender me as she needs to travel the world for work and not all countries allow me to visit.
To adopt, call 082 682 7262.
Woodrock is currently experiencing a considerable shortage of cat food, kitten food, dog food, puppy food, and puppy milk, which is affecting our ability to manage veterinary costs. If you can offer assistance, please reach out to Stella at 060 806 7438. Let's keep in mind the steadfast love that dogs give us and respond with equal compassion.

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009 JEWISH COMMUNITY NOTICES

BIENNIAL GENERAL MEETINGS CHEVRAH KADISHA GROUP

JOHANNESBURG JEWISH HELPING HAND & BURIAL SOCIETY
(CHEVRAH KADISHA)
JEWISH COMMUNITY SERVICES
SANDRINGHAM GARDENS
OUR PARENTS HOME
ARCADIA JEWISH CHILD AND YOUTH CARE CENTRE
THE SOCIETY FOR THE JEWISH HANDICAPPED
(SELWYN SEGAL)
KADIMAH OCCUPATIONAL CENTRE
THE SOCIETY FOR THE JEWISH DEAF

All members of the above societies are cordially invited to attend the
Biennial General Meetings
of these organisations to be held
Thursday, 14th November 2024 at 15h00
BOOKINGS ARE ESSENTIAL
R.S.V.P chevrahgroup@jhbchev.co.za
ACM/283929

191 ADULT ENTERTAINMENT



700 LEGALS

703 COURT ORDERS

KP MATHYE INCORPORATED
KPM Inc
ATTORNEYS | CONVEYANCERS | NOTARIES

CASE NO:

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA (GAUTENG DIVISION. PRETORIA)

In the ex-parte matter between:

MABOTJA JOHANNA TUMELO (ID Number: 800605 1504 08 1)
First Applicant

MABOTJA TLOU WILLIAM (ID Number: 800427 5660 08 6)
Second Applicant

NOTICE OF MOTION APPLICATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 21(1) OF THE MATRIMONIAL PROPERTY ACT NO. 88 OF 1984

BE PLEASED TO TAKE NOTICE that an application will be made on behalf of the above-named Applicants on the **11TH NOVEMBER 2024** at **10H00**, or so soon thereafter as counsel may be heard or an order in the following terms:

1. That leave be granted to the applicants to change their matrimonial property system from a marriage in community of property to a marriage out of community of property with the exclusion of the accrual system in terms of Section 21(1) of the Matrimonial Property Act, Act Number 88 of 1984.

2. That the Register of Deeds, Pretoria, be authorized to register a prenuptial contract concluded between the parties, a copy of which is attached and marked as Annexure **"JTM1"**, hereto within three (3) months of the date of granting of this order.

3. That the marriage entered into between the first and the second Applicants on 21 July 2017 shall, from the date of registration of the said Notarial Contract, be governed by the terms of the Notarial Contract.

4. That the rights of the existing creditors of the joint estate be preserved; and

5. That the Applicants be granted further and/or alternative relief as the Honorable Court deems fit.

TAKE NOTICE FURTHER that the affidavit of **JOHANNA TUMELO MABOTJA** and annexures attached hereto will be used in support thereof.

Kindly enroll the matter for hearing accordingly.

KP MATHYE INC. ATTORNEYS
APPLICANTS' ATTORNEYS
SUITE 209-210
BANK TOWERS BUILDING
190 THABO SEHUME
PRETORIA
TEL: (010) 786 0532
FAX: 086 568 4357
E-MAIL: info@kpmathyeinc.co.za
REF: MABOTJA/TJ/10/24

TO: THE REGISTRAR OF THE HONOURABLE COURT, PRETORIA

AND TO:
THE REGISTRAR OF DEEDS
Merino Building
140 Pretorius Street
corner Bosman Street
Pretoria
0001

009 JEWISH COMMUNITY NOTICES

191 ADULT ENTERTAINMENT

700 LEGALS

704 CREDITORS/ DEBTORS

MANDERE M.

ESTATE OF THE LATE

MARGARET MANDERE, Date of Birth: 26/05/1961, Identity Number: 610526 0652 08 7, Marital Status: UNMARRIED, Last Address: 105 MIDDLE STREET, BRENTWOOD PARK, KEMPTON PARK, GAUTENG PROVINCE, Estate Number: 23889/2024 (JOHANNESBURG MASTERS OFFICE), Date of Death: 13 JUNE 2024
CREDITORS AND DEBTORS in the aforementioned estate are hereby requested to lodge their claims at the below mentioned Administrator within the 30 day period from the date of this notice.
SABELO Z.M. SIBIYA
EXECUTOR
C/O AGENT:
SM SIBIYA INC.
102L NORTH WING
SANDTON OFFICE CLUB
WOODMEAD OFFICE PARK
28 SADDLE DRIVE
WOODMEAD, SANDTON
JOHANNESBURG, 2091
E-MAIL: matt@smsibiyalegal.co.za

710 LIQUOR ACT

ESA Inc
EMIL SCHEEPERS ATTORNEYS

DIE AFRIKANER

Notice of intention to apply for a Liquor License Gauteng Liquor Act

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the person whose details are set out below to lodge an application for a Pub Liquor Licence with the secretary of the local committee of Tshwane Regional Liquor Licensing Office on FRIDAY the 1st day of November 2024.
1. FULL NAME: Die Afrikaner JHH (Pty) Ltd
2. INTENDED TRADING NAME: Die Afrikaner
3. REGISTRATION NUMBER: 2024/446362/07
4. FULL ADDRESS AND LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED PREMISES: Shop Reg 1, Ground Floor, Centurion Mall Office Building On Erf 88 at 1269 Gordon Hood Avenue, Centurion
5. TYPE OF LICENCE APPLIED FOR: Pub Liquor Licence
6. NAMES AND NATURE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS WITHIN A RADIUS OF 1KM FROM THE PROPOSED PREMISES: Richfield Centurion Campus
7. NAMES AND DISTANCES TO SIMILAR LICENSED PREMISES WITHIN A RADIUS OF 1KM FROM THE PROPOSED PREMISES: None (to the best of the applicant's knowledge)
8. PLACES OF WORSHIP WITHIN A RADIUS OF 1KM FROM THE PROPOSED PREMISES: None (to the best of the applicant's knowledge)
9. IN TERMS OF SECTION 25 ANY PERSON MAY LODGE AN OBJECTION TO GRANTING OF THE LICENCE WITHIN 21 DAYS FROM DATE OF PUBLICATION HEREOF.

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710 LIQUOR ACT

De Deluxe
GAUTENG LIQUOR ACT ,2003 (Act no 2 of 2003) NOTICE OF APPLICATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 24

Notice is given for liquor license off consumption to Secretary of the local committee of Johannesburg 2nd floor main street Johannesburg on 30 October 2024.with intended trading name De Deluxe at 9363 stretford extension 6 Orange Farm 1841 by Nokuthula Lucia Mashinini ID 8702280628.
Name of educational institutions within 1 kilometer radius: N/A
Places of worship within 1 Kilometer radius: N/A
Distance for places with similar licenses: N/A
Advertiser name:
Nokuthula Mashinini, thulimashinini 64@gmail.com
082 669 3435

711 LOST DEED

FORM JJJ

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of Regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of Deed of Transfer No. **T6123/2008 passed by GAUTENG PROVINCIAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT BOARD in favour of Estate of the Late DULARIE MAANBRIDGE LUTCHMAN, Estate Number 19809/2006 in respect of certain ERF 9870 LENASIA EXTENSION 11 TOWNSHIP REGISTRATION DIVISION I.Q. PROVINCE OF GAUTENG MEASURING 325 (THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE) Square Metres HELD BY Deed of Transfer Number T6123/2008** which has been lost or destroyed.
All persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds at JOHANNESBURG within two weeks from the date of the publication of this notice.
Dated at LENASIA on this the 17 OCTOBER 2024

COOVADIA ATTORNEYS
175 PROTEA AVENUE
TEL: 011 852 4900
LENASIA

711 LOST DEED

FORM JJJ

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of Regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of **Deed of Transfer Number T39305/1996**, passed by **HELENA CATHARINA BESLAAR, Identiteitsnommer: 210421 0004 006, ongetroud**, in favour of **DAVID STEFANUS JACOBS VAN HEERDEN, Identiteitsnommer: 500622 5098 005 and GERTRUIDA CAROLINA VAN HEERDEN, Identiteitsnommer: 510802 0076 002, getroud binne gemeenskap van goed met mekaar**, in respect of certain **GEDEELTE 30 ('n gedeelte van Gedeelte 13) van die Plaas LEEUWPOORT 356, Registrasie Afdeling I Q, Provinsie Noordwes, GROOT 40,2228 (VEERTIG komma TWEE TWEE TWEE AGT) hektaar**, which has been lost or destroyed.
All interested persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds at Pretoria, 600 Lilian Ngoyi Street, Pretoria Central, Pretoria, 0002, within two weeks from the date of publication of this notice.
Applicant:
Ngcobo SN Inc.
Address:
18 Badenhorst Road
E-mail Address:
bonga@nsninc.co.za
Contact Number:
067 615 1739

711 LOST DEED

FORM JJJ

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of Regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of **Deed of Transfer No. ST9738/1997**, passed by **NORTH RAND INVESTMENTS HOLDINGS (PROPRIETARY) LIMITED, (Registration Number: 1971/07842/07)**, in favour of **FRUTUOSO PIRES DA CRUZ, Identity Number: 320107 5027 10 3 and JEAN ROSELINE DA CRUZ, Identity Number: 381218 0106 00 2, Married in community of Property to each other**, in respect of certain: A Unit consisting of -
(a) **Section Number 10** as shown and more fully described on **Sectional Plan Number SS36/1997** in the scheme known as **RICHGROVE** in respect of the land and building or buildings situate at **EDEN GLEN EXTENSION 58 Township, LOCAL AUTHORITY NORTH EAST RAND TRANSITIONAL METROPOLITAN COUNCIL (EDENVALE / MODDERFONTEIN METROPOLITAN SUBSTRUCTURE)** of which section the floor area, according to the said Sectional Plan is 38 (THIRTY-EIGHT) square metres in extent; and
(b) An undivided share in the common property in the scheme apportioned to the said section in accordance with the participation quota as endorsed on the said sectional plan, HELD BY **Deed of Transfer Number ST9738/1997**.
All interested persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds at Johannesburg, situated at Deeds Office information Section, Mezzanine Floor, 208-212 Marble Towers Building, c/n Von Weilligh and Pitchard Street, Johannesburg, within two weeks from the date of publication of this notice.
APPLICANT:
WILSENACH VAN WYK ATTORNEYS INC.
ADDRESS:
80 1ST AVENUE
LINDEN EXT
JOHANNESBURG, 2195
E-MAIL ADDRESS:
danie@wvw.co.za
TEL: 011 888 2554

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711 LOST DEED

FORM JJJ

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of Regulation 68 of the deeds registries act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of **Certificate of Consolidated Title T2429/2002**, passed by City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, who is the registered owner of all the properties held under Certificate of Consolidated Title T2429/2002, which has been lost or destroyed.
All persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds at Pretoria Office Information Section, two weeks within the date of publication of this notice.
Dated at PRETORIA on 11 OCTOBER 2024
SELEBOGO INCORPORATED
84 HENRY SHERE
PRETORIA EAST
E-MAIL:
maria@selebogoinc.co.za
CONTACT:
012 786 0968

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937; of the intension to apply for the issue of a certified copy of Deed of Transfer Number **T62374/1994**
Passed by:
INTHIRAN SOOBRAMONEY Identity Number 560110 5130 05 8
and
SARASVATHIE SOOBRAMONEY Identity Number 630429 0103 05 0
Married in community of property to each other
in favour of:
SOOBRAMONEY CHINSAMY Identity Number 590820 5221 05 3
and
DEENASEGARI CHINSAMY Identity Number 690106 0131 08 6
Married in community of property to each other
in respect of certain ERF 8922 LENASIA EXTENSION 10 TOWNSHIP REGISTRATION DIVISION I.Q. THE PROVINCE OF GAUTENG MEASURING 650 (SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY) Square metres HELD BY DEED OF TRANSFER NUMBER T62374/1994 which has been lost or destroyed.
All persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds at JOHANNESBURG within two weeks after the date of publication of this notice.

711 LOST DEED

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of Regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of Title Deed No. T25485/2010 passed by the REGISTRAR OF DEED at JOHANNESBURG in favour of **PETERGLEN PROPERTY INVESTMENTS CC**,
Registration Number 1994/007630/23 which has been lost or destroyed, in respect of -

ERF 664 LANSERIA EXTENSION 46 TOWNSHIP
REGISTRATION DIVISION JQ, PROVINCE OF GAUTENG

MEASURING 3780 (THREE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY) Square metres

HELD BY Deed of Transfer Number T25485/2010

All interested persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deed at Johannesburg within two weeks from the date of publication of this notice.

711 LOST DEED

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given under the provisions of Section 38 of the Deeds Registries Act, 47 of 1937, that I, the Registrar of Deeds at Johannesburg, intend to issue a Certificate of Registered Title in lieu of **Certificate of Registered Sectional Title ST251/2007 (15) (Unit)** (hereinafter "the Deed") dated 21 September 2007, in favour of **MASSICETI CONSTRUCTION CC**, which has changed its name to **MASSICON CC, Registration Number: 2000/013674/23**, in respect of a unit consisting of -
(a) **Section Number 15**, as shown and more fully described on the **Sectional Plan Number SS251/2007** in the scheme known as **EASTBRIDGE (OFF KLOOF)** in respect of the land and building or buildings situated at **ORIEL TOWNSHIP: LOCAL AUTHORITY - CITY OF EKURHULENI METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY**, of which section the floor area, according to the said Sectional Plan is 152 (one hundred and fifty two) in extent; and
(b) an undivided share in and to the common property in the scheme apportioned to the said section in accordance with the participation quota as endorsed on the said sectional plan, Held by **Certificate of Registered Sectional Title ST251/2007 (15) (Unit)**, which has been lost or destroyed.
All persons having objection to the issue of such Certificate of Registered Title are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds at JOHANNESBURG, corner Von Wielligh Street & Jeppe Street, Johannesburg, 2001, within a period of 6 (six) weeks after the date of the first publication in the Government Gazette.
REGISTRAR OF DEEDS
JOHANNESBURG

711 LOST DEED

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given under the provisions of Section 38 of the Deeds Registries Act, 47 of 1937, that I, the Registrar of Deeds at Johannesburg, intend to issue a Certificate of Registered Title in lieu of **Certificate of Registered Sectional Title ST251/2007 (8) (Unit)** (hereinafter "the Deed") dated 21 September 2007, in favour of **MASSICETI CONSTRUCTION CC**, which has changed its name to **MASSICON CC, Registration Number: 2000/013674/23**, in respect of a unit consisting of -
(a) **Section Number 8**, as shown and more fully described on the **Sectional Plan Number SS251/2007** in the scheme known as **EASTBRIDGE (OFF KLOOF)** in respect of the land and building or buildings situated at **ORIEL TOWNSHIP: LOCAL AUTHORITY - CITY OF EKURHULENI METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY**, of which section the floor area, according to the said Sectional Plan is 135 (one hundred and thirty five) square metres in extent; and
(b) an undivided share in and to the common property in the scheme apportioned to the said section in accordance with the participation quota as endorsed on the said sectional plan, Held by **Certificate of Registered Sectional Title ST251/2007 (8) (Unit)**, which has been lost or destroyed.
All persons having objection to the issue of such Certificate of Registered Title are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds at JOHANNESBURG, corner Von Wielligh Street & Jeppe Street, Johannesburg, 2001, within a period of 6 (six) weeks after the date of the first publication in the Government Gazette.
REGISTRAR OF DEEDS JOHANNESBURG

715 SALE IN EXECUTION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA

GAUTENG DIVISION

PRETORIA

In the matters between:

PLAINTIFF

K C MAKGOBA CASE NO: 39266/19

M N SIBEKO CASE NO: 80804/18

C B MTHETHWA CASE NO: 56903/18

B L MAHLADISHA CASE NO: 92080/15

T GONYO CASE NO: 54979/19

M S MAGUBANE CASE NO: 87139/19

T J NKUNA CASE NO: 28329/18

G T NKADIMENG CASE NO: 44409/18

M N NTSHAQA CASE NO: 80810/18

M W KGADITSE CASE NO: 48023/16

J J MNGAMBI CASE NO: 62983/20

M S MABUYA CASE NO: 79106/17

P H SWANA CASE NO: 68610/18

W M NKADIMENG CASE NO: 44402/18

K B THEMBA CASE NO: 2554/15

B MTHEMBU CASE NO:54975/19

R A MALAPILE CASE NO: 24811/17

D NHANTUMBO CASE NO: 16597/19

C S LANGA CASE NO: 54976/19

D J MOKGABUDI CASE NO: 64342/17

J MAGWANDA CASE NO:79101/17

H MARIMBA CASE NO: 54977/19

M F MMOYANE obo MINORS CASE NO:56489/15

A N DIKOBO CASE NO: 92083/15

T P MASHEGO obo M N MOTAU CASE NO: 11768/16

G NCUBE CASE NO: 80830/18

I S NQOKO CASE NO: 54980/19

P H SWANA CASE NO: 68610/18

D R DITSHEGO CASE NO: 75466/17

N S ZWANE CASE NO:94922/16

A A APRIL CASE NO:16593/19

V S NKOSI CASE NO:61424/15

J N SHABANGU obo N CASE NO: 16607/19

M A MALOPE CASE NO: 11762/16

M P KABINDE CASE NO:10316/18

P NEL CASE NO: 64240/16

T M MAKUBA CASE NO:45462/16

R BALOYI CASE NO: 76403/17

G O MOGWASI CASE NO: 42076/18

P J GWEBU CASE NO: 98999/15

N ZINGENI CASE NO: 56467/15

S M MATIBIDI CASE NO:44407/18

P K MNGUNI CASE NO: 69337/17

M L SHABA CASE NO: 82473/14

E V SIBANYONI CASE NO: 80808/18

T G NETSHIRANDO CASE NO: 28262/18

M F TALANE CASE NO: 84161/15

J N SHABANGU CASE NO: 62538/18

V MUCHANGA CASE NO: 16603/19

A G MBELE CASE NO: 80829/18

P L MOKGABUDI CASE NO: 56903/18

M DE BEER CASE NO: 75515/19

M C DITSHEGO CASE NO: 89155/16

F PHAHLAMOHLAKA CASE NO: 69345/17

M M J MAHLANYA CASE NO: 94918/16

P K NDLOVU CASE NO:56765/17

AND

ROAD ACCIDENT FUND (DEFENDANT)

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

IN PERSUANCE of a JUDGMENT of the abovementioned Court and a Writ for Execution the following property will be sold in execution on the **12th day of November 2024 at 12h00 at 38 Ida Street, Menlopark, by the Sheriff of the High Court Pretoria East** to the highest bidder:

Fan 10
Bar Fridge 5
Plastic chairs 100
Fridge 2
Portable Airconditioner 1
Conference Tables small 6
Trolley 4
Office Chairs 100
1 Piece Couch 2
Cabinets 3 drawers 4
2-Piece Couches 2
Cabinets 4 drawers 4
4 Piece couch 1
Display cabinets 10
Safe 1
Lockers 10
Coat Hanger 5
Desks - brown 50
Room dividers 30
White tables 10
Table Dividers 50
White board 5
Cement Garden Table 2
Stepladder 2
Cement Garden Benches 4
Washing machine 1
Credenza 4
Water fountain 1
TV 2
Generators small 2
Round Tables 6
Garden tables (concrete) 2
Overhead Projector 1
Garden chairs (concrete) 4
Paper Shredder 4
Garden pots with plants 5
Microwave Oven 5
Garden chairs (steel) 10

DATED AT PRETORIA ON THIS THE 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER 2024.

J M MODIBA ATTORNEYS
PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEYS
SUITE326, 3RD FLOOR
STANDARD BANK CHAMBERS
236 PAUL KRUGER STREET
CHURCH SQUARE
PRETORIA
P.O. BOX 13055
THE TRAMSHED
0126
TEL: [012] 323-2577
FAX: [012] 323-1131
REF: MR MODIBA

715 SALE IN EXECUTION

HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA

GAUTENG DIVISION

PRETORIA

Plaintiffs:

ETEKANYENG JOHN MICHEL 10484/2008

THOKO JOYCE ZIKHALI 13691/2019

CLENTON MOGAPI 40524/2020

LIZL SMITH (N.O.) OBO THABO MTHETHWA 27683/2021

TSAKANI AUDREY MANGANYE OBO AMT KUBUKELI 18237/2020

And

Road Accident Fund (Defendant)

NOTICE OF SALE: MOVABLE ASSETS

IN PERSUANCE of a JUDGMENT of the abovementioned Court and a Writ for Execution the following property will be sold in execution on the **12 November 2024 at 12h00 at 38 Ida Street, Menlopark, Pretoria**, by the Sheriff of the High Court Pretoria East to the highest bidder:

Fan 10
Bar Fridge 5
Plastic chairs 100
Fridge 2
Portable Airconditioner 1
Conference Tables small 6
Trolley 4
Office Chairs 100
1 Piece Couch 2
Cabinets 3 drawers 4
2-Piece Couches 2
Cabinets 4 drawers 4
4 Piece couch 1
Display cabinets 10
Safe 1
Lockers 10
Coat Hanger 5
Desks - brown 50
Room dividers 30
White tables 10
Table Dividers 50
White board 5
Cement Garden Table 2
Stepladder 2
Cement Garden Benches 4
Washing machine 1
Credenza 4
Water fountain 1
TV 2
Generators small 2
Round Tables 6
Garden tables (concrete) 2
Overhead Projector 1
Garden chairs (concrete) 4
Paper Shredder 4
Garden pots with plants 5
Microwave Oven 5
Garden chairs (steel) 10

Dated at EMMARENTIA on this the 16TH day of OCTOBER 2024

RENIER VAN RENSBURG INC
ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFFS:
Address: 57 Hill Road
Corner Judith Road
Emmarentia
Phone: 011 646 6888
Email: sue@renierslaw.co.za

715 SALE IN EXECUTION



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715 SALE IN EXECUTION

CASE NO: 1582/2021

HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA

GAUTENG DIVISION

PRETORIA

Plaintiffs:

LIZL SMITH (N.O.) OBO SMART PARADZAI (Plaintiff)

And

Road Accident Fund (Defendant)

NOTICE OF SALE: MOVABLE ASSETS

IN PERSUANCE of a JUDGMENT of the abovementioned Court and a Writ for Execution the following property will be sold in execution on the **12 November 2024 at 12h00 at 38 Ida Street, Menlopark, Pretoria**, by the Sheriff of the High Court Pretoria East to the highest bidder:

Fan 10
Bar Fridge 5
Plastic chairs 100
Fridge 2
Portable Airconditioner 1
Conference Tables small 6
Trolley 4
Office Chairs 100
1 Piece Couch 2
Cabinets 3 drawers 4
2-Piece Couches 2
Cabinets 4 drawers 4
4 Piece couch 1
Display cabinets 10
Safe 1
Lockers 10
Coat Hanger 5
Desks - brown 50
Room dividers 30
White tables 10
Table Dividers 50
White board 5
Cement Garden Table 2
Stepladder 2
Cement Garden Benches 4
Washing machine 1
Credenza 4
Water fountain 1
TV 2
Generators small 2
Round Tables 6
Garden tables (concrete) 2
Overhead Projector 1
Garden chairs (concrete) 4
Paper Shredder 4
Garden pots with plants 5
Microwave Oven 5
Garden chairs (steel) 10

Dated at EMMARENTIA on this the 16TH day of OCTOBER 2024

RENIER VAN RENSBURG INC
ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFFS:
Address: 57 Hill Road
Corner Judith Road
Emmarentia
Phone: 011 646 6888
Email: sue@renierslaw.co.za

715 SALE IN EXECUTION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA (GAUTENG LOCAL DIVISION, PRETORIA)

CASE NO 89111/2015
In the matter between:

TIYANI THEODORE MABOYA PLAINTIFF

And

MINISTER OF POLICE DEFENDANT

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION- MOVABLE PROPERTIES

IN PERSUANCE of a judgment obtained in the above mentioned court of PRETORIA and a warrant of execution dated the 28th day of August 2024 issued by the Registrar of the court of Pretoria, the goods listed hereunder will be sold in execution to the highest bidder at the 7th FLOOR WACHTHUIS 231 PRETORIUS STREET, PRETORIA on the 13th of NOVEMBER 2024 at 11:00 in terms of RULE 46 of the High Court Rules.

GOODS TO BE SOLD:
100 X LAPTOPS
150 X PRINTERS
100 X OSSORTED COMPUTERS

TERMS:
CASH

SIGNED AT MIDRAND ON THIS THE 22ND DAY OF OCTOBER 2024.

DH GOLELE ATTORNEYS (APPLICANT'S ATTORNEYS)
55 Richards Drive
HRM Building
Halfway House
Midrand, 1685
Tel: (011) 254 9160
Cell: 078 787 4198
Email: **info@dhgoleleattorneys.co.za**
Ref: Ms. Golele/CIV20/4

Whether you are looking or selling a flat, cosy cottage or a house see the classifieds.
To advertise phone
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715 SALE IN EXECUTION

Case No: 2024-020219

NOTICE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA, GAUTENG DIVISION, JOHANNESBURG

In the matter between:

MANNIKIN CLOSE BODY CORPORATE
Execution Creditor

- and -

ANTHONY ZOLILE BUYAPHI
First Execution Debtor

- and -

LITA BUYAPHI
Second Execution Debtor

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

KINDLY TAKE NOTICE THAT in terms of judgment granted on 14th of May 2024, in the above Honourable Court and a Writ of Execution issued thereafter, a sale in execution the under mentioned goods attached in execution will be sold in execution for cash and to the highest bidder on **Tuesday** the **12th** of **November 2024** at **11H00** by **Sheriff Boksburg - 182 Leeuwpport Street, (Sheriff's Office), Boksburg**.

SCHEDULE OF GOODS:
- 1 X WHITE NISSAN NP200 WITH CANOPY

Registration as a buyer is a pre-requisite subject to specific conditions, inter alia:
a) Directive of the Consumer protection Act, 68 of 2008 (URL http://www.info.gove.za/view/DownloadFileAuction?id=99961)
b) FICA legislation i.r.o proof of identity and address particulars.
c) A prospective bidder must comply with the requirements of financial intelligence centre Act 38 of 2001 (FICA), as amended (REG 26(2)).
d) Registration conditions: no person will be allowed on the premises if they are not registered for FICA and CPA.

This is a sale in execution pursuant to a judgment obtained in the above honourable court.

DATED 25th October 2024

SCHULER HEERSCHOP PIENAAR INC.
Execution Creditor's Attorneys
1 Block 3, First Floor
Clearwater Office Park
Millennium Boulevard
Strubens Valley, 1735
PostNet Suite 162
Private Bag X1
Florida Hills, 1716
Tel: 011 763 3050
E-mail: jp@shplaw.co.za
MAN44/0014

715 SALE IN EXECUTION

Case number: 243/2019

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA

LIMPOPO LOCAL DIVISION

THOHOYANDOU

In the matter between:

NEMAHAGALA KHATHUTSHELO AND 13 OTHERS

PLAINTIFF

UNDER CASE NUMBER

538/2023

539/2023 x2

540/2023

541/2023 x2

542/2023 x2

543/2023

544/2023 x2

&

545/2023 x2

And

ROAD ACCIDENT FUND (DEFENDANT)

NOTICE OF SALE: MOVABLE ASSETS

IN PERSUANCE of a JUDGMENT of the abovementioned Court and a Writ for Execution the following property will be sold in execution on the 08th day of **NOVEMBER 2024 at 12h00 at 2 Eco Glades Office Park,420 Witch-Hazel Avenue, Highveld, Centurion**, by the Sheriff of the High Court Centurion East to the highest bidder:

20 Hisense silver bar fridge
8 White credenza
200 black visitors chair
2 High back chair
27 Siemes phone
15 HP monitor
7 Managerial white office desk
10 Lenova laptop
10 Flipchart
10 Black dustbin
10 Gateway fan
10 Heavy duty 2hde punch
10 Heavy duty stappler
10 HP laptop
10 Samsung monitor
10 Keyboard mouse
27 White pedestal
20 White desk/cuboard
8 Midback black chair
10 Samsung laptop
1 HP monitor + thindin
4 HP keyboard + mouse
10 Addis dustbin
8 HP monitor, thiclin, keyboard mouse
1 Plan rack
7 2 door white cabinet
20 White office desk
15 Accer minitor
19 White desk
10 Accer laptop
1 Maintenance cluster
20 Office desk
4 HP monitors + 4 thin dines
4 Extention leads
10 2 door steel cabinet
10 Sharp photo copier
10 Rexel shredde
10 Dinging masjia
10 Barcode printer zebra
30 Steel dustbin
10 HP monitor ,mouse + keyboard
10 Aro earn
5 White Samsung microwave
5 Silver Samsung microwave
2 Blue trolley
20 Black office chairs

DATED AT THOHOYANDOU ON THIS THE 22ND DAY OF OCTOBER 2024.

RICHARD MATHOBO INC
PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEYS
2010 CENTRE,

BLOCK 2D18
NEXT TO PHALAPHALA FM
THOHOYANDOU
EMAIL: rmathoboattorneys@webmail.co.za
R.EF: RICH/RM/VARIOUS/ MATTERS

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700 LEGALS

715 SALE IN EXECUTION



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717 TENDERS

717 TENDERS

717 TENDERS

717 TENDERS

Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
DMRE reference number: GP 184 MR and DWS reference number: WU38176

- **Applicant:** Ergo Mining (Pty) Limited • **Project Name:** Valley Silts Expansion Project

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

Ergo is required to undertake a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process which evaluates the environmental imp

006 DEATHS

SWEMMER - NEIL

Loving husband of the late Shirley, father of Clinton, Jason, Hylton and Sisca, grandfather of Ryan, Nikita, Matthew and Daniel, passed away on 05 April 2025.

He will be lovingly remembered by all of us.

PETS

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.

191 ADULT ENTERTAINMENT



604 JOBS

Employment Opportunity

We are a manufacturing facility within the marine sector, based in Knysna, Western Cape

Qualifications:
- *Manufacturing processes involving aluminium sheets and plyboard*
- *Experience in boat manufacturing an advantage*

Skills:
- *Attention to detail is essential*
- *Individual must be able to work to high level of accuracy*
- *Individual must be able to work well with others in a pressure filled environment*
- *Must reside in Knysna*

Roles and responsibility:
- *Manufacture and assembly of marine grade components within stringent parameters*

Please email your CV with contactable references to ***eoawmm@gmail.com***

Closing date for all applications ***15 May 2025***

If not contacted by 23 May 2025, please consider your application as unsuccessful.

702 BUSINESS LICENCE

Notice in respect of a licence application in terms of the Petroleum Products Act, 1977 (Act No. 120 of 1977)

This notice serves to inform parties that maybe interested or affected that **BAHLALOGA PROPERTY MANAGEMENT (PTY) LTD**, hereinafter referred to as "the applicant" has submitted an application for a **SITE LICENCE**,
Application Number:
D/2025/03/31/0002.
ERF 4580 TSHEPISO EXTENSION 1 TOWNSHIP
1 SEKATI
STEVE TSHWETE VANDERBIJLPARK VANDERBIJLPARK
The purpose of the application is for the applicant to be granted a licence to undertake petroleum retailing activities as detailed in the application. Arrangements for viewing the application documentation can be made available by contacting the Controller of Petroleum Products by:
• Tel: (012) 406 7631; or
• Fax: (012) 323 5840; or,
• E-mail:
avishkar.nandkishore@dmre.gov.za
Any objections to the issuing of a licence in respect of this application, which must clearly quote the application number above, must be lodged with the Controller of Petroleum Products within a period of twenty (20) working days from the date of publication of this notice. Such objections must be lodged at the following physical or postal address:
Physical Address:
The Controller of Petroleum Products
Department Mineral Resources & Energy
192 Visagie Street
Pretoria
Postal Address:
The Controller of Petroleum Products
Department Mineral Resources & Energy
Private Bag X96
Pretoria, 0001

702 BUSINESS LICENCE

Notice in respect of a licence application in terms of the Petroleum Products Act, 1977 (Act No. 120 of 1977)

This notice serves to inform parties that maybe interested or affected that **MMASEROKA ENERGY (PTY) LTD**, hereinafter referred to as "the applicant" has submitted an application for a **RETAIL LICENCE**,
Application Number:
D/2025/03/31/0003.
ERF 4580 TSHEPISO EXTENSION 1 TOWNSHIP
1 SEKATI
STEVE TSHWETE VANDERBIJLPARK VANDERBIJLPARK
The purpose of the application is for the applicant to be granted a licence to undertake petroleum retailing activities as detailed in the application. Arrangements for viewing the application documentation can be made available by contacting the Controller of Petroleum Products by:
• Tel: (012) 406 7631; or
• Fax: (012) 323 5840; or,
• E-mail:
avishkar.nandkishore@dmre.gov.za
Any objections to the issuing of a licence in respect of this application, which must clearly quote the application number above, must be lodged with the Controller of Petroleum Products within a period of twenty (20) working days from the date of publication of this notice. Such objections must be lodged at the following physical or postal address:
Physical Address:
The Controller of Petroleum Products
Department Mineral Resources & Energy
192 Visagie Street
Pretoria
Postal Address:
The Controller of Petroleum Products
Department Mineral Resources & Energy
Private Bag X96
Pretoria, 0001

702 BUSINESS LICENCE

Whether you are looking or selling a flat, cosy cottage or a house see the classifieds.



To advertise phone
0860 115 115
Classifieds

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 ST58103/2021**, passed by **JACQUELINE VAN WYK, Identity Number: 830531 0087 080, Married out of community of property**, in favour of **HENNING JACOBUS VAN WYK, Identity Number: 851027 5112 084, Married out of community of property**, in respect of certain:
A Unit consisting of -
(a) **Section No. 26** as shown and more fully described on **Sectional Plan No. SS269/1996** in the scheme known as **FERNACRES** in respect of the land and building or buildings situated at **NOORDHANG EXTENSION 14 TOWNSHIP: LOCAL AUTHORITY: CITY OF JOHANNESBURG**, of which section the floor area, according to the said sectional plan is 131 (One Hundred and Thirty 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, 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 this 17th day of April 2025
Applicant:
HENNING JACOBUS VAN WYK
Address:
c/o Sutherland Attorneys
109 King Street, Northcliff
E-mail Address:
bianca@sutherlandattorneys.co.za
Contact Number:
082 404 9123

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 T775/1993**, passed by **STEPHANUS JACOBUS FERREIRA, Identity Number: 500926 5012 00 1 and HESTER PAULINA FERREIRA, Identity Number: 500821 0058 08 5, Married to each other in community of property**, in favour of **PIERRE D'ARCEY WESTCOTT, Identity Number: 511104 5097 00 3, Married out of community of property**, in respect of certain **HOLDING 79 BREDELL AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS, REGISTATION DIVISION I.R., PROVINCE OF GAUTENG, EASURING 2,0818 (TWO COMMA ZERO EIGHT ONE EIGHT) Hectares**, which has been lost or destroyed.
All interested parties having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds: North Gauteng Deeds Registry at Pretoria, Deeds Office Information Section, Merino Building, 140 Pretorius Street, Pretoria, within two weeks from the date of publication of this Notice.
c/o Jolene Van Wyk
Tuckers Inc.
84 Trichardts Road
Ravenswood
Boksburg
jolene@tuckers.co.za
011 897 1900
Reference: MAT91352

711 LOST DEED

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of Regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of **Deed of Transfer T971/2013**, passed by **MACSTEEL SERVICE CENTRES SA (PTY) LTD, Registration Number: 2005/016292/07**, in favour of **MACSTEEL GENPROP (PTY) LTD**, in respect of **PORTION 4 OF ERF 113 POWERVILLE TOWNSHIP**, Registration Division IQ, Province of Gauteng, Measuring 9208 (Nine Thousand Two Hundred and Eight) square metres, which has been lost or destroyed.
All persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds North Gauteng at Pretoria, 600 Lilian Ngoyi Street, Berea Park, Pretoria 0001, within two weeks after the date of the publication of this notice.
DATED AT SANDTON ON THIS 17TH DAY OF APRIL 2025
TANNERS & ASSOCIATES
WAYNE MICHAEL TANNER
ADDRESS:
10 ANN CRESCENT
SANDOWN, SANDTON
TEL: 011 783 0148
E-MAIL:
Wayne@tanners.co.za

711 LOST DEED

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of Regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act 1937 of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of Deed of Transfer ST45868/2003 passed by MUSHIR KHAN Identity number 661125 5971 08 5 married out of community of property in favour of **SABERA KHAN** Identity number 810804 0896 08 0 Unmarried in respect of

(a) SECTION NUMBER 16 as shown and more fully described on SECTIONAL PLAN NO SS 48/1983 in the scheme known as **RAVENS CRAG** in respect of the land and building or buildings situate at **BERGBRON EXTENSION 1 Township** CITY OF JOHANNESBURG of which section the floor area, according to the said Sectional Plan is 131 (ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY 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.

which title 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: MPUMALANGA at MBOMBELA, within two weeks after the date of the publication of this notice.
Dated at Pretoria this 22 April 2025
Applicant:
Adams & Adams Attorneys on behalf of CURSUM PERFICIO TRUST, Registration Number: IT2951/1996
Address:
Lynnwood Bridge
4 Daventry Street
Lynnwood Manor
Pretoria
E-mail Address:
Donald.Mokgehle@adams.africa
Contact Number:
012 432 6000

711 LOST DEED

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of Regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of **Deed of Transfer T764/2012**, passed by **BIRKENWALD PROPERTIES PROPRIETARY LIMITED, Registration Number: 1984/006986/07**, in favour of **CURSUM PERFICIO TRUST, Registration Number: IT2951/1996**, in respect of **PORTION 50 (PORTION OF PORTION 20) OF THE FARM GROENVLEI 353, REGISTRATION DIVISION J.T., PROVINCE OF MPUMALANGA**, which has been lost or destroyed.
All persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the REGISTRAR OF DEEDS: MPUMALANGA at MBOMBELA, within two weeks after the date of the publication of this notice.
Dated at Pretoria this 22 April 2025
Applicant:
Adams & Adams Attorneys on behalf of CURSUM PERFICIO TRUST, Registration Number: IT2951/1996
Address:
Lynnwood Bridge
4 Daventry Street
Lynnwood Manor
Pretoria
E-mail Address:
Donald.Mokgehle@adams.africa
Contact Number:
012 432 6000

711 LOST DEED

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of Regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of **Deed of Transfer T775/1993**, passed by **STEPHANUS JACOBUS FERREIRA, Identity Number: 500926 5012 00 1 and HESTER PAULINA FERREIRA, Identity Number: 500821 0058 08 5, Married to each other in community of property**, in favour of **PIERRE D'ARCEY WESTCOTT, Identity Number: 511104 5097 00 3, Married out of community of property**, in respect of certain **HOLDING 79 BREDELL AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS, REGISTATION DIVISION I.R., PROVINCE OF GAUTENG, EASURING 2,0818 (TWO COMMA ZERO EIGHT ONE EIGHT) Hectares**, which has been lost or destroyed.
All interested parties having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds: North Gauteng Deeds Registry at Pretoria, Deeds Office Information Section, Merino Building, 140 Pretorius Street, Pretoria, within two weeks from the date of publication of this Notice.
c/o Jolene Van Wyk
Tuckers Inc.
84 Trichardts Road
Ravenswood
Boksburg
jolene@tuckers.co.za
011 897 1900
Reference: MAT91352

711 LOST DEED

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of Regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of **Deed of Transfer T971/2013**, passed by **MACSTEEL SERVICE CENTRES SA (PTY) LTD, Registration Number: 2005/016292/07**, in favour of **MACSTEEL GENPROP (PTY) LTD**, in respect of **PORTION 4 OF ERF 113 POWERVILLE TOWNSHIP**, Registration Division IQ, Province of Gauteng, Measuring 9208 (Nine Thousand Two Hundred and Eight) square metres, which has been lost or destroyed.
All persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds North Gauteng at Pretoria, 600 Lilian Ngoyi Street, Berea Park, Pretoria 0001, within two weeks after the date of the publication of this notice.
DATED AT SANDTON ON THIS 17TH DAY OF APRIL 2025
TANNERS & ASSOCIATES
WAYNE MICHAEL TANNER
ADDRESS:
10 ANN CRESCENT
SANDOWN, SANDTON
TEL: 011 783 0148
E-MAIL:
Wayne@tanners.co.za

711 LOST DEED

FORM JJJ

Form of publication in terms of Regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, (No. 47 of 1937)]

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of Regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act 47 of 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of **DEED OF GRANT TG334/1966**, dated 31 October 1966, in favour of **DORPSRAAD VAN HENDRINA**, in respect of certain:
1. PORTION 11 (A PORTION OF PORTION 5) OF THE FARM BOSMANLAAGTE NO. 181, REGISTRATION DIVISION IS, PROVINCE MPUMALANGA
2. PORTION 15 (A PORTION OF PORTION 6) OF THE FARM BOSMANLAAGTE NO. 181, REGISTRATION DIVISION IS, PROVINCE MPUMALANGA
3. PORTION 11 (A PORTION OF PORTION 4) OF THE FARM BOSMANLAAGTE NO. 181, REGISTRATION DIVISION IS, PROVINCE MPUMALANGA
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: MPUMALANGA DEEDS REGISTRY at MBOMBELA, situated at 25 Bell Street Nelspruit, within two weeks from the date of the publication of this notice.
Dated at JOHANNESBURG this 24TH day of MARCH 2025
APPLICANT:
C/O VEZI & DE BEER ATTORNEYS
319 ALPINE WAY
LYNNWOOD
E-MAIL:
chantel@vezidebeer.co.za
TEL: 012 361 2746

713 MISCELLANEOUS

Notice:

I, **Gomolemo Obed Montoedi**, Director, intend to apply to the Commissioner for the re-instatement of **GML Logistics (Pty) Ltd, 2021/764810/07**.
Objections must be filed with CIPC within 21 days of this notice.

713 MISCELLANEOUS

Josda Properties (Pty) Ltd

"Notice:

I, Carel De Bruin, Director, intend to apply to the Commissioner for the re-instatement of **Josda Properties (Pty) Ltd, 2000/002394/07.**
Objections must be filed with CIPC within 21 days of this notice."

714 PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

The Western Cape Department of Social Development Fishoek local office, is requesting anyone who knows the whereabouts of **Gumbo Shumbuzo last seen in Johannesburg CBD area**, to please contact Social Worker Mrs N Mqhathane-Mangarai on 021 001 3033
E-mail:
Nomzamo.Mqhathane-Mangarai@westerncape.gov.za

715 SALE IN EXECUTION

SCHOEMAN STEYN INC
ATTORNEYS | PROKUREURS

CASE NO: 70/2020

IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT FOR THE DISTRICT LEKWA TEEMANE HELD AT BLOEMHOF

In the case between:

SEYPATI JULEKA FELITA
Execution Creditor

- and -

MINISTER OF POLICE
Execution Debtor

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION OF MOVABLE PROPERTY BY WAY OF PUBLIC AUCTION

PURSUANT to a judgment of the Magistrates Court BLOEMHOF given on 09 JANUARY 2024 the undermentioned goods will be sold at **11h00** on **22 MAY 2025**, by public auction to be held at **7TH FLOOR, WACHTHUIS, 231 PRETORIA STREET, PRETORIA**, by the Sheriff for the Magistrate's Court to the highest bidder for cash.

Goods offered for sale are:
80 X DESKTOPS

CONDITIONS:
The movable assets are sold to the highest bidder for cash. The buyer pays VAT where applicable:

SIGNED at BLOEMHOF on the 08TH day of APRIL 2025

(GET) NPJ STEYN
ATTORNEY FOR EXECUTION CREDITOR
37 PRINCE STREET
BLOEMHOF
TEL: 057 353 4046
(REF: NS/rk/B6334)

715 SALE IN EXECUTION

There's WARMTH in *Classified* advertising

Classified advertising provides the hottest leads for your residential search.

Whether you're looking for a flat or a cosy cottage -

CLASSIFIED offers the options to warm up your search

Classifieds
0860 115 115

715 SALE IN EXECUTION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA GAUTENG DIVISION, PRETORIA

In the matters between:

PLAINTIFF:	**CASE NO:**
BOSCH AC	**25990/2016**
MPANGANE MM	**21174/2018**
MAHLANGU LN	**56195/2018**
VAN DEN BERG CH	**69404/19**
HENDRIKS J	**78910/18**
CROUSE AM	**24960/21**
CHASAMBA L	**51356/2020**
NDLOVU AW	**34253/2020**
JANSE VAN RENSBURG A	**82161/2018**
KRIEL CM	**77331/18**
HAMEED RS	**46258/20**
KRUIS C	**15768/20**
ERASMUS CK	**63156/2020**
MAHLANGU LN	**56195/2018**
MALULEKA MM	**30639/2018**
TIETIES DDK	**76099/2016**
CHANZIMULA KLD	**38387/2020**
OOSTHUYSEN PJ	**36897/20**
ERIMU W	**21378/2018**
HUYSAMER HJ	**37289/16**
MASHUBEDI TF	**59388/2016**
STEENKAMP JC	**40823/18**
CROUSE AM	**24960/21**
ADAMS RB	**15981/16**
BASSON J	**2527/2015**
MLAMBO MD	**5193/2021**
MASHIOLANE TA	**73934/2019**
COOKSON CR	**17935/2019**
MERVIN KG	**51370/20**
NDLOVU AW	**34253/2020**
ERIMU W	**21378/2018**
VILJOEN J	**36493/2021**
MASHUBEDI TF	**59388/2016**
KRUIS C	**15768/20**
VAN SCHALKWYK PH	**5211/2021**
VAN DER WESTHUIZEN ME	**21947/2022**
FOUCHE J	**20487/2021**
HENDRIKS J	**78910/18**
NKOMO CG	**21371/2017**
GROOTBOOM AH	**85866/20**
SHONGWE ZT	**70814/17**
KHOZA NP	**A327/2021**
SWARTZ AJJ	**39295/14**
SIBIYA M	**27366/2018**
SODIDI H	**64236/2020**
ERASMUS CK	**63156/2020**
BOOYSEN AJ	**38386/2020**
MALULEKA MM	**30639/2018**

- AND -

THE ROAD ACCIDENT FUND DEFENDANT

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

IN EXECUTION of judgments of the above Honourable Court, the hereinafter mentioned property will be sold by means of public auction on **13 May 2025** at **12:00** at **38 IDA STREET, MENLOPARK, PRETORIA,** by the Sheriff of the abovementioned Honourable Court for the area of Pretoria East, to the highest bidder.

Fan 10 Bar Fridge 5 | Plastic chairs 100 Fridge 2 | Portable Airconditioner 1 | Conference Tables Small 6 | Trolley 4 | Office Chairs 100 | 1 Piece Couch 2 | Cabinets 3 Drawers 4 | 2-Piece Couches 2 | Cabinets 4 Drawers 4 | 4 Piece Couch 1 | Display Cabinets 10 | Safe 1 | Lockers 10 | Coat Hanger 5 | Desks - Brown 50 | Room Dividers 30 | White Tables 10 | Table Dividers 50 | White Board 5 | Cement Garden Table 2 | Stepladder 2 | Cement Garden Benches 4 | Washing Machine 1 | Credenza 4 | Water Fountain 1 | TV 2 | Generators Small 2 | Round Tables 6 | Garden Tables (Concrete) 2 | Overhead Projector 1 | Garden Chairs (Concrete) 4 | Paper Shredder 4 | Garden Pots with Plants 5 | Microwave Oven 5 | Garden Chairs (Steel) 10

Conditions of sale will be available at the Sheriff Pretoria East, 813 Stanza Bopape Street, ARCADIA, PRETORIA.

DATED AT PRETORIA ON THE 7TH DAY OF APRIL 2025

J TROSKIE
ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFFS
EHLERS ATTORNEYS
PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEYS
6 MIGMATITE AVENUE
ZWARTKOP X 8
CENTURION
TEL: 012 643 1652
FAX: 012 643 1651

715 SALE IN EXECUTION

SCHOEMAN STEYN INC
ATTORNEYS | PROKUREURS

CASE NO: 75/2019

IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT FOR THE DISTRICT LEKWA TEEMANE HELD AT BLOEMHOF

In the case between:

MARTIN DINTOA
Execution Creditor

- and -

MINISTER OF POLICE
Execution Debtor

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION OF MOVABLE PROPERTY BY WAY OF PUBLIC AUCTION

PURSUANT to a judgment of the Magistrates Court BLOEMHOF given on 7 NOVEMBER 2024 the undermentioned goods will be sold at **11h00** on **22 MAY 2025**, by public auction to be held at **7TH FLOOR, WACHTHUIS, 231 PRETORIA STREET, PRETORIA**, by the Sheriff for the Magistrate's Court to the highest bidder for cash.

Goods offered for sale are:
80 X LABTOPS
80 X PRINTERS

CONDITIONS:
The movable assets are sold to the highest bidder for cash. The buyer pays VAT where applicable:

SIGNED at BLOEMHOF on the 08TH day of APRIL 2025

(GET) NPJ STEYN
ATTORNEY FOR EXECUTION CREDITOR
37 PRINCE STREET
BLOEMHOF
TEL: 057 353 4046
(REF: NS/rk/B5752)

715 SALE IN EXECUTION

SCHOEMAN STEYN INC
ATTORNEYS | PROKUREURS

CASE NO: 91/2020

IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT FOR THE DISTRICT LEKWA TEEMANE HELD AT BLOEMHOF

In the case between:

ROSYNIGHT MALEPE
Execution Creditor

- and -

MINISTER OF POLICE
Execution Debtor

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION OF MOVABLE PROPERTY BY WAY OF PUBLIC AUCTION

PURSUANT to a judgment of the Magistrates Court BLOEMHOF given on 01 NOVEMBER 2024 the undermentioned goods will be sold at **11h00** on **22 MAY 2025**, by public auction to be held at **7TH FLOOR, WACHTHUIS, 231 PRETORIA STREET, PRETORIA**, by the Sheriff for the Magistrate's Court to the highest bidder for cash.

Goods offered for sale are:
65 X PRINTERS

CONDITIONS:
The movable assets are sold to the highest bidder for cash. The buyer pays VAT where applicable:

SIGNED at BLOEMHOF on the 08TH day of APRIL 2025

(GET) NPJ STEYN
ATTORNEY FOR EXECUTION CREDITOR
37 PRINCE STREET
BLOEMHOF
TEL: 057 353 4046
(REF: NS/rk/B6472)

715 SALE IN EXECUTION

hannes gouws & partners inc

Case Number: 49373/2020
IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA GAUTENG DIVISION, PRETORIA
In the matter between:
THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED
(Registration Number: 1962/000738/06)
Plaintiff / Execution Creditor
- and -
GEORGE KHAZAMOLA MANGANYE
(Identity Number: 761118 5316 08 7)
Defendant / Execution Debtor

AUCTION - NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION : IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

In terms of a judgment granted on 7 MARCH 2023, in the above Honourable Court and a Writ of Execution on immovable property issued thereafter, and the subsequent attachment thereof, the undermentioned property will be sold in execution on **TUESDAY 6 MAY 2025** at **11h00** in the morning at the **OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF OF THE HIGH COURT, SANDTON NORTH, 24 RHODES STREET, KENSINGTON "B", RANDBURG**, subject to a reserve price in the amount of **R900,000.00** (NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND RAND), in accordance with a Court Order duly granted on 22 January 2025
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY; CERTAIN:
A Unit Consisting of -
(a) **Section No. 75** as shown and more fully described on **Sectional Plan No. SS406/2012**, in the scheme known as **CARA BLU** in respect of the land and building or buildings situate at **BRYANSTON TOWNSHIP, LOCAL AUTHORITY CITY OF JOHANNESBURG METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY**, of which section the floor area, according to the said Sectional Plan is 82 (EIGHTY TWO) 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 under **Deed of Transfer No. ST66291/2012**, SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS THEREIN CONTAINED
Street Address:
No. 75 Cara Blu, 4 Vlok Road, Bryanston
MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT: RANDBURG
IMPROVEMENTS:
1 x Lounge, 1 x Kitchen, 2 x Bedroom, 2 x Bathroom and 1 x Carport
The nature, extent, condition and existence of the improvements are not guaranteed and/or no warranty is given in respect thereof and are sold "VOETSTOOTS".
Zoning: Residential
1. TERMS:
The purchase price shall be paid as follows:
1.1. a deposit of 10% (TEN PERCENT) of the purchase price shall be paid immediately via EFT at the date of the sale;
1.2. the balance of the purchase price shall be paid by way of an acceptable bank guaranteed cheque within 21 (TWENTY ONE) days from the date of the sale.
2. CONDITIONS:
The conditions of the sale will be read out prior to the commencement of the sale, which conditions will be made available for inspection thereof at the OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF OF THE HIGH COURT, SANDTON NORTH, 24 RHODES STREET, KENSINGTON "B", RANDBURG.
Registration as buyer is a pre-requisite subject to conditions, inter alia:
(a) Directive of the Consumer Protection Act 68 of 2008
(URL http://www.infp.gov.za/view/DownloadFileAction?id=99961).
(b) Fica - Legislation, proof of identity and address and particulars.
(c) There is a R50,000.00 registration fee payable, EFT only. No cash payments allowed.
(d) Registration Conditions : no person will be allowed on the premises if they are not registered for FICA and CPA.
The Execution Creditor, Sheriff and/or Plaintiff's Attorney do not give any warranties with regard to the description and/or improvements.
SIGNED at PRETORIA on this 7TH day of MARCH 2025
(Sgd) (MS) R BENEKE
HANNES GOUWS & PARTNERS INC.
Attorneys for Execution Creditor
2nd Floor, Corobay Corner Corobay & Aramist Avenues
(Entrance in Dallas Avenue)
Menlyn Maine
PRETORIA
Ref: FORECLOSURES/ F79631/TH
Tel: (012) 321-1008
Fax: (012) 346-2239
E-mail:
litigation@hannesgouws.co.za
TO: THE SHERIFF OF THE HIGH COURT, SANDTON NORTH

715 SALE IN EXECUTION

CASE NO: 3076/16 : 16096/14 : 16096/14

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA, MPUMALANGA DIVISION MBOMBELA (MAIN SEAT)

In the matter between:

DLANGAMANDLA SAYINILE ZODWA

BENJAMIN WILLIOT WYSON

BENJAMIN WILLIOT WYSON
PLAINTIFFS

- AND -

ROAD ACCIDENT FUND
RAF REF: 560/12206169/1097/7
LINK NO: 3822607
DEFENDANT

NOTICE OF SALE: MOVABLE ASSETS

IN PURSUANCE of a JUDGMENT of the abovementioned Court and a Writ for Execution the following property will be sold in execution on the **9 MAY 2025** at **12h00** at **2 Eco Glades Office Park, 420 Witch Hazel Avenue, Centurion**, by the **Sheriff of the High Court Centurion East** to the highest bidder:

806 Office Chairs | 6 Steel Comfort Chairs | 19 White Round Office Chairs | 4 Samsung TV's | 4 Stainless Steel Food Warmers | 2 Skyworth TV's | 2 Black Hand Sanitiser Stands | 1 Big Counter | 16 Wood Office Desk | 3 Steel Book Trolley | 1 Stainless Steel Trolley | 1 4-Piece Couches/Chairs | 416 Office Desk | 7 Glass/Steel Coffee Tables | 9 Managerial Desk | 25 Wood Bookshelves | 1 Big Boardroom Table | 77 HP Laptop | 46 Sliding Door Cabinet | 1 Toshiba Laser Printer | 2 Steel Tables | 2 Carpets | 1 2 Piece Food Warmers | 37 Credenza | 6 Spoon Holders and Kitchen Equipment | 26 Telephone Unit | 2 Trolley | 2 Round Boardroom Table | 1 TV Stand Display Unit | 1 Epson Projector on Stand | 1 3 Piece Lounge Suite | 37 Acer Laptop | 2 Material Chairs | 21 Whiteboard | 9 White Bar Chairs | 2 Wood Counters | 6 Samsung Microwave Oven | 419 Dustbins | 1 2 Door Defy Fridge/Freezer | 3 Epson Projector | 12 Stainless Steel Kitchen Equipment | 2 Big Sony TV's | 65 2-Door Wood Filing Cabinet | 140 Acer/HP Laptops with Computer Screens with Keyboards and Mouses | 43 Sliding Door Credenza | 2 Whiteboard On Stand | 112 Room Dividers | 4 2-Door Steel Cabinet | 8 Acer Laptop with HP Computer Screen and Mouse | 26 HP/Acer Laptops With 5 Computer Screens with Keyboard and Mouse | 2 HP Laptop with HP Computer Screen and Mouse | 5 HP/Acer Laptops | 1 HP Laptop with HP L1906 Computer Screen and Mouse | 2 Leather Couches with Glass Steel Table | 69 Telephone Systems | 1 Reception Counter with Credenza | 1 HP W2072A Computer Screen with Keyboard | 7 2-Seater Couches | 2 Acer Laptop with HP Computer Screen with Keyboard and Mouse | 1 4-Door Display Unit with Trophies | 1 HP Laptop with Acer Computer Screen | 1 Steel Book Shelve | 63 Office Desks with Dividers | 19 3-Piece Office Desk | 28 2-Door Filing Cabinet | 19 Director's Chair | 3 K.I.C Fridge | 5 4 Office Chairs with Boardroom Table | 5 HP Computer Screen with Keyboard | 17 Hisense Bar Fridge | 17 Sharp Printer | 1 Sinotec TV | 11 Steel Bookshelves | 1 Phillips Radio | 2 Boardroom Table With 5 Chairs | 6 Lamp With Dustbin | 5 SONY TV's | 9 Typist Chair | 1 White Display Board | 1 HP Computer with Stand and Keyboard | 1 Secureline Safe | 205 Unify Telephone | 4 Samsung TV And Remote | 1 Acer Laptop with Mouse | 1 Map | 1 Sunbeam Fridge | 1 LG TV With Remote | 1 5 Office Chairs with Boardroom Table | 1 Samsung Bar Fridge | 3 HP Computers with Laptop Stand | 3 Wood Hanger Stand | 1 Dell Computer Screen with Keyboard | 1 Acer Computer Screen with Laptop Stand and Mouse | 1 2-Door Wood Credenza | 10 Boardroom Tables | 4 3- Drawer Credenza | 13 LG Computer Screens Mounted on Tables | 4 3-Piece Wood Office Desk | 11 Stainless Steel Tables | 1 LG Fridge/Freezer | 2 Epsom Mounted Projectors | 1 2 Office Chairs With 2 2-Piece Boardroom Table | 2 HP Laptop with HP Computer Screen, Keyboard and Mouse | 1 Power Standby System | 1 Wood Display Stand | 8 Leather Chairs | 2 Whiteboard With Legs | 2 Wood Boardroom Tables | 2 Big Sliding Door Filing Cabinet | 8 Bar Chairs | 1 Small Sliding Door Filing Cabinet | 1 Salton Entertainer | 2 LG Bar Fridge | 7 Defy Fridge/Freezer | 37 Visitor's Chairs | 1 Queen Coffee Machine | 8 Wood Table with Wheels | 1 Pineware Kettle | 1 Writing Board | 1 Bosch Dish Washer | 2 Podium | 1 Electra Health | 1 Video Conference Camera | 1 Salton Food Warmer | 6 Desktop | 1 Whirlpool Oven | 4 Black And Green Couches | 6 Defy Bar Fridge | 2 Glass Coffee Table | 2 DSTV Decoder with Remote | 50 Swivel Chair | 2 RAF Display Units | 2 Book Stands | 18 Plastic Chairs | 21 Book Shelve | 3 Office Chairs with Board Room Table Books | 1 Shredder | 1 Large Boardroom Table | 3 Computer Boxes | 22 Boardroom Chairs | 10 Monitor | 2 Security Chairs | 1 Safe | 4 Rotating Filing Cabinets | 2 Drawers | 43 Desk With Drawers | 35 Dividing Screens | 6 Steel Cabinets | 4 Kelvinator Bar Fridge | 4

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Appendix C5: Site Notice

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

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

Applicant: Ergo Mining (Pty) Limited
Project Name: Valley Silts Expansion Project

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

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

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

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

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

AVAILABILITY OF THE SCOPING REPORT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT: The Draft Scoping Report (DSR) for the proposed project will be made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days, from **Tuesday, 29 October 2024 until Wednesday, 27 November 2024**. The DSR will also be made available electronically on Kongiwe's website https://kongiwe.com/projects/, and an electronic copy will be made available upon request. Copies of the non-technical summary of the DSR will also be distributed to stakeholders.

A hard copy of the DSR will be made available at the following public places within the Valley Silts Expansion Area: Riverlea Public Library, Cnr Avon & Colorado Dr, Riverlea, Johannesburg, Mr John Keith, Librarian.

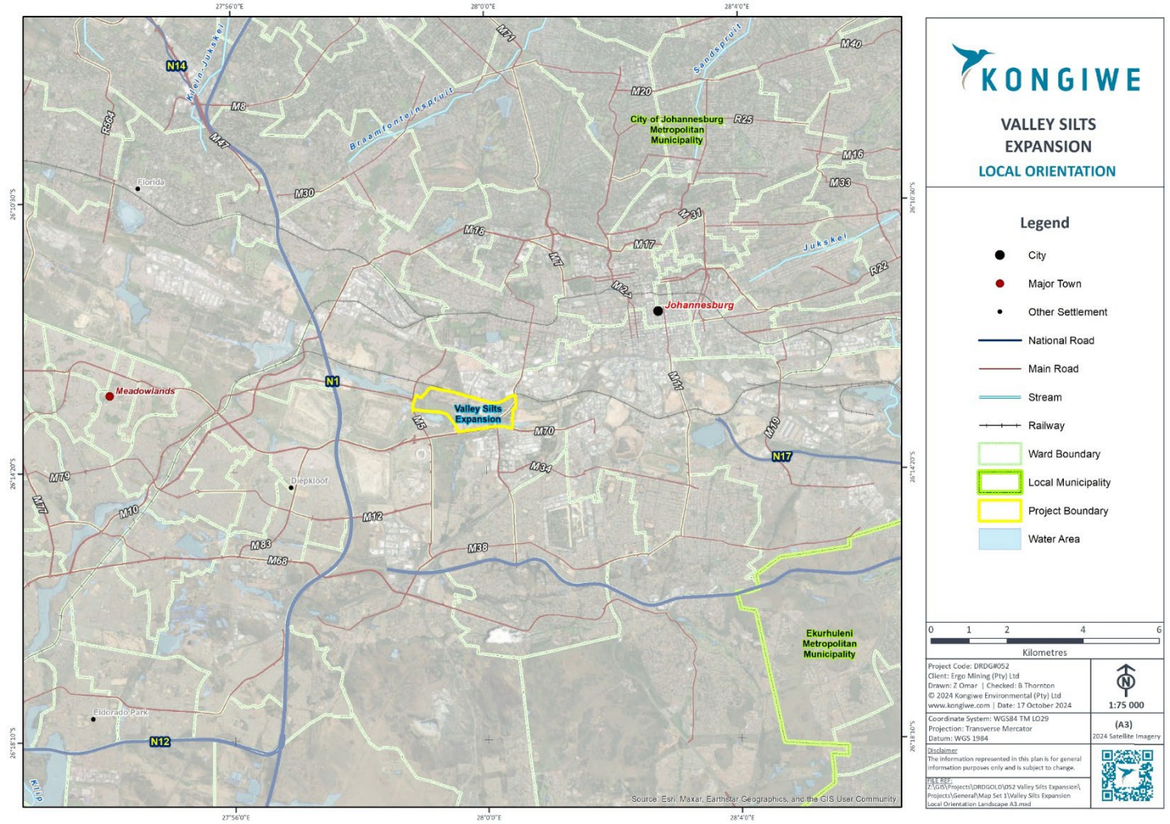


Figure 1: Locality map of the Valley Silts Expansion Project.

STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS: Stakeholders are invited to participate through virtual and non-virtual engagements. Consultation meetings will be held using platforms like Microsoft Teams, telephonic discussions, and an Open Day. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss the proposed project, contents of the Scoping Report, to provide I&APs with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team. Please see below the proposed stakeholder meeting schedule. Please confirm your attendance at the meeting by ***Tuesday, 5 November 2024 and which time slot you would like to participate in.***

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

To register as an I&AP please contact: Kongiwe Environmental Stakeholder Engagement Team
Ms Vanessa Viljoen / Phone: (010) 140 1725 / Ms Thuli Phakathi / Phone: (010) 140 1726 / Ms Anela Fixi (010) 140 1729 or E-mail: stakeholders@kongiwe.com
Our team welcomes your participation and looks forward to your involvement throughout this process.

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

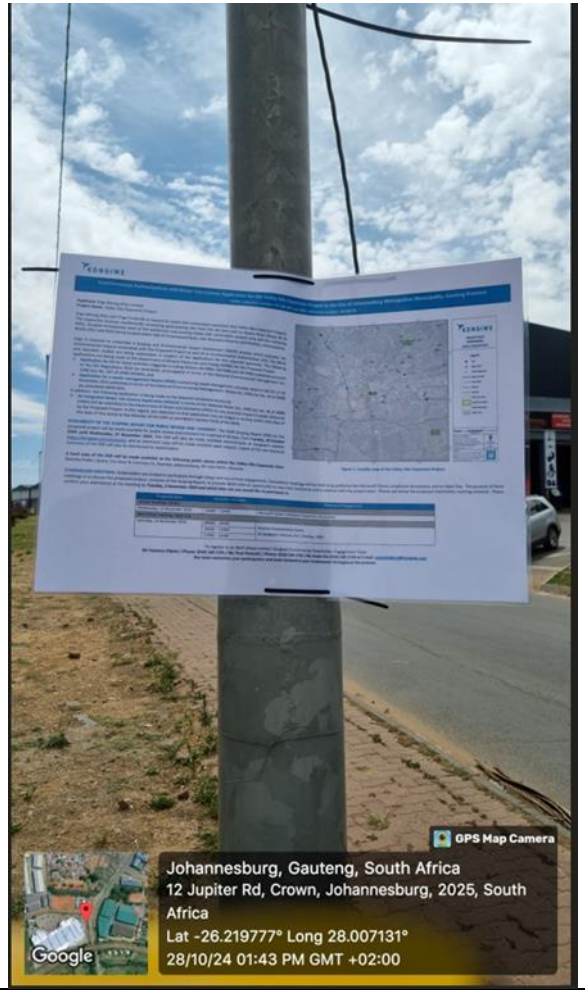
Site Notice Placement Report – Monday, 28 October 2024

Site Notice Number	Location	Co-ordinates	Photo	
1.	Anglo American	26.230738^{0}S 28.000884^{0}S		

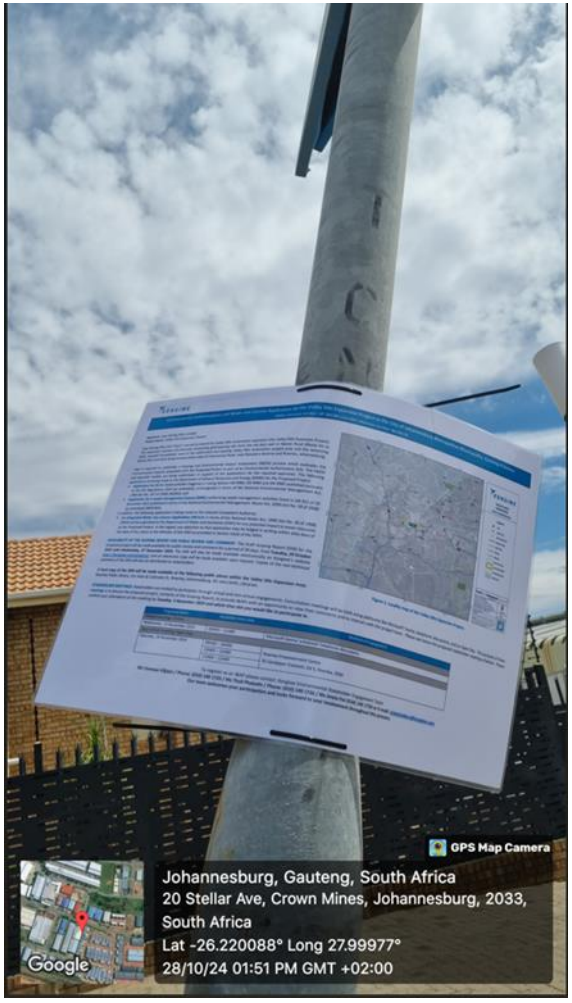
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Site Notice Number	Location	Co-ordinates	Photo
2.	63 Crownwood Rd	26.225626^{0}S 28.004882^{0}E	 

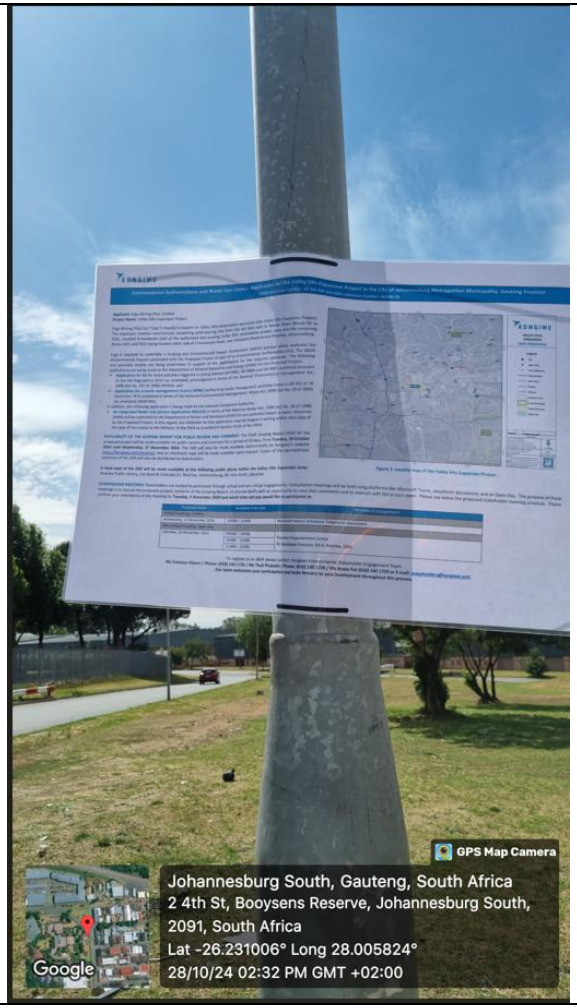
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Site Notice Number	Location	Co-ordinates	Photo	
3.	Cnr Jupiter Rd & Crown	26.219777^{0}S 28.007131^{0}E		

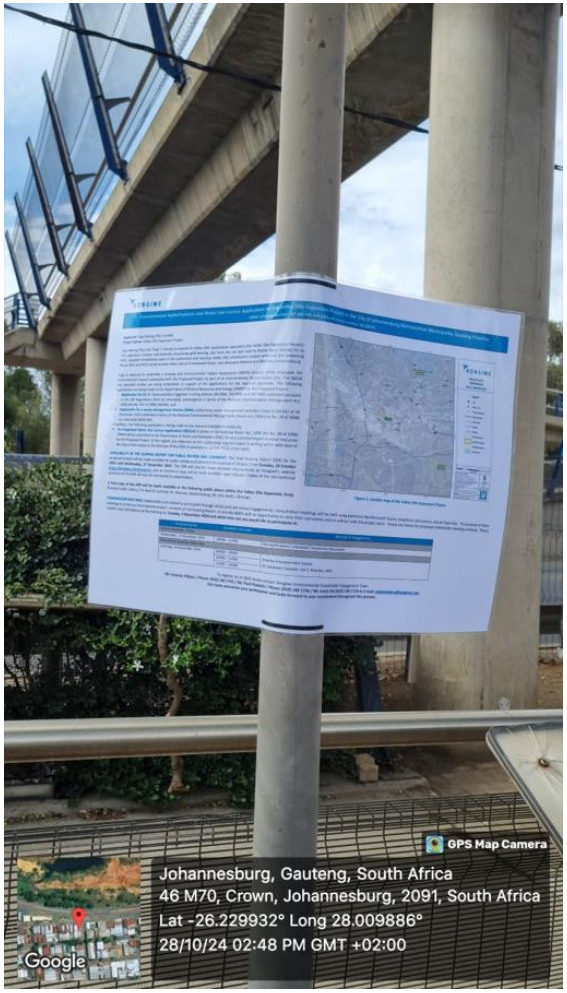
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd

4.	Stellar Ave	26.220088^{0}S 27.99977^{0}S		

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5.	2 4th St Booysens Reserve	26.231006^{0}S 28.005824^{0}E			

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6.	46 M70 Crown	26.229932^{0}S 28.009886^{0}E		

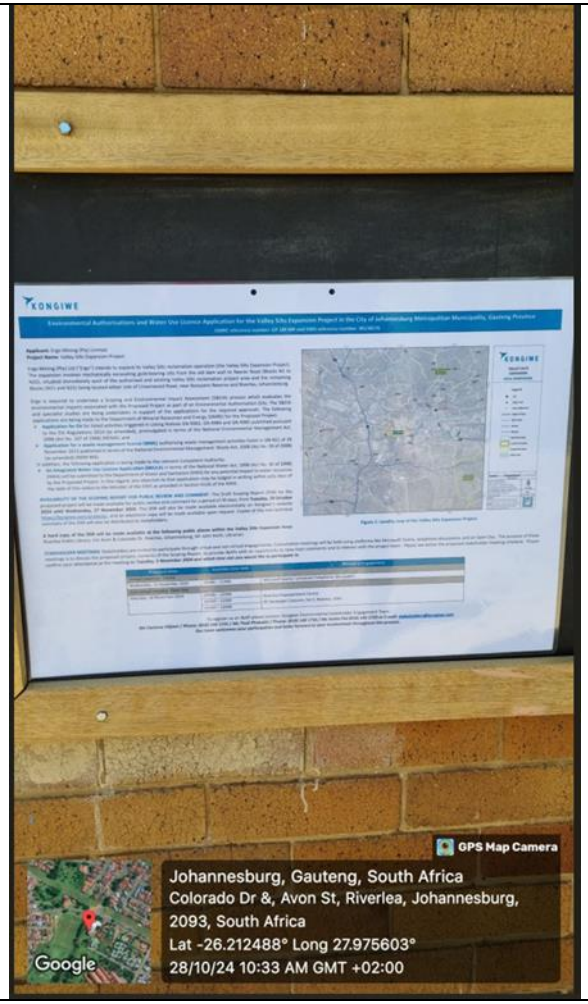
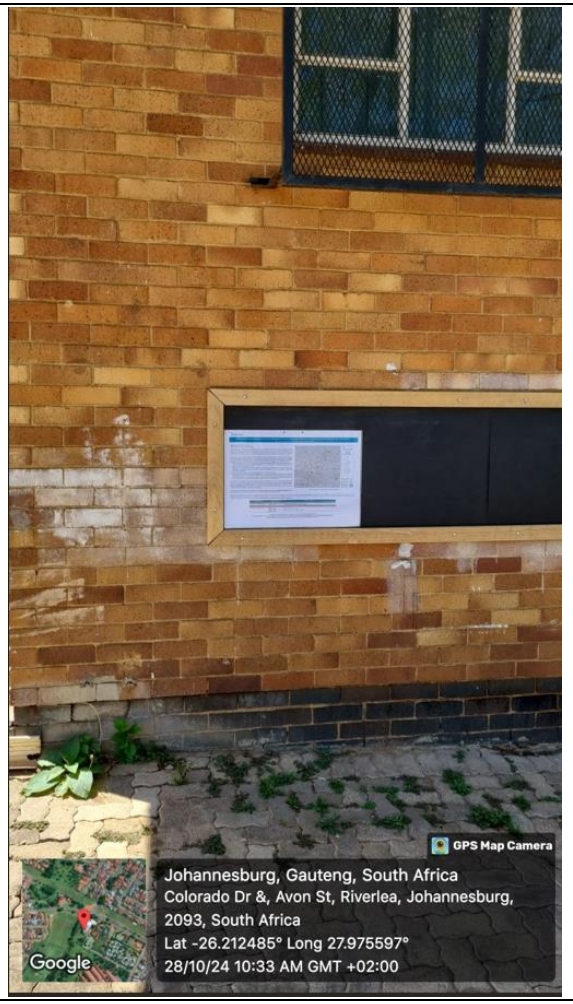
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd

7.	Framton Str	26.23005^{0}S 28.017977^{0}E			

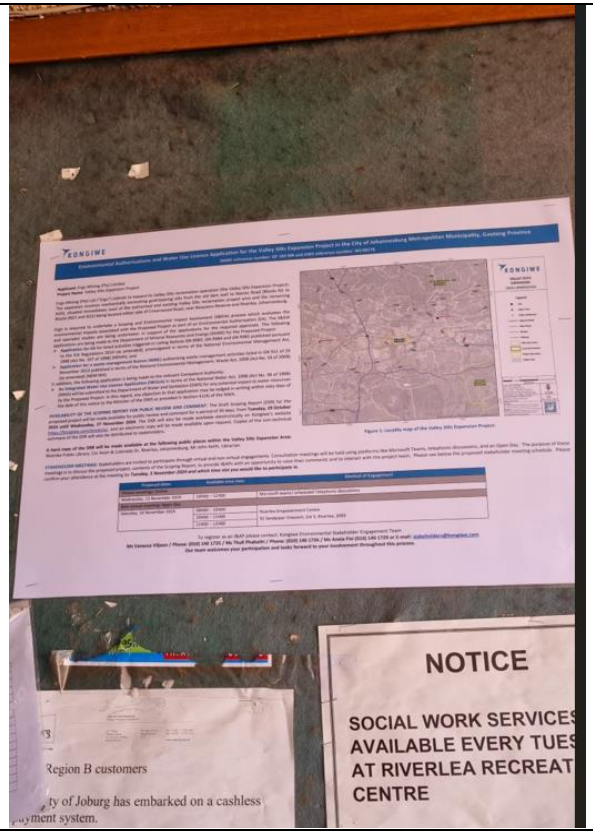
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8.	5th St Boysens Reserve	26.229905^{0}S 28.008213^{0}E		

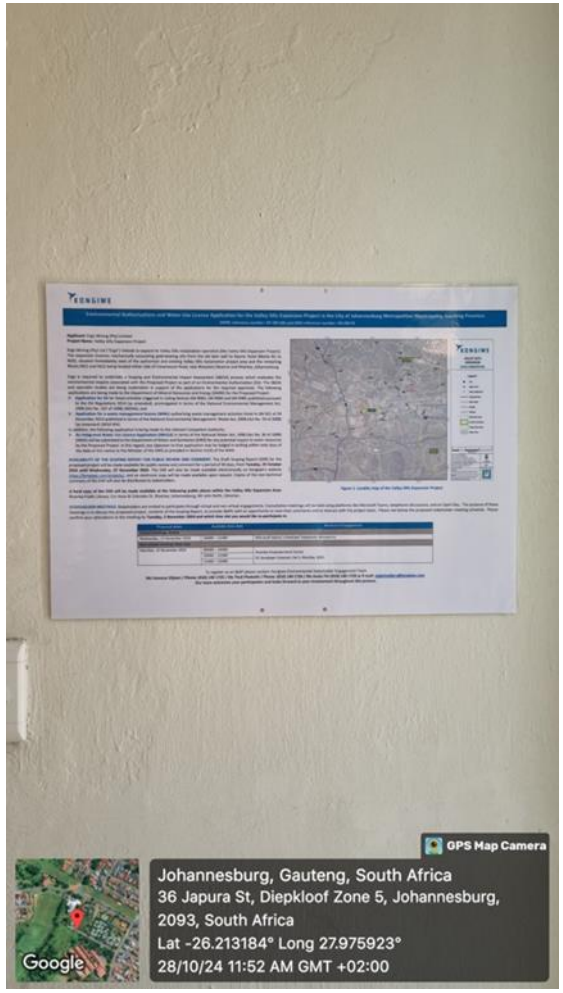
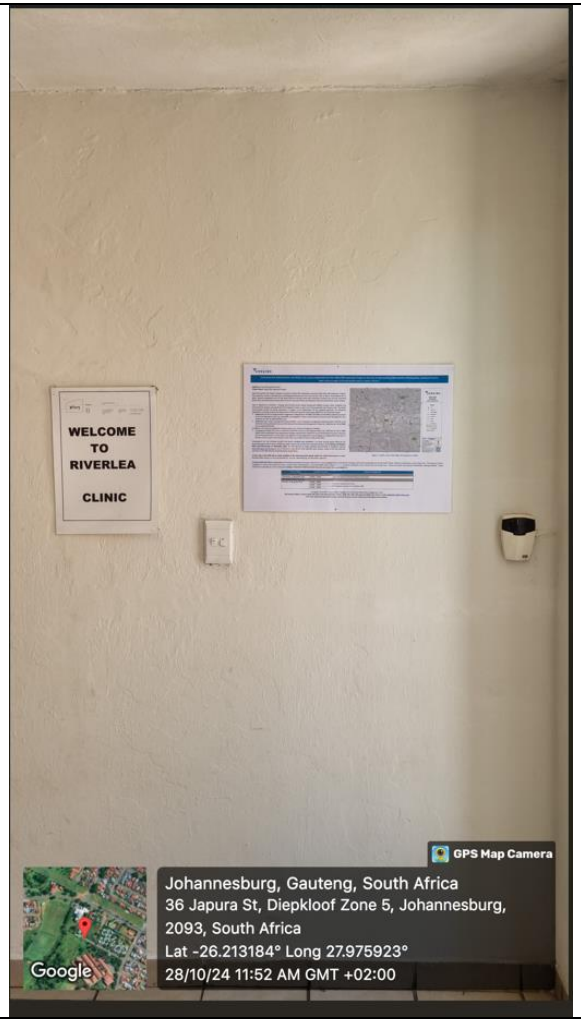
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd

9.	Riverlea Public Library	26.212488^{0}S 27.975603^{0}E				

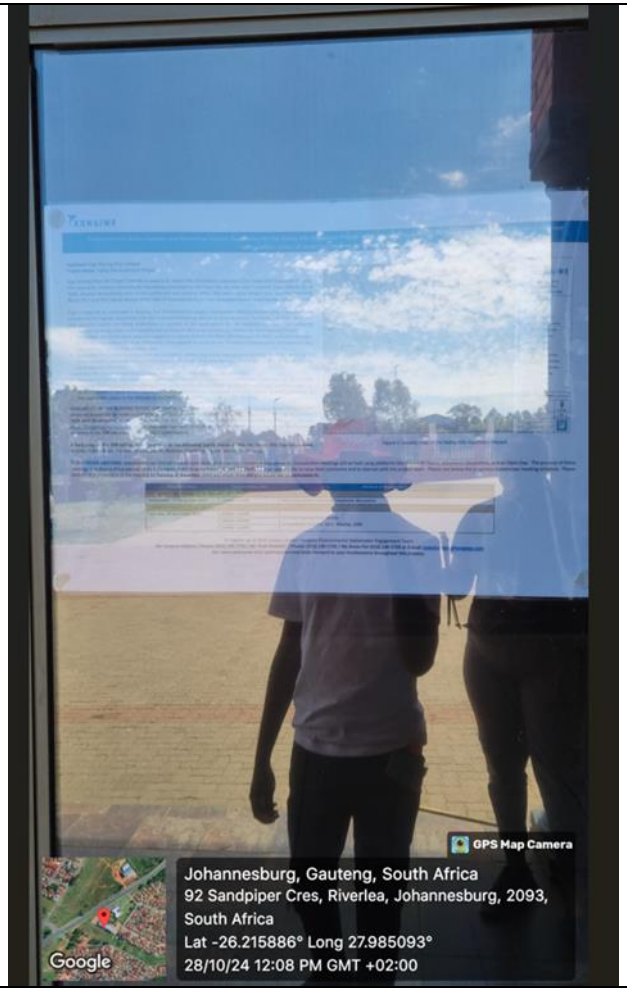
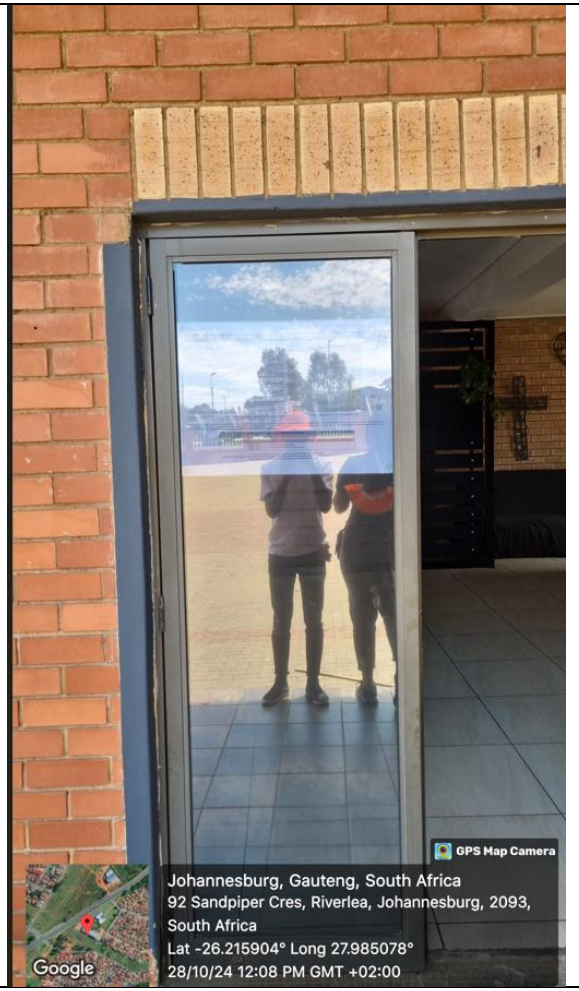
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10.	Riverlea Recreation Centre	26.22967^{0}S 28.007894^{0}E			

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11.	Riverlea Clinic	26.213184^{0}S 27.975923^{0}E		

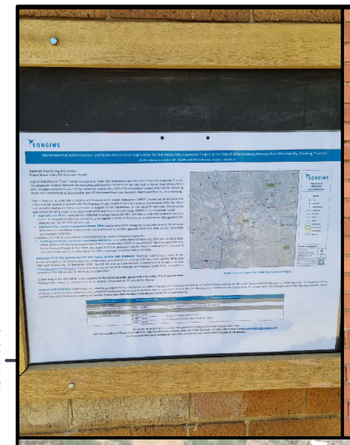
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd

12.	Riverlea Empowerment Centre	26.215886^{0}S 27.985093^{0}E			

27°58'40"E

28°0'32"E

26°12'25"S













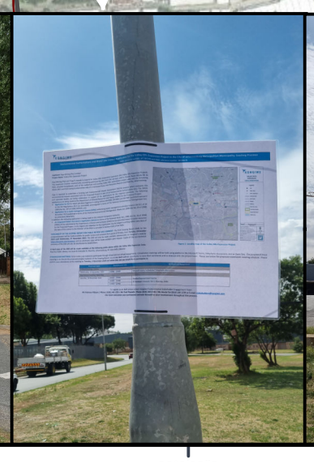














26°14'20"S

27°58'40"E

28°0'32"E

KONGIWE

VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

LOCAL ORIENTATION

Legend

- Main Road
- Parent Farm
- Project Boundary

0 0,25 0,5 1 1,5

Kilometres

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
www.kongiwe.com | Date: 15 November 2024

1:20 000

(A3)

2024 Satellite Imagery

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

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

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

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Appendix C6: Correspondence

Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement

From: Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement
Sent: Thursday, 24 October 2024 15:56
To: Bradly Thornton; Gerlinde Wilreker
Subject: Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
Attachments: Valley Silts_BID-Reg.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Tracking:

Recipient	Read
Bradly Thornton	
Gerlinde Wilreker	Read: 2024/10/24 15:59

Dear Stakeholder

This email serves to inform you that Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd (Ergo) is applying for an Environmental Authorisation and Water Use Licence for the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province.

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

The proposed Expansion Phase of the Valley Silts project will consist of Sector 2 and Sector 3. Sector 2 will extend from the old dam wall to Nasrec Road with Sector 3 being located either side of Crownwood Road. The Valley Silts Expansion Project is located on the farms Randskou 324 IQ and Mayfair West 221 IQ. The project is situated in Wards 68 and 124 of the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (CoJMM).

In terms of the environmental legislation, Kongiwe has been appointed by Ergo to undertake a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process which evaluates the environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project as well as the Water Use Licence Application.

AVAILABILITY OF THE SCOPING REPORT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT

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

INVITATION TO AN OPEN DAY

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to attend an Open Day as indicated below. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss the proposed project, contents of the Scoping Report, to provide I&APs with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team.

Please confirm your attendance at the Open Day by **Tuesday, 5 November 2024 and which time slot you would like to participate in.**

Non-virtual meeting: Open Day		
Saturday, 16 November 2024	09H00 – 10H00	Riverlea Empowerment Centre 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093
	10H00 – 11H00	
	11H00 – 12H00	

Any person affected by or who may be interested in the proposed project is asked to register as an I&AP by completing the attached Stakeholder Registration and Comment Form or by contacting the stakeholder engagement team.

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

Please refer to the attached Background Information Document for further information.

Kind Regards,

Stakeholder Engagement Team | Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd.
Tel: +27 (10) 140 6508 | Fax: +27 (86) 476 6438 | Email: stakeholders@kongiwe.com
150 Bryanston Drive, Bryanston, Sandton, 2191, South Africa.
PostNet Suite no 163, Private Bag X21, Bryanston, 2021, South Africa.
www.kongiwe.com

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Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement

From: Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement
Sent: Tuesday, 12 November 2024 07:47
To: Thuli Phakathi
Cc: Vanessa Viljoen; Gerlinde Wilreker
Subject: REMINDER: Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
Attachments: Valley Silts_BID-Reg.pdf; VS_Non_Technical_Summary.pdf

Tracking:

Recipient	Read
Thuli Phakathi	Read: 2024/11/12 08:25
Vanessa Viljoen	Read: 2024/11/12 08:39
Gerlinde Wilreker	Read: 2024/11/12 07:49

Dear Stakeholder

This email serves as a reminder of the public participation process for the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province.

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

The proposed Expansion Phase of the Valley Silts project will consist of Sector 2 and Sector 3. Sector 2 will extend from the old dam wall to Nasrec Road with Sector 3 being located either side of Crownwood Road. The Valley Silts Expansion Project is located on the farms Randskou 324 IQ and Mayfair West 221 IQ. The project is situated in Wards 68 and 124 of the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (CoJMM).

In terms of the environmental legislation, Kongiwe has been appointed by Ergo to undertake a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process which evaluates the environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project as well as the Water Use Licence Application.

AVAILABILITY OF THE SCOPING REPORT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT

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

INVITATION TO AN OPEN DAY

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to attend an Open Day as indicated below. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss the proposed project, contents of the Scoping Report, to provide I&APs with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team.

Please confirm your attendance at the Open Day by **Tuesday, 5 November 2024 and which time slot you would like to participate in.**

Non-virtual meeting: Open Day		
Saturday, 16 November 2024	09H00 – 10H00	Riverlea Empowerment Centre 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093
	10H00 – 11H00	
	11H00 – 12H00	

Any person affected by or who may be interested in the proposed project is asked to register as an I&AP by completing the attached Stakeholder Registration and Comment Form or by contacting the stakeholder engagement team.

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

Please refer to the attached Background Information Document and DSR Non-Technical Summary for further information.

Kind Regards,

Stakeholder Engagement Team | Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd.
Tel: +27 (10) 140 6508 | Fax: +27 (86) 476 6438 | Email: stakeholders@kongiwe.com
150 Bryanston Drive, Bryanston, Sandton, 2191, South Africa.
PostNet Suite no 163, Private Bag X21, Bryanston, 2021, South Africa.
www.kongiwe.com

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Tuesday, 10 December 2024

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

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

Availability of the Final Scoping Report

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (Kongiwe Environmental) hereby gives notice to stakeholders of the availability of the Final Scoping Report (FSR) for the for the Valley Silts Expansion Project, Gauteng Province. Kongiwe Environmental would like to share the report with all interested and affected parties and stakeholders who have contributed comments on the Proposed Project.

The Final Scoping Report is available on Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/

Should you have any comments/queries, please contact the stakeholder engagement team.

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

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

Yours faithfully



Ms Vanessa Viljoen
Senior Stakeholder Engagement Consultant

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd.
Reg No 2016 / 135562 / 07
Directors: GE Cornish-Bowden, MJ Hennessy, BJ Thornton (CEO), GI Wilreker
Tel: +27 (10) 140 6508 | Fax: +27 (86) 476 6438 Email: info@kongiwe.com
150 Bryanston Drive, Bryanston, Sandton, 2191, South Africa.
PostNet Suite no 163, Private Bag X21, Bryanston, 2021, South Africa.
www.kongiwe.com

Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement

From: Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement
Sent: Tuesday, 10 December 2024 09:40
To: Bradly Thornton; Gerlinde Wilreker
Cc: Thuli Phakathi
Subject: Availability of the Final Scoping Report: Valley Silts Expansion Project
Attachments: 10Dec24_FSR_Notif_Let.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Tracking:

Recipient	Read
Bradly Thornton	
Gerlinde Wilreker	Read: 2024/12/10 09:41
Thuli Phakathi	Read: 2024/12/10 09:43

Dear Stakeholder

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (Kongiwe Environmental) hereby gives notice to stakeholders of the availability of the Final Scoping Report (FSR) for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province.

Please see attached notification letter for details.

Should you have any queries please contact the stakeholder engagement team.

Kind Regards,

Stakeholder Engagement Team | Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd.
Tel: +27 (10) 140 6508 | Fax: +27 (86) 476 6438 | Email: stakeholders@kongiwe.com
150 Bryanston Drive, Bryanston, Sandton, 2191, South Africa.
PostNet Suite no 163, Private Bag X21, Bryanston, 2021, South Africa.
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Wednesday, 16 April 2025

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

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

Availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report, Environmental Management Programme and Draft Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (Kongiwe) hereby gives notice that the **Draft Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Draft Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPr) and Draft Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP)** for the Valley Silts Expansion Project, are available for review. Kongiwe wishes to share the reports with all Interested and Affected Parties and stakeholders who have contributed comments on the proposed project.

The purpose of this document is to provide you with important information regarding the following:

- The availability of the Draft EIA / EMPr Reports;
- The availability of the Draft IWWMP Report;
- How you can provide comments on the Draft EIA/EMPr and Draft IWWMP; and
- Invitation to Stakeholders to participate through online and in-person engagements.

Availability of the Draft EIA/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP

The Draft EIA/EMPr reports have been compiled and will be made available for a 30-day public review and comment period from **Thursday, 24 April 2025 until Monday, 26 May 2025**.

The Draft IWWMP report will be made available for a 60-day public review and comment period from **Thursday, 24 April 2025 until Thursday, 26 June 2025**.

The reports will be made available as follows:

- Copies of the reports will be made available for public review and comment on the following website: Kongiwe's website: **https://kongiwe.com/projects/**
- A hard copy of the reports will be made available at the following public places:

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

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.
www.kongiwe.com

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- An electronic copy of the non-executive summary of the DEIR will be distributed to all stakeholders on the database.

You can comment on the Draft EIA/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP in any of the following ways:

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

Invitation to Stakeholder Meetings

Stakeholders are invited to participate through online and in-person engagements. Consultation meetings will be held using Microsoft Teams, telephonic discussions, and a Public Meeting.

The purpose of these Stakeholder Meetings is to discuss the Draft EIA/EMPr and Draft IWWMP, present findings from the specialist studies, provide stakeholders with a platform to raise comments on the Draft EIA / EMPr and Draft IWWMP reports and interact with the project team.

Stakeholder Meetings

Proposed dates	Available time slots	Venue
Online meeting:		
Wednesday, 7 May 2025	10H00-11H00	Microsoft teams
In-person meeting: Public Meeting		
Saturday, 10 May 2025	10H30-12H30	Riverlea Empowerment Centre 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093

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.

Yours faithfully



Ms Vanessa Viljoen
Stakeholder Engagement Consultant

Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement

From: Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement
Sent: Wednesday, 16 April 2025 15:24
To: Bradly Thornton; Thuli Phakathi
Subject: Valley Silts Expansion Project: Availability of the Draft EIA/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP
Attachments: 16April25_DEIR_Note.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Tracking:

Recipient	Read
Bradly Thornton	
Thuli Phakathi	Read: 2025/04/16 15:31

Dear Stakeholder

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (Kongiwe) hereby gives notice that the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Draft Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPr) and Draft Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP) for the Valley Silts Expansion Project, will be available for public review.

Availability of the Draft EIA/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP

The Draft EIA/EMPr reports have been compiled and will be made available for a 30-day public review and comment period from **Thursday, 24 April 2025 until Monday, 26 May 2025**.

The Draft IWWMP report will be made available for a 60-day public review and comment period from **Thursday, 24 April 2025 until Thursday, 26 June 2025**.

Invitation to Public Meeting

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APS) are invited to attend a Public Meeting which will be held at **Riverlea Empowerment Centre 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093 on Saturday, 10 May 2025 from 10H30-12H30**. Please confirm your attendance at the meeting.

The purpose of these Stakeholder Meetings is to discuss the Draft EIA/EMPr and Draft IWWMP, present findings from the specialist studies, provide stakeholders with a platform to raise comments on the Draft EIA / EMPr and Draft IWWMP reports and 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: Vanessa Viljoen
Sent: Tuesday, 06 May 2025 13:20
To: Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement
Cc: Thuli Phakathi; Bradly Thornton
Subject: REMINDER: Valley Silts Expansion Project: Availability of the Draft EIA/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP
Attachments: 16April25_DEIR_Note.pdf; DRDG#052_Non-Tech_Summary_20250423.pdf

Dear Stakeholder

This email serves as a reminder that the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Draft Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPr) and Draft Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP) for the Valley Silts Expansion Project, are available for public review.

Availability of the Draft EIA/EMPr and the Draft IWWMP

The Draft EIA/EMPr reports have been compiled and are available for a 30-day public review and comment period from **Thursday, 24 April 2025 until Monday, 26 May 2025**.

The Draft IWWMP report are available for a 60-day public review and comment period from **Thursday, 24 April 2025 until Thursday, 26 June 2025**.

Invitation to Public Meeting

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APS) are invited to attend a Public Meeting which will be held at **Riverlea Empowerment Centre 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093 on Saturday, 10 May 2025 from 10H30-12H30**. Please confirm your attendance at the meeting.

The purpose of these Stakeholder Meetings is to discuss the Draft EIA/EMPr and Draft IWWMP, present findings from the specialist studies, provide stakeholders with a platform to raise comments on the Draft EIA / EMPr and Draft IWWMP reports and interact with the project team.

Attached please also find the non-technical summary 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.
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Vanessa Viljoen

From: Mark Kayter <Mark.Kayter@outlook.com>
Sent: Monday, 05 May 2025 21:36
To: Vanessa Viljoen
Cc: Ulinda Lotz; Carol Kara; Bernice Joubert; Jennifer Katerere Mohammed; Nteboheng Phakisi; Cederick Ortell; David Van Wyk; David van Wyk; kennithfortune64 @gmail.com; keenafortune@gmail.com; Reece Rosenberg
Subject: Re: Valley Silts Expansion Project - RMF
Attachments: EXPANSION VALLEY SILT PROJECT .pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Good evening, Vanessa.

Please see letter from Riverlea Mining Forum.

Regards

Mark

From: Vanessa Viljoen
Sent: Wednesday, April 23, 2025 15:53
To: Mark Kayter
Cc: Mark Kayter; David Van Wyk; David van Wyk; Jennifer Katerere Mohammed
Subject: RE: Valley Silts Expansion Project - RMF

Dear Mark

Hope you are doing well.

I have been trying to call you with no response.

We will appreciate if you can come back to us regarding a date for the RMF meeting.

Much appreciate.
Vanessa

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.

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From: Vanessa Viljoen
Sent: Thursday, 17 April 2025 06:42
To: Mark Kayter <Mark.Kayter@outlook.com>
Cc: Mark Kayter <Mark.Kayter@gmail.com>; David Van Wyk <d.vanwyk58@gmail.com>; David van Wyk <d.vanwyk58@outlook.com>; Jennifer Katerere Mohammed <katerere@yahoo.com>
Subject: RE: Valley Silts Expansion Project - RMF

Thank you Mark

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
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From: Mark Kayter <Mark.Kayter@outlook.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 16 April 2025 22:32
To: Vanessa Viljoen <vviljoen@kongiwe.com>
Cc: Mark Kayter <Mark.Kayter@gmail.com>; David Van Wyk <d.vanwyk58@gmail.com>; David van Wyk <d.vanwyk58@outlook.com>; Jennifer Katerere Mohammed <katerere@yahoo.com>
Subject: Re: Valley Silts Expansion Project - RMF

Good Evening to You Vanessa.

Thank you for your email.

We will confirm our availability.

Regards

Mark

From: Vanessa Viljoen <vviljoen@kongiwe.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 16 April 2025 15:20
To: Mark.Kayter@outlook.com <Mark.Kayter@outlook.com>
Cc: Mark Kayter <Mark.Kayter@gmail.com>; David Van Wyk <d.vanwyk58@gmail.com>; David van Wyk <d.vanwyk58@outlook.com>; Jennifer Katerere Mohammed <katerere@yahoo.com>
Subject: FW: Valley Silts Expansion Project - RMF

Dear Mark

Please see attached minutes of our meeting held to discuss the way forward.
Hope you are doing well.
As communicated on 4 April 2025 we would like to have a meeting with the **Riverlea Mining Forum** for one of the following dates:

- Tuesday, 29 April 2025 at 14:00 (In-person); or at 17:30 (Online); or
- Wednesday, 30 April 2025 at 14:00 (In-person); or 17:30 (Online)

Please confirm if these are suitable?

Kind Regards,

Vanessa Viljoen | Principal 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.
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From: Mark Kayter <Mark.Kayter@outlook.com>
Sent: Sunday, 13 April 2025 21:39
To: Vanessa Viljoen <vviljoen@kongiwe.com>; Mark Kayter <Mark.Kayter@gmail.com>; David Van Wyk <d.vanwyk58@gmail.com>; David van Wyk <d.vanwyk58@outlook.com>
Cc: Jennifer Katerere Mohammed <katerere@yahoo.com>
Subject: Re: Valley Silts Expansion Project

Good Evening Vanessa

We refer to your request for a meeting with RMF.

We met with you on the 20 January 2025 and have not heard from you since, regarding the agreement reached.

We agreed that:

1. Kongiwe would set up two consultative meetings in February to ensure that key issues are addressed in the draft report.
2. Kongiwe would ask DRD to cover the cost for peer review by independent experts.

To date we have not received any follow-up. Can you kindly provide a response to these two issues by email.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Regards

Mark

3.

From: Vanessa Viljoen
Sent: Friday, April 04, 2025 09:53
To: Mark Kayter; Mark.Kayter@outlook.com
Cc: Jennifer Katerere Mohammed
Subject: Valley Silts Expansion Project

Dear Mark

Hope you are doing well.

As per my telephone call and WhatsApp to you we would like to set up a meeting with **Riverlea Mining Forum** for one of the following dates:

- Tuesday, 15 April 2025 at 14:00 (In-person); or at 17:30 (Online)
- Wednesday, 16 April 2025 at 14:00 (In-person); or 17:30 (Online)

We await your consideration.

Thank you

Kind Regards,

Vanessa Viljoen | Principal 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
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Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement

From: Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement
Sent: Thursday, 28 November 2024 06:59
To: Mark Kayter; Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere
Cc: Arlen Matthew Humphries; Ulinda Lotz; David van Wyk
Subject: RE: REMINDER: Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

Tracking:

Recipient	Read
Mark Kayter	
Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	
Arlen Matthew Humphries	
Ulinda Lotz	
David van Wyk	
Gerlinde Wilreker	Read: 2024/11/28 07:46
Thuli Phakathi	Read: 2024/11/28 08:09

Thank you, Mark,

As per our telephonic discussion yesterday, you indicated that you are the correct person to speak to as the Riverlea Mining Forum Chairman.

We will liaise with you as we did in the Scoping Phase to set up Face-to Face meetings with the RMF.

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

Kind Regards,

Stakeholder Engagement Team | Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd.
Tel: +27 (10) 140 6508 | Fax: +27 (86) 476 6438 | Email: stakeholders@kongiwe.com
150 Bryanston Drive, Bryanston, Sandton, 2191, South Africa.
PostNet Suite no 163, Private Bag X21, Bryanston, 2021, South Africa.
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From: Mark Kayter <Mark.Kayter@outlook.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 27 November 2024 21:02
To: Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement <stakeholders@kongiwe.com>; Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere <katerere@yahoo.com>
Cc: Arlen Matthew Humphries <arlenmatthewhumphries@gmail.com>; Ulinda Lotz <ulinda.lotz8@gmail.com>; David van Wyk <d.vanwyk58@gmail.com>
Subject: Re: REMINDER: Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

Good Evening Vannessa

The Riverlea Mining Forum acknowledge your email.

Regards

Mark Kayter
Chairman
Riverlea Mining Forum
Tel no: 063 4987 665

From: Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement <stakeholders@kongiwe.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 27 November 2024 14:13
To: Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere <katerere@yahoo.com>
Cc: Arlen Matthew Humphries <arlenmatthewhumphries@gmail.com>; Mark Kayter <mark.kayter@outlook.com>; Ulinda Lotz <ulinda.lotz8@gmail.com>; David van Wyk <d.vanwyk58@gmail.com>
Subject: FW: REMINDER: Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

Dear Jennifer,

Thank you for your email, we acknowledge receipt of your comments.

Please note that these comments will be incorporated into the Comments and Response Report.

A formal response will be compiled and emailed to you.

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

Kind Regards,

KONGIWE

Stakeholder Engagement Team | Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd.

Tel: +27 (10) 140 6508 | Fax: +27 (86) 476 6438 | Email: stakeholders@kongiwe.com

150 Bryanston Drive, Bryanston, Sandton, 2191, South Africa.

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

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From: Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere <katerere@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 27 November 2024 09:52
To: Vanessa Viljoen <vviljoen@kongiwe.com>; Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement <stakeholders@kongiwe.com>
Cc: Arlen Matthew Humphries <arlenmatthewhumphries@gmail.com>; Mark Kayter <mark.kayter@outlook.com>; Ulinda Lotz <ulinda.lotz8@gmail.com>; Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere <katerere@yahoo.com>; David van Wyk <d.vanwyk58@gmail.com>
Subject: Re: REMINDER: Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

Dear Vanessa,

It is our pleasure to submit our comments on the Draft Scoping Report.

Our focus is to contribute to the scoping and assessment process by identifying key issues and gaps, and additional measures or processes that should be incorporated into the assessment process and the application for Environmental Authorisation and Integrated Water Use License, to ensure key objectives of the EIA process are met and the rights and interests of residents of Riverlea and other affected communities and workers are protected.

kind regards

Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere, Mark Kayter, Arlen Humphries, Ulinda Lotz and David van Wyk

On Tuesday, November 12, 2024 at 08:23:02 AM GMT+2, Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement <stakeholders@kongiwe.com> wrote:

Dear Stakeholder

This email serves as a reminder of the public participation process for the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province.

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

The proposed Expansion Phase of the Valley Silts project will consist of Sector 2 and Sector 3. Sector 2 will extend from the old dam wall to Nasrec Road with Sector 3 being located either side of Crownwood Road. The Valley Silts Expansion Project is located on the farms Randskou 324 IQ and Mayfair West 221 IQ. The project is situated in Wards 68 and 124 of the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (CoJMM).

In terms of the environmental legislation, Kongiwe has been appointed by Ergo to undertake a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process which evaluates the environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project as well as the Water Use Licence Application.

AVAILABILITY OF THE SCOPING REPORT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT

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

INVITATION TO AN OPEN DAY

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to attend an Open Day as indicated below. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss the proposed project, contents of the Scoping Report, to provide I&APs with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team.

Please confirm your attendance at the Open Day by **Wednesday, 13 November 2024 and which time slot you would like to participate in.**

Non-virtual meeting: Open Day		
Saturday, 16 November 2024	09H00 – 10H00	Riverlea Empowerment Centre 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093
	10H00 – 11H00	
	11H00 – 12H00	

Any person affected by or who may be interested in the proposed project is asked to register as an I&AP by completing the attached Stakeholder Registration and Comment Form or by contacting the stakeholder engagement team.

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

Please refer to the attached Background Information Document and DSR Non-Technical Summary for further information.

Kind Regards,

Stakeholder Engagement Team | Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd.

Tel: +27 (10) 140 6508 | Fax: +27 (86) 476 6438 | Email: stakeholders@kongiwe.com

150 Bryanston Drive, Bryanston, Sandton, 2191, South Africa.

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

www.kongiwe.com

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Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement

From: Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement
Sent: Thursday, 21 November 2024 08:34
To: Mark Kayter
Cc: Gerlinde Wilreker
Subject: FW: REMINDER: Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

Dear Mark

The Draft Scoping Report (DSR) for the proposed projects public review and comment period is from Tuesday, 29 October 2024 until Wednesday, 27 November 2024. We will accept comments later but these will only be captured in the comments and response report for the Environmental Impact Assessment Phase which starts in February.

If you have any further queries do not hesitate to contact us.

Kind Regards
Vanessa

Kind Regards,

Stakeholder Engagement Team | Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd.
Tel: +27 (10) 140 6508 | Fax: +27 (86) 476 6438 | Email: stakeholders@kongiwe.com
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From: Mark Kayter <Mark.Kayter@outlook.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 20 November 2024 12:54
To: Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement <stakeholders@kongiwe.com>
Subject: Re: REMINDER: Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

Good Afternoon Vanessa.

is there a deadline to submit written submissions?

Regards

Mark

From: Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement <stakeholders@kongiwe.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 20 November 2024 08:16
To: Mark Kayter <Mark.Kayter@outlook.com>
Cc: Gerlinde Wilreker <gwilreker@kongiwe.com>; Thuli Phakathi <TPhakathi@kongiwe.com>
Subject: RE: REMINDER: Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

Morning Mark,

Thank you for your email, we await your written comments.

Kind Regards
Vanessa

Kind Regards,

Stakeholder Engagement Team | Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd.
Tel: +27 (10) 140 6508 | Fax: +27 (86) 476 6438 | Email: stakeholders@kongiwe.com
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From: Mark Kayter <Mark.Kayter@outlook.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 19 November 2024 21:57
To: Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement <stakeholders@kongiwe.com>
Subject: Re: REMINDER: Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

Good Evening Vanessa.

Thank you for your email.

we will send our questions, comments via email.

Regards

Mark

From: Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement <stakeholders@kongiwe.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 19 November 2024 10:05
To: Mark Kayter <Mark.Kayter@outlook.com>
Cc: Gerlinde Wilreker <gwilreker@kongiwe.com>; Thuli Phakathi <TPhakathi@kongiwe.com>
Subject: RE: REMINDER: Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

Dear Mark

Hope you are doing well.

Can you please indicate if the Riverlea Mining Forum would still like to have a meeting.

Kind Regards
Vanessa

Kind Regards,

Stakeholder Engagement Team | Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd.
Tel: +27 (10) 140 6508 | Fax: +27 (86) 476 6438 | Email: stakeholders@kongiwe.com
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From: Mark Kayter <Mark.Kayter@outlook.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 12 November 2024 21:18
To: Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement <stakeholders@kongiwe.com>; Vanessa Viljoen <vviljoen@kongiwe.com>
Subject: Re: REMINDER: Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

Good Evening Vanessa,

Thank you for your email, noted with thanks

for the post Open Day we will conform date shortly.

Regards

Mark Kayter
Chairman
Riverlea Mining Forum
Tel no: 063 4987 665

From: Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement <stakeholders@kongiwe.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 12 November 2024 08:27
To: Vanessa Viljoen <vviljoen@kongiwe.com>
Subject: REMINDER: Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

Dear Stakeholder

This email serves as a reminder of the public participation process for the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province.

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

The proposed Expansion Phase of the Valley Silts project will consist of Sector 2 and Sector 3. Sector 2 will extend from the old dam wall to Nasrec Road with Sector 3 being located either side of Crownwood Road. The Valley Silts Expansion Project is located on the farms Randskou 324 IQ and Mayfair West 221 IQ. The project is situated in Wards 68 and 124 of the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (CoJMM).

In terms of the environmental legislation, Kongiwe has been appointed by Ergo to undertake a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process which evaluates the environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project as well as the Water Use Licence Application.

AVAILABILITY OF THE SCOPING REPORT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT

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

INVITATION TO AN OPEN DAY

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to attend an Open Day as indicated below. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss the proposed project, contents of the Scoping Report, to provide I&APs with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team.

Please confirm your attendance at the Open Day by **Wednesday, 13 November 2024 and which time slot you would like to participate in.**

Non-virtual meeting: Open Day		
Saturday, 16 November 2024	09H00 – 10H00	Riverlea Empowerment Centre 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093
	10H00 – 11H00	
	11H00 – 12H00	

Any person affected by or who may be interested in the proposed project is asked to register as an I&AP by completing the attached Stakeholder Registration and Comment Form or by contacting the stakeholder engagement team.

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

Please refer to the attached Background Information Document and DSR Non-Technical Summary for further information.

Kind Regards,

Stakeholder Engagement Team | Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd.
Tel: +27 (10) 140 6508 | Fax: +27 (86) 476 6438 | Email: stakeholders@kongiwe.com
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Vanessa Viljoen

From: Vanessa Viljoen
Sent: Wednesday, 16 April 2025 15:20
To: Mark.Kayter@outlook.com
Cc: Mark Kayter; David Van Wyk; David van Wyk; Jennifer Katerere Mohammed
Subject: FW: Valley Silts Expansion Project - RMF
Attachments: 20Jan2025_RFM_min_Final.pdf

Tracking:

Recipient	Read
Mark.Kayter@outlook.com	
Mark Kayter	
David Van Wyk	
David van Wyk	
Jennifer Katerere Mohammed	
Bradly Thornton	
Thuli Phakathi	Read: 2025/04/16 15:31

Dear Mark

Please see attached minutes of our meeting held to discuss the way forward.

Hope you are doing well.

As communicated on 4 April 2025 we would like to have a meeting with the **Riverlea Mining Forum** for one of the following dates:

- Tuesday, 29 April 2025 at 14:00 (In-person); or at 17:30 (Online); or
- Wednesday, 30 April 2025 at 14:00 (In-person); or 17:30 (Online)

Please confirm if these are suitable?

Kind Regards,

Vanessa Viljoen | Principal 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
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From: Mark Kayter <Mark.Kayter@outlook.com>
Sent: Sunday, 13 April 2025 21:39
To: Vanessa Viljoen <vviljoen@kongiwe.com>; Mark Kayter <Mark.Kayter@gmail.com>; David Van Wyk <d.vanwyk58@gmail.com>; David van Wyk <d.vanwyk58@outlook.com>

Cc: Jennifer Katerere Mohammed <katerere@yahoo.com>
Subject: Re: Valley Silts Expansion Project

Good Evening Vanessa

We refer to your request for a meeting with RMF.

We met with you on the 20 January 2025 and have not heard from you since, regarding the agreement reached.

We agreed that:

1. Kongiwe would set up two consultative meetings in February to ensure that key issues are addressed in the draft report.
2. Kongiwe would ask DRD to cover the cost for peer review by independent experts.

To date we have not received any follow-up. Can you kindly provide a response to these two issues by email.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Regards

Mark

3.

From: Vanessa Viljoen
Sent: Friday, April 04, 2025 09:53
To: Mark Kayter; Mark.Kayter@outlook.com
Cc: Jennifer Katerere Mohammed
Subject: Valley Silts Expansion Project

Dear Mark

Hope you are doing well.

As per my telephone call and WhatsApp to you we would like to set up a meeting with **Riverlea Mining Forum** for one of the following dates:

- Tuesday, 15 April 2025 at 14:00 (In-person); or at 17:30 (Online)

- Wednesday, 16 April 2025 at 14:00 (In-person); or 17:30 (Online)

We await your consideration.

Thank you

Kind Regards,

Vanessa Viljoen | Principal 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

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Meeting Discussion: Valley Silts Expansion Project - RMF Discussion on the way forward

Date: 20 January 2025
Time: 15:00 PM – 15:30 PM
Venue: MS Online Meeting

Attendees:

Riverlea Mining Forum (RMF)

1. Mr Mark Kayter
2. Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere

Kongiwe Environmental (Kongiwe)

1. Gerlinde Wilreker
2. Vanessa Viljoen
3. Thuli Phakathi

Meeting Notes:

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Mark Kayter	**Concerns Raised by Mr Mark:** • Mr Kayter raised the point that they want the outcome of the meeting to reflect the lack of openness and transparency during the first phase, as well as concerns about participation in the second phase of the scoping report and the involvement of independent experts.	Noted by all.

Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	**Concerns Raised During the Scoping Phase:**
	
	• Ms Mohamed-Katerere noted that during the Scoping phase, concerns were raised regarding the documents, which included a statement that:
	  ○ There would be no further negative impacts, as the mining process had already been initiated.
	
	Issues Identified in the Initial Mining Phase:
	
	• Lack of transparency and communication.
	• Data on air pollution and water impact has not been shared.
	
	Concerns About Baseline Data:
	
	• Questions regarding how the baseline data has changed since the first Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
		Baseline Considerations:
		
		• Ms Wilreker explained that the baseline forms part of the specialist studies and is not viewed as an accurate statement that there will be no further impacts.
		• Impact studies take into account:
		  ○ The baseline conditions before mining commenced.
		  ○ Information from the current Phase 1 of the project.
		  ○ Concerns raised by the community

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	**Opportunity for Input:** • Ms Mohamed-Katerere said RMF proposes holding a discussion with the community on key aspects of the project. • Further, participation should be defined either by the community or in collaboration with the community.	**Community Concerns:** • Ms Wilreker said that the community is not being ignored; all concerns raised are being taken into consideration. • These concerns will be incorporated into the impact study.
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	**Community Concerns:** • Ms Mohamed-Katerere said that the community expressed specific concerns, which led to a protest towards the end of 2024. • Key issues raised include: ▪ Job opportunities ▪ Health and safety ▪ Profit sharing • It is the community's view that these concerns must be addressed as part of the EIA process.	Kongiwe noted the comment. The key issues would be addressed in the EIA.
Mr Mark Kayter	**Standards of Practice:** • Mr Mark Kayter said that DRDGOLD (DRD) and Kongiwe should not only meet the basic standards of good practice. • The Mining Forum urges Kongiwe to go beyond these standards to demonstrate a genuine commitment to the community's best interests.	Kongiwe noted the comment.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE

Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	**RMF's Request for Participation:**
	
	• Ms Mohamed-Katerere RMF requests a participation process that will provide community members with the opportunity to engage directly with the specialists.
	
	Appreciation for Engagement:
	
	• RMF appreciates that Kongiwe engaged and consulted with the community during the draft scoping phase.
		Public Consultation Process:
		
		• Ms Viljoen inquired about the following:
		  ○ How would you prefer the public consultation process to be conducted?
		  ○ Should there be additional meetings to facilitate further engagement?
		• Kongiwe will present the baseline data and findings to both RMF and the community.

Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	**Distribution of Presentation:** • Ms Mohamed-Katerere asked if the presentation could be made available after the RMF and community meeting for wider distribution.	**Presentation Distribution:** • Kongiwe noted the comment. • Kongiwe team stated that the presentation will be distributed accordingly.
Ms Vanessa Viljoen	**Distribution of Presentation:** • Ms Vanessa Viljoen asked if the presentation should be distributed to the entire database.	**Presentation of EIA Findings:** • Ms Mohamed-Katerere stated that Kongiwe needs to present the findings of the EIA first, explain any changes, and outline the current baseline. **Community Engagement and Input:** • The inputs received during the engagement will be considered, which will guide the process of distribution.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
		• To facilitate the discussion, additional representatives from both Kongiwe and RMF will be needed.
Ms Vanessa Viljoen	**Distribution of Report:** • Kongiwe does distribute the non-technical summary of the report.	**Distribution of Non-Technical Summary:** • Ms Mohamed-Katerere mentioned that the non-technical summary is distributed at the end of the report. • However, what she requires is the current status of the reports within the next two weeks.
Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	**Specialist Studies and Baseline Information:** • The specialist studies are currently underway, and this is the information Kongiwe do not have yet. However, both the first and current baseline data are available. **Future Presentation:** • Once the specialist studies are completed, a presentation covering the historical to the current state of the mine can be provided.	**Second Baseline and Recommendations:** • Ms Mohamed-Katerere emphasized that the second baseline will be crucial in determining the recommendations for disaster management and health. • It is a critical point in the process that the community needs to fully understand.
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	**Second Baseline Timeline:** • Ms Mohamed-Katerere inquired about when the second baseline would be ready.	**Second Baseline Timeline:** • Ms Wilreker stated that the second baseline would be ready in end of February beginning of March, depending on specialist studies finalisation.
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	**Meeting Arrangement:**	Kongiwe noted the comment

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	• Ms Mohamed-Katerere mentioned that once the second baseline is ready, a meeting could be arranged with RMF and the community members.	
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	**Community Concerns and Recommendations:** • Ms Mohamed-Katerere raised concerns that the community is being overwhelmed with data in a short period of time, particularly in areas where they are not specialists. • She recommended that the findings be presented in multiple sessions, rather than all at once, to allow for better understanding. • Splitting the sessions would allow community members to raise further concerns, while presenting everything at once could lead to confusion or difficulty in making sense of the information afterward. • This approach would be beneficial for both the community and Kongiwe.	Kongiwe noted the comment *Post meeting note: Presentation has been set up to present findings simply, with the most important concerns presented first. It is not anticipated that multiple meetings will be necessary.*
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	**RMF's Request and Recommendations:** • Ms Mohamed-Katerere mentioned that RMF requested two-way communication with DRD regarding the first EIA. • She further recommended that the EIA baseline be discussed during the last two weeks of February, followed by discussions on the disaster management plan and environmental management plan at a later stage.	**Timeline for Discussion:** • Ms Wilreker responded, stating that March will be suitable for discussing the documents. However, this will depend on both Kongiwe's availability and the availability of additional information, such as specialist studies, as some studies may take longer than others. *Post meeting note. Groundwater report was only finalised in April.*

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	**Independent Experts and Trust:** • Ms Mohamed-Katerere mentioned that while the regulation states that Kongiwe is independent and appointed by Ergo, there are concerns about trust. • RMF would like to suggest the inclusion of some trusted specialists in the peer review process, as recommended by the forum.	**Specialist Peer Review:** • Ms Wilreker mentioned that the specialist studies are reviewed by Kongiwe. • RMF are welcome to provide the reports to their specialists of choice.
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	**Independent Expert's Availability:** • Ms Mohamed-Katerere stated that the independent expert should be available for any presentations that will be shared with the community.	**Independent Experts and Cost Consideration:** • Ms Viljoen mentioned that Kongiwe will need to speak with the client about the independent experts and assess whether the cost is manageable. The client will need to be prepared to cover that expense if necessary. *Post meeting note: Cost for external peer review is for RMF.*
Ms Vanessa Viljoen	**Meeting Arrangement:** • Ms Viljoen mentioned that as soon as everything has been discussed with the client and more information is available, Kongiwe will set up meetings with RMF.	RMF noted the comment.
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	**Proposed Dates and Timing:** • Ms Mohamed-Katerere said that Kongiwe should share the proposed dates as soon as possible and further asked if 6pm would be a suitable time.	Ms Wilreker indicated that if the meeting is held online, it would not be a problem.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	Ms Mohamed-Katerere expressed that they could not hold a community meeting online.	**Community Meeting Timing:** • Ms Wilreker explained that the community meetings can only be held on Saturday mornings or afternoons, based on safety considerations.
All concluded the dates and times will be discussed further.		

Proposed consultation plan:

- Meeting with RMF to present comparison between previous project baseline and current baseline.
- Public meeting with community to present the baseline and key specialist information and mitigation measures

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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, 222 Smit Street, 8th Floor, Braamfontein, 2017. Tel: 011 358 9700
Email: Christinah.Ramoelo@dmre.gov.za Ref No: **GP30/5/1/2/2(184) MR**

From: Mineral Regulation: Gauteng Office **Enquiries: Christinah Ramoelo**

Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Constantia Office Park
P.O.Box 12442
Selcourt
Springs
1567

Attention: Mr Masala Tshamano Email: Masala.tshamano@drdgold.com

AN APPLICATION FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION LODGED IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT 107 OF 1998) AS AMMENDED ("NEMA"), THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ("EIA") REGULATIONS, 2014 FOR THE VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION PROJECTS ON THE FARM RANDSKOU 324 IQ AND MAYFAIR WEST 221 IQ, IN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF JOHANNESBURG.

The Scoping Report (SR) and Plan of Study for Environmental Impact Assessment received by the Department on 09 December 2024 refers.

1. The Department is satisfied that the abovementioned SR and Plan of Study for Environmental Impact Assessment complies with the minimum requirements of Appendix 2(2) of EIA Regulations, 2014.
2. The SR is hereby accepted by the Department in terms of regulation 22(a) of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014.

3. You may proceed with the Environmental Impact Assessment process in accordance with the abovementioned SR.

4. Please ensure that comments from all relevant stakeholders are submitted to the Department with the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR). This should include comments from the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority, Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD), Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE), Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) and Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality. Please ensure that the designs of the waste management facility are forwarded to the Department of Water and Sanitation for comments.

5. You are hereby reminded to comply with the requirements of Regulation 3 of the NEMA with regards to the time period allowed for complying with the requirements of the Regulations.

6. Further, it must be reiterated that, should an application for Environmental Authorisation and Waste Management Licence be subjected to any permits or authorisations in terms of the provisions of any Specific Environmental Management Acts (SEMAs), proof of such application will be required.

7. You are required to, within 106 days of acceptance of the scoping report, submit three hard copies and one (1) electronic copy through SAMRAD, of the EIAR/EMPr reports as prescribed in the EIA Regulations, 2014 to this Regional Office.

8. The above-mentioned report must be inclusive of any specialist reports and an EMPr which have been subjected to the public participation process of at least 30 days incorporating the comments received, including all comments from the competent authority. Kindly refer to section 24N (2) of National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) as amended and Appendix 2, 4 and 6 of the EIA Regulations for the minimum requirements set for the aforementioned reports. The public participation process should be conducted as stipulated in chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations and taking into considerations any guideline applicable for public participation.

9. Kindly note that acceptance of your scoping report application does not grant you a right to commence with the listed activity (Environmental Authorisation and Waste Management Licence) applied for. Acceptance simply confirms that your application will

be processed further and a recommendation for granting or refusal of an Environmental Authorisation and waste management licence will be forwarded to the Minister or his delegate for consideration, and the decision will be communicated as stipulated in regulation 4(1) of the EIA Regulations.

10. You should also note that commencement with a listed activity without an Environmental Authorisation and Waste Management Licence contravenes the provisions of section 24F (1) of National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998), as amended (NEMA) and constitutes an offence in terms of section 49A (1) (a) of NEMA.

11. Further note that in terms of regulation 45 of the EIA Regulations; your failure to submit the documents or meet any timeframes prescribed in terms of the said Regulations will result in your application deemed to have lapsed.

Yours faithfully

REGIONAL MANAGER: MINERAL REGULATION
GAUTENG REGION
DATE: 29/04/2025

CC: Macevele Ripfumelo ***Cc Email: gwilreker@kongiwe.com***

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Appendix C8: Meeting Minutes

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

Stakeholder Meeting Schedule FEIR Phase

Date of the meeting	Time	Meeting type / Format	Organisation / Address	Invited / Attended / Apologies	Resources Used	Who Presented (EAP / Ergo)	Project Team Attendance (Ergo and Kongiwe)
Friday, 25 October 2024	**10H00**	**Pre-Application** **Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Competent Authority:** Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	**Invited:** ❖ Mr J Lekoane, Environmental Officer, DWS ❖ Ms Felicia Diale, Environmental Officer, DWS **Attended:** ❖ Ms Felicia Diale, Environmental Officer, DWS ❖ Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production, DWS **Apologies:** ❖ Mr J Lekoane, DWS	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe Ms Phumla Mngwengwe, Kongiwe	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Mothusi Mafatshe, Environmental Coordinator Mr Bradly Thornton, Kongiwe
Tuesday, 05 November 2024	**09H00**	**Forum** **Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Klip River Forum**	**Chaired by:** ❖ Mr Lesiba Mabona, Environmental Officer, DWS ❖ Mr Marc De Fontaine, Senior Water Quality Advisor, Rand Water **Attended:** Various stakeholders	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe	Mr Greg Ovens, Project Manager, Ergo Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Josiah Tshisevhe, Community Liaison Manager, Ergo Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe
12 November 2024	**12H30**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Local Municipalities** City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality **(As a Directly Affected Landowner)**	**Invited:** ❖ Ms Nozipho Maduse, Deputy Director: EISD Impact Management ❖ Ms Katlego Kale, EISD Impact Management ❖ Ms Mashudu Ratshitanga, EISD Impact Management ❖ Mr Freddie Letsoko, EISD Impact Management ❖ Mr Musa Mahlatji, EISD Impact Management ❖ Mr Justice Netshandama, EISD Impact Management ❖ Ms Makhosazana Ntshali, EISD Impact Management ❖ Mr Thami Zwane, EISD Impact Management ❖ Mr Jose Monteiro, JRA ❖ Debby Senatel, JPC	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Mothusi Mafatshe, Environmental Coordinator Mr Bradly Thornton, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe

Date of the meeting	Time	Meeting type / Format	Organisation / Address	Invited / Attended / Apologies	Resources Used	Who Presented (EAP / Ergo)	Project Team Attendance (Ergo and Kongiwe)
				❖ Mr Julius Sello, Development Planning Department ❖ Mr Marietjie Reinecke, Development Planning Department ❖ Mr Boledi Petje, Development Planning Department **Attended:** ❖ Ms Nozipho Maduse, Deputy Director: EISD Impact Management ❖ Ms Mashudu Ratshitanga, EISD Impact Management ❖ Mr Justice Netshandama, EISD Impact Management ❖ Thami Zwane, EISD Impact Management ❖ Ms Moseketsi Mochesane, EISD Impact Management ❖ Ms Siphokazi Ncume, EISD Impact Management ❖ Mr Simphiwe Memela, Waste Management Department ❖ Mr Lufuno Maise, Senior Specialist-Air Quality ❖ Mr Jose Monteiro, JRA ❖ Mr Julius Sello, Development Planning Department ❖ Mr Marietjie Reinecke, Development Planning Department ❖ Ms Mbalenhle Chemane, Development Planning Department **Apologies:** ❖ Ms Katlego Kale, EISD Impact Management ❖ Mr Freddie Letsoko, EISD Impact Management ❖ Mr Musa Mahlatji, EISD Impact Management ❖ Ms Makhosazana Ntshali, EISD Impact Management			
12 November 2024	**14H30**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Environmental NGO** <u>Federation for Sustainable Environment (FSE)</u>	**Invited:** ❖ Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO **Attended:** ❖ Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO **Apologies:** **None**	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Mothusi Mafatshe, Environmental Coordinator Mr Bradly Thornton, Kongiwe Ms Vanessa Viljoen, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe

Date of the meeting	Time	Meeting type / Format	Organisation / Address	Invited / Attended / Apologies	Resources Used	Who Presented (EAP / Ergo)	Project Team Attendance (Ergo and Kongiwe)
14 November 2024	**10H00**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Directly Affected Landowner** Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)	**Invited:** ❖ Ms Jeanie Pelser, Operations Director, iProp **Attended:** ❖ Ms Jeanie Pelser, Operations Director, iProp ❖ Mr Brian Gardner, Environmental Officer **Apologies:** **None**	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Mothusi Mafatshe, Environmental Coordinator Mr Bradly Thornton, Kongiwe Ms Vanessa Viljoen, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe
14 November 2024	**13H15**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Ward Councillor Meetings** Relevant ward councillors - Wards affected 68,124, 125 and 54 City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	**Invited:** ❖ Cllr Msimelelo Silobi, Ward Councillor: Ward 68 ❖ Cllr Mongameli Mnyameni, Ward Councillor: Ward 124 ❖ Cllr Matsobane, Victor Sekhu, Ward Councillor: Ward 125 ❖ Cllr Stuart Marais, Ward Councillor: Ward 54 **Attended:** ❖ Cllr Msimelelo Silobi, Ward Councillor: Ward 68 ❖ Cllr Mongameli Mnyameni, Ward Councillor: Ward 124 ❖ Cllr Matsobane, Victor Sekhu, Ward Councillor: Ward 125 **Apologies:** ❖ Cllr Stuart Marais, Ward Councillor: Ward 54	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Josiah Tshisevhe, Community Liaison Manager, Ergo Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe
14 November 2024	**15H00**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Directly Affected Landowners** PRASA	**Invited:** ❖ Mr Paul Motsoaledi, Real Estate Manager ❖ Ms Sphesihle Bophela, Real Estate ❖ Mr Anthony Tshatsinde, Engineer **Attended:** ❖ Mr Paul Motsoaledi, Real Estate Manager ❖ Ms Sphesihle Bophela, Real Estate **Apologies:** ❖ Mr Anthony Tshatsinde, Engineer	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe

Date of the meeting	Time	Meeting type / Format	Organisation / Address	Invited / Attended / Apologies	Resources Used	Who Presented (EAP / Ergo)	Project Team Attendance (Ergo and Kongiwe)
15 November 2024	**10H30**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Environmental NGOs** KlipSA Kongiwe office, 150 Bryanston Drive, Bryanston, Sandton	**Invited:** ❖ Dr Andrew Barker, Chairman **Attended:** ❖ Dr Andrew Barker, Chairman ❖ Dr Dennis Jane, KlipSA Exco and KlipWaS convener ❖ Dr Kousar Banu Hoorzook, Programme Manager for UJ Process Energy Environment Technology Station **Apologies:** ❖ **None**	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Greg Ovens, Ergo Mr Mothusi Mafatshe, Environmental Coordinator Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe
15 November 2024	**13H30**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Directly Affected Landowners** AfriSam (Trans-Atlas Ltd)	**Invited:** ❖ Mr Zielas du Preez, Regional Manager ❖ Mr Quentin Dollman, Property Manager ❖ Mr Oscar Olen ❖ Ms Allarice Prinsloo, Company Secretary Professional **Attended:** ❖ Mr Zielas du Preez, Regional Manager ❖ Mr Quentin Dollman, Property Manager ❖ Mr Oscar Olen **Apologies:** ❖ Ms Allarice Prinsloo, Company Secretary Professional	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Mothusi Mafatshe, Environmental Coordinator Mr Bradly Thornton, Kongiwe Ms Vanessa Viljoen, Kongiwe Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe
15 November 2024	**15H00**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Directly Affected Landowners** Coastal Trade Inv (Pty) Ltd) - Africa SunOil Refineries	**Invited:** ❖ Mr Farhaad Adam, Principal Process Engineer ❖ Mr A-K Essa, COO and General Manager ❖ Mr Mohammed Joosab, Head of Operations and Logistics **Attended:** ❖ Mr Farhaad Adam, Principal Process Engineer ❖ Mr A-K Essa, COO and General Manager **Apologies:** ❖ Mr Mohammed Joosab, Head of Operations and Logistics	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Mothusi Mafatshe, Environmental Coordinator Mr Bradly Thornton, Kongiwe Ms Vanessa Viljoen, Kongiwe Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe
Saturday, 16 November 2024	**09H00**	**Open Day** **In-Person**	**Open Day** ❖ All sectors of society / Broader Public;	**Invited:** ❖ All sectors of society / Broader Public	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register ❖ Maps ❖ Posters	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe Mr Bradly Thornton, Kongiwe	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Mothusi Mafatshe, Environmental Coordinator

Date of the meeting	Time	Meeting type / Format	Organisation / Address	Invited / Attended / Apologies	Resources Used	Who Presented (EAP / Ergo)	Project Team Attendance (Ergo and Kongiwe)
			❖ Riverlea Business Development Forum; and ❖ B68 Non-Profit Organisation. Riverlea Empowerment Centre 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093	Ward Councillors, Ward Committee members, community leaders and community members. **Attended:** Refer to the attendance register **Apologies:** **None**	❖ Non-Technical Summaries		Mr Josiah Tshisevhe, Community Liaison Manager, Ergo Mr Zoleka Solombela, Ergo Mr Abraham Maluleke, Ergo Ms Vanessa Viljoen, Kongiwe Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe Mr Ripfumelo Macavele, Kongiwe Ms Chelsea Strooh, Kongiwe
Wednesday, 13 November 2024	**10H00**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Online Meeting** ❖ An opportunity for online meetings will be given to those stakeholders who do not want to / cannot attend the open days. ❖ All sectors of society / Broader Public	**Invited:** ❖ All sectors of society / Broader Public **Attended:** **No stakeholders have registered for this meeting, so we have given the opportunity with no response. The meeting was cancelled.**	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Mothusi Mafatshe, Environmental Coordinator Mr Bradly Thornton, Kongiwe Ms Vanessa Viljoen, Kongiwe Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe
SANRAL **(indicated they do not want a meeting)**		**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Directly Affected Landowners** South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL)	**Invited:** ❖ Ms Victoria Bota, Environmentalist	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Mothusi Mafatshe, Environmental Coordinator Mr Bradly Thornton, Kongiwe Ms Vanessa Viljoen, Kongiwe Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe
Riverlea Mining Forum **(indicated they do not want a meeting)**		**In Person** **Focus Group Meeting**	**Focus Group Meetings:** **(All Members)** ❖ Riverlea Mining Forum; ❖ Benchmarks Foundation Riverlea Empowerment Centre 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093	**Invited:** ❖ Riverlea Mining Forum and other NGO organisations **Attended:** An online meeting was scheduled on **Thursday, 14 November at 17H00** which was cancelled by the RMF. It was also envisaged that an additional focus-group meeting would be held with the Riverlea Mining Forum (RMF), but the meeting was declined by the Chairman Mr Mark Kayter.	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Mothusi Mafatshe, Environmental Coordinator Mr Bradly Thornton, Kongiwe Ms Vanessa Viljoen, Kongiwe Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe
Wednesday, 15 January 2025	**09H00**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Landowner Consent**	**Invited:** ❖ Mr David Thubane, Land Acquisition ❖ Ms Victoria Bota, Environmental Manager	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe Ms Phumla Mngwengwe, Kongiwe	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe

Date of the meeting	Time	Meeting type / Format	Organisation / Address	Invited / Attended / Apologies	Resources Used	Who Presented (EAP / Ergo)	Project Team Attendance (Ergo and Kongiwe)
			South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL)	❖ Dr Ayanda Vilakazi, Business Development ❖ Ms Odwa Dilizo, Legal Advisor ❖ Ms Jacques de Villiers, Legal Advisor ❖ Mr Johan Els, Legal Advisor ❖ Mr Fuad Davids, Legal Advisor ❖ Mr Ockert Stevens, Business Development **Attended:** ❖ Mr David Thubane, Land Acquisition ❖ Dr Ayanda Vilakazi, Business Development ❖ Ms Thembelihle Ndlandla, Environmental Manager ❖ Ms Victoria Bota, Environmental Manager ❖ Mr Fuad Davids, Legal Advisor **Apologies:** ❖ Ms Odwa Dilizo, Legal Advisor ❖ Ms Jacques de Villiers, Legal Advisor ❖ Mr Johan Els, Legal Advisor ❖ Mr Ockert Stevens, Business Development			
Monday, 20 January 2025	**15H00**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Riverlea Mining Forum**	**Invited:** ❖ Ms Jennifer Katerere Mohamed, Member ❖ Mr Mark Kayter, Chairperson **Attended:** ❖ Ms Jennifer Katerere Mohamed, Member ❖ Mr Mark Kayter, Chairperson **Apologies:** **None**	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe	Ms Vanessa Viljoen, Kongiwe Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe
Wednesday, 29 January 2025	**12H15**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**Landowner Consent** **South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL)**	**Invited:** ❖ Mr David Thubane, Land Acquisition ❖ Ms Victoria Bota, Environmental Manager ❖ Dr Ayanda Vilakazi, Business Development ❖ Ms Odwa Dilizo, Legal Advisor ❖ Ms Jacques de Villiers, Legal Advisor ❖ Mr Johan Els, Legal Advisor ❖ Mr Fuad Davids, Legal Advisor ❖ Mr Ockert Stevens, Business Development	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe	Mr Masala Tshamano, Ergo Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe

Date of the meeting	Time	Meeting type / Format	Organisation / Address	Invited / Attended / Apologies	Resources Used	Who Presented (EAP / Ergo)	Project Team Attendance (Ergo and Kongiwe)
				Attended: ❖ Mr David Thubane, Land Acquisition ❖ Dr Ayanda Vilakazi, Business Development ❖ Ms Thembelihle Ndlandla, Environmental Manager ❖ Ms Victoria Bota, Environmental Manager ❖ Mr Fuad Davids, Legal Advisor **Apologies:** ❖ Ms Odwa Dilizo, Legal Advisor ❖ Ms Jacques de Villiers, Legal Advisor ❖ Mr Johan Els, Legal Advisor ❖ Mr Ockert Stevens, Business Development			
Thursday, 30 January 2025	**10H00**	**In-Person** **Site Visit**	**Local Authority** **City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality**	**Invited:** ❖ Ms Nozipho Maduse, Deputy Director: EISD Impact Management ❖ Ms Mashudu Ratshitanga, EISD Impact Management ❖ Ms Moseketsi Mochesane, EISD Impact Management **Attended:** ❖ Ms Nozipho Maduse, Deputy Director: EISD Impact Management ❖ Ms Mashudu Ratshitanga, EISD Impact Management ❖ Ms Moseketsi Mochesane, EISD Impact Management **Apologies** **None**	❖ Attendance Register ❖ Maps	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe	Mr Mothusi Mafatshe, Environmental Coordinator Mr Ripfumelo Macevele, Kongiwe Mr Benjamin Dunn, Kongiwe
Tuesday, 11 March 2025	**09H00**	**In-Person** **Site Visit**	**Competent Authority:** **Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)**	**Invited:** ❖ Ms Joyce Lekoane, Environmental Officer ❖ Ms Zanele Nyamende, Scientist **Attended:** ❖ Ms Joyce Lekoane, Environmental Officer ❖ Ms Zanele Nyamende, Scientist **Apologies** **None**	❖ Attendance Register ❖ Maps	Ms Phumla Mngwengwe, Kongiwe	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Mothusi Mafatshe, Environmental Coordinator Mr Mdu Nkosi, ThumaMvelo (Pty) Ltd Mr Samuel Luphoko, ThumaMvelo Mr Peter Walters, ThumaMvelo Mr Ripfumelo Macevele, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe

Date of the meeting	Time	Meeting type / Format	Organisation / Address	Invited / Attended / Apologies	Resources Used	Who Presented (EAP / Ergo)	Project Team Attendance (Ergo and Kongiwe)
Wednesday, 07 May 2025	**10H00**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**	**<u>Online Meeting</u>** ❖ An opportunity for online meetings will be given to those stakeholders who do not want to / cannot attend the open days. ❖ <u>All sectors of society / Broader Public</u>	**Invited:** ❖ <u>All sectors of society / Broader Public</u> **Attended:** ❖ Mr Fuad Davids, Legal Advisor, Prop Watch (SANRAL) ❖ Mr Ise Mphiwa, Ward 125 Ward Committee Member ❖ Ms Sasha Newman, CEO & Founder, Women in LPG SAI ❖ Mr Brian Gardner, Environmental Officer, Seaton Environmental ❖ Mr Tseke Mojapelo, Ward 125 Ward Committee Member ❖ Ms Jeanie Pelser, Operations Manager, Iprop ❖ Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE ❖ Mr Alex Christians, City Council Member, CoJ ❖ Mr Paul Motsoaledi, Real Estate Manager, PRASA ❖ Mr Sphesihle Bophela, PRASA ❖ Mr Farhaad Adam, Principal Process Engineer, Africa SunOil Refineries **Apologies:** ❖ Mr Matsobane Sekhu, Cllr for Ward 125	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register	Mr Bradly Thornton, Kongiwe	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Mothusi Mafatshe, Environmental Coordinator, Ergo Mr Josiah Tshisevhe, Community Liaison Manager, Ergo Mr Ripfumelo Macevele, Kongiwe Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Ms Vanessa Viljoen, Kongiwe Mr Lubabalo Zongolo, Kongiwe
Saturday, 10 May 2025	**10H30**	**<u>Public Participation Meeting</u>** **In-Person**	**<u>Open Day</u>** ❖ All sectors of society / Broader Public; ❖ Riverlea Business Development Forum; and ❖ B68 Non-Profit Organisation**.** Riverlea Empowerment Centre 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093	**Invited:** ❖ <u>All sectors of society / Broader Public</u> Ward Councillors, Ward Committee members, community leaders and community members. **Attended:** Refer to the attendance register **Apologies:** **None**	❖ Presentation ❖ Attendance Register ❖ Maps ❖ Non-Technical Summaries	Mr Bradly Thornton, Kongiwe	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Mr Josiah Tshisevhe, Community Liaison Manager, Ergo Ms Vanessa Viljoen, Kongiwe Ms Thuli Phakathi, Kongiwe Mr Ripfumelo Macavele, Kongiwe Mr Foord Ceronio, Kongiwe Mr Lubabalo Zongolo, Kongiwe
Wednesday, 21 May 2025	**10H00**	**In-Person** **<u>Site Visit</u>**	**<u>Commenting Authority</u>** **<u>Gauteng Department of Health</u>**	**Attended:** ❖ Ms Minenhle Magagula, Environmental Health Practitioner, JHB Health District ❖ Ms Ontiretse Sekwale, Environmental Health Practitioner, JHB Health District ❖ Ms Samantha Jin, Environmental Register, JHB Health District	❖ Attendance Register ❖ Maps	Mr Ripfumelo Macevele, Kongiwe	Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo Ms Patience Hlugwani, Safety Officer, Thumamvelo Mr Samuel Luphako, Safety Officer, Thumamvelo Mr Melu Nkosi, Site Manager, Thumamvelo Mr Peter Walters, Site Manager, Thumamvelo

Date of the meeting	Time	Meeting type / Format	Organisation / Address	Invited / Attended / Apologies	Resources Used	Who Presented (EAP / Ergo)	Project Team Attendance (Ergo and Kongiwe)
				❖ Mr Sithembile Masuku, Environmental Health Practitioner, JHB Health District **Apologies** **None**			Mr Ripfumelo Macevele, Kongiwe Ms Anela Fixi, Kongiwe

Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd

Valley Silts Expansion Project

Stakeholder Engagement Meeting

DMRE reference number: GP184MR

DWS reference number: WU38176

Agenda

1. Purpose of the Meeting
2. Important Notice
3. Introduction
4. Kongiwe's Role as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner
5. Project Background
6. Project Description
7. Project Infrastructure
8. Reclamation Method
9. Water Management
10. Specialist Studies
11. Listed Activities & Water Uses
12. Legislative Framework
13. Document Availability
14. The Way Forward
15. Questions & Answers

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Purpose of the Meeting

- Discuss the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project.
- Provide an overview of the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment process.
- Provide you with an opportunity to raise comments/seek clarity and provide input.
- Record comments raised and include in the Comments and Responses Report.

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Important Notice

- This meeting is a formal consultation in terms of the requirements as stipulated in the:
  - National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) for an Application for an Environmental Authorisation (EA) for listed activities triggered in Listing Notices GN R983 and GN R984 in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of December 2014, as amended. The Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) will be the Competent Authority to assess the EA for the proposed project.
  - National Water Act, 1998 (Act No.36 of 1998) (NWA) for an Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) in accordance with the Act. The Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) will be the Competent Authority to assess the IWULA for the proposed project.

POPIA: Safeguarding registered person's personal information

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

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Introductions

❖ **Ergo Mining (Applicant)**

- Masala Tshamano
- Mothusi Mafatshe
- Abraham Maluleke
- Zoleka Sombela

❖ **Kongiwe**

- Gerlinde Wilreker – Kongiwe Project Manager
- Phumla Mngwengwe – WULA Consultant
- Thuli Phakathi – Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
- Bradly Thornton – Kongiwe Project Director

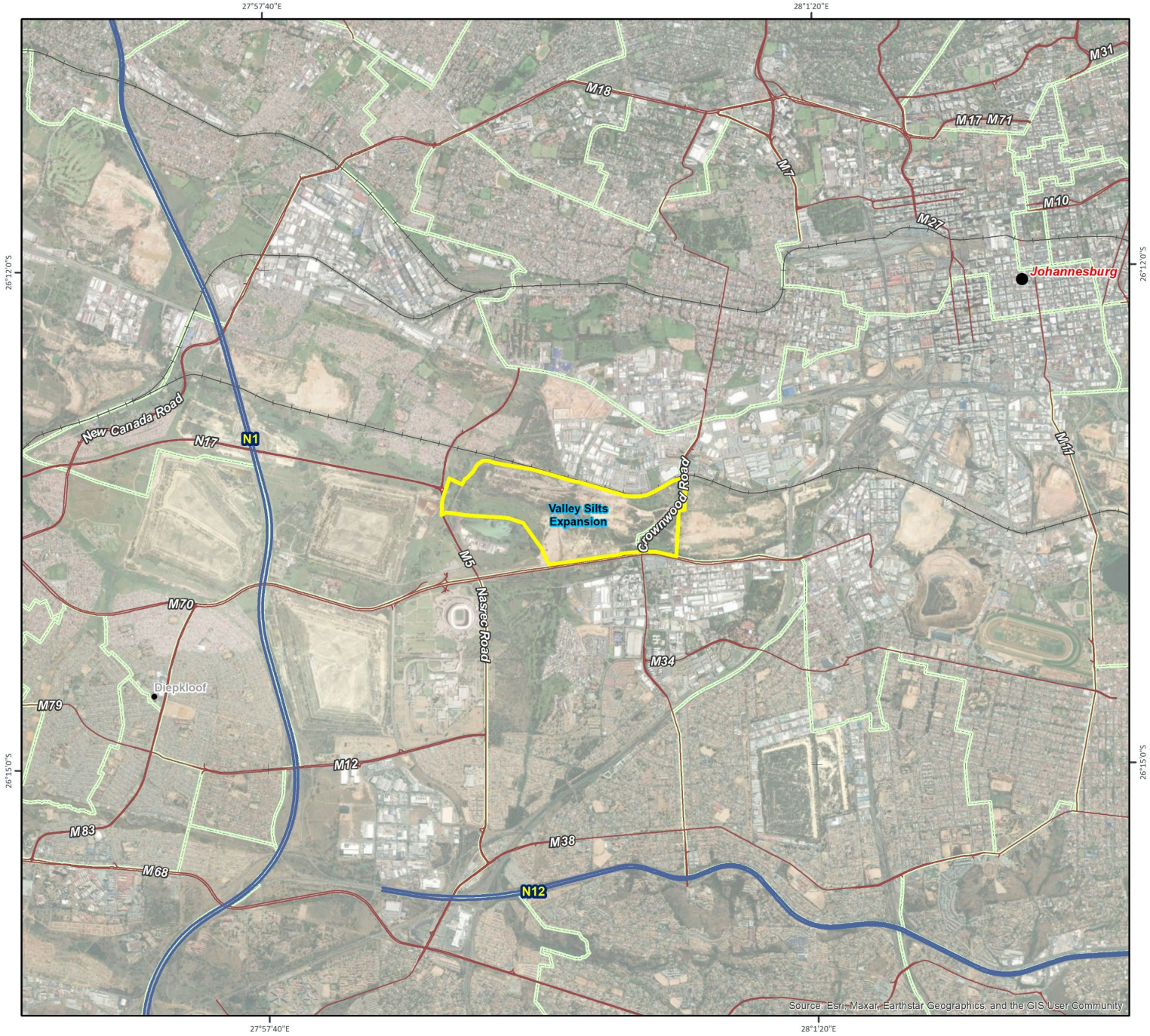
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Project Background

- **Applicant**: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
- **Activity**: Reclamation of gold-bearing silts from the Russel Stream
- **Life of Operation:** 5 years
- The Proposed Project is situated near Riverlea within the CoJ MM.
- Located within the Russell Stream valley, near Booysens Reserve. The project area stretches from Nasrec Road and past Crownwood Road.
- Ergo obtained an Environmental Authorisation (EA) and an Integrated Water Use Licence (08/C221/CGI/12143) for the Valley Silts Project - the mechanical reclamation of gold bearing silts from a section of the Russell Stream north of Nasrec near Booysens Reserve, in Johannesburg.
- The mining authorisation for the removal of silts, falls within Mining Right GP 184 MR.
- The removal of silts within the already approved area has been ongoing for a period of time and as such, the requirement to fully prepare the remaining extent is now necessary to maintain an efficient mining operation, as well as a sustainable feed source to the process plant.

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Project Location



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VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

LOCAL ORIENTATION

Legend

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

0 0,5 1 2 3

Kilometres

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
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www.kongiwe.com | Date: 24 October 2024

1:40 000

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

(A3)
2024 Satellite Imagery

Disclaimer
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FILE REF:
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Project Description

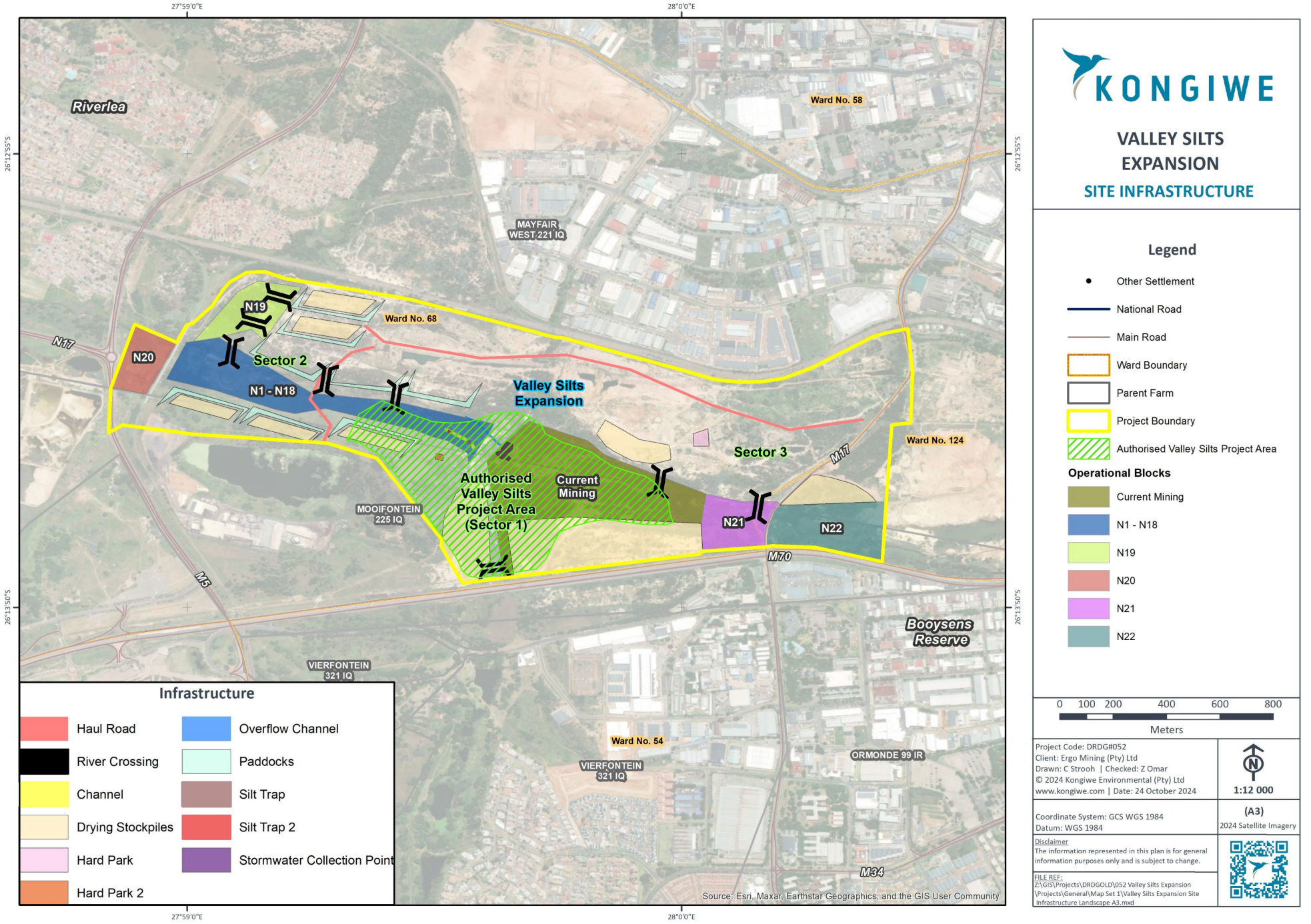
- The Valley Silts resource area has three primary sectors.
- The current approved mining area is Sector 1 and extends from the old dam wall to the end of the stockpile area near Crownwood Road.
- Sectors 2 and 3 are to be licensed.
  - Sector 2 will extend from the dam wall to Nasrec Road (N1 to N20),
  - Sector 3 will be located on either side of Crownwood Road and consists of blocks N21 and N22.
- Existing infrastructure
  - Site offices
  - Hard Park areas
  - Existing site access roads and haul roads
- Additional Infrastructure
  - Additional haul roads
  - Additional stockpile drying areas
  - Additional temporary stream crossings
  - Additional silt traps and stormwater control berms/ paddocks





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Project Infrastructure



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VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

SITE INFRASTRUCTURE

Legend

- Other Settlement
- National Road
- Main Road
- Ward Boundary
- Parent Farm
- Project Boundary
- Authorised Valley Silts Project Area

Operational Blocks

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

0 100 200 400 600 800

Meters

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
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www.kongiwe.com | Date: 24 October 2024

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Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984

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FILE REF:
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Project Description

- Because mining exceeds the delivery rate, stockpile areas are therefore required for temporary storage. Stock is moved in a sequential manner due to the moisture content, the drying process, as well as oxidation.
- Exploration trenching will determine the depositional flank extents, and all material will be removed from the natural flow path as well as the flanks.
- Paddocks and stormwater controls are required to protect the river from any extraneous ingress.
- The new activities for the Expansion Project include:
  - Mining blocks (N 1 to N22);
  - Drying stockpiles (8 locations);
  - Stormwater control berms/paddocks;
  - Temporary river crossings (8); and
  - Haul and site roads.
- Existing silt traps will move as the mining blocks progress. The existing sump will discharge to the stream for continued safe operation.

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Reclamation Method

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





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Water Management

- This project will not require any additional process water for the mechanical excavation of gold bearing silts.
- Potable drinking water will be sourced from the Municipality and will be available to employees on site.
- The clean stormwater runoff from the area to the south of the drying sites will be diverted using a stormwater diversion drain (or berm) around the area to the west. Stormwater from the north will flow via properly constructed inlets into the Russell Stream. Temporary berms will be constructed along the banks of the channel. These banks will be raised in sections to retain flood flow and prevent flooding of any of the reclamation area during excessive rainfall. The raised riverbanks and berms will be able to contain a 1:50 year storm event.
- Dirty stormwater will be contained in paddocks on the drying sites. Should the paddocks reach capacity, the excess stormwater will need to be released into the Russel Stream.
- Stormwater from the mined-out areas flows to a stormwater collection point. Should the collection point reach capacity, it will overflow via a channel into the Russel Stream.

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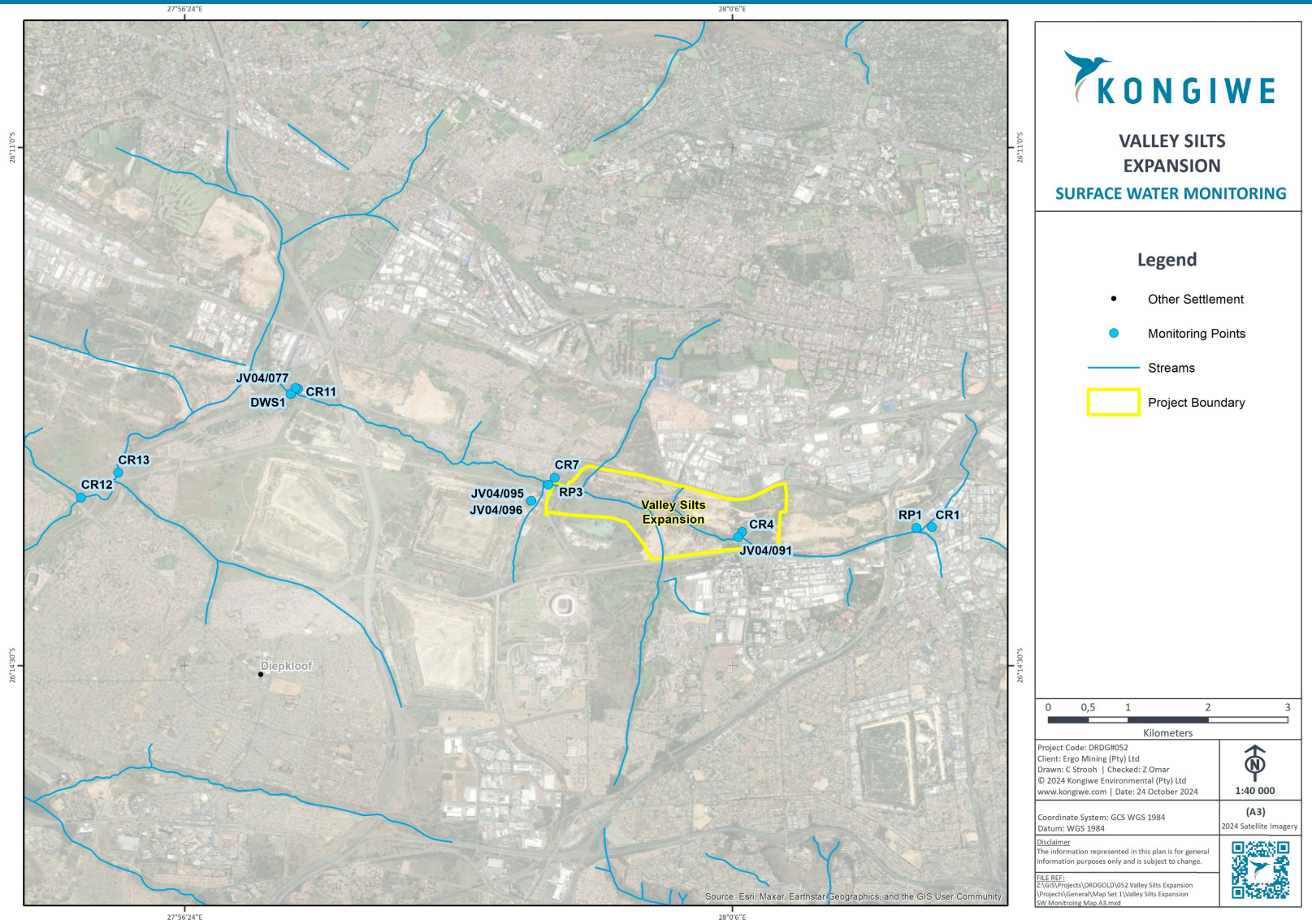
Specialist Studies

Proposed Specialist Studies	
Biodiversity Impact Assessment	Wetlands Impact Assessment
Surface Water Impact Assessment	Groundwater Impact Assessment
Air Quality Impact Assessment	Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
Heritage Impact assessment	Traffic Impact assessment
Noise Impact Assessment	

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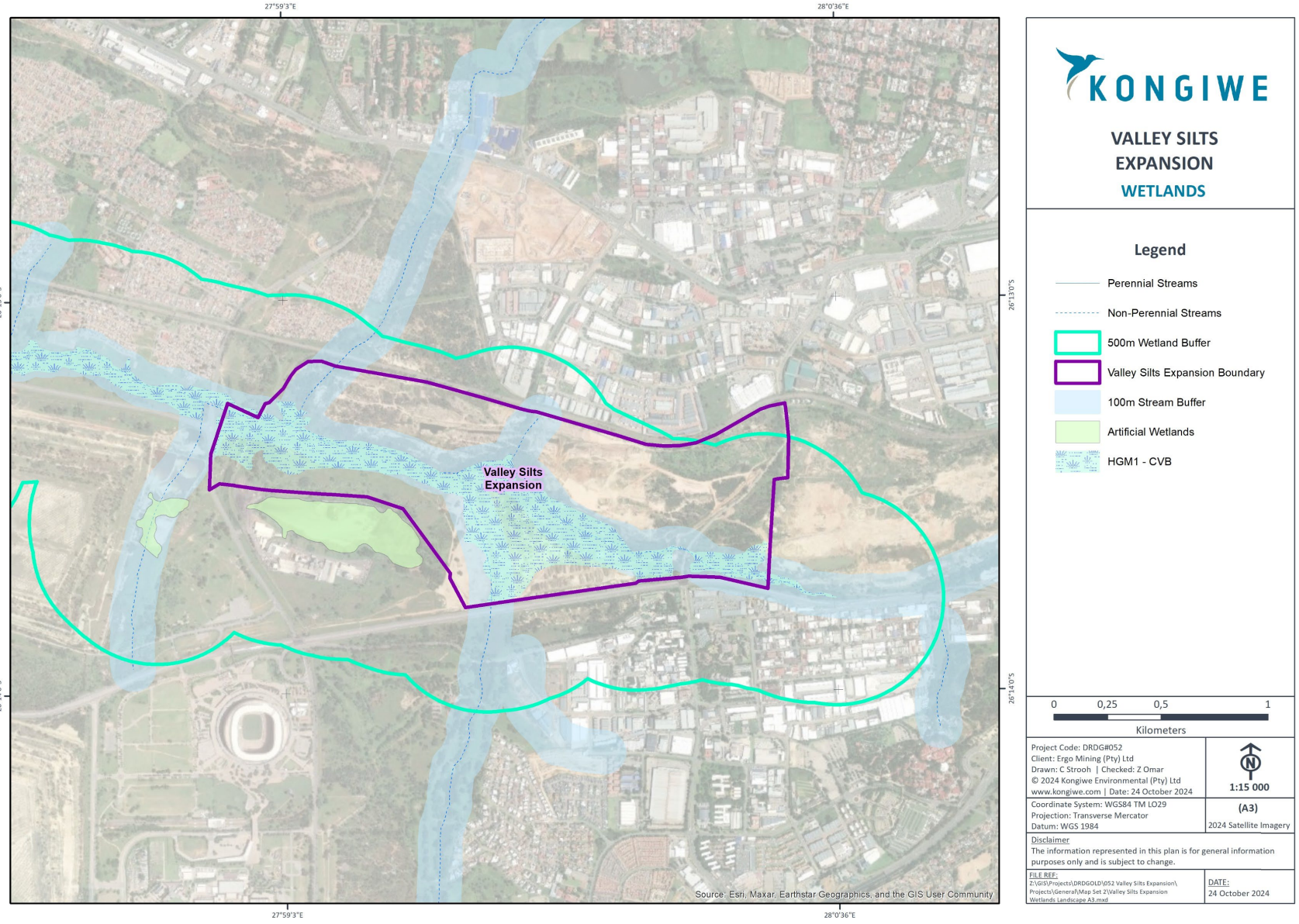
Surface Water

- The project area is situated in the Vaal-Orange WMA and quaternary catchment C22A. Drainage within the project area occurs in a westerly direction along the Russel Stream and ultimately drains into the Klip River.
- Monitoring upstream (CR4) and downstream(CR7). Results compared against Klipriver Catchment Water Quality Objectives.
- Project area activities are in a floodline area and therefore a GN704 Exemption Motivation will be submitted.



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Wetlands



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VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

WETLANDS

Legend

- Perennial Streams
- Non-Perennial Streams
- 500m Wetland Buffer
- Valley Silts Expansion Boundary
- 100m Stream Buffer
- Artificial Wetlands
- HGM1 - CVB

0 0,25 0,5 1

Kilometers

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
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www.kongiwe.com | Date: 24 October 2024

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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: WGS 1984

2024 Satellite Imagery

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FILE REF:
Z:\GIS\Projects\DRDGOLD\052 Valley Silts Expansion\Projects\General\Map Set 2\Valley Silts Expansion Wetlands Landscape A3.mxd

DATE:
24 October 2024

Two wetland types were delineated within the project assessment boundary:

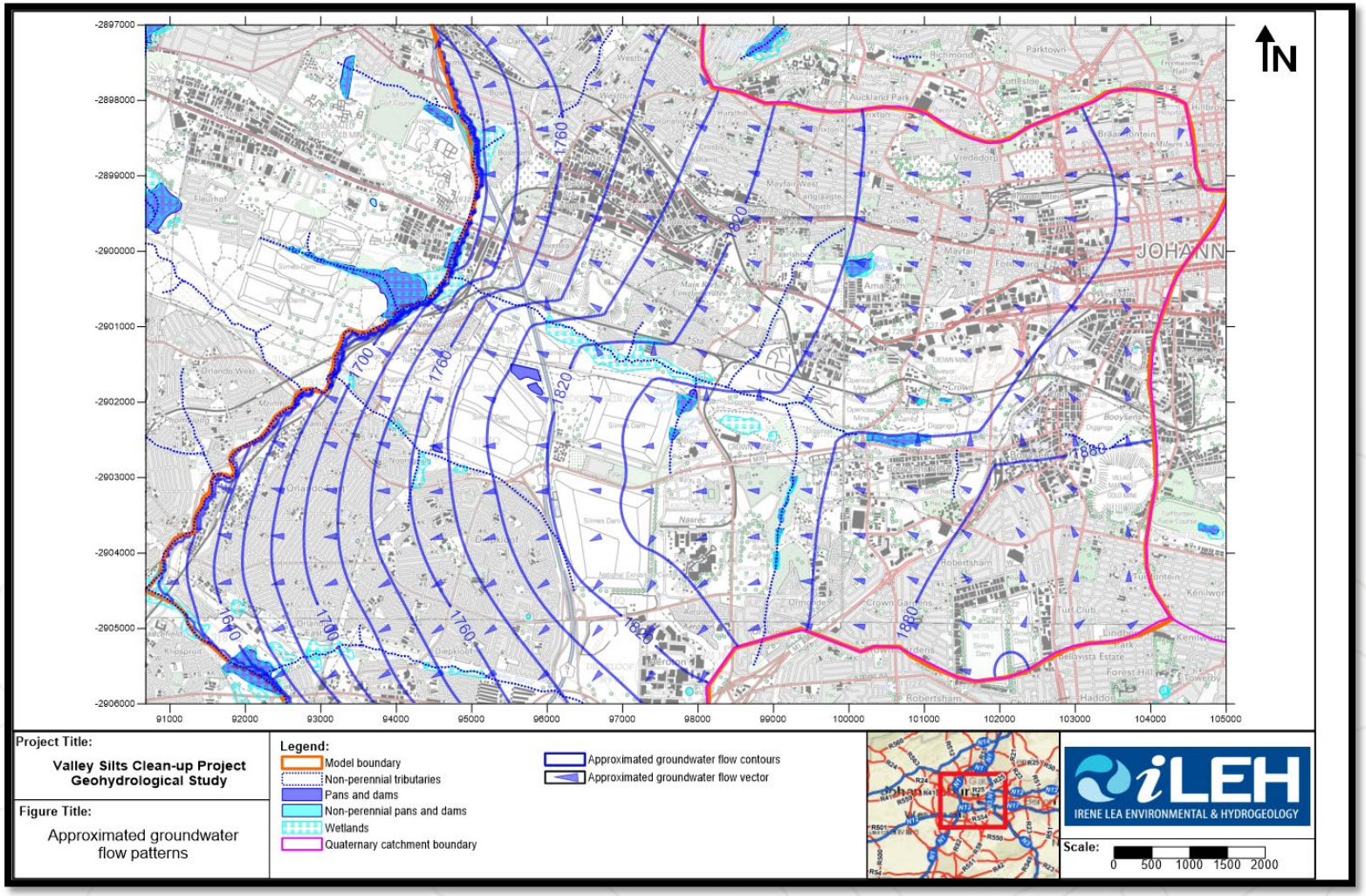
- HGM 1: Channelled valley bottoms; and
- Artificial wetlands.

The overall PES of the HGM unit was determined to be Critically Modified (Class F)

- The water within the channel, before the Project was initiated, was found to be opaque and black.
- Risk of project to wetlands was found to range from M to L after mitigation.

Groundwater

- In 2019, groundwater in the project area was found to be Calcium/ Magnesium-sulphate water, indicating contaminated water.
- The chemicals of concern for the Valley Silts project area (associated with the 3 sampled sites in 2019) are pH, dissolved iron, manganese, sulphate and total organic carbon.
- Regionally, the sulphate plumes from both the Valley Silts, as well as the historical TSFs nearby are expected to migrate in a westerly direction towards the tributary of the Klip River adjacent to the project area.
- For the Valley Silts area, the groundwater flow direction is in a westerly to south-westerly direction, towards the Klip River.



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Listed Activities & Water Uses

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

    - GN R983 – Activities 19,
    - GN R984 – Activities 4, 15
    - GN R985 – Activity 4, 6, 12, 14

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

    - Category B – 10

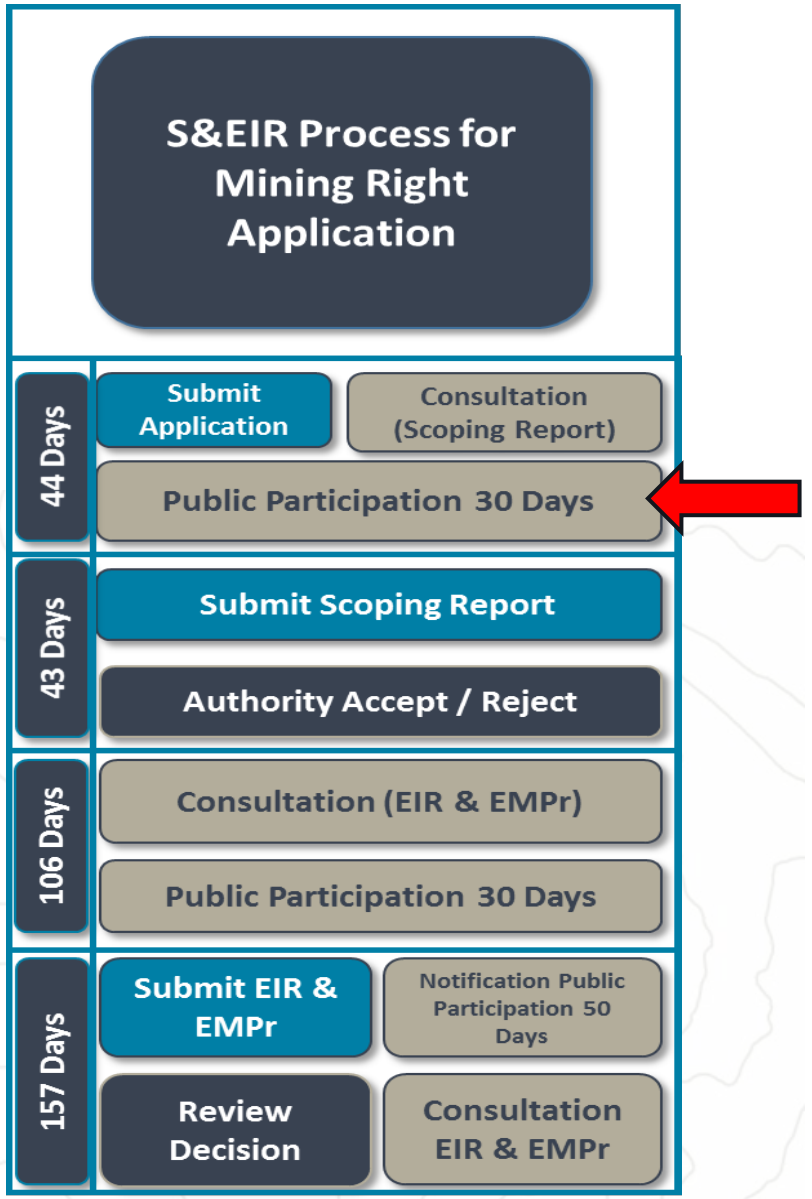
3. **An Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA)** in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) will be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) for any potential impact to water resources by the Proposed Project. In this regard, any objection to that application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

    - Water uses 21 a, (c and i), g

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Legislative Framework

- An integrated Environmental Authorisation (EA) application has been submitted to the DMRE as the Competent Authority for the proposed project.
- The applicable applications to be assessed by the DMRE are as follows:
  - Application for an Environmental Authorisation for listed activities triggered in Listing Notices GN R983 and GN R984 in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014, as amended, as promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA);
  - Application for a waste management licence (WML) authorising waste management activities in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (NEM:WA) and the Activities listed in GN R921 of 29 November 2013 published in terms of NEM:WA.
- In addition, the following applications will be made to the relevant Competent Authorities:
  - An Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) will be undertaken in accordance with the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No.36 of 1998) (NWA). The Department of Water and Sanitation will be the Competent Authority to assess the IWULA for the proposed project.



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Document Availability

Location	Physical Adress
Public Libraries with the Scoping Report	
Riverlea Public Library	Cnr Avon & Colorado Dr, Riverlea, Johannesburg
Online availability	
Kongiwe Environmental website	https://kongiwe.com/projects/
An electronic copy of the DSR will be made available upon a request directed to the stakeholder engagement team. Stakeholders are encouraged to contact the stakeholder engagement team (Vanessa Viljoen/Thuli Phakathi), tel: (010) 140 1725/(010) 140 1726, email: stakeholders@kongiwe.com should they require assistance with accessing the DSR/ have queries regarding the Proposed Project.	

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The Way Forward

- Key Dates :
  - Project Announcement: Thursday , 24 October 2024.
  - NEMA application submission: Monday, 28 October 2024
  - Public Participation Period: Tuesday, 29 October – Wednesday, 27 November 2024
    - Online Meetings
    - **Open Day: Saturday, 16 November 2024 at Riverlea Empowerment Centre, 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093**
  - Final Scoping Report Submission: Monday 09 December 2024

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Comment & Discussion

- Discussion
  - Questions and comments
- Action Points
  - Responsibility
  - Due Date
- Closing



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Contact

- **Name: Vanessa Viljoen / Thuli Phakathi / Anela Fixi**
- **Tel: 010 140 1725/1726/1729**
- **Email: stakeholders@kongiwe.com**

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

DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176

Pre-Application Meeting: Department of Water and Sanitation

Date	Friday, 25 October 2024
Time:	10H00 – 11H00
Venue:	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting

List of attendees:

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

Note: *These minutes are not intended as a verbatim transcript of the meeting, but rather as a summary of the salient discussions which took place.*

1. **Welcome and Introductions**
   - Ms Phumla Mngwengwe welcomed all present at the meeting.
   - All attendees introduced themselves

2. **The purpose of the Meeting was to:**
   - Present and discuss the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project**;**
   - Provide an overview of the Integrated Water Use License Application (IWULA) process;
   - Provide the DWS officials with an opportunity to raise comments/seek clarity and provide input for the Project; and
   - Record comments raised and then include them in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR) which will be integrated into the IWULA Technical Report.

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3. Meeting Agenda:

- Introductions
- Project Background
- Project Location
- Project Description
- Project Infrastructure
- Reclamation Method
- Water Management
- Specialist Studies
- Surface Water
- Wetlands
- Groundwater
- Identified Water Uses
- Water Use Map
- Public Participation Process
- Comments & Discussion

4. Presentation

Ms Mngwengwe shared the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project presentation. Please refer to **Appendix A** for a copy of the presentation.

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5. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Mr Mudau sought clarification on how stormwater runoff from the stockpile area is managed.	Ms Mngwengwe stated that stormwater will be managed through paddocks, which will capture the water and facilitate evaporation. However, if the paddocks reach capacity, any excess water will be discharged into the stream.
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Mr Mudau inquired whether the paddocks have engineering designs.	Mr Tshamano explained that the paddocks do not have engineering designs, but they will be constructed using the soil available on site.
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Mr Mudau asked whether Ergo has performed calculations to assess if the paddocks would be able to manage the expected rainfall within the proposed project area. He emphasized that rainfall is a concern and said that the DWS will consult with its engineers for further insights regarding the proposed paddocks.	Mr Tshamano indicated that based on Ergo's experience, the paddocks will be appropriately sized to handle the water seeping from the stockpiles. He explained that the moisture content from this seepage is usually minimal compared to the paddocks' capacity. He stated that rainfall in the area is unpredictable and emphasised that Ergo has never experienced rainfall causing an overflow into the stream, and if such an event were to occur, it would be treated as an incident.
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Mr Mudau asked why Ergo is applying for another Water Use Licence (WUL).	Mr Tshamano mentioned that this application is an extension to the existing licence, as Ergo is expanding the project area.
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Mr Mudau asked where the material will be taken.	Mr Tshamano explained that the material will be taken to the City Deep Plant.
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Mr Mudau inquired whether the City Deep Plant has a WUL and if one is required for its operations.	Mr Tshamano stated that the City Deep Plant does not have a Water Use Licence, nor is it required to have one. However, Ergo had required a WUL for the reclamation sites associated with the City Deep Plant, for which applications were submitted for sites such as 4L3, 4L4 and 4L6, among others.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Mr Mudau sought clarity on where the waste generated from the reprocessing of silts will be taken.	Mr Tshamano explained that it will be taken to the Brakpan Tailings Storage Facility (TSF).
Ms Felicia Diale, Environmental Officer - DWS	Ms Diale inquired about how the current authorisation will be linked to the extension in terms of the Life of Mine (LoM). She also asked whether the mine is applying for an additional five years.	Mr Tshamano stated that the current Valley Silts WUL is valid for five years and will run its full course. Ergo currently has six months remaining to mine under this authorisation. Mr Tshamano also indicated that Ergo is applying for an additional five years for the Valley Silts Extension Water Use Licence Application (WULA).
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Mr Mudau noted that section 21(g) was applied for dust suppression and asked what the source of water would be.	Mr Tshamano explained that there will be two sources of water, namely the seepage resulting from mining which is collected at a collection point, and as well as the from the mining blocks around the site where water will be abstracted for safe operations.
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Mr Mudau stated that the water sourced from the mining pits is natural and it is not processed, and therefore a Section 21 (a) is triggered. He advised that a Section 21 (a) water use should be applied for instead of Section 21 (g) water use.	Mr Tshamano agreed with Mr Mudau that the water resource is natural and not processed. The comment was noted by Mr Tshamano and Kongiwe.
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Mr Mudau inquired if operation and rehabilitation will be concurrent.	Mr Tshamano confirmed that rehabilitation and operation will happen concurrently. Mr Tshamano stated that the silts will be removed as part of the rehabilitation process, leaving the area clean. He also mentioned that Ergo plans to rip the surface. However, Ergo will not be vegetating the area since light industrial development is expected to take place.
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Mr Mudau suggested that the site should be vegetated.	Mr Tshamano indicated that the banks of the stream would be stabilised based on the extent of the disturbance. Ergo will take the necessary steps to rehabilitate the area.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
		He further mentioned that it would be challenging to share specific details regarding the rehabilitation process with the DWS as Ergo has not yet assessed the full extent of the disturbed area. Mr Tshamano explained that he expects that a rehabilitation plan will be required for the application and then inquired whether DWS requires a conceptual rehabilitation plan, which Ergo could provide. However, he noted that this plan would need to be updated as the project approaches completion.
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	Mr Mudau asked if Ergo had not created a rehabilitation plan for the mined-out areas.	Mr Tshamano stated that Ergo has not yet mined directly on the stream and is only operating on the sides of it.
Mr Masala Tshamano, Applicant - Ergo	Mr Tshamano sought clarity on the necessity for applying for stockpile areas as Section 21 (g) water uses considering that they will be temporary.	Mr Mudau explained that Section 21(g) for stockpile areas should indeed be included in the application. He stated that according to the National Water Act (NWA), there is no provision in the Act that categorises any activity as "temporary." This means that all activities, including the stockpile areas, must comply with the regulations.
Mr Masala Tshamano, Applicant - Ergo	Mr Tshamano indicated that the quality of the water within the stream is polluted, and it would be used for dust suppression. He inquired whether this situation does not warrant a Section 21 (g) water use.	Mr Mudau explained that even if the water is contaminated, it is still considered a water resource. He made an example of the Vaal River, stating that despite its high levels of contamination, it is still treated as a water source.
Mr Masala Tshamano, Applicant - Ergo	Mr Tshamano confirmed with Mr Mudau that the dust suppression will not be considered a Section 21 (g) water use.	Mr Mudau reiterated that a Section 21 (a) would be triggered for the abstraction of water for dust suppression.

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6. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
The Kongiwe and Ergo project team thanked the DWS attendees for their time and input.	The attendees thanked Kongiwe for the meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 11H00.

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Appendix A

Presentation

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

DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176

Meeting Minutes: Klip River Forum Meeting

Date	Tuesday, 05 November 2024
Time:	09:00 – 13:00
Venue:	Zoom Online Meeting

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr Lesiba Mabona	Klip River Forum, Chairman
Federation of Sustainable Development (FSE)	Ms Mariette Liefferink	CEO
Council of Geoscience	Mr Henk Coetzee	Specialist Scientist
Klip SA	Mr Andrew Barker	Chairman
Ergo Mine (Pty) Ltd	Mr Greg Ovens	Project Manager
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Project Manager
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Thuli Phakathi	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Anela Fixi	Environmental & Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Other participants. Refer to attendance register.		
No apologies		
N/A		

Note: *These minutes are not intended as a verbatim transcript of the meeting, but rather as a summary of the salient discussions which took place.*

1. **Welcome and Introductions**
   - ❖ Ms Wilreker greeted the attendees and delivered her presentation.

2. **Meeting Agenda:**
   - ❖ Project Background
   - ❖ Project Location
   - ❖ Stakeholder Meetings
   - ❖ Questions and Answers

Kongiwe Environmental made a presentation to the Klip River Forum stakeholders. This presentation is attached as Appendix A.

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3. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Henk Coetzee, Specialist Scientist, Council of Geoscience	Mr Coetzee raised a concern regarding the ingress of water to the undermined area after the removal of tailings from streambeds. He said they acknowledge that the removal of tailings reduces polluted seepage and runoff but would like to minimise seepage which could contribute to an increased volume of ingress to the underground mine voids.	Mr Ovens acknowledged the comment but stated that he would defer his response to gather the correct information before providing an accurate answer.
Mr Lesiba Mabona, Klip River Catchment Forum, DWS	Mr Mabona asked when Mr Ovens would be able to respond to the raised comment.	Mr Ovens invited Mr. Coetzee to an online public participation meeting for the proposed project, scheduled for November 6, 2024. He stated that he would provide a response during that forum. He further explained that Ergo has conducted calculations regarding the salt load from the existing historical tailings storage facilities. However, he emphasized the need to fully understand the comment raised before providing a detailed response.
Mr Lesiba Mabona, Klip River Catchment Forum Chairperson, DWS	Mr Mabona requested that the responses be shared with the Klip River Forum.	Mr Ovens confirmed that the responses would be shared.
Mr Andrew Barker, Chairperson, Klip SA	Mr Barker inquired about the meaning of a 'free-flowing stream.' He explained that investigations are currently underway regarding the upper portion of the Russell Stream, between the N1 and Crownwood Road, and the potential for a nature-based solution to address the high levels of pollution in the area. He further highlighted that the mix of sewage and stormwater flowing from the city centre results in water pollution that is unacceptable. From a city development and management	Ms Wilreker noted the comment and expressed that Kongiwe and Ergo are looking forward to engaging with Mr Barker regarding the Valley Silts Expansion Project public participation forum.

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	perspective, he emphasized that improving water quality is not feasible due to limitations in both budget and technology. He also noted the challenges posed by the need to rebuild infrastructure in the inner city. Mr Barker concluded by explaining that, given these challenges, they are advocating for a nature-based solution as an initial step to help mitigate the water pollution flowing through the city. Mr Barker indicated that he would engage in further discussions with Kongiwe and the Ergo team to address the points raised.	
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	• Ms Liefferink raised the issue of silting in the Russell Stream, which is contributing to flooding in the low-lying areas of the Riverlea settlement during heavy rains. She emphasized the need to remove the silt to improve water flow and prevent future flooding in the area. • Ms Liefferink also inquired about the current status of the appeal related to the initial environmental authorization for Valley Silts, which was submitted by the Riverlea Mining Forum. In response to Mr Coetzee's earlier statement, Ms Liefferink referenced a document produced by Professor Frank Winde. The document discusses concerns raised by ABSA and Standard Bank regarding the potential impacts of acid mine drainage on the basements of their buildings. Professor Winde identified newly emerging ingress sources that could become problematic once reclamation activities commence at highly disturbed	• Mr Ovens indicated that the appellant had withdrawn the appeal. • The comments raised were noted by Kongiwe and Ergo.

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	areas. He suggested that this could result in additional generation of acid mine drainage.	

4. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Wilreker thanked the forum chairperson and attendees for their time and input.	The forum chairperson thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation.

The meeting adjourned at 1:00 pm.

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Appendix A

Presentation

AGENDA

KLIP RIVER FORUM

Tuesday 05 November 2024
Zoom Virtual Platform
Time: 09:00 – 12:00

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1. Welcome
2. Introduction of Attendees
3. Apologies
4. Minutes of the Previous Meeting
5. Matters Arising from the Previous Minutes
6. Additions to the Agenda
   - 6.1. _____
7. Items for Presentation
   - 7.1. Withok TSF Recommissioning Project & Valley Silts Expansion project
   - 7.2. _____
8. Water Quality Monitoring and Reporting
   - 8.1. Afrimat (Glen Douglas)
   - 8.2. City of Ekurhuleni
   - 8.3. City of Johannesburg
   - 8.4. Dept. Water & Sanitation
   - 8.5. Erwat
   - 8.6. Harmony Gold
   - 8.7. Heineken SA
   - 8.8. Jo'burg Water
   - 8.9. Midvaal
   - 8.10. Rand Water
   - 8.11. Samancor Metalloys
   - 8.12. Scaw metals SA
   - 8.13. TCTA
   - 8.14. DME
9. Solid Waste Management
10. Government Departments Report Back (5-minutes)
    - 10.1. GDARD
    - 10.2. Dept. Water & Sanitation
      - 10.2.1. AMD Update
      - 10.2.2. CMA Process
      - 10.2.3. Compliance Monitoring & Enforcement (CME)
      - 10.2.4. Water Services Regulation
      - 10.2.5. Water Use Licence Status (WULA)
11. Organisations Report Back (5-minutes)
    - 11.1. Central Rand Gold
    - 11.2. ERGO
12. NGO's Other Report Back (5-minutes)
    - 12.1. Gauteng Wetland Forum
    - 12.2. Klipriviersberg Nature Reserve Association (KNRA)
    - 12.3. KlipSA / KEEDZ
    - 12.4. Federation for Sustainable Association (FSE)
13. Pollution Incidents Noted / Reported
14. Discussion of Additions to the Agenda
15. Next Meeting: TBC
16. Closure

This forum meeting is SACNASP accredited. You may claim ½ a point for attending.

Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd

Valley Silts Expansion Project

Project Notification

DMRE reference number: GP184MR

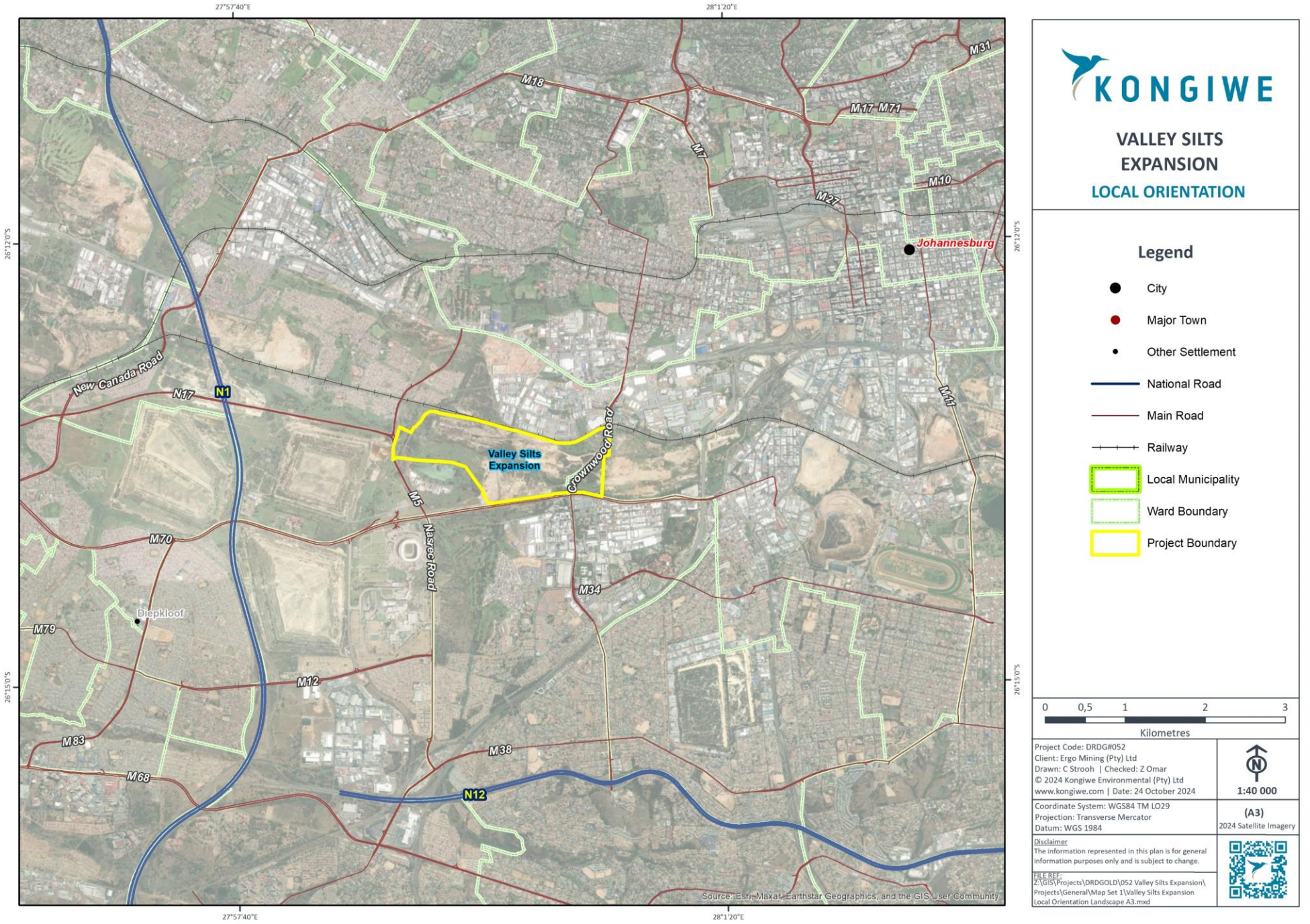
DWS reference number: WU38176

Project Background

- **Applicant**: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
- **Activity**: Reclamation of gold-bearing silts from the Russel Stream. Rehabilitation of the stream once silt reclamation has been undertaken.
- **Life of Operation:** 5 years
- The Proposed Project is situated near Riverlea within the CoJ MM.
- Located within the Russell Stream valley, near Booysens Reserve. The project area stretches from Nasrec Road and past Crownwood Road.
- Ergo obtained an Environmental Authorisation (EA) and an Integrated Water Use Licence (08/C221/CGI/12143) for the Valley Silts Project - the mechanical reclamation of gold bearing silts from a section of the Russell Stream north of Nasrec near Booysens Reserve, in Johannesburg.
- The mining authorisation for the removal of silts, falls within Mining Right GP 184 MR.
- The removal of silts within the already approved area has been ongoing for a period of time and as such, the requirement to fully prepare the remaining extent is now necessary to maintain an efficient mining operation, as well as a sustainable feed source to the process plant.
- After removal of the silts from the target areas, Ergo aims to rehabilitate the target areas within the Valley area by shaping the areas where silts was removed and make the area free draining. Thereafter, appropriate species will be planted to stabilise the soil.

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Project Location



KONGIWE

VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

LOCAL ORIENTATION

Legend

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

0 0,5 1 2 3

Kilometres

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
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www.kongiwe.com | Date: 24 October 2024

1:40 000

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

(A3)
2024 Satellite Imagery

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

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

Stakeholder Meetings

- Register with stakeholders@kongiwe.com as an I&AP to receive project information and invitations to meetings and Open Days.
- Public Participation Period: Tuesday, 29 October – Wednesday, 27 November 2024
- **Online Meeting: Wednesday, 13 November 2024**
- **Open Day: Saturday, 16 November 2024** at Riverlea Empowerment Centre, 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093

Location	Physical Adress
Online availability	
Kongiwe Environmental website	https://kongiwe.com/projects/
An electronic copy of the DSR will be made available upon a request directed to the stakeholder engagement team. Stakeholders are encouraged to contact the stakeholder engagement team (Vanessa Viljoen/Thuli Phakathi), tel: (010) 140 1725/(010) 140 1726, email: stakeholders@kongiwe.com should they require assistance with accessing the DSR/ have queries regarding the Proposed Project.	

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Contact

- **Name: Vanessa Viljoen / Thuli Phakathi**
- **Tel: 010 140 1725/6**
- **Email: Stakeholders@kongiwe.com**

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www.kongiwe.com

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Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176
Meeting Minutes: City of Johannesburg

Date	Tuesday, 12 November 2024
Time:	12:30 – 13:00
Venue:	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (CoJ)	Ms Siphokazi Ncume	EISD-Impact Management
CoJ	Ms Nozipho Maduse	EISD- Impact Management
CoJ	Mr Thami Zwane	Waste Management and Regulation
CoJ	Mr Justice Netshandama	EISD-Air Quality Management
CoJ	Mr Julius Sello	Land Use Management
CoJ	Ms Moseketsi Mochesane	EISD- Impact Management
CoJ	Mr Simphiwe Memela	EISD- Waste Management
CoJ	Ms Mashudu Ratshitanga	EISD Impact Management
CoJ	Ms Mbalenhle Chemane	Development Planning - City Transformation and Spatial Planning
CoJ	Ms Marietjie Reinecke	Land Use Management
Johannesburg Roads Agency (JRA)	Mr Jose Monteiro	Operations Manager: Development Control (Private)
Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd	Mr Masala Tshamano	Environmental Manager
Ergo	Mr Mothusi Mafatshe	Environmental Coordinator
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Project Manager
Kongiwe	Ms Anela Fixi	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
No apologies		
N/A		

Note: *These minutes are not intended as a verbatim transcript of the meeting, but rather as a summary of the salient discussions which took place.*

1. **Welcome and Introductions**
   - ❖ Ms Wilreker greeted the attendees and delivered her presentation.

2. **Meeting Agenda:**

- ❖ Purpose of the Meeting
- ❖ Important Notice

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- Introduction
- Kongiwe's Role as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner
- Project Background
- Project Description
- Project Infrastructure
- Reclamation Method
- Water Management
- Specialist Studies
- Listed Activities & Water Uses
- Legislative Framework
- Document Availability
- The Way Forward
- Questions & Answers

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3. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Mbalenhle Chemane, Development Planning - City Transformation and Spatial Planning, CoJ	Ms Chemane requested clarification on whether the project will focus on processing, or if it is intended to expand the current mining activities.	Ms Wilreker explained that the activity is a reclamation process, where Ergo will be reclaiming the gold-bearing silts that have accumulated in the Russell Stream valley. She further explained that there is an existing authorization in place, but it only covers a certain portion of the valley. Ergo would like to continue reclaiming the silts, which will expand the area it wishes to reclaim in. It therefore needs additional authorizations, as it is currently only authorized for one area.
Ms Mbalenhle Chemane	Ms Chemane requested information regarding the landowner.	Ms Wilreker explained that there are several landowners involved. She mentioned that PRASA is one of the parties due to the presence of railways, and that iProp is also one of the landowners. She offered to provide a list of all the landowners. Additionally, she noted that some portions of the adjacent land are owned by the City of Johannesburg, and she can supply that list as well.
Ms Mbalenhle Chemane	Ms Chemane acknowledged the information and expressed that it would be helpful for understanding the future use of the area. She mentioned that there is an ongoing process of reclaiming a portion of land back to the City of Johannesburg. She noted that there are several considerations, especially if the City owns the land, and that the Johannesburg Property Company (JPC) needs to make financial and budgeting arrangements for the area. Ms Chemane emphasized the importance of understanding the future use of the land once the reclamation process is completed, as well as the expected timeline for the process to be finished. She	Mr Tshamano stated that, regarding the final land use, the responsibility ultimately lies with the landowner mostly iProp) in determining how the land will be used. He explained that the area is currently zoned as mining land, and this designation will remain in place until the land is released to the landowner. The landowner may choose to rezone the area depending on its intentions, but this is beyond the scope of the current authority. He emphasized that Ergo cannot dictate how the landowner will use the land in the future.

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	explained that the information will help in planning the next steps once the project is concluded.	
Ms Mbalenhle Chemane	Ms Chemane outlined several key points for consideration regarding the project. She confirmed that comments would be submitted on the scoping report and particular attention will be paid at the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) stage. Specifically, she requested information on the services present in the affected properties, such as roads and water infrastructure, to assess potential impacts. Ms Chemane also raised concerns about the potential for silt to cause issues during reclamation, particularly referencing past challenges in Riverlea where silt would flow, block stormwater drains and accumulate on roads, potentially leading to flooding. Another point of clarification was regarding the rehabilitation phase following reclamation. Ms Chemane asked whether rehabilitation is included as part of this project or if it will be addressed separately, after reclamation activities are completed. Additionally, she highlighted the need to identify whether contamination from the reclamation process could occur, and if so, how this would be managed. Ms Chemane also expressed confusion about the ownership of the properties involved. Upon checking the City's GIS, she noted that the properties appeared to belong to the City of Johannesburg, whereas the site indicated SANRAL as the owner. She hoped that a representative from the Johannesburg Property Company (JPC) would be able to clarify the ownership details.	Mr Tshamano stated that the project is designed to prevent the release of any silt. He explained that measures such as paddocking are implemented to ensure that materials are contained and do not return to the stream. As such, he stated with confidence that no additional silt would be released during the reclamation process, and any erosion of material would likely come from outside the project area. Regarding the rehabilitation phase, Mr Tshamano clarified that the project, in its entirety, is essentially a rehabilitation project. He also confirmed that the environment is already contaminated, which is why rehabilitation efforts are necessary to address and mitigate the existing contamination. Ms Wilreker offered to provide the KMZ layout to assist in confirming the property portions. She explained that this layout could be uploaded into the GIS system for verification. She also mentioned that, upon the conclusion of the meeting, she would load the current land tenure map, allowing Ms Chemane to review the portions identified as belonging to the City of Johannesburg. Mr Tshamano clarified that the City of Johannesburg or the Johannesburg Property Company is not involved in the ownership of the project area. He mentioned that they own Portion 212 of Portion 224 Mayfair but do not own the greater area of the site. Mr Tshamano also expressed the intention to provide the relevant information to help everyone orient themselves with the site details.

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Mr Julius Sello, Land Use Management, CoJ	Mr Sello inquired about the end product of the reclamation process, specifically asking if the land will be developable. He also raised concerns regarding individuals who may wish to continue mining activities even after formal mining has concluded. Mr Sello expressed that he was missing information on what could happen after the reclamation process, particularly regarding the potential for manufacturing or other uses. He compared this to areas where contamination, such as radiation, limits residential development. He noted that this was a key aspect missing from the presentation and requested clarification on the future use of the land.	Mr Tshamano clarified that the developability of the land varies across the site. He explained that not the entire area is suitable for development, particularly since some portions are within the watercourse. However, certain sections of the area are developable, which is why iProp owns part of the land. He mentioned that in the future, these portions are expected to be developed. Mr Tshamano was uncertain about the intentions of other landowners, including those who own the railway and its supporting infrastructure. He noted that where iProp is the owner, the land is likely to be developed for light industrial use. Ms Wilreker explained that the purpose of the rehabilitation is to remove the silts and restore the river, which will also help in managing and preventing flooding downstream. She further emphasized that any future development in the area would need to take flood lines into consideration, given the proximity to the river, and developers would be expected to be mindful of these factors during planning.
Ms Mbalenhle Chemane	Ms Chemane inquired whether the timeline for completing the entire process is still expected to fall within the eight to twelve months range, or if there is an expectation that this particular project may take longer.	Ms Wilreker confirmed that the process is expected to take longer. She explained that the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process has already begun, which is expected to take approximately eight months. In addition, the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) typically requires four months to review the process. The water use licensing process is anticipated to be submitted around the same time as the final EIA, and the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) is expected to take 90 days to review that. As a result, Ms Wilreker indicated that the project is expected to receive a Record of Decision from both authorities by the end of next year. Ms Wilreker clarified that the project is currently in the scoping phase, but the team plans to move into the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) phase next year.

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Ms Mbalenhle Chemane	Ms Chemane requested that Ms Wilreker send through all the relevant information, including the land portion details.	Ms Wilreker confirmed that the land tenure map would be sent to Ms Chemane and stated that it would also be provided in a format suitable for integration into her GIS system.

4. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Wilreker thanked the CoJ attendees for their time and input.	The CoJ attendees thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation.

The meeting adjourned at 13:00 pm.

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

DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176

Meeting Minutes: Federation for a Sustainable Environment

Date	Thursday, 12 November 2024
Time:	14:00– 16:00
Venue:	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
Federation for a Sustainable Environment (FSE)	Ms Mariette Liefferink	FSE, CEO
Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd	Mr Masala Tshamano	Environmental Manager
Ergo	Mr Greg Ovens	Project Manager
Ergo	Mr Mothusi Mafatshe	Environmental Coordinator
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Project Manager/EAP
Kongiwe	Ms Anela Fixi	Environmental & Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Kongiwe	Mr Bradly Thornton	Project Director
Kongiwe	Ms Vanessa Viljoen	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant

Note: *These minutes are not intended as a verbatim transcript of the meeting, but rather as a summary of the salient discussions which took place.*

1. **Welcome and Introductions**
   - Ms Wilreker greeted the attendees and delivered her presentation.

2. **Meeting Agenda:**

- Purpose of the Meeting
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- Project Infrastructure
- Reclamation Method
- Water Management
- Specialist Studies

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- Listed Activities & Water Uses
- Legislative Framework
- Document Availability
- The Way Forward
- Questions & Answers

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3. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	Ms Liefferink inquired about the location and ownership of a dam situated outside a fenced area adjacent to a Tailings Storage Facility (TSF). She explained that the TSF is enclosed by a concrete palisade fence, while the dam itself is unfenced and adjacent to a road. She further inquired whether the dam belongs to DRDGOLD or Ergo, if it is part of their mining right, or if it falls under the responsibility of a road management agency.	Mr Tshamano confirmed that the dam falls outside of its mining right, but it remains its responsibility.
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Ms Liefferink inquired why the dam is Ergo's responsibility if it falls outside its mining right.	Mr Tshamano explained that the dam collects stormwater and runoff from the adjacent tailings dam inside the fenced area. Due to the area's topography and historical spillages, the water naturally collects in the dam as the lowest point. He also noted that the dam is not fenced off.
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Ms Liefferink inquired whose responsibility it is to fence off the dam, stating that her question was not meant to criticize the applicant. She explained that during a site visit with Mintek and the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR), she had asked Mr Mudau and Mr Mpho (Lethlakanyane? from the Mine Health and Safety Directorate, and their response was that the dam does not belong to DRDGOLD and does not fall within DRDGOLD's mining rights.	Mr Tshamano clarified that the dam is indeed their responsibility, despite falling outside the Ergo mining right. He explained that the water contained within the dam is considered mine-affected water, and they are working to fill the dam and drain the water to prevent the current damming issues, with plans to continue draining it in the future.
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Ms Liefferink asked if Ergo intended to fence off the dam area.	Mr Tshamano stated that they do not intend to create another dam and that their goal is to fill the dam up.
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Ms Liefferink referred to the Valley Silts scoping report, which mentions that "Ingress/egress is fully controlled by security for all vehicles," and asked if this should rather be referred to as access control.	Ms Wilreker confirmed that it should indeed be referred to as access control.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Ms Liefferink stated that the expansion in sectors two and three is 120 metres from Riverlea suburb, which is outside the 100-m regulated buffer zone required by the Mine Health and Safety Act, making it acceptable. However, she noted that the DMR has suggested a 2,000-m buffer zone between residential areas and mining activities, which would not be feasible for the applicant to implement, given the intended location for mining the silt.	Mr Tshamano stated that if the regulations are enforced, they will comply with them. He acknowledged that the current regulations still allow for the expansion, but if the 2,000-m buffer zone is gazetted and becomes enforceable, they will have to comply with that as well.
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Ms Liefferink suggested that the trucks used for transporting residue should be covered to prevent dust fallout, as although the residue contains 30-40% moisture and is less prone to dust, dust fallout has often been observed with uncovered trucks. She also referred to the scoping report, noting that coarse materials like rock and stones are stockpiled and either sold or donated to external parties. She cited the 2008 Regional Mine Closure Strategies of the Council of Geoscience and DMR, which recommends ensuring that no liabilities, such as to municipalities, are transferred when such materials are donated. Lastly, she questioned whether a one-in-50-year storm event would be sufficient for containment in light of climate change and more frequent extreme weather events.	Mr Thornton explained that there is both a compliance aspect and a good practice aspect to consider. He stated that while compliance with regulatory requirements is a minimum standard, the design must account for appropriate flood events. He mentioned that designing for extreme events like a 1 in 10,000-year flood would result in an over-engineered project. From his perspective, designing for a 1 in 50-year storm event is suitable for the scale and duration of the project.
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Ms Liefferink pointed out that the scoping report mentions "dirty stormwater" being contained in paddocks on the drying side, and emphasized that if the paddocks reach capacity, the excess dirty stormwater will need to be released into the Russell Stream. She questioned the appropriateness of releasing dirty stormwater into the Russell Stream and suggested that, instead, the excess stormwater could be directed to a return water dam or another dam, but definitely not into the Russell Stream.	Mr Tshamano explained that releasing dirty stormwater into the Russell Stream would be a last resort and considered an incident, as the project does not authorize the release of water into the stream from the paddocks. He clarified that the project is not designed with return water dams or similar water containment facilities. The intention is to separate clean and dirty water before it reaches the affected areas, minimizing the interaction between the two. He acknowledged that, in the worst-case scenario, the paddocks' lowest

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
		point borders the stream banks, and excess water may ultimately flow into the stream, but this would be incidental and not planned.
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Ms Liefferink pointed out that, according to NEMA regulations, pollution must be prevented, and it would not be considered best practice to include a provision in the scoping report allowing for the release of dirty stormwater into the Russell Stream, even in an extreme event. Ms Liefferink emphasized that polluted water cannot be released into the receiving environment, referencing Section 19 of the National Water Act and Section 28 of NEMA. She suggested that a water treatment plant may be necessary and requested that the issue be addressed in the comments and response report.	Mr Tshamano explained that when submitting applications like this, they include a GN704 motivation, stating their reasons for the request. He noted that Ergo applies for exemption from GN704, particularly for situations like this, as it is a short-term effect. He emphasized that the team does not intend to hide information or present the situation in a misleading way.
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Ms Liefferink suggested that while public safety assessments are done in relation to the requirements of the National Nuclear Regulator (NNR), which addresses radiological risks, other health risks associated with arsenic, cobalt, copper, manganese, and aluminium should also be assessed. She then noted that the rehabilitation plan for the Valley Silts involves shaping the areas to be free-draining and planting appropriate species to stabilize the soil but emphasized that stabilization alone does not equate to rehabilitation. She stressed that future land use should be predetermined and agreed upon with all affected parties, particularly the Riverlea community. She also questioned the acquisition of topsoil for erosion repairs, given its cost and difficulty in obtaining, and requested clarification on where it would be sourced. Finally, she asked whether the ongoing reclamation of the valley silts, mentioned in	Mr Tshamano explained that the land where the project is taking place is privately owned, primarily by iProp, with Transnet owning the railway and the City of Johannesburg being a neighboring property owner not directly affected by the mining or reclamation activities. He clarified that consultation regarding land use would need to occur with iProp, with whom they already have a relationship, as iProp is involved in industrial development, and the area may eventually be developed for such purposes. Regarding the appeal, he explained that after it was lodged, engagement took place with the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), and the department gave Ergo approval to proceed with the project pending the outcome of the appeal. The appeal collapsed in July when the appellant withdrew it, allowing Ergo to proceed based on the department's decision.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	the scoping report as started in May 2023, occurred after the appeal by the Riverlea Mining Forum had been declared abortive.	
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Ms Liefferink pointed out that the scoping report mentions rehabilitating the Valley Silts to an "appropriate and functioning ecological state" and asked what specific ecological state that would be. She inquired whether the intention is to rehabilitate it to an A or B system state, or a C or D system, emphasizing that an E or F state would be unacceptable.	Mr Tshamano explained that the water passing through the stream, excluding the Valley Silts area, is already heavily affected. He noted that the ultimate objective for rehabilitation would require collaboration with the municipality and other landowners affected by the stream. The focus will primarily be on removing the silt and addressing the mining impacts, but the quality of water cannot be fully addressed since it is not solely impacted by the mining activities. He emphasized the need for broader stakeholder engagement, including the City of Johannesburg, as it controls the sewer systems that also impact the area.
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Ms Liefferink acknowledged the presence of wetlands, water bodies, endangered grasslands, and air pollution hotspots within the project area, as well as the health risks posed by dust to the Riverlea community. She then inquired about the risks posed by illegal mining in the area, highlighting that despite recent backfilling of open shafts by the DMR and Mintek, illegal miners have reopened these shafts and continue operating. She asked what the risks of this illegal mining are to the applicant's project.	Mr Tshamano acknowledged that illegal mining is a widespread issue faced by many mining companies, not unique to their operation. While DRDGOLD does not promote illegal mining, it has a responsibility to prevent it within mining rights areas under its control, with 24-hour security patrolling to deter it. However, illegal mining often occurs outside their boundary, beyond their control, as it does not have the legal authority to arrest individuals outside the project area. He emphasized the importance of collaboration with law enforcement agencies and stated that DRDGOLD does not have underground mining rights, so it cannot intervene in illegal underground mining. He further highlighted that the DMR and other relevant agencies have a responsibility to secure sealed shafts and ensure they meet the required standards.
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Ms Liefferink mentioned that the open pits in the area are part of ongoing litigation involving iProp against the Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy, with the minister allegedly in contempt of court. She suggested that this legal process might assist the	The project team noted this.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	applicant's project (Ergo) by potentially addressing illegal mining. She also noted that a mining company has applied for a rehabilitation project to backfill some of these open pits.	

4. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Wilreker thanked Ms Liefferink for her time and input.	Ms Liefferink thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation.

The meeting adjourned at 16:00 pm.

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Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176
Meeting Minutes: iProp

Date	Monday, 14 November 2024
Time:	10:00 – 10:30
Venue:	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
iProp	Ms Jeanie Pelser	Landowner
Seton Environmental	Mr Brian Gardner	Environmental Officer
Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd	Mr Masala Tshamano	Environmental Manager
Ergo	Mr Mothusi Mafatshe	Environmental Coordinator
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Project Manager
Kongiwe	Ms Anela Fixi	Environmental & Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Kongiwe	Ms Vanessa Viljoen	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
No apologies		
N/A		

Note: *These minutes are not intended as a verbatim transcript of the meeting, but rather as a summary of the salient discussions which took place.*

1. **Welcome and Introductions**
   - ❖ Ms Wilreker greeted the attendees and delivered her presentation.

2. **Meeting Agenda:**

- ❖ Purpose of the Meeting
- ❖ Important Notice
- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Kongiwe's Role as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner
- ❖ Project Background
- ❖ Project Description
- ❖ Project Infrastructure
- ❖ Reclamation Method
- ❖ Water Management
- ❖ Specialist Studies

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- Listed Activities & Water Uses
- Legislative Framework
- Document Availability
- The Way Forward
- Questions & Answers

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3. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Jeanie Pelser, Landowner, iProp	Ms Pelser expressed appreciation for the removal of silts and tailings, as it provides an opportunity to eventually develop the land. She explained that their primary interest is in understanding the end result of the project, specifically the final product, and whether they can align with any approvals or licences related to the project. Ms Pelser also inquired about the possibility of getting involved in the process to ensure there is no double handling of materials. Ms Pelser also inquired about the handling of materials on-site, specifically asking where materials would be stockpiled. She referenced a previous situation with the Natal Spruit in City Deep, where the river had to be realigned to its original position due to a large mine dump. Ms Pelser expressed concern about avoiding a similar situation and emphasized that understanding the scope of this aspect of the project is a key interest for them.	Ms Wilreker explained that the goal of the project is to remove all the silts and reshape the area by sloping the land in a way that it becomes suitable for industrial use, up to a certain point. She clarified that the intention is not to build directly in the riverbed, but to ensure that, at the final stage, the topography is appropriately adjusted so the land can be utilized for the intended project. Ms Wilreker also sought to confirm her understanding, asking if the intended final land use is for light industrial purposes, as this seems to be the objective. Mr Tshamano confirmed that, while the project aims to remove all the silts within the stream, the final outcome regarding the stream's path cannot yet be determined. He explained that the results will only become clear after the silts are removed, as the stream is currently heavily silted. He also mentioned that it is difficult to predict how much land will be freed for development, as there are constraints related to building regulations, including restrictions on encroaching into the riverbed. Despite these challenges, Mr Tshamano assured iProp that the Ergo team would make every effort to free as much land as possible and restore the stream to its original course
Mr Brian Gardner, Environmental Officer, Seton Environmental	Mr Gardner raised concerns about what the stream area will look like after the project is completed. He expressed uncertainty about the final outcome, as the appearance will depend on how much material is removed and the eventual alignment of the stream. He suggested that some form of rehabilitation, such as	Mr Masala Tshamano clarified that the current scope of the project involves removing the material and shaping the topography to align with the existing drainage pattern. He acknowledged that iProp would want to inherit land that is suitable for development. Mr Tshamano suggested that as the project progresses to its final stages, a

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	landscaping or planting, might be needed along the stream after the materials are removed. While acknowledging that this is a rehabilitation project, Mr Gardner inquired whether any additional landscaping or planting is proposed, or if the project will simply involve removing and reshaping the area, leaving it for future development by iProp or another entity.	discussion will be necessary to determine how the land should be left, ensuring it meets the development needs of iProp and other stakeholders.
Ms Jeanie Pelser	Ms Pelser expressed her team's satisfaction with the project and reiterated their understanding that it is an ongoing process. She mentioned that they have already tasked Mr Stewart Dunsmore with monitoring the project from a hydrology perspective. Ms Pelser emphasized the importance of being involved early in the process to ensure that no issues arise at the end of the project. She offered their assistance, stating that if there is any information or alignment needed from their side, they are willing to provide it. Ms Pelser also stressed their commitment to contributing any relevant information to avoid potential concerns later in the project.	Mr Tshamano suggested that it would be beneficial to start engaging now, even with the current or approved scope of the project. He recommended scheduling a site visit to assess the progress and gain a better understanding of the area. He noted that, historically, there was a recreational dam in the area, but it will not be reinstated, which could potentially free up land for development. Mr Tshamano emphasized the importance of starting these discussions early to identify potential development areas and understand any limitations regarding where development could take place.
Ms Jeanie Pelser	Ms Pelser agreed that starting early would benefit both parties. She mentioned that she could immediately share their proposed layout, which has been developed in collaboration with SANRAL over the past few years in relation to the realignment of the N17 to its optimal position.	Ms Wilreker expressed appreciation and confirmed that sending the proposed layout would be helpful. She then inquired if it would be acceptable to send an email regarding the landowner consent.
Ms Jeanie Pelser	Ms Pelser thanked Ms Wilreker and mentioned that she had possibly already sent the email regarding the landowner consent the previous day. She then pointed out an issue with the listed farms, noting that although they are labelled as 'Mayfair West, 224 IQ,' these are actually Langlaagte farms, and she was unsure why they were listed in that way.	Ms Viljoen confirmed that on their GIS information, there is a larger farm called Mayfair, within which Langlaagte is situated. She acknowledged the correction and thanked Ms Pelser for pointing it out.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Jeanie Pelser	Ms Pelser clarified that the title dates back to the turn of the previous century and confirmed that the correct description is 'Langlaagte,' She emphasized that Langlaagte is the accurate name for the property.	The project team noted this.
Ms Jeanie Pelser	Ms Pelser inquired about the listing of Transnet as an affected property owner, asking how close the project area is to the railway line, or if Transnet was listed simply because the project area is adjacent to the railway line.	Ms Wilreker explained that Transnet is listed as an affected property owner primarily because its land is adjacent to the railway line, which crosses through one section of the project area. Additionally, there is a mining area on the other side of the railway line. As the project spans across the entire area, consultation with Transnet is necessary.
Mr Brian Gardner	Mr Gardner expressed his satisfaction and gratitude, stating that he looks forward to reviewing the reports once they are available. He mentioned that it was helpful to receive a solid background on the project and thanked the team for including him in the discussions.	The project team noted this.
Ms Jeanie Pelser	Ms Pelser extended an invitation to Mr Tshamano, stating that they would be more than happy to attend a site meeting at any stage of the project.	Mr Tshamano acknowledged the invitation and confirmed that Ergo would arrange a site meeting at an appropriate time

4. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Wilreker thanked the iProp attendees for their time and input.	The iProp attendees thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30 am.

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Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176
Meeting Minutes: City of Johannesburg Ward Councillors

Date	Thursday, 14 November 2024
Time:	13:15 – 14:00
Venue:	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (CoJ)	Mr Tseke Mojapelo	Ward Committee: Community Development
CoJ	Cllr Matsobane Sekhu	Ward Councillor 125
CoJ	Cllr Mongameli Mnyameni	Ward Councillor 124
Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd	Mr Masala Tshamano	Environmental Manager
Ergo	Mr Josiah Tshisevhe	Community Liaise Officer
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Project Manager/EAP
Kongiwe	Ms Anela Fixi	Environmental & Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Kongiwe	Ms Thuli Phakathi	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
No apologies		
N/A		

Note: *These minutes are not intended as a verbatim transcript of the meeting, but rather as a summary of the salient discussions which took place.*

1. **Welcome and Introductions**
   - ❖ Ms Wilreker greeted the attendees and delivered her presentation.

2. **Meeting Agenda:**

- ❖ Purpose of the Meeting
- ❖ Important Notice
- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Kongiwe's Role as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner
- ❖ Project Background
- ❖ Project Description
- ❖ Project Infrastructure
- ❖ Reclamation Method
- ❖ Water Management

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- Listed Activities & Water Uses
- Legislative Framework
- Document Availability
- The Way Forward
- Questions & Answers

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3. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Cllr Matsobane Sekhu, Ward Councillor 125, CoJ	Cllr Sekhu noted that Ms Wilreker mentioned the intention to source water from the Johannesburg Municipality. He inquired whether they were aware of the ongoing water shortage crisis in the City of Johannesburg. Additionally, he asked if there were any alternative sources of water being considered.	Ms Wilreker clarified that the water sourced from the Johannesburg Municipality is potable water and intended for drinking purposes only. She further explained that the silts in the area are very wet, and water seeps from the ground into the mining area. This water is then pumped out and utilized for dust suppression.
Cllr Mongameli Mnyameni, Ward Councillor 124, CoJ	Cllr Mnyameni asked for clarification on when the project is expected to begin. He also inquired about potential opportunities for the local community and sought details on the overall duration of the project.	Ms Wilreker stated that the duration of the project is five years. She further explained that for the project to commence, Ergo require authorization from the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) and the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS). This authorization is expected to be obtained towards the end of next year. Mr Tshamano added that employees for the project will be sourced from the local community, as was done with the current operational Valley Silts project. He further mentioned that if additional information is required regarding the current beneficiaries, it can be made available.
Cllr Matsobane Sekhu	Cllr Sekhu stated that they will review the presentation, and the information provided and will offer their comments accordingly.	The project team noted this

4. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Wilreker thanked the CoJ Councillors for their time and input.	The CoJ Councillors attendees thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation.

The meeting adjourned at 14:00 pm.

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Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176
Meeting Minutes: Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA)

Date	Thursday, 14 November 2024
Time:	15:00– 16:00
Venue:	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA)	Mr Siphesihle Bophela	Real Estate
PRASA	Mr Paul Motsoaledi	Real Estate Manager
Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd	Mr Masala Tshamano	Environmental Manager
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Project Manager/EAP
Kongiwe	Ms Anela Fixi	Environmental & Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Kongiwe	Ms Thuli Phakathi	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
No apologies		
N/A		

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1. **Welcome and Introductions**
   - ❖ Ms Wilreker greeted the attendees and delivered her presentation.

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- ❖ Project Description
- ❖ Project Infrastructure
- ❖ Reclamation Method
- ❖ Water Management
- ❖ Specialist Studies
- ❖ Listed Activities & Water Uses

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3. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Siphesihle Bophela, Real Estate Manager, PRASA	Mr Bophela thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation and referred to a previous email from Transnet. He asked if the six portions identified by Transnet were the same as those being discussed in the current context.	Ms Wilreker confirmed that Mr Bophela's recollection was correct and assured him that they could send a list of the identified property portions. She explained that, initially, Transnet had been listed as the property owner, but upon contacting them, they clarified that the properties actually fall under PRASA. This clarification is the reason for the current meeting, and she offered to provide the specific property details.
Mr Siphesihle Bophela	Mr Bophela inquired about what is required from their side, specifically asking if permission is needed to use their service road for the project.	Ms Wilreker explained that while the project will have its own access roads, it is important to notify Mr Bophela's team due to the proximity of the service road and infrastructure to the proposed project. She emphasized that the railway runs past one of the mining blocks, and the purpose of the notification is to prevent any confusion or surprises. Additionally, she requested that if there are any specific concerns or factors that the applicant should be aware of from PRASA's side, Kongiwe would like to address them.
Mr Paul Motsoaledi, Real Estate Manager, PRASA	Mr Motsoaledi thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation, noting that this wasn't the first time they were dealing with such a project. He mentioned that the previous project, run by DRDGOLD, might have similarities to the current one. Referring to the land portions sent through, he pointed out that these portions are very close to the project area, and there might be existing services, such as electrical cables, running through the affected areas. He inquired whether the team is aware of these services and if they could provide more details on them.	Ms Wilreker responded, clarifying that if there are any known servitudes or infrastructure, such as electrical cables, running through the area, it would be helpful to indicate them. This would allow the team to include the information on the map and ensure that the applicant is fully aware of the existing infrastructure. She also clarified the confusion between DRDGOLD and Ergo, explaining that DRDGOLD owns Ergo, and that the application is being processed by Ergo, which is part of DRDGOLD.
Mr Paul Motsoaledi	Mr Motsoaledi explained that they do not have an environmental affairs division, they handle land-related matters and assured the	Ms Wilreker confirmed that the team would send all relevant information, including digital files, to Mr Motsoaledi and his

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	team that they would not oppose the project. He mentioned his familiarity with similar projects in the area, particularly around Soweto, and emphasized the importance of engagement and understanding the activities involved. He concluded by stating that he fully understood the situation.	colleagues for review. The purpose of sharing this information was to allow the team to assess whether any aspects of the project might affect existing infrastructure or land. Additionally, Ms Wilreker suggested that the materials be forwarded to the colleagues who were unable to attend the meeting, as they may be able to provide additional feedback or insights based on their expertise.
Mr Paul Motsoaledi	Mr Motsoaledi inquired whether PRASA was the only affected entity in relation to the project.	Ms Wilreker clarified that PRASA is not the only affected entity. She mentioned that Kongiwe has already had meetings with the City of Johannesburg, as it is an adjacent landowner, as well as with ward councillors and the property owners whose land falls within the project area.
Mr Paul Motsoaledi	Mr Motsoaledi expressed appreciation for the presentation, stating that they have no issues with the project. He confirmed that they would remain engaged in the future and requested to be kept informed, ensuring their involvement where necessary.	Ms Wilreker thanked Mr Motsoaledi and team for their input

4. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Wilreker thanked the PRASA attendees for their time and input.	The PRASA attendees thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation.

The meeting adjourned at 16:00 pm.

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Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176
Meeting Minutes: KlipSA

Date	Friday, 15 November 2024
Time:	10:30– 11:30
Venue:	Kongiwe offices

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
KlipSA	Mr Andrew Barker	Town and Regional Planner
KlipSA	Mr Dennis Jane	KlipSA Exco member and KlipWaS convener
University of Johannesburg (UJ)	Dr Kousar Banu Hoorzook	Programme Manager for UJ Process Energy Environment Technology Station
Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd	Mr Mothusi Mafatshe	Environmental Coordinator
Ergo	Mr Masala Tshamano	Environmental Manager
Ergo	Mr Greg Ovens	Project Manager
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Project Manager/EAP
Kongiwe	Ms Anela Fixi	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Kongiwe	Ms Vanessa Viljoen	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant

Note: *These minutes are not intended as a verbatim transcript of the meeting, but rather as a summary of the salient discussions which took place.*

1. **Welcome and Introductions**
   - ❖ Ms Wilreker greeted the attendees and delivered her presentation.

2. **Meeting Agenda:**

- ❖ Purpose of the Meeting
- ❖ Important Notice
- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Kongiwe's Role as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner
- ❖ Project Background
- ❖ Project Description
- ❖ Project Infrastructure
- ❖ Reclamation Method

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3. KlipSA Presentation, Comments, and Recommendations

- Mr Baker delivered a presentation outlining the work they are currently doing in the Klip River area.
- **Presentation Overview:**
  - Mr Baker provided a detailed profile of the Klip River, including key data and insights.
- **Comments:**
  - Mr Baker stated that KlipSA fully supports the Valley Silts expansion project, emphasizing that addressing the pollution caused by silts is a core element in improving the water quality of the area. He further noted that this aligns with their initiative of restoring the Klip River stream.
- **Recommendations:**
  - Mr Baker raised concerns about the silts being washed over during storms and recommended that Ergo focus on managing this issue to prevent further environmental impact.

3. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Wilreker thanked the KlipSA attendees for their time and input.	The KlipSA attendees thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation.

The meeting adjourned at 11:30 am.

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Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176
Meeting Minutes: TansAtlas / AfriSam Group

Date	Friday, 15 November 2024
Time:	13:30 - 14:00
Venue:	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
AfriSam Group	Mr Quentin Dollman	Property consultant
AfriSam Group	Mr Oscar Olen	Environmental Specialist
AfriSam Group	Mr Zielas Du Prezz	Regional Manager
Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd	Mr Masala Tshamano	Environmental Manager
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Project Manager/EAP
Kongiwe	Ms Anela Fixi	Environmental & Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Kongiwe	Ms Thuli Phakathi	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
No apologies		
N/A		

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3. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Quentin Dollman, Property Consultant, AfriSam	Mr Dollman inquired about the potential impact of the proposed project on the TransAtlas properties.	Mr Tshamano clarified that TransAtlas is an adjacent property owner and therefore needs to be notified about the project.
Mr Quentin Dollman	Mr Dollman requested to be shown the location of their property on the map for clarity.	Ms Wilreker pointed out the location of the TransAtlas property on the map for Mr Dollman's reference.
Mr Quentin Dollman	Mr Dollman stated that, from the AfriSam side, he would complete the comment sheet, with his only comment being that if the property is affected by the operation, it should be properly rehabilitated and inspected by the relevant authorities before being closed.	The project team noted this.
Mr Oscar Olen, Environmental Specialist, AfriSam	Mr Olen stated that there were no other issues from their side	The project team noted this.

4. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Wilreker thanked the AfriSam attendees for their time and input.	The AfriSam attendees thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation.

The meeting adjourned at 14:00 pm.

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Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176
Meeting Minutes: Africa Sun Oil Refineries

Date	Friday, 15 November 2024
Time:	15:00– 15:30
Venue:	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
Africa Sun oil Refineries	Mr Farhaad Adam	Principal Process Engineer
Africa Sun oil Refineries	Mr A-K Essa	COO and General Manager
Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd	Mr Masala Tshamano	Environmental Manager
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Project Manager/EAP
Kongiwe	Ms Anela Fixi	Environmental & Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Kongiwe	Ms Thuli Phakathi	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
No apologies		
N/A		

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3. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Farhaad Adam, Principal Process Engineer, Africa Sun oil Refineries	Mr Adams inquired about the overall duration of the project. He specifically asked whether the project is expected to take five years or ten years. Based on his understanding, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process is projected to take approximately three years. Additionally, he noted that further audits could extend the preparation phase by an additional two years, bringing the total preparation time to five years. Following this, there is the operational phase, which is anticipated to last five years, marking the maximum lifespan of the project. Mr Adams seeks clarification on whether the project timeline is intended to be a ten-year journey, including both the preparation and operational phases, or if the project is expected to be completed within five years.	Ms Wilreker clarified that, from the perspective of the project's lifecycle, the main operational phase will last for five years. Following this period, the area will undergo rehabilitation, and ongoing monitoring will be required. This post-project phase will extend for several additional years to ensure proper rehabilitation and assessment.
Mr Farhaad Adam	Mr Adams inquired if the project is expected to last a total of ten years, with five years allocated for development and another five years designated for rehabilitation. He also inquired about the duration of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.	Ms Wilreker explained that the EIA process is expected to continue until around May of next year (2025). She stated that the final EIA will be submitted by May or June, after which the authority will have approximately four months to provide a response. Therefore, a decision on both applications is anticipated by the end of next year.
Mr Farhaad Adam	Mr Adams inquired that if everything proceeds as planned, the project will begin by January 2026. Mr Adams pointed out that he observed at least three stockpiles near the border of their premises and requested clarification on the expected height of these stockpiles and their proximity to the	Ms. Wilreker confirmed that this timeline would be correct. Mr Tshamano responded by addressing the dust management concerns, stating that the project already has trucks in place to suppress dust on its premises. He explained that, for the current scope

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	property boundary. He sought to understand how these factors would be managed from a dust suppression perspective.	of the project, which is based on the site plan, Ergo has not experienced significant dust issues to date.
Mr Farhaad Adam	Mr Adams raised a concern regarding the stockpiles, questioning whether dust suppression would solely rely on the moisture content and the characteristics of the stockpiles themselves to prevent dust from drifting into neighbouring communities and lands. He highlighted the proximity of a natural body of water near the proposed stockpile locations and asked whether the team could provide assurance that appropriate measures would be in place to mitigate any potential dust issues.	Mr Tshamano assured Mr Adams that the stockpiles, by their nature, remain wet. He explained that they are transported when the moisture content is between 40% and 30%, at which point the stockpiles do not generate any dust.
Mr Farhaad Adam	Mr Adams raised a question regarding the management of dirty stormwater, seeking clarification on whether the holding area for stormwater, as mentioned in the project, would be located near their boundary line. He asked if this area, intended to contain stormwater when it cannot be properly managed, would be in close proximity to their property boundary.	Mr Tshamano clarified that the stormwater, or any affected water, would be contained on the site, specifically on the side facing the stream. He assured Mr. Adams that at no point would the water flow towards their side of the property.
Mr Farhaad Adam	Mr Adams stated that, overall, they have no objections to the expansion project but made one specific request. He explained that their area is close to a crime hotspot and that they rely on natural vegetation to help protect against unauthorized access. He emphasized that, while they want to be good neighbours, they would like to request that a fence be erected along the border of the proposed site. The aim is to prevent any potential ingress into their area, particularly after the project is completed and the site is left for rehabilitation. Mr Adams noted that their long-term goal is to secure their property as well.	Mr Tshamano responded by explaining that the nature of the project means they will not vacate the site until all activities are completed. He assured Mr Adams that they can control access to the mining area, similar to the measures they take on the Crown Roadside, to prevent trespassing. He also acknowledged that this would contribute to safeguarding the neighbouring area. However, he clarified that they would not be installing a physical fence at this stage of the project.
Mr A-K Essa, COO, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	Mr Essa inquired about the type of material being mined.	Mr Tshamano stated that the material being mined is gold-bearing silts.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr A-K Essa	Mr Essa expressed concerns about the potential for many vagrants in the area, noting that this issue could become significant. He then inquired whether the mining operations would be conducted during both day and night, or just during regular working hours.	Mr Tshamano responded that the mining operations are carried out only during working days and working hours. He clarified that, at present, they do not experience any unauthorized access or illegal mining activities while the site is operational.
Mr A-K Essa	Mr Essa expressed that, at this point in time, there have been instances where illegal miners have attempted to access the property, even trying to get onto their site. He emphasized that their request for fencing is based on prior experience with such incidents. Mr Essa stated that he is almost certain that once the project concludes and operations cease, illegal miners will likely begin to trespass during the night, leading to an increase in unauthorized activity. This, he explained, is the primary reason behind their concern and request for fencing.	Mr Tshamano acknowledged the concern and stated that they would consider the request. He reassured Mr Essa that they have security measures in place, with security personnel managing access to the site during operations. While he acknowledged that the situation at night may be different, he emphasized that during operational hours, they take full responsibility for securing the site.
Mr Farhaad Adam	Mr Adams raised a concern about the expansion, noting that while operations are currently confined to a specific area, the proposed expansion would extend significantly towards Riverlea. He pointed out that as the project grows, it would become increasingly difficult to monitor every part of the expanded site, particularly during nighttime. He emphasized that, given the size of the area, it would be nearly impossible to secure every few metres effectively. Mr Adams suggested that the most practical solution would be to erect a physical boundary to mitigate security risks. He explained that, like the mining operation, their side also produces a high-value product, and they want to prevent any additional security threats, especially since the clearing of land and creation of new pathways could lead to easier access for vagrants.	Mr Tshamano acknowledged Mr Adams' concerns and asked for clarification, inquiring whether their site was fenced. Upon learning that it was, he then asked if the primary concern was that people might get closer to their site as a result of the expansion. Mr Adams confirmed this concern.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Farhaad Adam	Mr Adams explained that the issue arises because the proximity of the fence to their buildings allows vagrants to come too close to their boundary, which creates a security concern. He expressed that while they have no objections to the project proceeding, their request is for the area within the project boundary to be fenced off. He emphasized that they would prefer the site to remain secure and separate, politely asking that the project's boundary be clearly defined and contained.	Mr Tshamano acknowledged the concern and suggested that a separate discussion would be necessary to address the issue. He proposed that Mr Adams and his team meet with their security personnel to discuss how they can secure the site and find a solution. He clarified that there was no initial plan to install a fence around the site but expressed a willingness to engage and work towards finding common ground on the matter.
Mr A-K Essa	Mr Essa emphasized the importance of considering the fencing request, stating that it is a significant concern for their safety. He expressed that while they do not wish to obstruct the project's progress and wish the team success, they need some assurance regarding security due to past incidents. He urged that this issue is not taken lightly and stressed that while meeting with security personnel is important, the key point is the psychological reassurance a fence would provide. Mr Essa clarified that he was not asking for walls to be built, but rather a simple fence that would deter unauthorized entry, which is the main request.	The project team noted this.
Mr A-K Essa	Mr Essa raised another concern regarding the potential impact of traffic on their site. He inquired whether the movement of trucks to and from the mining site would affect their operations or pose any issues for their access. To provide context, he explained that the majority of their trucks currently use Nasrec Road, specifically passing under the bridge R85 Nasrec Road. He requested clarification on the expected flow of trucks at the mining site and whether it would impact their route or site access	Mr Tshamano clarified that the trucks will primarily use Crownwood Road, as previously mentioned. Ms Wilreker confirmed that this is the current access point to the site, and it will remain unchanged. The trucks will then continue along Crownwood Road, onto the M2, and further along to Heidelberg Road, without coming onto Nasrec Road. She also noted that a traffic impact assessment is being conducted for the project to evaluate any potential impacts.
Mr A-K Essa	Mr Essa asked about the potential for underground cabling in the area, expressing concern that any disruption to City Power infrastructure could impact their ability to operate their plant. He	Mr Tshamano clarified that, as the operation proceeds closer to Nasrec Road, there would be no digging or disruption to the area. He explained that the work would primarily involve activities within the

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	wanted to know what information the team had regarding any cabling that might be present and at risk of being damaged during the project.	Russell Stream, where the silts are located, and gave the assurance that there is no infrastructure in that area that could be affected, either temporarily or permanently.
Mr A-K Essa	Mr Essa asked if the potential impacts on infrastructure, such as underground cabling, would be covered in the EIA.	Mr Tshamano explained that infrastructure concerns are separate from the EIA. He clarified that if the project were to encroach on any servitudes, they would approach the municipality for a waiver. However, for this project, there is no need for that, as no infrastructure is being crossed. He also confirmed that they have already been in consultation with the City of Johannesburg, providing them with the site layout and asking them to identify any infrastructure in the area that they should be aware of.
Mr A-K Essa	Mr Essa inquired about the potential impact on water infrastructure, specifically asking about municipal water pipes in the area.	Mr Tshamano provided details about the water infrastructure in the area. He mentioned that there is a water pipe running from Crown facilities to City Deep, which carries process water and runs on the surface. Additionally, he noted that there is a Rand water pipe running under the bridge at Nasrec Road, near Riverlea, but noted that the Ergo operations would not interfere with it.
Mr A-K Essa	Mr Essa requested confirmation that the map provided accurately reflects the mining boundaries and ensures that there will be no encroachment onto their property or any other properties during the mining process.	Mr Tshamano confirmed that the mining operations would not encroach on the Africa Sun property, and if there were any doubts about property boundaries, they could be verified. Mr Tshamano offered to provide the scoping report and assured that no property would be affected without the owner's consent. He also mentioned that Kongiwe could assist in providing any necessary details about properties that may be impacted.
Mr A-K Essa	Mr Essa inquired about the next steps in the process, asking what the following actions would be moving forward.	Mr Tshamano outlined the next steps in the process. He explained that the minutes from the meeting would be drafted and made available to Mr Essa. The scoping report will be submitted to the department at the beginning of December. From February onwards, the team would begin the EIA phase. Once the documents are ready

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
		for public review, Mr Essa will be notified, and the documents will be made available for his review. Additionally, any other relevant information will be provided as it becomes available.

4. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Wilreker thanked the Africa Sun oil Refineries for their time and input.	The Africa Sun oil Refineries attendees thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation.

The meeting adjourned at 15:30 pm.

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

DMRE reference number: GP184 MR

DWS reference number: WU38176

Meeting Minutes: Open Day

Date	Saturday, 16 November 2024
Time:	09H00 – 12H00
Venue:	Riverlea Empowerment Centre

List of attendees from the Project Team:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd	Mr Masala Tshamano	Environmental Manager
Ergo	Mr Mothusi Mafatshe	Environmental Coordinator
Ergo	Mr Josiah Tshisevhe	Community Liaison Officer
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Project Manager
Kongiwe	Ms Anela Fixi	Stakeholder Engagement
Kongiwe	Ms Thuli Phakathi	Stakeholder Engagement
Kongiwe	Ms Vanessa Viljoen	Stakeholder Engagement
Kongiwe	Mr Bradly Thornton	CEO
Kongiwe	Mr Ripfumelo Macevele	Environmental Consultant
Kongiwe	Mr Grant Cornish- Bowden	COO
Kongiwe	Ms Chelsea Strooh	GIS consultant

Note: A list of stakeholders who attended the Open Day is added in Appendix A to these minutes.

Note: *These minutes are not intended as a verbatim transcript of the meeting, but rather as a summary of the salient discussions which took place.*

Welcome and Introductions

The project team welcomed all Open Day attendees upon arrival.

The purpose of the Open Day was to:

- Present and discuss the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project**;**
- Provide an overview of the Scoping Report and the Integrated Water Use License Application (IWULA) processes;
- Provide the stakeholders with an opportunity to raise comments/seek clarity and provide input into the Project; and

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- Record comments raised and then include them in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR) which will be integrated into the Scoping Report, and the IWULA.

Open Day Agenda:

- Kongiwe's Role as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner;
- Stakeholder Role;
- Public Participation Process;
- Stakeholder Engagement;
- Way Forward;

Please refer to **Appendix B** for the posters that were on display.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Andrew de Blocq, Member of Parliament, Democratic Alliance	Mr de Blocq inquired about the environmental studies conducted to assess the impacts of the proposed project on the community and the outcomes of these studies.	Mr Ceronio explained which environmental studies were being conducted for the proposed project and further clarified that the project is still in the scoping phase. He noted that the outcomes of these studies will be reported during the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) phase.
	Mr de Blocq inquired whether the stockpiles would cause any pollution or dust.	Mr Ceronio explained that the stockpiles are wet and are temporarily stored on-site. He clarified that they are removed before they have the chance to dry out and become loose, preventing them from being blown away as dust.
	Mr de Blocq inquired about the impacts of the existing operation.	Mr Ceronio explained that noise is one of the impacts of the existing operation, but it is addressed through the complaint book during the operation. He added that noise levels are monitored and there are measures in place to manage these.
	Mr de Blocq inquired about the potential opportunities for the community.	Mr Ceronio explained that there might be employment opportunities for the community, but these would be limited, as there is already an operation currently taking place.
	Mr de Blocq inquired about the date of the next open day.	Mr Ceronio explained that the next open day is dependent on the timeframes of the EIA and the responses received.
Ms Blanche Elias, Community member	Ms Elias inquired whether the project would affect the Riverlea community.	Mr Ceronio explained that the Valley Silts expansion will not affect the community, as it will only involve the removal of silts along the stream.
	Ms Elias inquired about the landowner of the proposed project site.	Mr Ceronio stated that the landowner is iProp.
Mr Vaughan Rey Reyneke, Community member	Mr Reyneke sought clarification on whether the purpose of this public participation is to request consent for the operation, considering that the operation is already ongoing.	Mr Ceronio explained that the public participation process for the operating side was already completed in 2018-2019.
	Mr Reyneke asked for clarification on the location of the operation, questioning why consent is being requested when the operation is already ongoing. He also raised	Mr Ceronio explained that the current project focused on the new section, which was not part of the 2018 operation.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	concerns about not being included or benefiting from the existing operation.	
During the Open Day, community members expressed a desire to have a single meeting involving all participants. They emphasized the importance of having one consolidated session to facilitate direct communication between the various stakeholders and ensure that everyone's voice is heard.		
Mr Ishmael Van Werk, Community member	Mr van Werk raised a concern about how the information was received, claiming that he did not receive the necessary details from the consultant in his capacity as the leader of the mining forum. He inquired about how the community should protect itself, as their voices were not heard during the previous Valley Silts project, and their issues were not addressed. He emphasized that the community is suffering from the consequences of mining without receiving any benefits.	Mr Thornton explained that the information was disseminated in accordance with Public Participation Process (PPP) requirements. He further added that they are currently conducting an environmental impact assessment to ensure that the environmental aspects of the proposed project are thoroughly examined, and that appropriate mitigation measures are put in place.
Community member	A community member inquired if the EIA is being submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE), why the community stakeholders were not given the opportunity to submit their own EIA report, which they had compiled over the years. The member further stated that the mine's operations have a direct impact on them, their children, and that the health impact of the operating mine can even be observed at their local clinic. They requested that Kongiwe ensure the	Mr Thornton requested the community to please share their reports, as this would help address their concerns. He emphasized that Kongiwe is committed to being part of the solution and wants to work together with the community to ensure their issues are properly addressed.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	community's concerns are properly addressed and reflected in the report.	
Community member	A community member inquired whether the proposed project is a new project or a continuation of an existing one. He further stated that the community is not interested in the infrastructure and other aspects being discussed. What they are more concerned about is understanding what benefits they will receive from the project, rather than facing health issues. He also asked about the measures in place to manage the stockpiles during the rainy season.	Mr Thornton responded that there are berms in place to prevent pollution from reaching the river and the community. These berms are designed as part of the measures to mitigate environmental impact and protect the surrounding area.
Community member	A community member shared the history of pollution from Johannesburg to New Canada, emphasizing his understanding that all mines generate acid mine drainage. He mentioned having conducted thorough research on the effects of acid mine drainage on both the community and local streams and is now seeking compensation for the harm caused. He also asked for clarification on how much Ergo will profit from the mining operation and, more importantly, how the community will be compensated for the environmental and health impacts. He further complained about the lack of proper consultation with the community, stating that the community needs to be more actively involved in the decision-making process. He emphasized that, in addition to addressing environmental concerns, the community requires financial benefits and	Mr Thornton explained that there are NGOs currently in place, such as the Riverlea Mining Forum, that are already working with the mines to address community concerns and environmental issues.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	development opportunities to improve their living conditions and well-being.	
Community member	The community member expressed the view that the information provided was very general and not detailed enough. He emphasized the importance of involving the community in these assessments, as they should have a direct role in the process. He claimed that the impact assessments had already been conducted, but no tangible outcomes or discussions have come to them.	Mr Thornton clarified that this is the initial stage of engagement with the community, aimed at gathering their concerns and feedback. He explained that the process is still in its early phases and that further discussions and consultations will follow to address the community's issues.
Community member	A community member requested that at the next meeting, all the involved stakeholders (iProp, DMRE, DWS, and Ergo) be present to explain in detail how the community will benefit from the project. They emphasized the importance of having a clear understanding of the benefits and compensation for the community.	Mr Thornton expressed appreciation for the comments regarding the inclusion of all stakeholders in consultation meetings. He stated that he would be happy to have them in attendance; however, Kongiwe does not have the mandate to bring/force them to the stakeholder consultation meetings. Cllr Lobi added that Ergo should have been present at the meeting to address the community's queries. He stated that he would try to get the relevant department involved in the next engagement. He emphasized that the community's concerns should be taken seriously, as the issues raised today were the same as those brought up years ago, with no positive feedback or resolution. Cllr Mlobi further requested collaboration among all parties to effectively address the issues raised by the community.
Community member	Community member inquired about the authorisation process moving forward. She asked how updates will be communicated after the submission of applications and reports, and who will be responsible for this communication. Additionally, she raised concerns	Mr Thornton clarified that this is the application for Environmental Authorisation and the Water Use License application for the proposed Valley Silts Expansion project. He highlighted that this as a scoping phase, which is crucial for defining the scope and boundaries of the assessment. This phase aims to identify and address the most significant environmental and social impacts while also gathering community concerns and comments that will be

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	regarding meeting organisation, pointing out that some community members were absent.	incorporated into the upcoming Environmental Impact Report. Specialist studies (air quality, surface water, health etc.) will also be conducted. There will be a second round of stakeholder consultation dealing with the impact identified during the EIA phase and by specialists as well as proposed mitigation measures. Additionally, the consultation process involves a diverse range of stakeholders, including national, provincial, and local government departments, ward councillor, NGOs, and various interested and affected parties. Ms Wilreker indicated that the information from the signed register will be used to send updates to the community. She also requested that those who have received the information help spread the word to ensure that everyone is informed.
Community member	A community member asked how the post operations will look like moving forward.	Mr Thornton stated that iProp, as the landowner, needs to be consulted on this matter.
Community member	A community member asked how the river will look after the operations have concluded.	Mr Thornton responded by suggesting that the rehabilitation of the stream should aim to produce wetland systems that clean the Russell stream and the river system. He suggests promoting Russell Stream as a wetland area that can effectively clean the river system. He further stated that it is important to note that this is a suggestion aimed at improving the ecological health of the area.
Community member	A community member asked, if iProp is the landowner, why the community is being consulted. They questioned whether iProp should be free to do as they please with its property, or if this consultation is merely a "tick-box" exercise.	Mr Thornton explained that while iProp is the landowner, they do not have the expertise to remove the silts. Ergo specializes in the removal of silts, and this process requires community consultation to ensure the concerns of the community are addressed. Mr Thornton confirmed that the consultation is not a ‘’tick-box’’ exercise.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Community member	A community member suggested that the next meeting be held at Riverlea Extension.	Project team noted this, but the community objected to the suggestion.
Mr Josiah Tshisevhe, Community Liaison Officer, Ergo	Mr Tshisevhe explained that, as the community liaison officer, he will work closely with the Riverlea community on this proposed project. He further clarified the role of Kongiwe as the consultant and emphasized the importance of collaborating with the community to develop effective solutions	
Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo	Mr Tshamano clarified that Kongiwe is independent from Ergo and conducts the environmental impact assessment of the proposed project independently. He explained that Kongiwe submits a report outlining the impacts and mitigation measures, which Ergo can implement to manage the environmental aspects of the project. He further explained that Ergo's role is to observe the process without interfering, ensuring that it remains transparent. He also mentioned that the previous process was transparent, with the councillor being involved in the recruitment process.	Cllr Lobi confirmed his involvement is the previous Valley Silts project
Mr Jarrad Smith, RMF, Ward 68	Mr Smith expressed his disappointment regarding the presentation shared by Ms Wilreker with the community, noting that it was identical to the one presented in 2019. He pointed out that the community had not received any feedback from Kongiwe following the 2019 presentation. He questioned the tangible benefits the community would gain from the proposed project, expressing concerns that	Ms Wilreker clarified that the presentation may appear similar to the 2019 version because the applicant is seeking approval to expand the Valley Silts project. Mr Thornton added that the proposed project would benefit the community by improving the environmental conditions. He emphasized that the pollution of the Klip River is primarily caused by sewage from the CBD.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	the mine is directly responsible for the poor condition of the river. Mr Smith emphasized that DRDGOLD should offer both employment opportunities and financial benefits to community members. He stated that the community is frustrated with both the mining companies and the "zama zamas" operating in the area. He made it clear that the community is demanding 40% from the mine and raised concerns about health issues, specifically eczema and asthma, which he attributed to the chemicals from the mining operations. He further stated that the Rivelea Mining Forum (RFM) would provide guidance on how any funds or resources from the mine should be allocated for community development. Mr Smith concluded by sharing that the RFM is interested in building a multipurpose medical centre to address the various health issues the community is facing, including those caused by mining-related chemicals.	Kongiwe acknowledged and took note of all the comments raised by the attendees.
Ms Patricia Mogano, Community member	Ms Magono stated that she is suffering from a chronic illness due to the current mine operations. She asked how the community would receive responses to the questions raised. Additionally, she inquired about how people were informed about the Public Participation Process (PPP) meeting, as she only learned about it the day before.	Mr Thornton explained that the information was disseminated in accordance with PPP requirements. Notices were placed in the local newspaper, and open day notices were displayed in various public places to inform the community about the project and invite them to the open day. He added that the same procedure would be followed for the EIA report.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Danny Du Preez, Community Leader, Ward 68	Mr Du Preez expressed his disappointment with the consultation process conducted by Kongiwe. He stated that, based on the presentation, the community was not informed about the economic, social, and health impacts of the project or where the community stands in relation to these issues. He further emphasized that the community is not currently benefiting from the project and made it clear that they would continue to advocate for their rightful benefits.	Mr Thornton expressed his appreciation for the constructive feedback provided. He clarified that the project is still in the scoping phase and assured attendees that all the comments raised would be thoroughly addressed during the EIA phase.
Mr Bassie Maile, SANCO Greater Johannesburg	Mr Maile suggested that it would be most effective to directly engage with the client to address the community's concerns, particularly regarding past issues and the 30% benefit. He also noted that the Klip River flows between Rivelea and Diepkloof and expressed a preference that the project employ 50% of the local community members. Additionally, he requested that these workers receive medical aid and proper safety PPE (Personal Protective Equipment).	Mr Thornton thanked the community for raising the issue of engaging directly with the client to address the community's concerns, including past issues and the 30% beneficiation. He emphasized that Kongiwe recognizes the importance of these matters and is committed to facilitating constructive dialogue between the client and the community. Mr Thornton indicated that he understands the significance of local employment opportunities, particularly with regard to the Klip River project. This includes looking into opportunities for skills training, long-term employment, and local sourcing where possible.
Mr Reece Resenbeck, Community member	Mr Resenbeck expressed frustration that the mine had made many promises to the community, but none had been fulfilled. The only noticeable impact has been health issues caused by the mine's operations, particularly the open pits.	Kongiwe took note of the community's feedback and indicated that the concerns raised are recorded.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	He highlighted that school children are being directly impacted by the mine, with many experiencing health problems and even requiring oxygen tanks. He emphasized that the mine's operations are putting a strain on the community's well-being. Mr Resenbeck raised concerns about the high unemployment rate in the area, especially among youth. He noted that there has been no progress in creating jobs for young people in the community. He urged that the mine should contribute more to the community by building infrastructure or supporting community projects, as this has not yet been done. He recommended that the mine should stop engaging with individuals and instead communicate with RMF (Riverlea Mining Forum), as they serve as the primary point of entry to the community. Mr Resenbeck emphasized the need for actions to be above board and expressed that if the mine works with Kongiwe, they could rebuild the trust of the community. He expressed the view that mining companies have been taking the community for granted and that urgent changes	

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	are needed to address the ongoing health and employment challenges. Mr Resenbeck further suggested that Kongiwe's attendance register should reflect that the application under discussion is a proposed one.	
Ms Blanche Elins, Community member	Ms Elins inquired about iProp's attendance at the meeting, emphasizing that as landowners, they should be actively involved in their property upliftment. She pointed out that iProp, as stakeholder in the land, has an obligation to contribute positively to the community's development. She acknowledged that iProp had consulted the community; however, she expressed concerns about the lack of transparency in the consultation process. She called for more open and honest communication moving forward, ensuring that the community's concerns and needs are genuinely addressed.	Kongiwe noted the comment.
Mr Theo Doyle, Community member	Mr Doyle inquired about the project's start date.	Mr Macevele explained that after the scoping phase, an EIA will be conducted, and it is expected to be concluded sometime after June 2025. Only after the completion of the EIA can the project commence.
	Mr Doyle inquired how is the scoping report circulated to the community.	Mr Macevele explained that site notices have been erected around public places, such as libraries, clinics, and etc to notify the community about the project.
	Mr Doyle inquired whether Ergo has a good track record. He further stated that the community will likely oppose the project.	Mr Macevele responded that he cannot say for certain, as Ergo has many projects currently involving gold reclamation. He suggested that this question would be better answered by a representative from Ergo.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Cllr Msimelelo Lobi, Ward 68 councillor, CoJ	Cllr Lobi inquired about the method of extraction.	Mr Macevele explained that the method of extraction is mechanical reclamation.
Mr Teddy Snyders, Community member	Mr Snyders asked who authorizes the project and whether the community has the ability to object to it.	Mr Macevele explained that the DMRE authorizes the project. He added that Kongiwe is an independent consultant who conducts the environmental and social impacts of the proposed project, records the community's concerns and submit them to the DMRE as part of the final report.
Ms Patricia, Community member	Ms Patricia asked what "silt" refers to in the name "Valley Silts."	Mr Macevele explained that "silt" refers to the sediment or mud that contains the gold to be extracted.
	Ms Patricia asked how the community can be sure that their comments are being considered as part of the process.	Mr Macevele explained that the report will be sent with community responses to the client, ensuring that community comments are addressed as part of the process.
Community member (Ward 68)	Community member has expressed concerns regarding the transparency of the public participation process. It was stated that during the previous EIA for the Valley Silt reclamation project, there was a noticeable lack of transparency, as he is unaware of anyone who received feedback related to the projects. The member has proposed a re-evaluation of the public participation approach to ensure that future presentations are effectively tailored to communicate with all stakeholders involved.	Mr Thornton explained that Kongiwe was responsible for conducting the EIA and public participation for the previous Valley Silts project. He emphasized that, despite the challenges posed by COVID-19 restrictions, numerous meetings were held with the community in Riverlea at appropriate times to facilitate consultation. He clarified that Kongiwe does not make the final decision on whether the project proceeds; instead, Kongiwe facilitates the EIA and Water Use License Application (WULA) processes, taking into account the comments, issues, and input raised during these processes. The final decisions are made by the competent authorities, specifically the Department of Mineral Resources and the Department of Water and Sanitation. Mr Thornton stressed that this is a transparent process, and that Kongiwe's role is to provide information about the project, gather community feedback, and ensure that all comments are incorporated into the reports submitted to the competent authorities for evaluation.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Ishmael Van Wyk, Community member	Mr van Wyk raised the point that the Riverlea Mining Forum is mandated by the community to represent their interests on mining related issues. He questioned why information regarding these projects did not come from the forum to the community, given its role as the organisation mandated to represent them. He further raised concerns regarding the allocation of R60 million from iProp to the community, noting that another report indicates these funds may instead be directed to the City of Johannesburg. He expressed concern that the mining activities could damage local infrastructure due to the proposed highly mechanical activities, which is not expected to generate jobs. He further questioned why the community should remain passive without receiving any benefits. He emphasised the need for clarity on these issues to prevent misunderstandings and blame among community members.	Mr Thornton acknowledged that the Riverlea Mining Forum is an NGO operating for the community and clarified that iProp is the landowner while Ergo is the mining company (the applicant). He explained that this is an independent EIA process, which focuses on assessing the social and environmental impacts of the project. He further noted that issues of benefits, should be directed to Ergo. He assured the community that all comments received will be incorporated into the Environmental Impact Report.
Mr Teddy Snyders, Environmental Activist	Mr Snyders inquired about how the community will benefit from the project, noting that the community is affected by mine dumps in the area and pollution from upstream sources at the Russell Stream.	Mr Thornton encouraged all parties to collaborate to improve the current situation. He indicated that an environmental benefit would be the rehabilitation of Russell Stream through the removal of silt and the reshaping of areas to ensure proper drainage. Additionally, he stated that local residents should be considered for economic opportunities arising from this project; however, this should be discussed as an economic discussion with the applicant since it will be operating in the area.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Community member	Community member expressed concerns regarding the lack of a social development plan, which he believes is contributing to ongoing community complaints. He noted that the scoping report appears to be generic and inquired about the next phase of the project. Additionally, he emphasised the need for transparency in the EIA process and insisted that the community should receive some financial benefits from the project	Mr Thornton clarified that this is the scoping phase, which is essential for defining the scope and boundaries of the assessment. This phase ensures that the most significant environmental and social impacts are identified and addressed in the upcoming environmental impact report. He acknowledged the concerns raised regarding the consultation process, community benefits, and improvements to environmental quality and emphasising that all comments have been noted.
Community member	Community member expressed concern that the community has frequently been sidelined and has not benefited from projects like this one. He highlighted issues such as high unemployment rates, gang violence, and other social challenges affecting the community. He urged for greater unity within the community during the EIA process to ensure that their voices are heard and taken into account.	Mr Thornton responded by explaining that their consultation process involves a diverse range of stakeholders, including national, provincial, and local government departments, NGOs, and various interested and affected parties. He emphasising that Kongiwe does not engage in consultations with undisclosed individuals.
Community member	Community member has requested a list of individuals from the community who are currently working on the authorised section of the Valley Silts project	Mr Tshamano stated that he was happy to release the list of the current beneficiaries to the community.
Community member	Community member has requested that all communications and details regarding the next meeting be conveyed through a ward councillor. Additionally, he urged the community to address this matter outside of the current consultation meeting	The project team noted this.
Mr Bradly Thornton, Project Director, Kongiwe	Mr Thornton outlined a way forward that includes compiling the minutes of the meeting, which will be circulated to all attendees to ensure transparency. He	The attendees thanked Kongiwe team for informing them about the project.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	indicated that the issues raised during the meeting will be incorporated into the EIA phase and specialist studies. Additionally, he reminded attendees that there will be another consultation meeting next year, which will provide more detailed information about the environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures, as well as address community concerns. He encouraged collaboration between Ergo and the Riverlea community. Above all, he noted that the public participation window for the scoping phase is open until November 28, 2024, and urged community members to submit their comments.	

The meeting adjourned at 12:00 pm.

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Appendix A – Attendance Register

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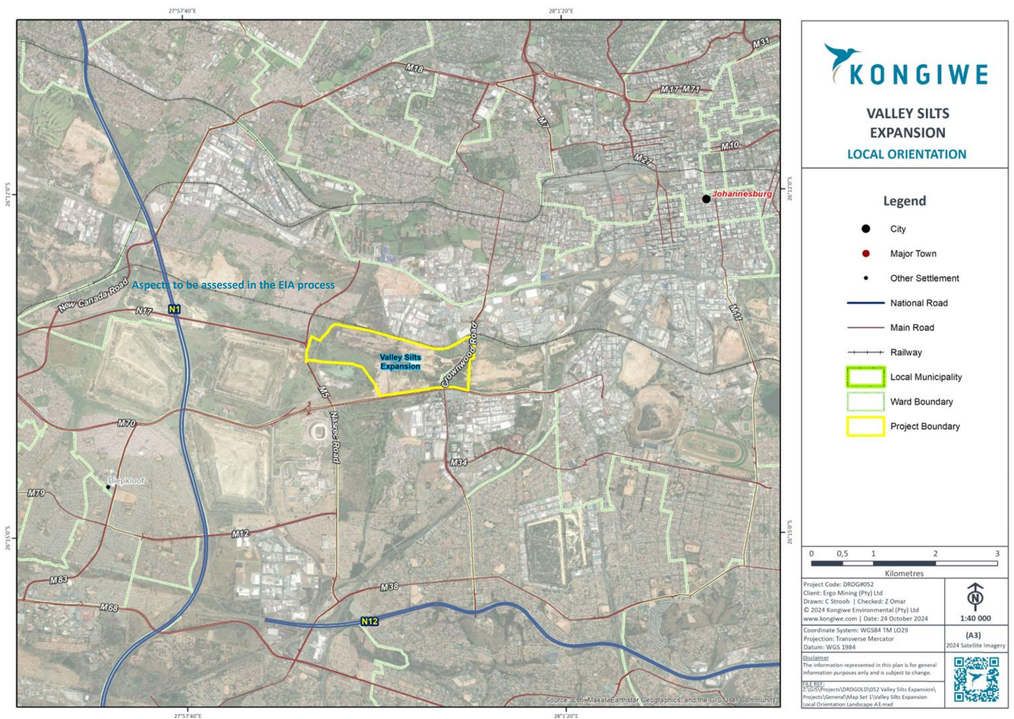
Appendix B – Posters

Environmental Authorization and Integrated Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
Draft Scoping Report Findings

Proposed Project

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (Kongiwe) has been appointed by Ergo Mining (Pty) Limited, to undertake the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process which is aimed at critically evaluating the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project located within the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (CoJ), Gauteng Province.

Ergo intends to expand its Valley Silts reclamation operation. The expansion involves mechanically excavating gold-bearing silts from the old dam wall to Nasrec Road (Blocks N1 to N20), situated immediately west of the authorised and existing Valley Silts reclamation project area and the remaining Blocks (N21 and N22) being located either side of Crownwood Road, near Booysens Reserve and Riverlea, Johannesburg. The Proposed Project is expected to take approximately 5 years.



Project Background

During the mid-20th century, mining operations in the Witwatersrand area often involved designing tailings dumps within floodplains and watercourses, including around the Klipspruit River, near New Canada and Fleurhof Dams. The Russell Stream Dam (No. 12 Shaft Dam) and Golf Meer Lake were constructed to serve multiple mines in the region. However, mining was poorly regulated, and after operations ceased, the tailings were left unmanaged. Over time, erosion from surrounding old tailings dumps caused significant sediment buildup in both dams, creating a thick layer of silt, up to 12 meters deep in some areas. This accumulation has reduced the velocity of the Russell Stream and caused it to shift northward, impacting surrounding areas like Riverlea and Crown Industrial.

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

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

Aspects to be assessed in the EIA process

No.	Environmental Theme	Applicable Protocol	Response
1.	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Sensitivity Rating: Very High Requiring an Archaeological and Cultural Impact Assessment Actual Sensitivity: To be determined in the EIA Phase	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	**The STR denoted the site as Very High sensitivity.** **A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) will be included as an appendix to the EIA/EMPr.**
2.	Palaeontology Sensitivity Rating: Very Low Requiring a Palaeontology Impact Statement Actual Sensitivity: To be determined in the EIA Phase	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	**The STR indicates that the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the proposed project area is Very Low.** **A palaeontological Impact Statement will be undertaken and included in the HIA which will be included as an appendix to the EIA/EMPr.**
3.	Terrestrial Biodiversity Sensitivity Rating: Very High Requiring a Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment Actual Sensitivity: To be determined in the EIA Phase	Protocol for the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Environmental Impacts on Terrestrial Biodiversity (Published in Government Notice No. 320, Government Gazette 43110, dated 20 March 2020)	**The Screening Tool has marked the site as Very High Sensitivity.** **A Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment will be undertaken and will include management measures for the protection of terrestrial biodiversity. The Assessment will be included as an appendix to the EIA Report.**
4.	Aquatic Biodiversity Sensitivity Rating: Very High Requiring an Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	Protocol for the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Environmental Impacts on Aquatic Biodiversity (Published in GN No. 320, Government Gazette 43110, dated 20 March 2020)	**The Screening Tool denoted the site as Very High sensitivity.** **This theme will be further addressed in the EIA which will provide measures to protect aquatic biodiversity on site as per the specialist recommendations. The Assessment will be included as an appendix to the EIA/EMPr.**
5.	Hydrology No sensitivity rating. Requiring a Hydrology Assessment	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	**The screening tool has not assigned a sensitivity rating to hydrology.** **The Surface Water Study is a requirement as per the NWA. A comprehensive surface water impact assessment will be prepared to assess the potential impacts that the proposed activities may have and to provide mitigation measures for identified impacts. The impact assessment will make use of a numerical rating system, that takes into consideration the intensity, duration, spatial scale and probability of the impacts to determine the impact significance. The cumulative impacts will also be assessed.** **The final deliverable will be a Surface Water Report that details all methodologies, assumptions, results, discussions and recommendations. Detailed plans will be provided in the report.**
6.	Noise No sensitivity rating. Requiring a Noise Impact Assessment	Protocol for Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Noise Impacts, Published in Gazette Notice No. 320, Government Gazette 43110 dated 20 March 2020)	**The STR has not assigned a sensitivity rating for this theme. The main construction related noises that are expected are listed below:** ❖ **Transport of workers, components & equipment to site;** ❖ **Digging of foundations for infrastructure – TLB;** ❖ **Development of stormwater infrastructure – TLB;** ❖ **Civil construction activities.** **Noise impacts are anticipated to during construction and operation. As a result, noise impacts will be assessed for the proposed expansion project**
7	Health No sensitivity rating.	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	**The screening tool has not assigned a sensitivity rating to the Health Theme. It has, however, indicated the need for further assessment.** **Due to the scope and the nature of the project it was determined that air quality impact will be assessed to determine the possible health related effects expected to occur as a result of the reclamation of the silts. The specialist study will include an assessment of potential impacts that are anticipated during the construction, operational, and decommissioning phases, and provide an air quality management plan to mitigate negative impacts.**
8.	Ambient Air Quality No sensitivity rating. Requiring an Ambient Air Impacts Assessment	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	**The STR has not assigned a sensitivity rating to the ambient air theme. It has, however, indicated the need for further assessment.** **The ambient air aspects of the proposed project site have been considered and will be addressed in the EIA. The Air Quality Impact Assessment will include an assessment of potential impacts that are anticipated during the construction, operational, and decommissioning phases, and provide an air quality management plan to mitigate negative impacts.**
9	Animal Species Theme Sensitivity Rating: Medium Requiring a Terrestrial Animal Species Assessment Actual Sensitivity: To be confirmed in the EIA Phase	Protocol for the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Environmental Impacts on Terrestrial Animal Species Published in Government Gazette No. 1150, Government Gazette 43855, dated 30 October 2020)	**According to the STR, the Animal Theme sensitivity is 'Medium' for the project area.** **The Medium Sensitivity denoted by the Screening Tool cannot be disputed at this point. A Terrestrial Biodiversity (Flora and Fauna) Assessment will be undertaken and will provide measures to protect any sensitive animal species that may occur on site.** **The Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment will be included as an appendix to the EIA report.**
10.	Plant Species Theme Sensitivity Rating: Medium Requiring a Terrestrial Plant Species Impact Assessment Actual Sensitivity: To be confirmed in the EIA Phase	Protocol for the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Environmental Impacts on Terrestrial Plant Species (Published in GN No. 1150, Government 43855, dated 30 October 2020)	**The Screening Tool has marked the site as Medium Sensitivity for the plant species theme, and this is based on the possible occurrence of a sensitive plant's species within the Russell stream.** **The Medium Sensitivity denoted by the Screening Tool cannot be disputed at this point. A Terrestrial Biodiversity (Flora and Fauna) Assessment will be undertaken and will provide measures to protect any sensitive plant species that may occur on site.** **The Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment will be included as an appendix to the EIA report.**
11	Agricultural Sensitivity Rating: Medium Requiring an Agricultural Impact Assessment Actual Sensitivity: To be confirmed in the EIA Phase	Protocol for the specialist assessment and minimum report content requirements for environmental impact on agricultural resources. (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020)	**The Screening Tool has marked the site as Medium Sensitivity for the Agriculture theme, due to the likelihood that the area will be very marginal arable land.** **Agricultural Compliance Statement will be undertaken. The statement will be included as an appendix to the EIA Report.**
12	Landscape/Visual Impact No sensitivity rating. Requiring a Landscape/Visual Impact	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	**The STR has not assigned a sensitivity rating to the Landscape/Visual Impact theme. It has, however, indicated the need for further assessment.** **The Landscape/Visual Impact aspects of the proposed project site have been considered and will be addressed in the EIA. The Landscape/Visual Impact Assessment will include an assessment of potential impacts that are anticipated during the construction, operational, and decommissioning phases, and provide the mitigation measures.**
13	Traffic No sensitivity rating. Requiring a Traffic Impact Assessment	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	**The screening tool has not assigned a sensitivity rating to the Traffic Theme.** **The Proposed Project Site is located in an area with an existing road network. The trucks transporting the material will follow Crownwood Road until it reaches Main Reef Road and then joins the M2 East. The trucks will then follow the M2 until they reach Heidelberg Road which is followed to the City Deep Plant where it is offloaded.** **No major access road construction is planned for the project. Existing Roads will mainly be utilised during the construction and decommissioning and rehabilitation phase of the Proposed Project where possible. However, the traffic impact to be assessed further during the EIA process.** **Further to this, South African National Roads Agency SOC Limited (SANRAL) are on our stakeholder database and have been notified about the Proposed Project.**
14	Geotechnical Assessment No sensitivity rating. Requiring a Geotechnical Assessment.	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	**The screening tool has not assigned a sensitivity rating to the Geotechnical Assessment.** **The proposed expansion of the reclamation project is of limited scope and scale, and it will involve minimal disturbance to the streambed and surrounding areas. The mechanical processes employed are designed to be low impact, reducing the need for extensive geotechnical analysis. It was therefore deemed unnecessary for this aspect to be assessed as part of the EIA process.**
15	Climate Impact No sensitivity rating. Requiring a Climate Impact	Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).	**The screening tool has not assigned a sensitivity rating to the Climate Impact.** **The reclamation project is designed to be completed within 5 years (silts removal is planned for three years and rehabilitation 2 years) significantly reducing the potential for long-term climate change impacts. The limited duration of the project minimises the relevance of a climate change impact assessment. However, a climate change adaptation plan for the proposed project to be assessed during the EIA process.**
16	**Seismicity Assessment** **No sensitivity rating.** **Requiring a Seismicity Assessment.**	**Site Sensitivity verification requirements where a specialist assessment is required but no specific assessment protocol has been prescribed (Published in GN No. 320, government Gazette 43110; Dated 20 March 2020).**	**The screening tool has not assigned a sensitivity rating to the Seismicity Assessment.** **The project involves minimal structural development, focusing primarily on the mechanical reclamation of silts. The absence of significant infrastructure reduces the risk associated with seismic events, further supporting the exclusion of a Seismicity Assessment study.**

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Environmental Authorization and Integrated Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
Draft Scoping Report Findings

Reclamation Method

The gold bearing silts will be mechanically excavated from the project area.

30-ton Articulated Dump Trucks (ADT) will be used to transport and stockpile the silts from the Russell Stream. The silts will be left to dry on stockpile footprints.

Silts will have a 30 - 40% moisture content when hauled and are not expected to be fully dried out.

The dried silts will be loaded onto tipper trucks and transported to the City Deep plant for pre-processing.

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





Stage 1 → Stage 2 → Stage 3 → Stage 4 → Stage 5

Mechanically Removal of Silts and temporarly stockpile for drying purposes on site

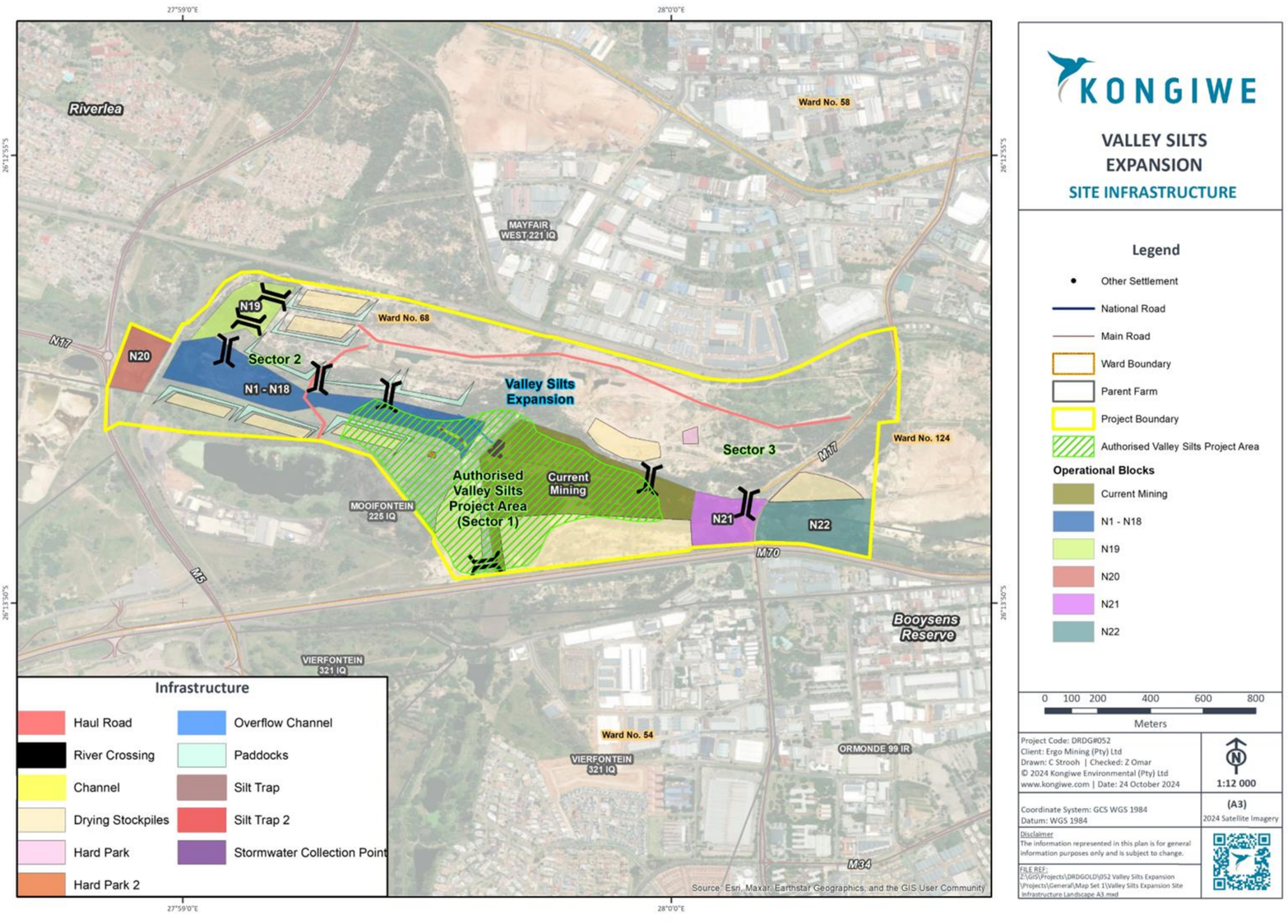
Transport of dried silts/materials via truck to the City Deep Plant

Concurrent Rehabilitation of the affected site

Pre-Processing at City Deep Plant

Processing and Refining

Project Infrastructure



Existing infrastructure:

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

New Infrastructure

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

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Environmental Authorization and Integrated Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
Draft Scoping Report Findings

National Environmental Management Act and National Water Act

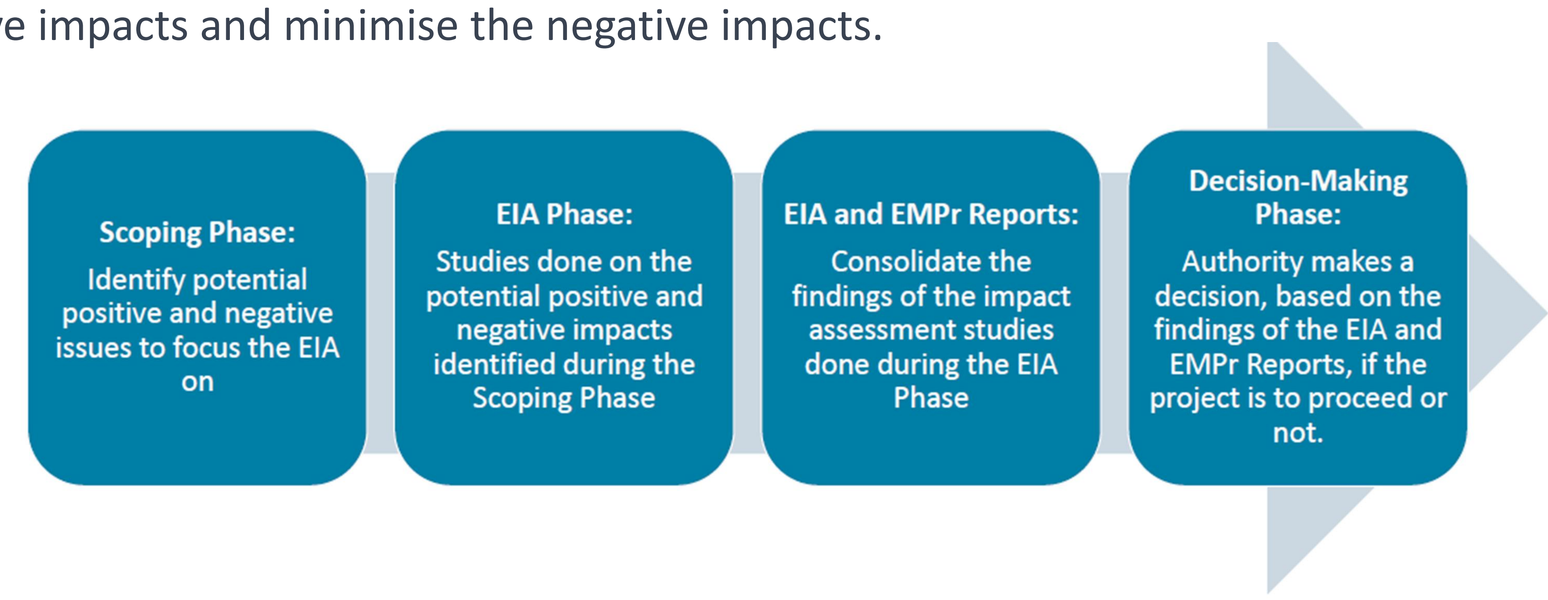
The proposed project requires and Environmental Authorisation (EA) in terms of the NEMA and NEM:WA and will follow a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process in terms of the EIA 2014 Regulations, as amended. The aforesaid Regulations enforce a strict timeframe and require a decision by the Competent Authority CA), the DMRE, within 300 days of the submission of the EA application.

The proposed project will require a Water Use Licence (WUL) in terms of the National Water Act, An Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) will be prepared and submitted in accordance with the Water Use Licence Application and Appeals Regulations 2017 and will be supported by a technical report and other supplementary information.

The Draft Scoping Report has been conducted to identify potential positive and negative impacts on the environment and to gather comments and queries from stakeholders. It documents the process followed, the findings and recommendations of the scoping phase study and the proposed plan of study for the EIA Phase to follow.

The overarching objectives of the EIA process will be to:

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



Listed Activities & Water Uses

- **Application for EA** for listed activities triggered in Listing Notices GN R983, GN R984 and GN R985 published pursuant to the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended), promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA);
  - GN R983 – Activities 9,
  - GN R984 – Activities 4,15
  - GN R985 – Activity 4, 6, 12, 14
- **Application for a waste management licence (WML)** authorising waste management activities listed in GN 921 of 29 November 2013 published in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (as amended) (NEM:WA).
  - Category B – 10
- **An Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA)** in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) will be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) for any potential impact to water resources by the Proposed Project. In this regard, any objection to that application may be lodged in writing within sixty days of the date of this notice to the Minister of the DWS as provided in Section 41(4) of the NWA.
  - Water uses 21 a, (c and i), g

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Environmental Authorization and Integrated Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
Draft Scoping Report Findings

Public Participation Process

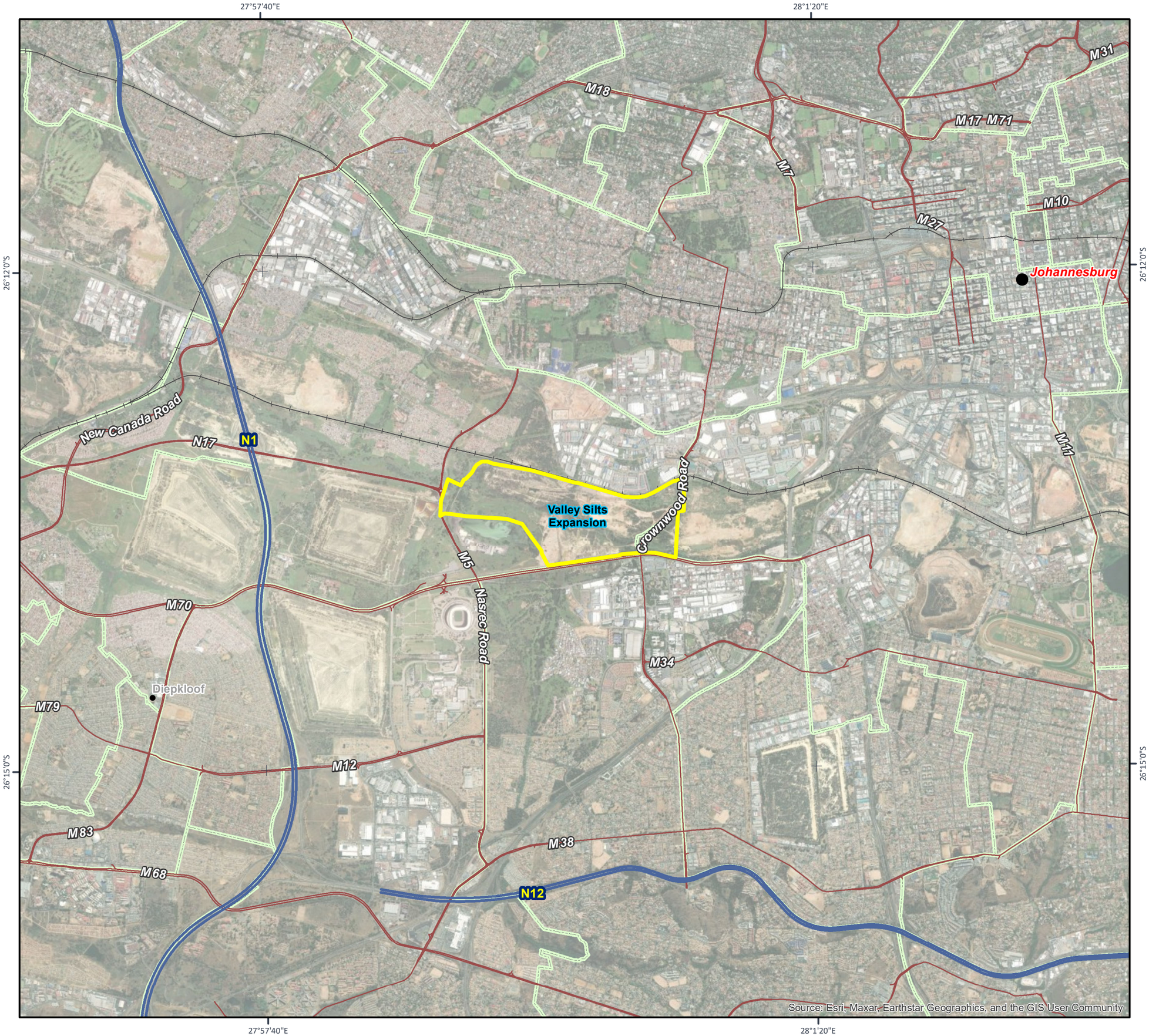
AVAILABILITY OF THE SCOPING REPORT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT: The Draft Scoping Report (DSR) for the proposed project will be made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days, from **Tuesday, 29 October 2024 until Wednesday, 27 November 2024**.

Location	Physical Adress
Public Libraries with the Scoping Report	
Riverlea Public Library	Cnr Avon & Colorado Dr, Riverlea, Johannesburg
Online availability	
Kongiwe Environmental website	https://kongiwe.com/projects/
An electronic copy of the DSR will be made available upon a request directed to the stakeholder engagement team. Stakeholders are encouraged to contact the stakeholder engagement team (Vanessa Viljoen/Thuli Phakathi), tel: (010) 140 1725/(010) 140 1726, email: stakeholders@kongiwe.com should they require assistance with accessing the DSR/ have queries regarding the Proposed Project.	

The Way Forward

- **NEMA application submission:** Monday, 28 October 2024
- **Project Announcement**: Thursday , 24 October 2024.
- **Public Participation Period**: Tuesday, 29 October – Wednesday, 27 November 2024
  - **Online Meetings:**
  - **Open Day:** Saturday, 16 November 2024 at Riverlea Empowerment Centre, 92 Sandpiper, Ext 5, Riverlea
- **Final Scoping Report Submission**: Monday 09 December 2024
- **EIA Phase:** February to June 2025
  - 30 day Public Participation period for EIA/EMPr
  - 60 day Public Participation period for Water Use Licence

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VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

LOCAL ORIENTATION

Legend

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

0 0,5 1 2 3

Kilometres

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
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www.kongiwe.com | Date: 24 October 2024

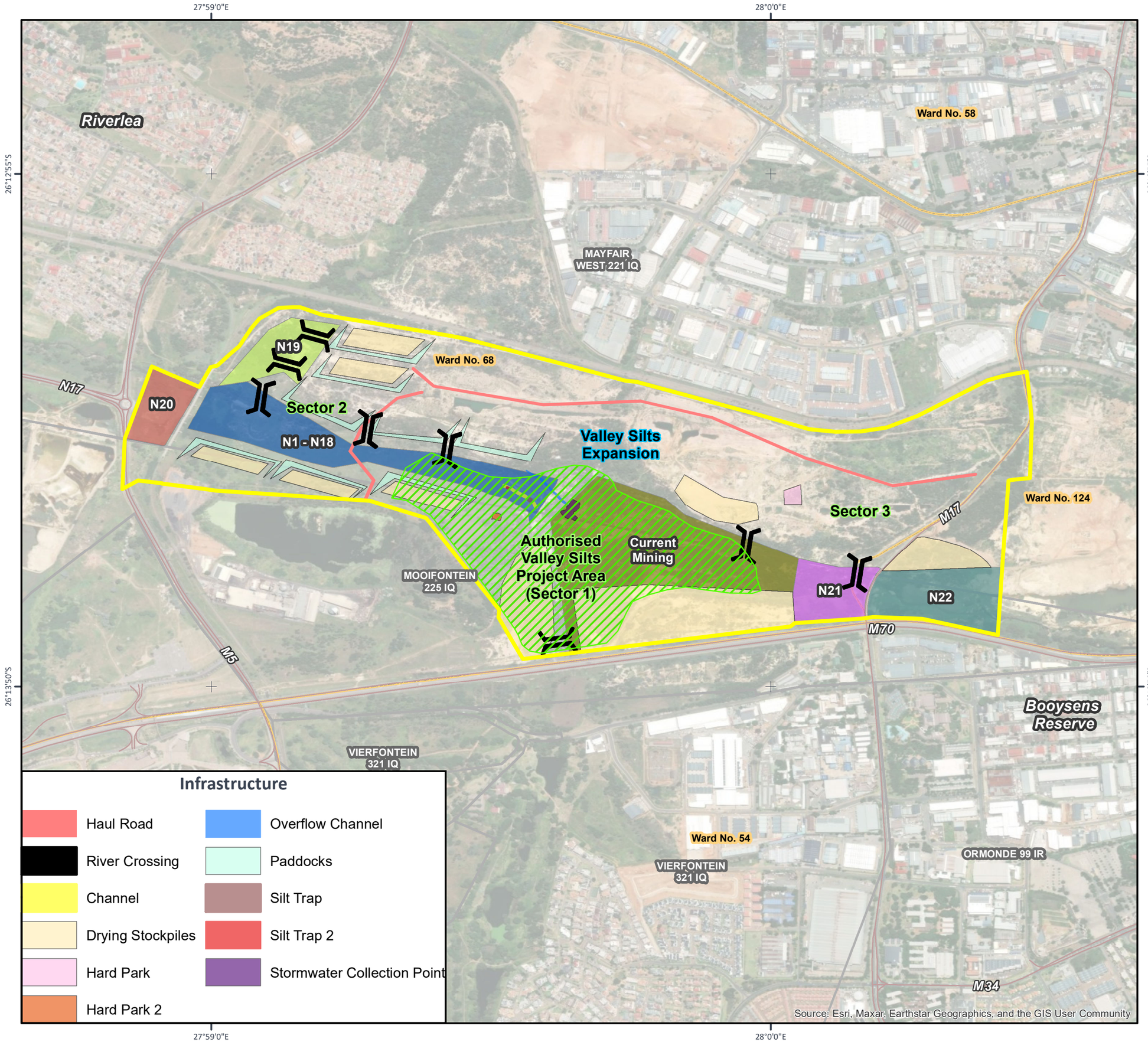
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Coordinate System: WGS84 TM LO29
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: WGS 1984

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2024 Satellite Imagery

Disclaimer
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FILE REF:
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Infrastructure

- Haul Road
- River Crossing
- Channel
- Drying Stockpiles
- Hard Park
- Hard Park 2
- Overflow Channel
- Paddocks
- Silt Trap
- Silt Trap 2
- Stormwater Collection Point

KONGIWE

VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

SITE INFRASTRUCTURE

Legend

- Other Settlement
- National Road
- Main Road
- Ward Boundary
- Parent Farm
- Project Boundary
- Authorised Valley Silts Project Area

Operational Blocks

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

0 100 200 400 600 800

Meters

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
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www.kongiwe.com | Date: 24 October 2024

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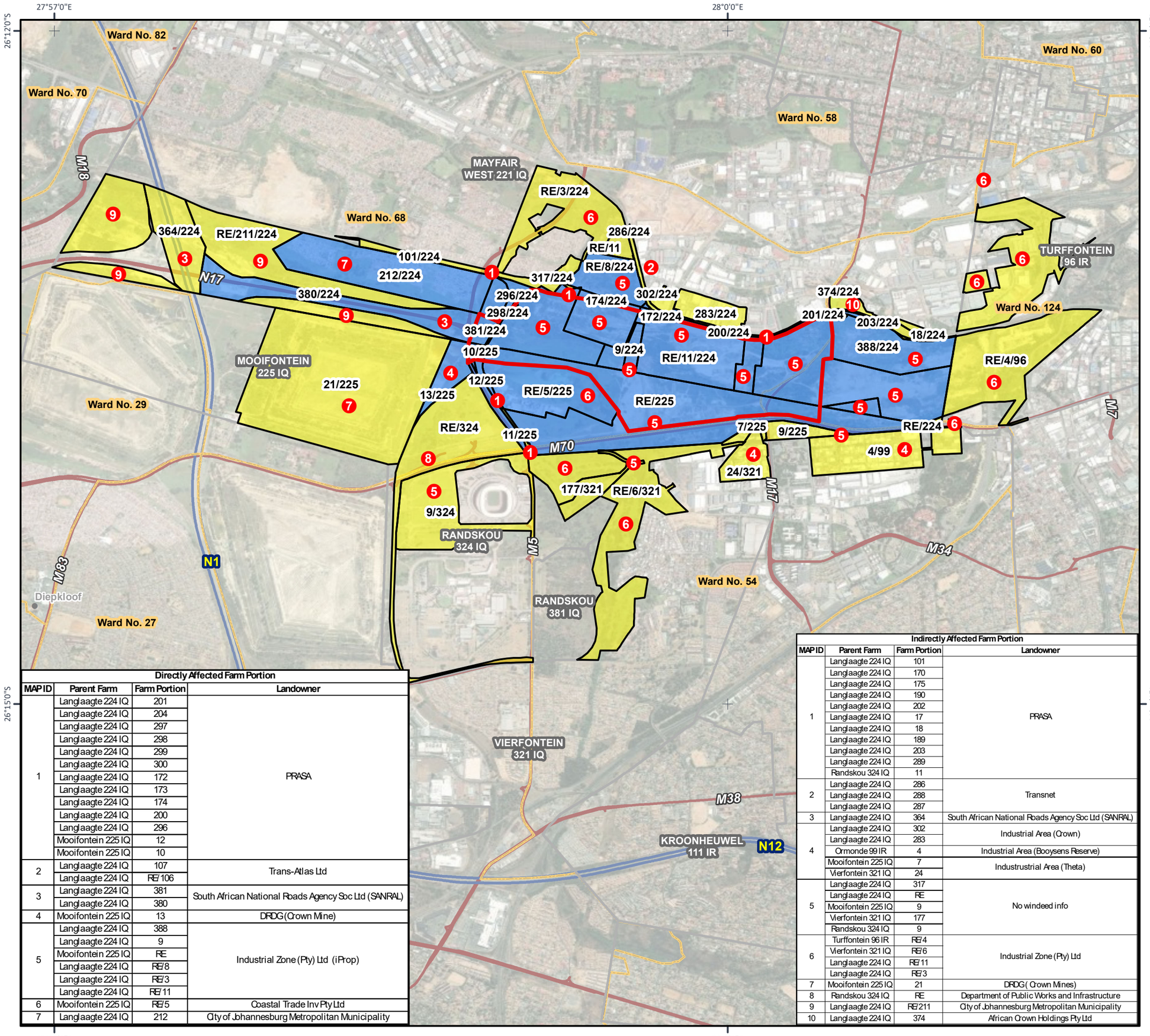
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Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984

2024 Satellite Imagery

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VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

LAND TENURE MAP

Legend

- Other Settlement
- National Road
- Main Road
- Parent Farm
- Ward Boundary
- Project Boundary
- Directly Affected Properties
- Indirectly Affected Properties

0 0,5 1 2

Kilometers

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: Z Omar | Checked: B Thornton
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
www.kongiwe.com | Date: 13 November 2024

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Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984

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2024 Satellite Imagery

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\Projects\General\Valley Silts Expansion Landscape A3.mxd

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Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176
Meeting Minutes: SANRAL

Date	Wednesday, 15 January 2025
	09:00– 10:00
Venue:	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
South African Road Agency Limited (SANRAL)	Mr David Thubane	Land Acquisition Specialist
SANRAL	Dr Ayanda Vilakazi	Business Development
SANRAL	Mr Fuad Davids	Legal Advisor
SANRAL	Ms Thembelihle Ndlandla	Environmental Manager
SANRAL	Ms Victoria Bota	Environmentalist
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Project Manager/EAP
Kongiwe	Ms Anela Fixi	Environmental & Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Kongiwe	Ms Thuli Phakathi	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Kongiwe	Ms Phumla Mngwengwe	Environmental Consultant
Kongiwe	Mr Lubabalo Zongolo	Environmental Consultant
Apologies		
SANRAL	Ms Odwa Dilizo	Legal Advisor
SANRAL	Ms Jacques de Villiers	Legal Advisor
SANRAL	Mr Johan Els	Legal Advisor
SANRAL	Mr Ockert Stevens	Business Development

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 delivered her presentation.

2. **Meeting Agenda:**

- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Project Background
- ❖ Project Location
- ❖ Project Description
- ❖ Project Infrastructure

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- Reclamation Method
- Identified Water Uses
- Water Use Map
- Landowner Consent
- Comments and Discussion

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3. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr David Thubane, Land Acquisition Specialist, SANRAL	Mr Thubane sought clarity, noting that Ergo requires landowner consent from SANRAL, a document with which he is familiar with. However, he expressed uncertainty regarding Ergo's expectation and SANRAL's involvement beyond this. Dr Vilakazi added, requesting a more practical explanation. He asked for details on the nature of the activity that would take place in the area, should consent be granted. Dr Vilakazi sought further clarity on the following points: **Nature of the Activity**: He requested a clear explanation of the specific activities that would take place in the area if consent were granted. He emphasized the importance of understanding exactly what would be allowed under the consent. **Terms of Consent**: He inquired whether there had been any discussions regarding the terms of consent. He noted that the project is stated to last for five years and asked if the consent being sought was for a fixed period of five years, or if it was intended to be for a longer or shorter duration.	Ms Wilreker explained that the only activity to take place on the property will involve the N20 mining block. The plan is to remove the silts that have accumulated in the Russell Stream valley. These silts will be taken to a drying stockpile located off the property. Afterward, the silts will be processed, with gold extracted as part of the process. Once the silts are removed, the land will be sloped and natural vegetation will be allowed to regrow. The aim of this project is to rehabilitate the Russell Stream, which is currently causing significant flooding issues due to being completely silted up and lacking its natural function. By removing the silts, the project will restore the stream and help prevent further flooding, while also recovering the gold contained in the silts. Ms Wilreker added that agreements have already been secured from other property owners, specifically for those properties which are owned by iProp. These owners have given their approval as they also wish to develop their land eventually, and removing the silts will enable that. All relevant information will be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation. She further explained that an environmental authorization is also being undertaken for the project, and the report is available on the Kongiwe website for anyone interested in

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	Time frames: Dr Vilakazi raised concerns about the commercial time and schedule for the project, noting that certain activities could impact the land use. He highlighted the need to consider carefully how the consent would be structured over the duration of the project, rather than viewing it as a one-time commitment. He suggested that a follow-up meeting might be necessary to discuss the commercial terms and timelines specifically if the consent was to be considered for the project. Lastly, Mr Davids added that he wanted to know what would physically occur on the SANRAL land. If any physical activity is planned, they need a clear understanding of what it is before they can decide whether to grant consent. He emphasized that this clarity is necessary to assess the legality of granting consent.	reviewing it. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) phase will begin on February 2nd, and once the specialist studies and impact reports are completed, they will be made available for public consultation. The community will have the opportunity to review the reports, provide comments and attend consultation meetings where the findings from the specialists will be presented. All documentation, including the consultation results, will then be submitted to the authorities, who will decide whether to grant authorization for the project. Regarding the water use licence, it will be granted for a specific period based on the project's duration, five years in this case. The licence will cover the entire site. Ms Wilreker clarified that the landowner consent form being requested is to allow the application for the water use licence. The form indicates that the landowner is aware of the project and specifies that the consent is solely for the removal of silts on the property, with no other activities taking place. It also mentions that the land will be rehabilitated once the silts are removed.
Mr David Thubane	Mr Thubane inquired whether, during the silt's removal process, SANRAL's land would be unavailable for use, seeking confirmation of this assumption.	Ms Wilreker explained that it is difficult to determine exactly when the team will begin working on the SANRAL property. Until access to the site is needed, SANRAL will still be able to use the land. It will only be during the silts removal process that access to the site may be restricted. She added that an

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		agreement will need to be made between Ergo and SANRAL regarding land access and other related matters.
Mr David Thubane	Mr Thubane also inquired about compensation.	Ms Wilreker stated that compensation is something that needs to be discussed between Ergo and SANRAL.
Dr Ayanda Vilakazi, Business Development, SANRAL	Dr Vilakazi thanked Ms Wilreker for the clarification and sought to confirm his understanding. From a requirements perspective, he understood that consent is being requested for the removal of the silts from the land. However, he noted that the timeline for when this would take place is uncertain, as it could occur next year or potentially within the next five years. Dr Vilakazi elaborated on the issue, stating that there is considerable data available regarding the land in question. He noted that the process of identifying all the greenfields properties they own or have access to for potential alienation or further development is ongoing. This includes land that might be subject to agreements of various kinds. He raised concerns regarding the potential development of the land, emphasizing that if the land were developed in a way that restricted access due to the nature of the development or its intended use, this could result in no access to that land. He highlighted the risk that this could prevent any future access and suggested that to mitigate this risk, it should be clearly established that within the next five year, regardless of any activities deemed necessary for	Ms Wilreker acknowledged that Dr Vilakazi's concerns were valid and fair. She explained that removing the silts would make the land more usable for SANRAL, as the current silts prevent any construction. Since the silts are located within the stream, she emphasized that removing them would benefit everyone, including the city, by rehabilitating the river and allowing it to flow more naturally. She suggested that, as the process of obtaining authorization would take about a year and no work could begin before that time, it could be beneficial to arrange a meeting between the stakeholders and Ergo during the EIA phase. This meeting would provide an opportunity to discuss the terms and conditions in more detail, ensuring that all parties are in agreement. Ms Wilreker highlighted that the rehabilitation process must align with the landowner's preferences for the site. She cited the example of iProp, where the rehabilitation included sloping the land to prepare for future light industrial development. For SANRAL, she suggested that they may have different plans for the land, such as building something in a green, vegetated area, and the land could be sloped accordingly. She further asked if

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	SANRAL, there would be no plans to utilize the land. The land would only be considered for use after this five-year period. Dr Vilakazi emphasized that this is a critical consideration, and as a result, the terms of any agreement need to be carefully outlined. He pointed out that his second question was informed by this background, particularly regarding the timing of the activities and how they might affect potential future use of the land. He stressed that the terms must be clear to ensure that no party is disadvantaged, particularly in terms of land access during the five-year period.	Dr Vilakazi and the team would be amenable to such a meeting to discuss the specifics of the terms and conditions. ***Post meeting notes:*** ***Consent is not required for the excavation of the silt: this is covered by the mining right. Nor is consent required for the EA itself: this is covered by the EIA Regulations. Consent is only required to apply for the WUL, because this is a specific requirement of the NWA Regulations.***
Dr Ayanda Vilakazi	Dr Vilakazi emphasized the importance of discussing the terms and conditions, as well as addressing the concern regarding the availability of the land for future use. He expressed that before any consent is provided, it is crucial to ensure that an agreement is in place. Given the urgency of the matter, he suggested that the meeting could take place as soon as this week to clarify these issues. The goal would be to ensure that any consent given is informed by a clear understanding of the terms and conditions, which should be documented in an agreement or term sheet. This would help regulate the future use of the land from a governance perspective, ensuring that both parties are aligned on what the future holds for the greenfield.	Ms Wilreker confirmed that they would provide additional materials to assist with visualization. She mentioned that for the Valley Silts project, the current activities could be seen in the presentation, but they would also send photos showing the area before the activity began. While rehabilitation hasn't started yet, as Ergo is still finalizing the mining phase, she noted that Ergo had worked upstream on the Crownwood road section, which had already reached the rehabilitation phase, including sloping and other activities. She offered to gather photos from that project, as well as aerial footage of the area, to provide a clearer picture of what the land might look like after the work is completed.

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	Mr Thubane, adding to Dr Vilakazi's statement, suggested that a site visit could greatly assist in understanding the project. He recommended seeing the site both before and after the work is completed, as this would provide valuable insight. He also asked if any pictures from previous projects could be shared to illustrate the process; showing the property before and after the silts were removed. This would help them visualize what the property could look like in the future, which he believed would be very helpful for their decision-making.	
Dr Ayanda Vilakazi	Dr Vilakazi raised two key points: **Cost Implications:** He mentioned that, while the timeline for the rehabilitation is still to be discussed, it would be helpful to understand the cost implications for both the rehabilitation process and the removal of the silts. He acknowledged that the financial side of the project had not yet been considered but expressed an interest in knowing what the cost of these activities would be from Ergo's side. **Zoning Information:** Dr Vilakazi also inquired about the zoning of the land, particularly whether it has been designated for mining operations or other uses such as development or industry. He asked if there was any information available on whether the area adjacent to their land had been rezoned, and if so, what the new zoning was for.	Ms Wilreker responded that they would investigate that information and provide details.

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Mr David Thubane	Mr Thubane noted that the municipality may require a consent use application because the land was originally zoned for one purpose but is now intended to be used for something else. He emphasized that the team should investigate this aspect as well, as it is an important consideration.	Ms Wilreker responded that they would send Dr Vilakazi and SANRAL team the background information document on the project. Additionally, they would provide a link to the draft scoping report, which she believed would address many of his questions, particularly regarding the timeframes for the project.
Dr Ayanda Vilakazi	Dr Vilakazi concluded by highlighting the importance of understanding the timeframes involved. He noted that while he sensed the team was under a tight deadline, it was crucial to ensure that all statutory processes are followed and that everything is in line with the relevant regulations. He requested a clearer outline of the project's timeline, including the steps involved from consent to legal processes, as well as public participation requirements. He suggested a one-page summary with a high-level overview of the timeframes, which would be very helpful for their understanding and decision-making.	Kongiwe team noted this
Ms Gerlinder Wilreker, Project Manager/EAP, Kongiwe Environmental	Ms Wilreker confirmed that a meeting would be organized between SANRAL and Ergo to discuss the commercial agreements and other related matters. She asked if that covered everything required.	SANRAL team noted this
Mr David Thubane	Mr Thubane raised a concern regarding the timeline for providing feedback on the consent. He noted that, to avoid delaying the process, it would be helpful to understand what kind of timeline Kongiwe might expect from their side for providing feedback on the consent request, even though	Ms Mngwengwe responded that, given the urgency of the project, they would expect feedback on the consent within a week at most. She explained that they are already in phase one of the water use licence application, and there is a requirement to submit the landowner consent as part of the process.

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	it might not be strictly fixed. He asked for guidance on the expected timeframe for SANRAL response.	
Dr Ayanda Vilakazi	Dr Vilakazi clarified that while he understood the urgency on Kongiwe's side, their ability to provide feedback within a week would depend on the information they receive and how comfortable they are with it. He mentioned that seeking legal advice would also be necessary to ensure everything is above board before proceeding. He expressed that he did not want to commit to a strict one-week deadline, as it might not be feasible, but that a response within a week would be acceptable if possible. He also noted that the availability of other people who need to review the information would influence the timeline.	Ms Mngwengwe acknowledged Dr Vilakazi's point and assured him that they understand the need for discussions and seeking advice from other parties. She confirmed that they would keep this in mind as they move forward.
Mr David Thubane	Mr Thubane requested that the recording, the presentation, and all the relevant information be shared with everyone present at the meeting. He emphasized that this would allow everyone to review the materials and provide informed comments.	Kongiwe team noted this

4. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Mngwengwe thanked the SANRAL attendees for their time and input.	The SANRAL attendees thanked Ms Mngwengwe for the presentation.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 am.

Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd

Valley Silts Expansion Project

Landowner Consent Meeting – SANRAL

DWS reference number: WU38176

Wednesday, 15 January 2025

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. Project Background
3. Project Location
4. Project Description
5. Project Infrastructure
6. Reclamation Method
7. Identified Water Uses
8. Water Use Map
9. Landowner Consent
10. Comments & Discussion

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Introductions

- SANRAL
- Ergo Mining (Applicant)
- Kongiwe Environmental

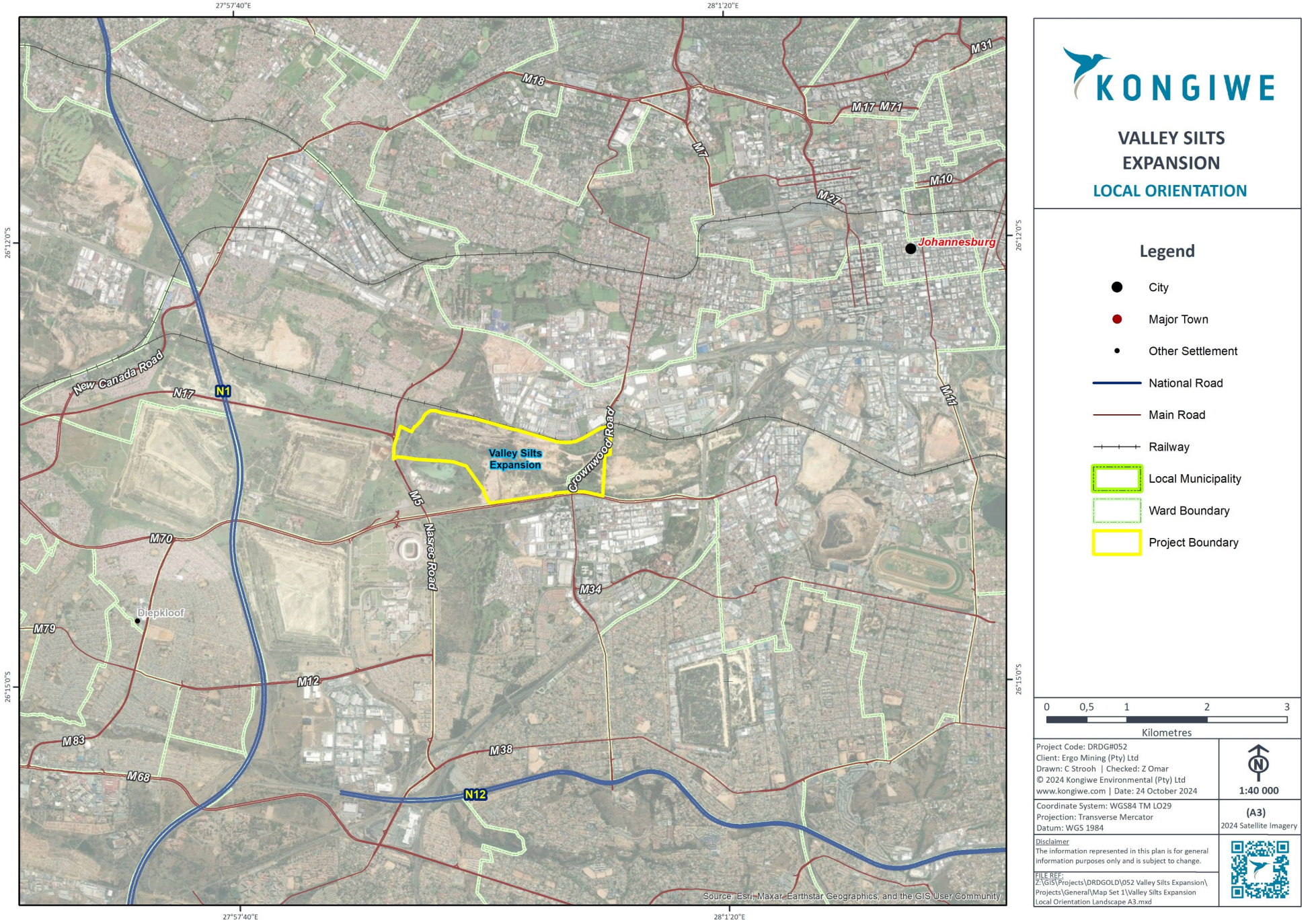
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Project Background

- **Applicant**: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
- **Activity**: Reclamation of gold-bearing silts from the Russel Stream
- **Life of Operation:** 5 years
- The Proposed Project is situated near Riverlea within the CoJ MM.
- Located within the Russell Stream valley, near Booysens Reserve. The project area stretches from Nasrec Road and past Crownwood Road until the stream meets the M1.
- Ergo obtained an Environmental Authorisation (EA) and an Integrated Water Use Licence (08/C221/CGI/12143) for the Valley Silts Project - the mechanical reclamation of gold bearing silts from a section of the Russell Stream north of Nasrec near Booysens Reserve, in Johannesburg.
- The mining authorisation for the removal of silts, falls within Mining Right GP 184 MR.
- The removal of silts within the already approved area has been ongoing for a period of time and as such, the requirement to fully prepare the remaining extent is now necessary to maintain an efficient mining operation, as well as a sustainable feed source to the process plant.

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Project Location



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VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

LOCAL ORIENTATION

Legend

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

0 0,5 1 2 3

Kilometres

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
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www.kongiwe.com | Date: 24 October 2024

1:40 000

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

(A3)
2024 Satellite Imagery

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

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

Project Description

- The Valley Silts resource area has three primary sectors.
- The current approved mining area is Sector 1 and extends from the old dam wall to the end of the stockpile area near Crownwood Road.
- Sectors 2 and 3 are being licensed.
- Sector 2 will extend from the dam wall to Nasrec Road (N1 to N20),
- Sector 3 will be located on either side of Crownwood Road and consists of blocks N21 and N22.

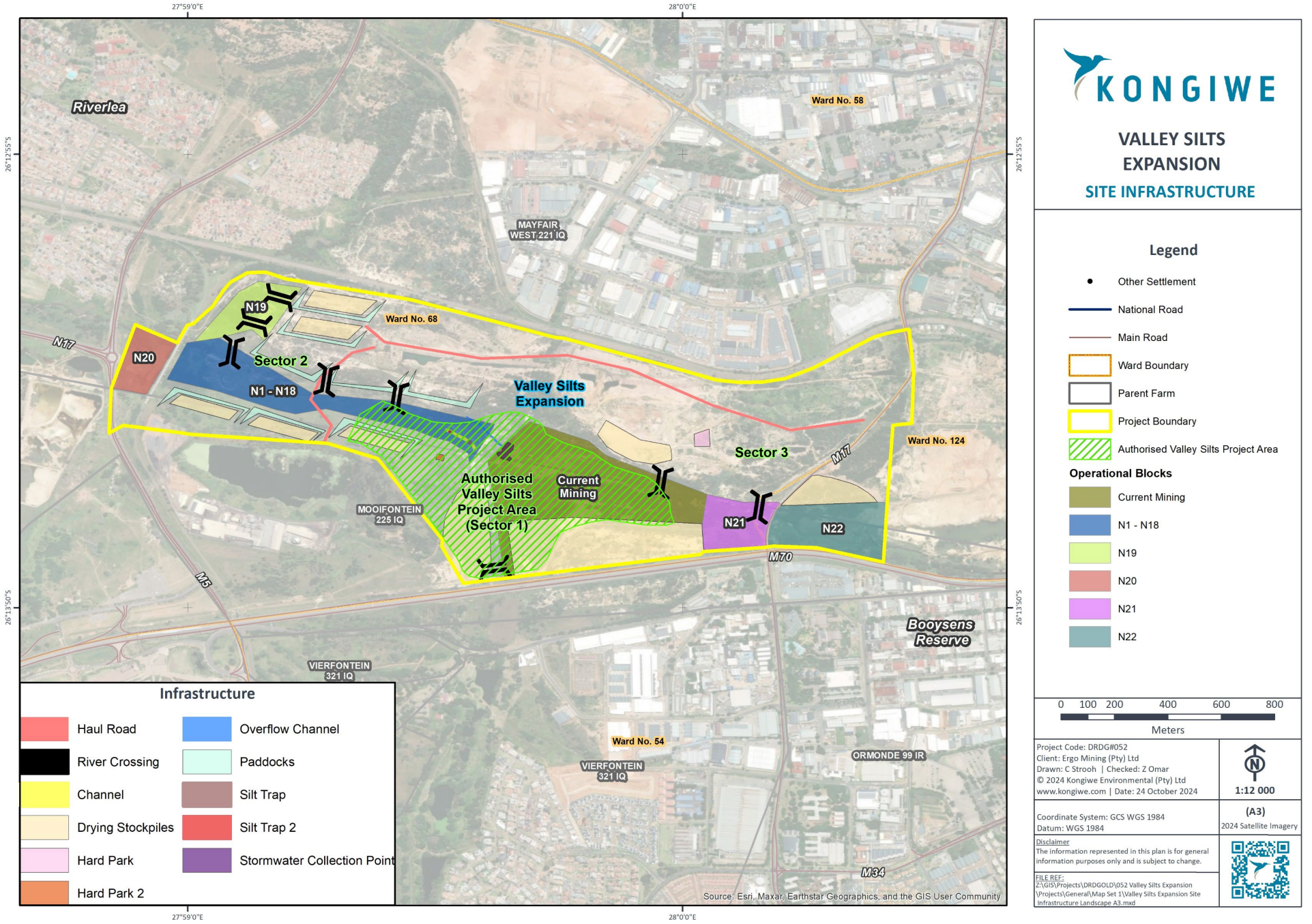




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Project Infrastructure

- Existing
  - Site offices
  - Hard Park areas
  - Existing site access roads
  - Hauling road: access roads and main roads
- Additional
  - Additional haul roads
  - Additional stockpile drying areas
  - Additional temporary stream crossings
  - Additional silt traps and stormwater control berms/ paddocks



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VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

SITE INFRASTRUCTURE

Legend

- Other Settlement
- National Road
- Main Road
- Ward Boundary
- Parent Farm
- Project Boundary
- Authorised Valley Silts Project Area

Operational Blocks

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

0 100 200 400 600 800

Meters

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
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www.kongiwe.com | Date: 24 October 2024

1:12 000

(A3)

Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984

2024 Satellite Imagery

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

Reclamation Method

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





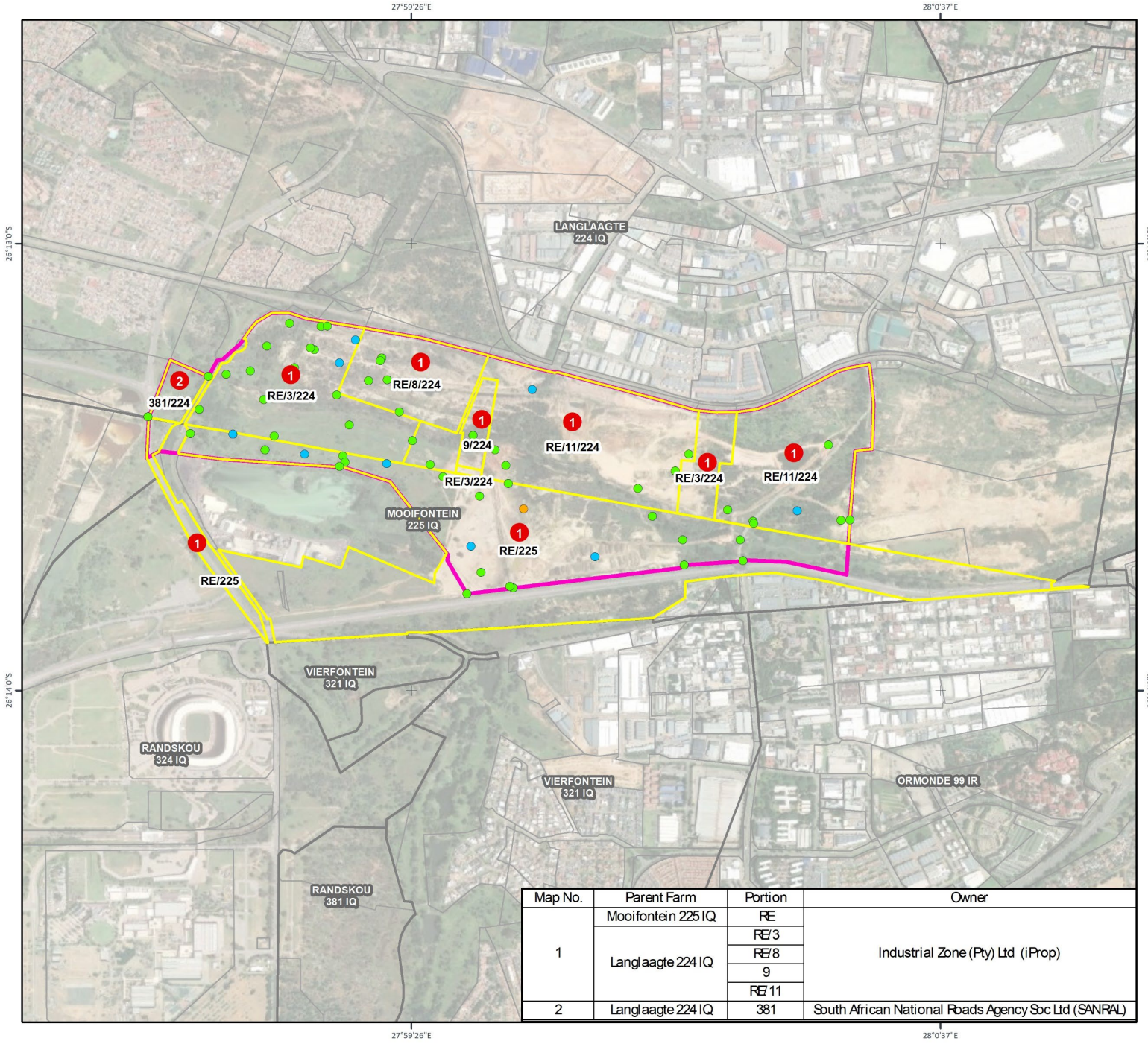
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Identified Section 21 Water Uses

Water uses applicable to the Proposed Project are as follows:

- Section 21 (c) & (i) - Infrastructure proposed to be within 500m of a wetland and/or within 100 m of a river/stream:
  - N1 to N22 mining blocks;
  - Drying stockpiles (8) and berms;
  - Temporary river crossings (8);
  - Haul and site roads;
  - Hard park area;
  - Silt traps and channels.
- Section 21 (g) - Disposal of effluent into a water containment facility as well as dust suppression.
  - Dust suppression of haul and site roads.

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Map No.	Parent Farm	Portion	Owner
1	Mooifontein 225 IQ	RE	Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)
	Langlaagte 224 IQ	RE/3	
		RE/8	
		9	
		RE/11	
2	Langlaagte 224 IQ	381	South African National Roads Agency Soc Ltd (SANRAL)

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VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

WATER USE MAP

Legend

Water Uses

- Section 21 (a)
- Section 21 (c) and (i)
- Section 21 (g)
- Farm Portion
- Parent Farm
- Water Use Portions
- Project Boundary

0 250 500 1 000

Meters

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
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www.kongiwe.com | Date: 20 November 2024

1:15 000

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Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984

2024 Satellite Imagery

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FILE REF:
Z:\GIS\Projects\DRDGOLD\052 Valley Silts Expansion\
\Projects\General\Valley Silts Expansion Water Use Portions Landscape A3.mxd

Landowner Consent

According to the National Water Act 36 of 1998, read with Annexure C: Checklist for evaluation of application prior to acceptance of Water Use Licence Application and Appeals Regulations, 2017, a **Landowner Consent Form** is to be completed by the Property Owner (or authorised representative of the Property Owner), which provides consent for a Water Use Licence to be granted over the Property Owners' Property.

- SANRAL's affected property: Portion 381 of Langlaagte 224 IQ
- Water use activity: Removal of silts and rehabilitation within mining block N20, within a regulated area (Section 21 (c) and (i)).

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Landowner Consent – Document Requests

- Signed Landowner Consent form
- ID copy of signatory/property owner

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Comment & Discussion

- Discussion
  - Questions and comments
- Action Points
  - Responsibility
  - Due Date
- Closing



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Contact

- **Name: Phumla Mngwengwe / Gerlinde Wilreker**
- **Tel: 010 140 6508**
- **Email: PMngwengwe@kongiwe.com/GWilreker@kongiwe.com**

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Meeting Discussion: Valley Silts Expansion Project - RMF Discussion on the way forward

Date: 20 January 2025
Time: 15:00 PM – 15:30 PM
Venue: MS Online Meeting

Attendees:

Riverlea Mining Forum (RMF)

1. Mr Mark Kayter
2. Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere

Kongiwe Environmental (Kongiwe)

1. Gerlinde Wilreker
2. Vanessa Viljoen
3. Thuli Phakathi

Meeting Notes:

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Mark Kayter	**Concerns Raised by Mr Mark:** • Mr Kayter raised the point that they want the outcome of the meeting to reflect the lack of openness and transparency during the first phase, as well as concerns about participation in the second phase of the scoping report and the involvement of independent experts.	Noted by all.

Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	**Concerns Raised During the Scoping Phase:**
	
	• Ms Mohamed-Katerere noted that during the Scoping phase, concerns were raised regarding the documents, which included a statement that:
	  ○ There would be no further negative impacts, as the mining process had already been initiated.
	
	Issues Identified in the Initial Mining Phase:
	
	• Lack of transparency and communication.
	• Data on air pollution and water impact has not been shared.
	
	Concerns About Baseline Data:
	
	• Questions regarding how the baseline data has changed since the first Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
		Baseline Considerations:
		
		• Ms Wilreker explained that the baseline forms part of the specialist studies and is not viewed as an accurate statement that there will be no further impacts.
		• Impact studies take into account:
		  ○ The baseline conditions before mining commenced.
		  ○ Information from the current Phase 1 of the project.
		  ○ Concerns raised by the community

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	**Opportunity for Input:** • Ms Mohamed-Katerere said RMF proposes holding a discussion with the community on key aspects of the project. • Further, participation should be defined either by the community or in collaboration with the community.	**Community Concerns:** • Ms Wilreker said that the community is not being ignored; all concerns raised are being taken into consideration. • These concerns will be incorporated into the impact study.
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	**Community Concerns:** • Ms Mohamed-Katerere said that the community expressed specific concerns, which led to a protest towards the end of 2024. • Key issues raised include: ▪ Job opportunities ▪ Health and safety ▪ Profit sharing • It is the community's view that these concerns must be addressed as part of the EIA process.	Kongiwe noted the comment. The key issues would be addressed in the EIA.
Mr Mark Kayter	**Standards of Practice:** • Mr Mark Kayter said that DRDGOLD (DRD) and Kongiwe should not only meet the basic standards of good practice. • The Mining Forum urges Kongiwe to go beyond these standards to demonstrate a genuine commitment to the community's best interests.	Kongiwe noted the comment.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE

Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	**RMF's Request for Participation:**
	
	• Ms Mohamed-Katerere RMF requests a participation process that will provide community members with the opportunity to engage directly with the specialists.
	
	Appreciation for Engagement:
	
	• RMF appreciates that Kongiwe engaged and consulted with the community during the draft scoping phase.
		Public Consultation Process:
		
		• Ms Viljoen inquired about the following:
		  ○ How would you prefer the public consultation process to be conducted?
		  ○ Should there be additional meetings to facilitate further engagement?
		• Kongiwe will present the baseline data and findings to both RMF and the community.

Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	**Distribution of Presentation:** • Ms Mohamed-Katerere asked if the presentation could be made available after the RMF and community meeting for wider distribution.	**Presentation Distribution:** • Kongiwe noted the comment. • Kongiwe team stated that the presentation will be distributed accordingly.
Ms Vanessa Viljoen	**Distribution of Presentation:** • Ms Vanessa Viljoen asked if the presentation should be distributed to the entire database.	**Presentation of EIA Findings:** • Ms Mohamed-Katerere stated that Kongiwe needs to present the findings of the EIA first, explain any changes, and outline the current baseline. **Community Engagement and Input:** • The inputs received during the engagement will be considered, which will guide the process of distribution.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
		• To facilitate the discussion, additional representatives from both Kongiwe and RMF will be needed.
Ms Vanessa Viljoen	**Distribution of Report:** • Kongiwe does distribute the non-technical summary of the report.	**Distribution of Non-Technical Summary:** • Ms Mohamed-Katerere mentioned that the non-technical summary is distributed at the end of the report. • However, what she requires is the current status of the reports within the next two weeks.
Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	**Specialist Studies and Baseline Information:** • The specialist studies are currently underway, and this is the information Kongiwe do not have yet. However, both the first and current baseline data are available. **Future Presentation:** • Once the specialist studies are completed, a presentation covering the historical to the current state of the mine can be provided.	**Second Baseline and Recommendations:** • Ms Mohamed-Katerere emphasized that the second baseline will be crucial in determining the recommendations for disaster management and health. • It is a critical point in the process that the community needs to fully understand.
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	**Second Baseline Timeline:** • Ms Mohamed-Katerere inquired about when the second baseline would be ready.	**Second Baseline Timeline:** • Ms Wilreker stated that the second baseline would be ready in end of February beginning of March, depending on specialist studies finalisation.
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	**Meeting Arrangement:**	Kongiwe noted the comment

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
	• Ms Mohamed-Katerere mentioned that once the second baseline is ready, a meeting could be arranged with RMF and the community members.	
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	**Community Concerns and Recommendations:** • Ms Mohamed-Katerere raised concerns that the community is being overwhelmed with data in a short period of time, particularly in areas where they are not specialists. • She recommended that the findings be presented in multiple sessions, rather than all at once, to allow for better understanding. • Splitting the sessions would allow community members to raise further concerns, while presenting everything at once could lead to confusion or difficulty in making sense of the information afterward. • This approach would be beneficial for both the community and Kongiwe.	Kongiwe noted the comment *Post meeting note: Presentation has been set up to present findings simply, with the most important concerns presented first. It is not anticipated that multiple meetings will be necessary.*
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	**RMF's Request and Recommendations:** • Ms Mohamed-Katerere mentioned that RMF requested two-way communication with DRD regarding the first EIA. • She further recommended that the EIA baseline be discussed during the last two weeks of February, followed by discussions on the disaster management plan and environmental management plan at a later stage.	**Timeline for Discussion:** • Ms Wilreker responded, stating that March will be suitable for discussing the documents. However, this will depend on both Kongiwe's availability and the availability of additional information, such as specialist studies, as some studies may take longer than others. *Post meeting note. Groundwater report was only finalised in April.*

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	**Independent Experts and Trust:** • Ms Mohamed-Katerere mentioned that while the regulation states that Kongiwe is independent and appointed by Ergo, there are concerns about trust. • RMF would like to suggest the inclusion of some trusted specialists in the peer review process, as recommended by the forum.	**Specialist Peer Review:** • Ms Wilreker mentioned that the specialist studies are reviewed by Kongiwe. • RMF are welcome to provide the reports to their specialists of choice.
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	**Independent Expert's Availability:** • Ms Mohamed-Katerere stated that the independent expert should be available for any presentations that will be shared with the community.	**Independent Experts and Cost Consideration:** • Ms Viljoen mentioned that Kongiwe will need to speak with the client about the independent experts and assess whether the cost is manageable. The client will need to be prepared to cover that expense if necessary. *Post meeting note: Cost for external peer review is for RMF.*
Ms Vanessa Viljoen	**Meeting Arrangement:** • Ms Viljoen mentioned that as soon as everything has been discussed with the client and more information is available, Kongiwe will set up meetings with RMF.	RMF noted the comment.
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	**Proposed Dates and Timing:** • Ms Mohamed-Katerere said that Kongiwe should share the proposed dates as soon as possible and further asked if 6pm would be a suitable time.	Ms Wilreker indicated that if the meeting is held online, it would not be a problem.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	Ms Mohamed-Katerere expressed that they could not hold a community meeting online.	**Community Meeting Timing:** • Ms Wilreker explained that the community meetings can only be held on Saturday mornings or afternoons, based on safety considerations.
All concluded the dates and times will be discussed further.		

Proposed consultation plan:

- Meeting with RMF to present comparison between previous project baseline and current baseline.
- Public meeting with community to present the baseline and key specialist information and mitigation measures

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

DMRE reference number: GP184 MR

DWS reference number: WU38176

SANRAL: Landowner Consent Meeting

Date:	Thursday, 29 January 2025
Time:	12:15 AM – 12:48 PM
Venue:	MS Online Meeting

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
Prop Watch JV	Faud Davids	Legal Advisor
The South African National Roads Agency SOC Ltd (SANRAL)	Thembelihle Ndlandla	Environmental Co-ordinator (Northern Region)
SANRAL	David Thubane	Land Administration (Northern Region)
SANRAL	Victoria Bota	Environmental Manager (Northern Region)
SANRAL	Ayanda Vilakazi	General Manager of Business Development
DRD Gold Limited	Masala Tshamano	Environmental Manager
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Gerlinde Wilreker	Kongiwe Project Manager
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Thuli Phakathi	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Apologies:		
None		

1. Purpose of the meeting:

The primary purpose of the meeting was to discuss the way forward for Ergo Mining to obtain landowner consent to progress with their respective applications in regard to the Valley Silts Expansion.

2. Meeting Notes:

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Ms Wilreker chaired the introductions for the meeting members and then reiterated the contents of the previous meeting which was held. It was also stated that all the information relating to the project was provided to SANRAL. This included all the maps, locations and what it currently looks like. It was stated that the purpose of this meeting was to further discuss how the landowner consent could be obtained.	Noted by all and introductions were made.
Mr David Thubane	Mr Thubane, acknowledged that the documents had been received and suggested that the document should be present to make sure everyone is on the same level of understanding before continuing.	Ms Wilreker agreed and proceeded to share the presentation.
Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Ms Wilreker recapped the previous presentation including the projects background, location and purpose. This particularly focused on the area of land which impacts SANRAL and requires landowner consent from SANRAL for the project to proceed.	
Mr Faud Davids	Mr Davids provided clarity on the water use license application and stated that the consent which SANRAL gives does not automatically guarantee the water use license. It was further stated that this consent does not necessarily provide support for the project, nor does it not remove SANRAL from the opportunity to be included in the public participation process down the line, rather it allows for the water use license to be applied for.	Ms Wilreker acknowledged and confirmed this.
Mr David Thubane	Mr Thubane asked if consent were to be granted, what implications would It have on SANRAL's ability to utilise that land within the next 2/3 years should they wish to upgrade the road? Mr Thubane also asked how this could be mitigated.	Mr Tshamano stated that if SANRAL is looking to upgrade the road it would be best to provide Ergo with that information now so that the scope of the proposed project can be changed. He further stated that should the consent be granted and work begin, SANRAL would be required to wait until the time granted in the landowner consent is complete unless Ergo has breached this agreement.
Mr David Thubane	Mr Thubane stated that once the formal application is provided that the relevant decision makers at SANRAL would be able make considerations around the future land use to mitigate any issues which may arise.	This point was acknowledged.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Dr Ayanda Vilakazi	Dr Vilakazi inquired about the worst-case scenario, if SANRAL did not grant the landowner consent.	Mr Tshamano stated that if consent is not granted Ergo would then exclude the area from their scope of operation and the silts would remain there.
Dr Ayanda Vilakazi	Dr Vilakazi sked for further clarification regarding the mitigation measures that would be utilised if SARNAL were to develop the land in the next 5 years.	Mr Tshamano emphasized the importance of understanding SANRAL's plans for the next five years. He also highlighted that, ideally, Ergo would prefer that reclamation not occur simultaneously with development such as the road upgrade, as this would complicate operations. It was suggested that the preferred process would involve Ergo removing and processing the silts on the land, rehabilitating the land to an agreed-upon standard, and then allowing SANRAL to proceed with any planned activities.
Dr Ayanda Vilakazi	Dr Vilakazi proposed creating a term sheet for a mutually beneficial agreement to begin discussions. He further stated that if these terms could be agreed upon then they would they included in a contract should SANRAL wish to proceed.	Mr Tshamano stated that if SANRAL's development plans were to take place within the next two years Ergo's operation would not have reached the mining block discussed unless the mining plan was changed. Further that Ergo would be happy to consider a terms of agreement document and negotiate from there. Mr Tshamano enquired about the estimated time frames for SANRAL to provide a draft of the terms of the agreement.
Dr Ayanda Vilakazi	Dr Vilakazi stated that a non-binding term sheet can be drafted up to provide a point of reference to see exactly what is being discussed. Furthermore, if these terms are agreeable then it could be progress into a binding document. Dr Vilakazi provided an outline of how these timeframes could take place.	Mr Tshamano acknowledged this.
Mr David Thubane	Mr Thubane indicated that the formal application should provide specific timelines for the activities that are going to impact the property in discussion and these formalised timeframes should be used to help form the term sheet. It was further stated that SANRAL does not only utilise their land for roads but they have a number of alternative uses for their properties. Mr Thubane also discussed the opportunity cost which may result in granting consent to Ergo.	Ms Wilreker acknowledged Mr Thubane's comments and clarified that until the Water Use License and Environmental Authorisation has been received nothing can take place on the land from Ergo's side and that SANRAL can utilise the land however they wish until then. Ms Wilreker further stated that they would provide the mining schedule for SANRAL, with timeframes based on when authorisation is granted. However specific dates could not be granted until/if authorisation is received.

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STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Masala Tshamano	Mr Tshamano clarified the scope of work which Ergo would be doing. Stating that Ergo is focused on removing the silts from within the watercourse and not on the surrounding land.	
Dr Ayanda Vilakazi	Dr Vilakazi explained that all possible outcomes need to be considered before the agreement is reached, as the land should be reserved for timeframe which Ergo requires.	
Mr David Thubane	Mr Thubane inquired about the land's topography and how it might look during operations. It was also suggested that a site visit could be beneficial for a better understanding.	Ms Wilreker acknowledged this and shared pictures from the site. Mr Tshamano stated he would be happy to arrange a site visit.
Mr David Thubane	Mr Thubane inquired about the trees and whether the operation would have any impact on forestry-related regulations or acts.	Ms Wilreker clarified that the trees on the property are alien evasive and that they are in fact problematic.
Dr Ayanda Vilakazi	Dr Vilakazi inquired whether there are any specific vegetation species that need to be addressed or are of concern.	Ms Wilreker clarified that a biodiversity impact assessment has been conducted, and no species of conservation concern have been identified. It was further stated that if protected species were to be found that they would be moved accordingly however it is not anticipated.
Dr Ayanda Vilakazi	Dr Vilakazi inquired about the timelines associated the with application.	Ms Wilreker clarified the point and asked about the timelines for response documents.
Mr Faud Davids	Mr Davids stated that once the application document was received that he would be able to consult the relevant role players at SANRAL and draft up the document. A timeline of about one week was highlighted as possible.	Ms Wilreker acknowledged this.
Ms Wilreker and Mr Tshamano	Thanked all those for their attendance and the meeting was adjourned.	

Meeting adjourned: 12:48 PM

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

DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176

COJ Municipality Site Visit Report

Date:	Thursday, 30 January 2025
Time:	10H00 AM - 11H25 AM
Venue:	Valley Silt Expansion Site, Johannesburg

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
City of Johannesburg Environmental and Infrastructure Department (CoJ)	Ms Moseketsi Mochesane	Senior Specialist
CoJ	Ms Nozipho Maduse	Head: Impact Manager
CoJ	Ms Mashudu Ratshitanga	Subhead: Impact Manager
DRD Ergo Gold	Mr Mothusi Mafatshe	Environmental Co-ordinator
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	Kongiwe Project Manager
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Mr Ripfumelo Macevele	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Mr Benjamin Dunn	Environmental Intern
Apologies:		
None		

1. Purpose of the site visit:

The primary purpose of the site visit was for the CoJ Municipal officials to understand the current mining operations at the Valley Silts site, and to understand how the Valley Silts Expansion will take place.

2. Welcome and Introductions:

Ms Wilreker welcomed all present at the site visit and introductions were made. Please refer to **Appendix A**, for a copy of the attendance register.

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3. Discussion:

Stakeholder	Comment	Response
COJ Official	Made note of the positive impact which the vegetation on the perimeter of the site has on dust management for the active mining operations on the Valley Silt site.	Mr Mafatshe noted this and discussed the dust management practices which are utilised across the current operation.
COJ Official	Made note of the pollution levels in the Russell Stream and emphasised the problems which impact the water upstream. It was further explained that the City of Johannesburg is interested in this project due to the positive impact which it may have on the stream.	Kongiwe team and Mr Mafatshe acknowledged this point.
COJ Official	Asked about the current mining operation and the stockpiles, with a focus on the dust impacts.	Mr Mafatshe explained that there are water trucks which spray down the area of operation where heavy earth moving machinery and trucks operate. This is part of the dust management practice utilised. It was explained that the stockpiles have a high moisture content, and that dust is limited. Water trucks were seen in operation as he explained the management practice.
COJ Official	Asked about the reclamation method used.	Mr Mafatshe explained that it is all mechanical reclamation.
COJ Official	Commented on the positive progress which Ergo has made on the site.	Mr Mafatshe acknowledged this point and explained the planning which goes into maintaining the operational efficiency of the operation.
COJ Official	Asked about the dust management where mechanical reclamation was taking place. Furthermore, enquiries were made surrounding the depth to which the material is excavated. It was noted by officials that is it quite windy at present however minimal dust can be seen.	Mr Mafatshe explained that the same dust management practices apply at this portion of the operation and that dust was limited due to the high moisture content of the extracted material. The operational activities relating to depth were explained.

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COJ Official	Asked about the future plans and rehabilitation of the land.	Ms Wilreker first explained the history of the mine and then explained the rehabilitation plans, as well as the impacts it will have on the Russell stream. She explained that iProp (Pty) Ltd has future plans for the land. Ms Wilreker also explained the design which the landscape may have in the future, in relation to the slope.
COJ Official	Asked about access roads in relation to the expansion project.	Mr Mafatshe explained that the current access roads would be utilised.
COJ Official	Asked about the gold levels within the stockpiles.	Mr Mafatshe explained that there was a good amount of gold present.
COJ Official	Asked about the timeframes of the mining operation.	Ms Wilreker explained that the mine has been in operation since around 2021 and further explained the EIA process which Kongiwe Environmental undertook for Ergo. She also explained the Public Participation Process which undertaken at that time. The current process in relation to the expansion project was also discussed.
COJ Official	Asked about future infrastructure and development on the land. Requested that the plans be shown in the final EIA/EMPr.	Mr Mafatshe and Ms Wilreker explained that to their current knowledge iProp (Pty) Ltd has plans to develop the land in the future, as well as SANRAL which has an interest in developing a road on a portion of the land.

Meeting adjourned at 11:25 am.

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Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176

Meeting Minutes: Department of Water and Sanitation Site Visit

Date	Tuesday, 11 March 2025
Time:	08:30 – 15:00
Venue:	Valley Silts, Crownwood Road, Johannesburg

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Ms Joyce Lekoane	Environmental Officer
DWS	Ms Zanele Nyamende	Scientist
ThumaMvelo (Pty) Ltd (ThumaMvelo)	Mr Mdu Nkosi	Site Manager
ThumaMvelo	Mr Samuel Luphoko	SHEQ
ThumaMvelo	Mr Peter Walters	Operations Manager
Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd (Ergo)	Ms Zoleka Solombela	Environmental Officer
Ergo	Mr Abraham Maluleke	Environmental Officer
Ergo	Mr Masala Tshamano	Environmental Manager
Ergo	Mr Mothusi Mafatshe	Environmental Coordinator
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (Kongiwe)	Ms Phumla Mngwengwe	Environmental Consultant
Kongiwe	Ms Anela Fixi	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Kongiwe	Mr Ripfumelo Macevele	Environmental Consultant
No apologies		
N/A		

Note: *These minutes are not intended as a verbatim transcript of the meeting, but rather as a summary of the salient discussions which took place*.

1. **Welcome and Introductions**
   - ❖ Ms Mngwengwe greeted and welcomed the meeting attendees, and the attendees introduced themselves.

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2. A summary of the DWS's comments and recommendations for the Valley Silts Expansion Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) during the Phase 2 Site Visit.

Legend Clarification:

- The DWS advised that the water uses labels on the water use map should explicitly state the activity, such as "dust suppression", instead of just "Section 21 (g)".

Water Use Clarity:

- There must be a clear distinction between authorised and proposed water use activities on the water use map. The water use map should clearly indicate which activities are already authorised and which are proposed and therefore require licensing.

Valley Silts previous application:

- The DWS officials recommended reviewing the old Valley Silts Water Use Licence (WUL) and if any current activities or water uses were missed in the previous WUL, they must form part of the current Water Use Licence Application (WULA) for the Valley Silts Expansion Project.

River crossing:

- The term "river crossing" should be rephrased to "culvert".

Scope of work:

- The scope of work in the application needs to be updated with detailed descriptions of all site activities. Every aspect of the work being undertaken should be clearly stated.

Water use naming:

- The DWS highlighted the need to specify which stockpile numbers correspond to Section 21 (c) and (i) water uses and which correspond to each Section 21 (g) use. This will ensure clarity in the application.

Geotechnical Report:

- The geotechnical reports should clearly indicate that any seepage found at Valley Silts results from the artificial elevated floor and not from the natural groundwater flow.

Seepage vs. Baseflow:

- DWS officials indicated they will investigate whether the seepage observed at Valley Silts is baseflow. They will assess the situation from their side to determine how to proceed with handling seepage.

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Abstraction Points:

- The DWS recommended specifying the exact coordinates of the abstraction points as the project progresses, as one abstraction point for the whole site is not accurate nor sufficient. They advised that the water use table and map must be updated to include abstraction points to accommodate the location of abstraction points as reclamation progresses.

The meeting adjourned at 15:00 pm.

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Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176
Meeting Minutes: Broader Stakeholders

Date:	Wednesday, 07 May 2025
Time:	10:00– 11:00
Venue:	Microsoft Teams Online Meeting

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
Africa SunOil Refineries	Mr Farhaad Adam	Principal Process Engineer
City of Johannesburg	Mr Alex Christians	Councillor
iProp	Ms Jeanie Pelser	Operations Manager
Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA)	Mr Paul Motsoaledi	Real Estate Manager
Federation for a Sustainable Environment (FSE)	Ms Mariette Liefferink	CEO
PRASA	Mr Sphesihle Bophela	Real Estate
Prop Watch (SANRAL)	Mr Faud Davids	Legal Advisor
Women in LPG SAI	Ms Sasha Newman	CEO and Founder
Seaton Environmental	Mr Brian Gardner	Stakeholder
iProp	Mr Tseke Mojapelo	Operations Manager
City of Johannesburg Committee	Mr Ise Mphiwa	Ward 125 Committee member
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Mr Bradly Thronton	Project Director
Kongiwe	Ms Venessa Viljoen	Principle Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Kongiwe	Ms Thuli Phakathi	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Kongiwe	Mr Ripfumelo Macevele	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Kongiwe	Mr Lubabalo Zongolo	Environmental Intern
Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd	Masala Tshamano	Environmental Manager
Ergo	Josiah Tshisevhe	Community Liaison Manager
Ergo	Mr Mothusi Mafatshe	Environmental Coordinator
Apologies		
City of Johannesburg	Mr Matsobane Sekhu	Councillor of Ward 125

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**
   - ❖ Mr Thornton greeted the attendees and delivered his presentation.

2. **Meeting Agenda:**

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- Project background
- Project locality
- Project Description
- Operation Photos
- Project Alternatives
- Specialist Studies & Impact Assessment
- Mitigation Summary
- Legislative Framework
- Public Participation
- Timeframes
- Comments and Discussions

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3. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENT	RESPONSE
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Ms Liefferink stated that FSE supports the project and had noted this in the previous Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) engagement. She further explained that the silt was found to contain not only gold residuals but also sulphate, iron, chloride, calcium, magnesium, manganese, aluminium, and possibly low levels of uranium. Therefore, they understand that the rehabilitation associated with the project will contribute to improving both the environmental condition and the quality of surface water. Ms Liefferink also noted that, as the Russell Stream is a tributary of Klip River, the University of Johannesburg conducted a relevant study due to the presence of high levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in the river sediments. She emphasised the importance of removing these sediments, as they contribute to elevated salt concentrations in rivers within the Central Basin and exacerbate the effects of acid mine drainage on water quality. Additionally, Ms Liefferink expressed concern regarding health-related issues. She stated that, while a dust monitoring plan is in place, it is equally important to develop a comprehensive dust management plan to address potential contributions to air quality issues. She also indicated her intention to present a slide highlighting contamination in wetlands, including the Russell Stream.	Mr Thornton responded by suggesting that, due to time constraints, Ms Liefferink could share the slide with Kongiwe via email.

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Mr Alex Christians	Mr Christians requested that the presentation be emailed to him. He also inquired whether the rehabilitation of the Russell Stream would involve a partnership with the provincial government and the city. He noted that he would send the remainder of these questions via email.	Mr Thornton stated that there are various forums which are dealing with the developments of this particular area and it deals more along the lines of opening up the city by reclaiming the tailings facilities. He further stated that by removing the TSFs, it takes away the pollutant source and open up land for developers, which are owned by various landowners.
Mr Badly Thornton	Mr Thornton asked Mr Christian which ward he represented and whether he would be able to attend the public meeting scheduled for Saturday, the 10th of May 2025.	Mr Christian stated that he has been allocated to various wards, including Ward 68, where the project is currently taking place. He confirmed that he will be available to attend the Public Participation Meeting.
Mr Paul Motsoaledi	Mr Motsoaledi asked whether the project would have any impact on the railway servitudes belonging to PRASA.	Mr Thornton responded that while the project is in proximity to the railway servitude, he is not entirely certain whether it intersects the railway. He assured that this matter will be investigated, and a formal response will be provided ***Post meeting notes:*** ***The servitudes of PRASA are in close proximity to the project area but will not be affected by the project.***
Mr Masala Tshamano,	Mr Tshamano suggested that, if attendees were still interested, Ms Liefferink should be given the opportunity to present her presentation.	Mr Thornton responded by explaining that Ms Liefferink had to leave the meeting due to other commitment, as she had another meeting scheduled for 11 am.
Mr Masala Tshamano,	Mr Tshamano asked whether the information to be received from Ms Liefferink would be shared with all attendees and also confirmed whether the time for Saturday's meeting is still 9:30 am.	Mr Thornton responded by confirming that the correct time for the Saturday meeting is 10:30 am. He also requested, if possible, that attendees arrive a bit earlier, which would be much appreciated.
Mr Alex Christians	Mr Christian asked if it would be possible to conduct a site visit in order to gain a better understanding of the project.	Mr Thornton responded that he would consult with the team to see if arranging a site visit would be possible.

4. Closing

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COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Thornton thanked all attendees for their time and input.	The attendees thanked Mr Thornton for the presentation.

The meeting adjourned at 11:00 am.

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Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176
Meeting Minutes: Public Meeting

Date:	Saturday, 10 May 2025
Time:	10:30 am – 12:30 pm
Venue:	Riverlea Empowerment Centre

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Mr Bradly Thornton	Project Director
Kongiwe	Ms Vanessa Viljoen	Principal Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Kongiwe	Ms Thuli Phakathi	Stakeholder Engagement Consultant
Kongiwe	Mr Foord Cerenio	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Kongiwe	Mr Ripfumelo Macevele	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Kongiwe	Mr Lubabalo Zongolo	Environmental Intern
Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd	Masala Tshamano	Environmental Manager
Ergo	Josiah Tshisevhe	Community Liaison Manager
Apologies		

Note: ***A list of the stakeholders who attended the Public Meeting will be added in Appendix A to these minutes*.**

Note: *These minutes are not intended as a verbatim transcript of the meeting, but rather as a summary of the salient discussions which took place.*

1. Welcome and Introductions

- Mr Thornton greeted the attendees and delivered his presentation.

2. The purpose of the Public Meeting:

- Present and discuss the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project
- Provide an overview of the Environmental Impact Assessment 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

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- Record comments raised and then include them in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR) which will be integrated into the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the IWULA.

3. Public Meeting Agenda:

- Housekeeping and Health and Safety
- Purpose of Meeting
- Important Notice
- Legal Framework
- Kongiwe's Role
- Project Background
- Project Locality
- Project Description
- Operation Photos
- Tentative Development
- Project Alternatives
- Specialist Studies & Impact Assessment
- Comment and Discussion
- Mitigation Summary
- Public Participation
- Timeframes
- Comments and Discussions

Please refer to **Appendix B** for the maps that were on display.

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4. Discussion

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENTS	RESPONCE
	Pre-meeting note: **The meeting started later than scheduled due to community members not settling promptly and indicating that additional members were still arriving. Disruptions from community members occurred throughout the meeting, causing it to exceed the allotted time frame.**	
Community member	A community member inquired about the necessity of signing the register.	Mr Thornton explained that the register is an indication that the individual was present in the meeting. Additionally, he encouraged people to sign the attendance register so that they could receive communications and the outcome of the proposed project.
Community member	A community member stated that there was a letter from the councillor's office regarding the public meeting.	Mr Thornton responded that he had not seen or received the letter.
Mr Mpho Mogodi	Mr Mogodi requested that the letter from the councillor be read aloud before the commencement of the meeting. **A member of the community started reading the letter to all the attendees and stated the following:** The councillor demanded that the CEO of DRD be present in the meeting to address the community's concerns from the previous meeting and that no mining activities would be permitted to continue until these issues were resolved. He further states that the public participation (PP) meeting not to continue unless the CEO is present. Mr Mogodi emphasised that proceeding with the meeting without addressing the councillor's letter would be a sign of disrespect to the community. He	Mr Thornton explained that the councillor does not have the authority to halt the meeting, as it forms part of a legal process mandated by the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA). This process requires the conduct of a Public Participation (PP) meeting for projects undergoing an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). As such, every community member has the right to attend.

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	insisted that the contents of the letter be addressed before the meeting could continue.	
Community member	The community member inquired whether they had the right to amend the agenda, noting that they had not received it in advance. He further added that this should be put on record that the community is been denied the right to alter the agenda.	Mr. Thornton explained that the record can reflect that the agenda of the meeting pertains to the environmental authorisation of the project. However, he noted that the agenda may be adjusted where necessary. *Mr Thornton proceeded to adjust the agenda according to the request of the community members.*
Mr Jarrad Smith	Mr Smith requested the opportunity to ask questions during the presentation rather than waiting until the end. Mr Smith emphasised the importance of discussing the project's findings and engaging in a question-and-answer session immediately following the presentation.	Mr Thornton acknowledged the comment and agreed to adjust the presentation accordingly.
Community member	A community member expressed his concerns that neither Kongiwe nor the Ergo team has an employee who is coming from the Riverlea community.	The project team noted the comment.
Community member	A community member inquired about the method Kongiwe used to contact individuals who are directly affected by the noise, dust, and other related impacts.	Mr Thornton requested to respond to the question after presenting the specialist findings and models related to the Air Quality Assessment.
Ms Jennifer Mohamed Katerere	Ms Katerere expressed her concern that, through Kongiwe's consultation, different parties raised different standards in consultation that mining should not take place within a 2000 m buffer.	The project team noted the comment.
	Ms Katerere requested that a peer review process be conducted and that DRD cover the associated costs. She also emphasised the need for multiple consultation meetings with the community.	Mr Thornton responded to the request for multiple consultations by stating that Kongiwe had been proactive in organising meetings, which are well documented on their side. He encouraged the Riverlea Mining Forum (RMF) to consider the timeframes required to complete and release the specialist studies. He cited the groundwater specialist study as an example, explaining that it was only recently finalised due to the comprehensive nature of the assessment, which included drilling boreholes to evaluate groundwater conditions. Mr Thornton emphasised that once the studies were completed, Kongiwe promptly initiated efforts to schedule meetings. He stressed that this was not due to dismissiveness or a breakdown of

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		trust, but rather a matter of timing, as the relevant information had only recently become available.
Community member	A community member raised his concern about the continuation of the meeting and the legal rights the councillor can use to legally disagree with the meeting thereafter.	The project team noted the comment.
Mr Mpho Mogodi	Mr Mogodi stated that, for the meeting to be considered a PP meeting, half of the community must be present and addressed properly.	The project team noted the comment.
Community member	A community member requested that Mr Thornton close the floor for questions about different projects within the community and explain the purpose of the meeting.	Mr Thornton halted the question and requested that people ask questions related to the project.
Community member	A community member raised his concerns about the air quality, stating that they have dust fallout in the region on a daily basis, and this contributes to the health issues within the community, as some people have asthma, respiratory issues, and cancer.	Mr Thornton explained that the air quality findings and models only indicate the additional impacts the project will have. He further stated that Johannesburg is facing an air quality problem, which is measured and recorded. Additionally, the studies indicate that the dust fallout will only be localised within the project boundaries.
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	Ms Katerere inquired about the present and future cumulative impacts and how the project has added to the current cumulative impacts.	Mr Thornton explained that there is a section in the EIA that deals with cumulative impacts. He further stated that the strategy is to remove mine dumps away from the city, which would eliminate the dust pollution and improve health issues.
Mr Jarrad Smith	Mr Smith inquired why the specialist's findings had not been shared with the community prior to the meeting. Mr Smith further stated his disagreement with the report's findings on dust, asserting that the information presented was inaccurate.	Mr Thornton responded, stating that the existing data was gathered, analysed, and used to illustrate the impacts of the proposed project before the authorised reclamation commenced. He further stated that the studies were conducted at the beginning of the year. He noted that such studies often take considerable time to complete and are typically presented during the EIA phase. Additionally, he encouraged the people to be mindful of the timing required for the specialist studies to be completed.

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	Mr Smith expressed the view that DRDGOLD Limited was primarily focused on gold extraction and emphasised that the community should receive 40% of the benefits. Mr Smith stated that the community is seeking 40% of the R6 billion in profits generated by DRD.	The project team noted the comment.
Community member	A community member requested that they receive the same presentation that is being presented. He further indicated that the community is requesting 5% equity as part of the Social Labour Plan (SLP), which is not included within the report.	The project team noted the comment.
Community member	A community member stated that the report does not include the suggestion that they mentioned in the previous meeting. He also pointed out that iProp, as the landowner, had not addressed the issues of the open holes in the community.	The project team noted the comment.
	A community member stated that a truck transporting silt broke down and the trailer tipped over spilling silts all over the road, he requested that the trucks be covered to prevent the wind from blowing up the dust.	
	A community member inquired about the timeline for the employment of people from Riverlea by Ergo and Kongiwe.	
Mr Mpho Mogodi	Mr Mogodi inquired about the stakeholders consulted during the specialist study process. He raised concerns regarding the provision of refreshments, questioning why community members had not been given the opportunity to provide this service. He noted that such opportunities could benefit the local community and align with the proposed 5% equity share. He further cited security services as another area where local service providers could be engaged. Mr Mogodi emphasised that these opportunities should be prioritised for the Riverlea community, specifically Ward 68.	Mr Thornton explained that independent specialists were consulted during the EIA phase, and during the scoping phase. A public participation meeting took place at the Riverlea Empowerment Centre during the scoping phase. The other comments were noted.
	Mr Mogodi inquired whether the community could be given the opportunity to appoint their own specialists to conduct independent studies.	Mr Thornton indicated that the community is permitted to conduct their own specialist studies.

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	Mr Mogodi explained that the community is large and widespread, and therefore transport should have been provided to facilitate participation. He added that consultations should have been conducted block by block, as not all community members have access to emails.	The project team noted the comment and stated that the Public Participation process was followed as such, the Ward Councillor and ward committee members were contacted via telephone, email and SMS.
	Mr Mogodi inquired about the contingency plan regarding the health hazards.	Mr Thornton explained that health impacts related to air quality had been assessed and that air quality modelling had been conducted. He further stated that the report includes mitigation measures recommended by the specialist.
Community member	A community member inquired if there is a way to object Kongiwe as a consultant for the proposed project.	Mr Thornton advised that he seek legal advice on the matter if he so wishes.
Ms Ulinda Lotz	Ms Lotz indicated that the community should be given the opportunity to bring in their experts to conduct a peer review of the findings.	Mr Thornton explained that the community can conduct a peer review, but Ergo did not agree to pay for it. He further states that conducting a peer review will not highlight deficiency in the reports.
	Ms Lotz inquired about how the consultation process was conducted, noting that some community members living near the stream were unaware of the proposed project.	Mr Thornton explained that, as part of the consultation process, the Ward Councillor and Ward Committee Members were engaged. Communication was also sent to Riverlea Mining Forum (RMF) emails, SMS messages, and phone calls. Additionally, community members were contacted via email and SMS. He further noted the comment about the impacts and expressed his intention to present the outcome of the impact assessment and mitigation measures
	Ms Lotz inquired about who would be responsible for the medical bills of the affected people. She further stated that DRD is facilitating illegal mining by not putting up fences around the mining area within the community.	The project team noted the comment.
	Ms Lotz asked how far from people's homes is the operation situated. She further states that the regulation stipulates that a safe buffer should be 500 m.	Mr Thornton responded, stating that the nearest housing to the proposed project is 200 m. He further stated that this is where the silts are situated, which are within the 500 m buffer.
Community member	A community member raised a point stating that DRD started cutting trees within the community, and they were not consulted, which resulted in a commotion within the community. He further stated that people from the	Mr Thornton responded by stating that the encouragement must be put on Ergo to make use of people from the community for these jobs.

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	community should be hired to conduct traffic. He further mentioned that such a job should be given to the people in the community.	
	A community member inquired whether the community would benefit if other minerals were discovered during the silts' reclamation process.	Mr Thornton explained that he is not aware of any other minerals that could be extracted profitably from the silts.
Community member	A community member raised concerns about the dust levels, stating that she has a pacemaker and it has affected her health. She further states that it had led her to resign from her job because of shortness of breath.	The project team noted the comment. Additionally, Mr Thornton also added that the silts are wet; therefore, minimal dust will be generated by the operation. However, measures such as dust suppression of haul roads will be implemented to minimise dust pollution within the region
Ms Jennifer Mohamed Katerere	Ms Katerere explained that the community has lost trust, and what can be done to build that trust within the community. She further expressed her concerns about the independence of Kongiwe.	Mr Thornton acknowledged the existence of a trust deficit. He stated that he had made efforts to accommodate the community by scheduling the meeting on a Saturday to ensure broader attendance. He clarified that the information presented had been prepared by independent specialists who are not part of Kongiwe and have no vested interest in the project. He further explained that the studies had only recently been completed and that boreholes had been drilled in the region to monitor the impact of the project on groundwater. This was done to ensure the presentation of accurate data and not to undermine community trust.
	Ms Katerere explained that there are other mineral components in slits, such as uranium.	Mr Thornton explained that the only mineral worth extracting is the gold, and the surface water study proved that uranium was not an issue.
	She further stated that the cumulative impacts have not been adequately disclosed in the reports and questioned why the 1:1000-year floodline was not considered.	Mr Thornton explained that the project is within both the 1:50-year and 1:100-year floodlines, as that is where the gold-bearing silts are located. He stated that the surface water assessment study determined the floodlines and that this information is included in the EIA report. The study followed the best practice of using the 1:100 year floodline which is a conservative approach hence, the project requires a strict surface water management. He also stated that a conceptual stormwater management plan for the project has been developed.

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	Ms Katerere inquired about the absence of a disaster risk management plan for the project.	Mr Thornton explained that the disaster management plan is included in the EIA report under the section of emergency responses. He further encouraged the community to look at the report and raise any issues regarding the risk management.
Community member	A community member inquired why the representatives from the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE), City of Johannesburg (CoJ), and the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) were not present at the meeting to address the ongoing sewage issues being discharged into the Russell Stream.	Mr Thornton explained that invitations had been sent to the DMRE, CoJ, and DWS. However, he noted that it was at the discretion of these entities to attend the meeting.
Mr Mark Kayter,	Mr Kayter inquired about the possibility of the project being cancelled.	Mr Thornton indicated that neither Kongiwe nor the client are the final decision-makers, emphasising that the ultimate decision will be made by the DMRE/Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources (DMPR).
Mr Jarrad Smith	Mr Smith stated that the project would only proceed once an agreement between DRD, and the community had been signed that the 40% of the profit will come to the community.	Mr Thornton advised the community to engage directly with Ergo regarding matters related to profit sharing, stating that his role was limited to addressing issues concerning the environmental authorisation of the project.
	He further indicated that the specialist findings appear to favour DRD and support the continuation of the project.	The project team noted the comment.
Community member	A community member inquired how the operation licence was approved when it is not mentioned in the reports, especially since the discussion is focused on the expansion of the operation.	Mr Thornton explained that in 2020, an environmental authorisation process and a water use licence were undertaken to licence the first phase of the operation, which is currently in operation.
	A community member inquired about their rights as a community if they do not agree with the project moving forward.	Mr Thornton explained that the EIA and EMPr are submitted to the DMRE where they make the final decision whether it gets approved or rejected. He further added that the community can submit an appeal to the DMRE if they are not happy with the decision made by the competent authority.

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Community member	A community member inquired that if DMRE is the competent authority, why can't they send a representative to the meeting? He further states that the project is making them sick, and they are not gaining anything.	The project team noted the comment.
Mr Jarred Smith	Mr Jarred objected to the continuation of the meeting, stating that this meeting does not count as a PP and requested that the DMRE, CoJ, and DWS be present at the next meeting.	The project team noted the comment.
Ms Ulinda Lotz	Ms Lotz expressed that DRD should contribute to the community through initiatives such as bursaries and skills development programmes. She noted that such efforts could help address community concerns and improve overall sentiment.	The project team noted the comment.
	Ms Lotz inquired about their rights as community if they don't agree do we have to get legal rights.	Mr Thornton explained that once the EIA is submitted to the DMRE, the department reviews the documentation and makes a decision. He noted that once a decision is made—whether approval or rejection—Kongiwe notifies the relevant stakeholders. He further stated that there is an appeal process available to the community should they wish to object to the record of decision.
Community member	A community member insisted that Kongiwe inform DMRE that the community did not agree to the meeting and requested that it be rescheduled	Mr Thornton explained that the PP meeting is a regulatory requirement that they are obligated to conduct and these minutes will be presented to the DMRE.

5. Closing

COMMENT	RESPONSE
Mr Thornton thanked all attendees for their time and input.	The attendees thanked Mr Thornton for the presentation.

The meeting adjourned at 14:30.

Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Authorisation and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project

DMRE reference number: GP184MR

DWS reference number: WU38176

Public Participation Meeting

10 May 2025

Introduction

❖ **Kongiwe**

- Bradly Thornton – Project Director
- Ripfumelo Macevele – EAP
- Foord Ceronio - EAP
- Thuli Phakathi – Stakeholder Engagement
- Vanessa Viljoen – stakeholder Engagement
- Lubabalo Zongolo - Intern

❖ **Ergo Mining**

- Masala Tshamano
- Mothusi Mafatshe
- Josiah Tshisevhe

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Agenda

1. Housekeeping and Health & Safety
2. Purpose of Meeting
3. Important Notice
4. Legal Framework
    1. Councillors letter
    2. Attendance Register
5. Kongiwe's Role
6. Project Background
7. Project Locality
8. Project Description
9. Operation Photos
10. Tentative Developments
11. Project Alternatives
12. Specialist Studies & Impact Assessment
13. Comment and Discussion
14. Mitigation Summary
15. Public Participation
16. Timeframes
17. Comments and Discussions

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Purpose of the Meeting

- Discuss the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project.
- Provide an overview of the Specialist Study Findings.
- Provide you with an opportunity to raise comments/seek clarity and provide input.
- Record comments raised and include in the Comments and Responses Report.

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Important Notice

❖ This meeting is a formal consultation in terms of the requirements as stipulated in the:

- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) for an Application for an Environmental Authorisation (EA) for listed activities triggered in Listing Notices GN R983 and GN R984 in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of December 2014, as amended. The Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) will be the Competent Authority to assess the EA for the proposed project.
- National Water Act, 1998 (Act No.36 of 1998) (NWA) for an Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) in accordance with the Act. The Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) will be the Competent Authority to assess the IWULA for the proposed project.

POPIA: Safeguarding registered person's personal information

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

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Legal Framework

A Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process is being undertaken which evaluates the environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project as part of an application for Environmental Authorisation (EA). The S&EIA and specialist studies to be undertaken will support the applications for the required approvals. The following applications have been made to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) for the Proposed Project:

- **Application for EA** for listed activities triggered in Listing Notices GN R983, GN R984 and GN R9851F published pursuant to the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended), promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA); and

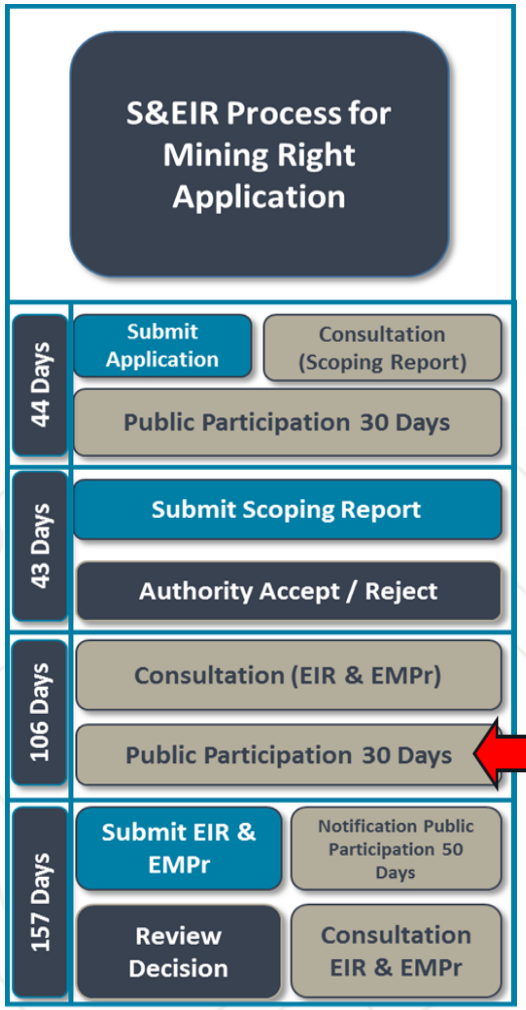
- **Application for a waste management licence (WML)** authorising waste management activities listed in GN R921 of 29 November 2013 published in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (as amended) (NEM:WA).

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

- **An Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA)** in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA),

In accordance with the provisions of the EIA 2014 Regulations, the S&EIA process for the proposed project will be carried out in the following phases:





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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1. Project Background

Applicant: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd, a subsidiary of DRDGOLD Limited (DRD)

Activity: Valley Silts Expansion Project (54 Ha)

Life of Cycle: A 3-year life of operation where active mechanical reclamation would take place, and 2 years to rehabilitate

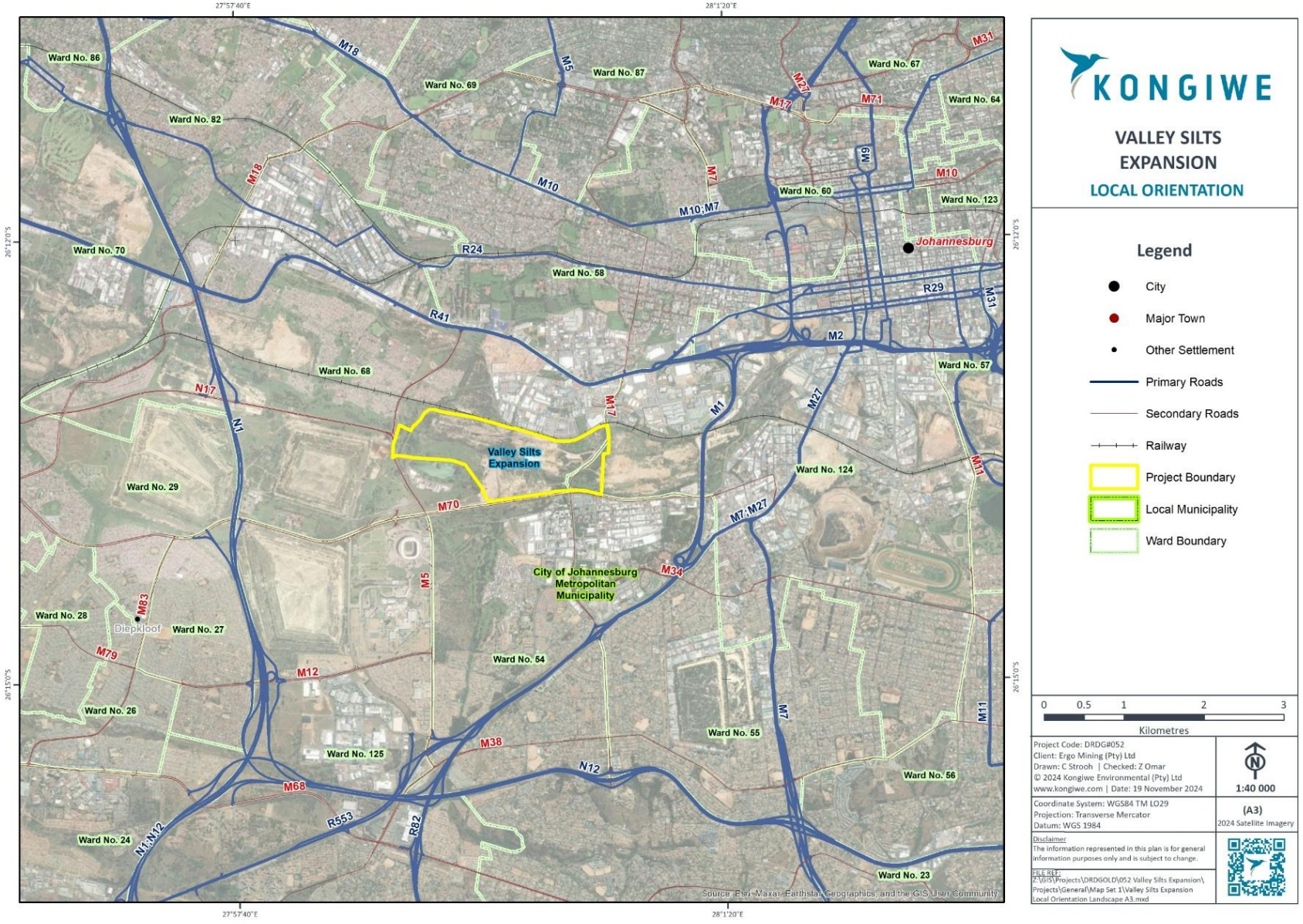
Ergo intends to expand its Valley Silts Reclamation Project. The expansion involves mechanically excavating gold-bearing silts from the Russell Stream valley, extending from the old dam wall to Nasrec Road (Blocks N1 to N20), situated immediately west of the authorised and existing Valley Silts reclamation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

The reclamation of gold bearing silts within the already authorised Valley Silts Project area has been ongoing since May 2023. The construction and site establishment began in October 2022 and as such, the requirement to prepare for the Valley Silts expansion is now necessary to maintain an efficient reclamation operation.

The Proposed Project is positioned as both reclamation effort and a rehabilitation initiative. Ergo intends to remove the silts from the valley within the Russell Stream, in specific target areas, thereby potentially improving the water flow dynamics, which could assist in ameliorating current flooding issues experienced in the area of Riverlea. After removal of the silts from the target areas, Ergo aims to rehabilitate the target areas within the Valley Silts area by shaping the areas where silts are removed and make the area free draining. Thereafter, appropriate species will be planted to stabilise the soil.

After the proposed reclamation and rehabilitation, the project area will be returned to the landowner (iProp). The Proposed Project area is earmarked for development by the landowner, with plans for light industrial development. Additionally, there are plans to expand the N17 within the proposed project area, from Crownwood to Nasrec Road.

2. Project Location



KONGIWE

VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION

LOCAL ORIENTATION

Legend

- City
- Major Town
- Other Settlement
- Primary Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Railway
- Project Boundary
- Local Municipality
- Ward Boundary

0 0.5 1 2 3

Kilometres

Project Code: DRDG#052
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh | Checked: Z Omar
© 2024 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
www.kongiwe.com | Date: 19 November 2024

1:40 000

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

(A3)
2024 Satellite Imagery

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

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

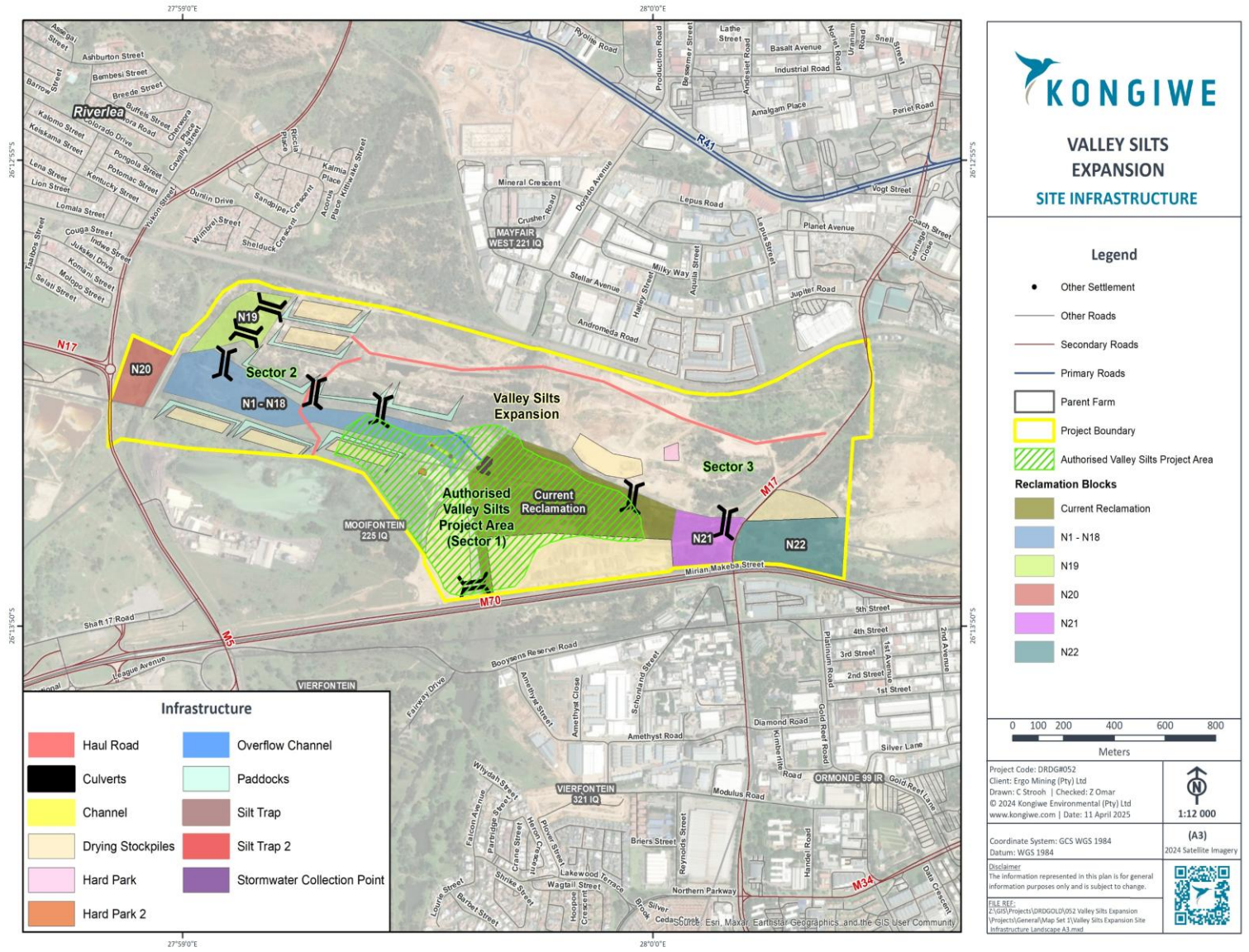
3. Project Description

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

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

The following infrastructures are not existing and will be required on site:

- Drying stockpiles (8 locations);
- Stormwater control berms/paddocks;
- Culverts (8); and
- Additional haul roads;



4. Operation Photos



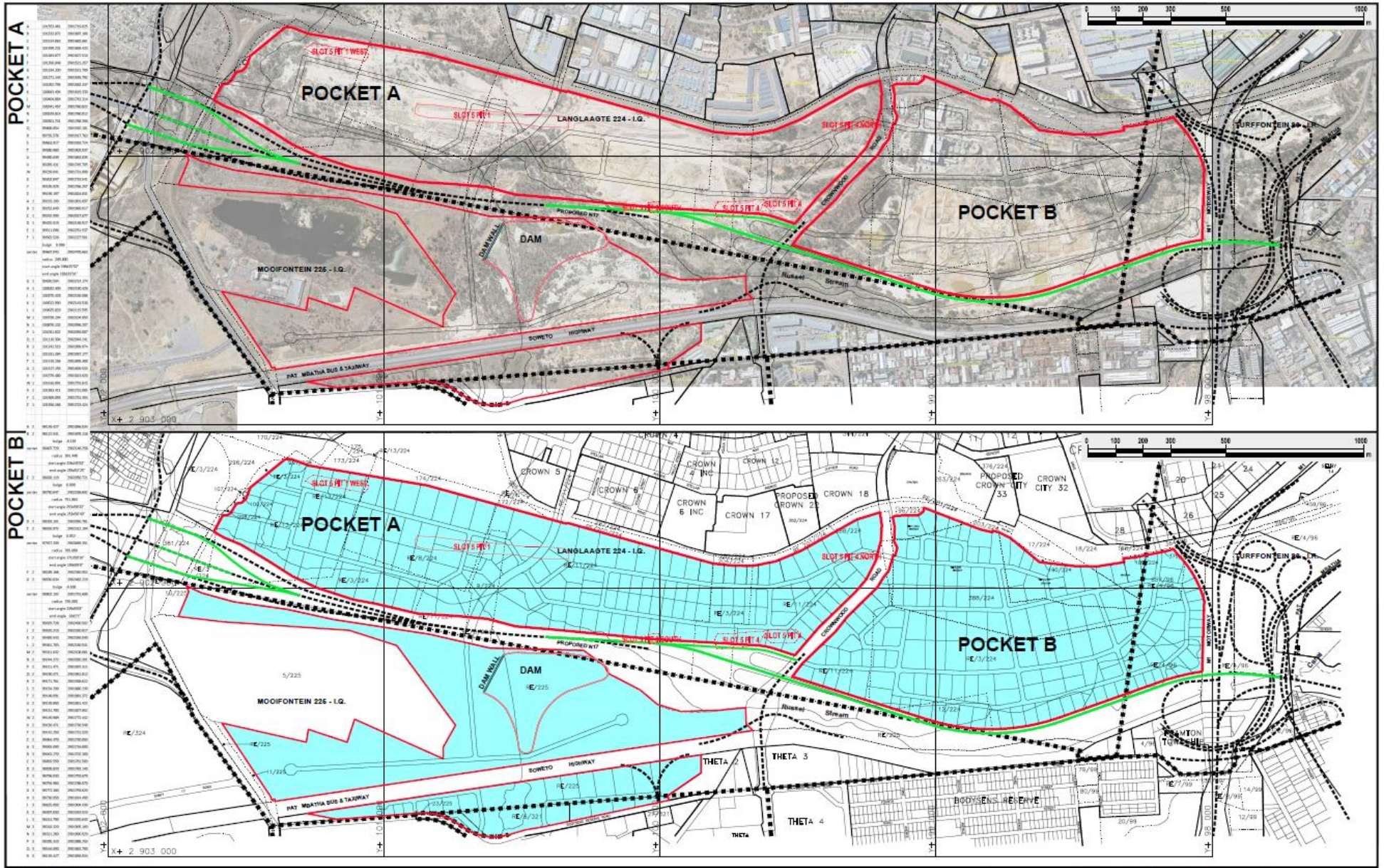
Figure 1: Reclamation of Gold bearing silts in the authorised section.



Figure 2: Drying stockpile area

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2. Tentative Developments



5. Project Alternatives

4.1 No-go alternative

This alternative considers the option of 'do nothing' and maintaining the status quo. At present, the site exhibits significant environmental challenges, including surface and groundwater pollution in Russell Stream caused by gold-bearing silts. Moreover, the status of the site is resulting in downstream flooding, affecting the community of Riverlea and is a hot spot for illegal mining activities and crime related thereto. Should the proposed activity not proceed, the site will remain unchanged and the negative impacts will persist.

4.2 Location Alternatives

When mining was at its peak in the mid-late 1900's it was known practice to design tailings dumps within the immediate floodline, even within watercourses. Over time tailings materials have accumulated in the Russell Stream Dam and the Golf Meer Lake due to erosion from the Rand Leases, Crown Mines, Bantjies and other old tailings dumps in the area. This has formed a thick layer of sediment, averaging 2m thick, but up to 12m in some areas. As a result of the silts build-up in the valley, the Russell Stream has a reduced stream velocity and has become displaced northward toward the areas of Riverlea and Crown Industrial.

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

4.3 Layout Alternatives

The current layout plan for the Proposed Project is considered as the preferred layout plan. The layout plan is dictated by the location of the gold-bearing silts. Existing supporting infrastructure will continue to be used.

4.4 Activity Alternatives

The Proposed Project activities to be employed is consistent with the current practices, specifically through mechanical excavation. Backhoes and/or Excavators, 30-ton ADT's and Hauling trucks will be utilised for reclamation of the gold bearing silts from the Russell Stream.

6. Specialist Studies and Impact Assessment

The following specialist studies were commissioned and undertaken as part of the EIA Process:

- Air Quality
- Biodiversity (Terrestrial and Aquatic)
- Groundwater
- Heritage & Paleontology
- Noise
- Socio-Economic
- Surface Water
- Traffic

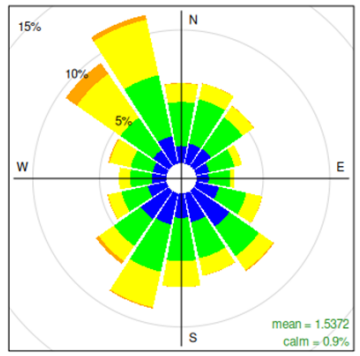
Each specialist has identified potential impacts and the significance they will have before and after mitigation. The table to the right indicates the significance rating per impact for the Construction, Operation, Decommissioning and Post Closure phases with the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures.

Impact	Rating Post Mitigation	Construction	Operation	Decommissioning
Positive (+)	**Moderate (medium)**	❖ Social-Economic ❖ Heritage	❖ Social-Economic ❖ Heritage	❖ Heritage ❖ Health ❖ Groundwater
Positive (+)	**Minor (low)**	❖ Noise	❖ Noise	❖ Noise ❖ Social-Economic
Negative (-)	**Minor (low)**	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands ❖ Air Quality ❖ Surface Water ❖ Groundwater ❖ Heritage ❖ Traffic ❖ Social-Economic ❖ Groundwater ❖ Health	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands ❖ Surface Water ❖ Air Quality ❖ Social-Economic ❖ Heritage ❖ Traffic ❖ Health	❖ Biodiversity ❖ Wetlands ❖ Surface Water ❖ Air Quality ❖ Heritage ❖ Traffic ❖ Surface water ❖ Social-Economic
Negative (-)	**Moderate (medium)**		❖ Surface Water ❖ Groundwater	❖ Social-Economic

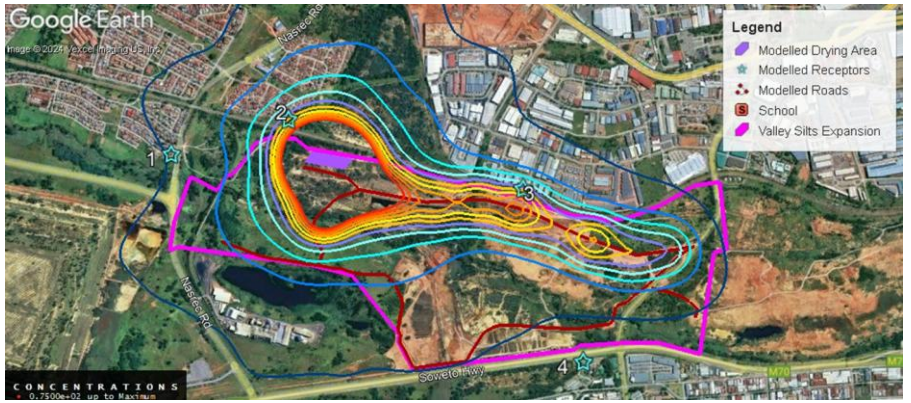
6.1 Air Quality

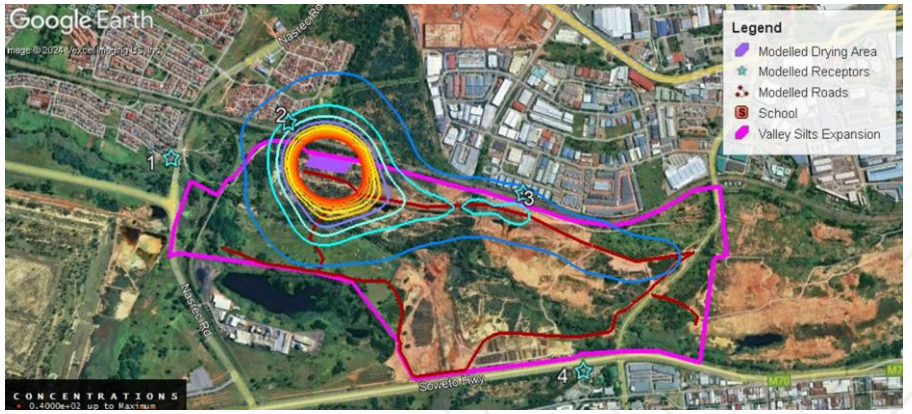
Particulate matter (PM) is the most significant pollutant that is generated from the mechanical reclamation of silts, hauling of silts, turning of the silts in the drying process (until the 30% to 40% moisture content) and loading the silts.

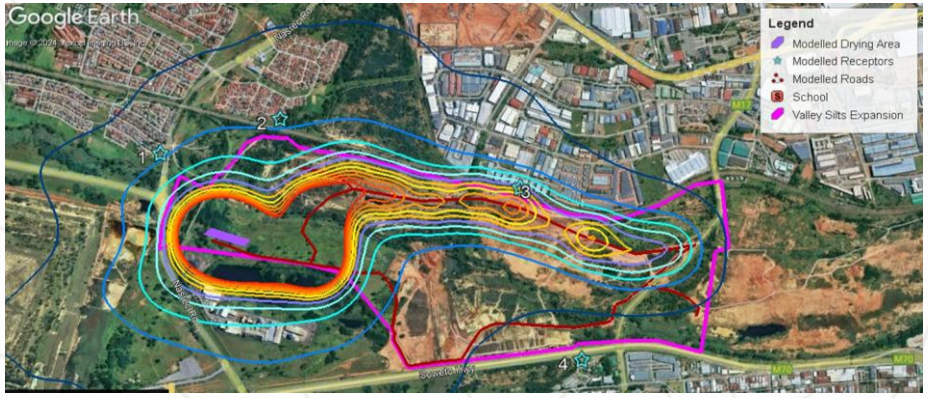
- Four scenarios were simulated to represent the drying areas closest to sensitive receptors as well as the longest access roads required for haulage.
- Exceedances of the PM10 and PM2.5 24-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) can be expected beyond the Valley Silts Expansion footprint under worst-case meteorological conditions.
- **The areas exposed to exceedances, however, are not expected to extend as far as sensitive receptors.**
- Increases in ambient concentrations of particulate matter could mostly affects the closest residents of Riverlea situated to the east of Nasrec Road, and to a lesser extent the Crown industrial area to the north and the Theta industrial area to the south of the project area.



Frequency of counts by wind direction (%)

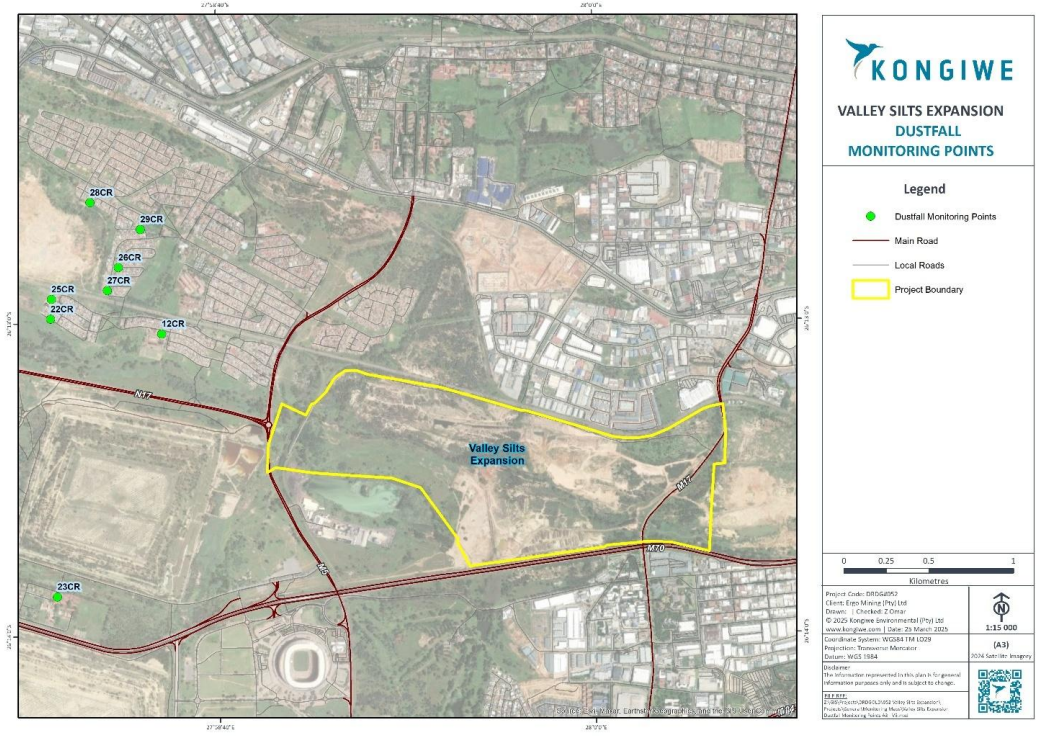




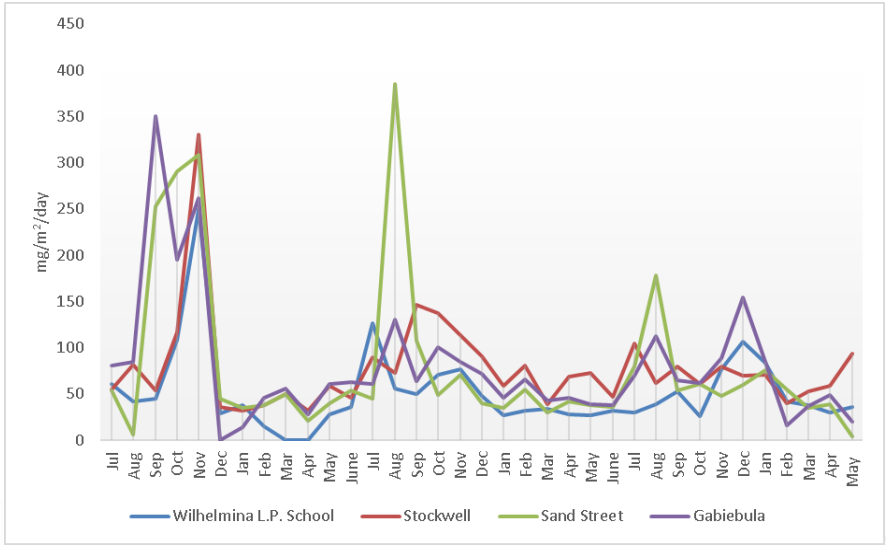


6.1 Air Quality cont.

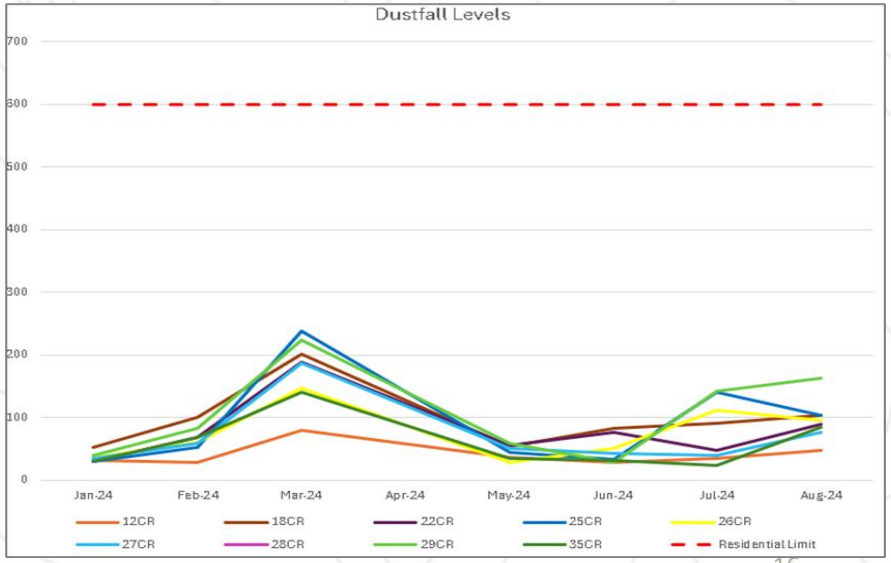
- Dust monitoring has been undertaken at various sensitive receptors in Riverlea since 2016.
- Results show that there have been no exceedances of the National Dustfall Standard for Residential Areas of 600mg/m^2/day in Riverlea since the start of the Valley Silts operations.
- Based on the PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ modelling presented and the current dustfall results, it is therefore not anticipated that the Valley Silts expansion project will have an impact on the Riverlea community.



Dustfall rates between July 2016 and June 2019, prior to the start of the Valley Silts project



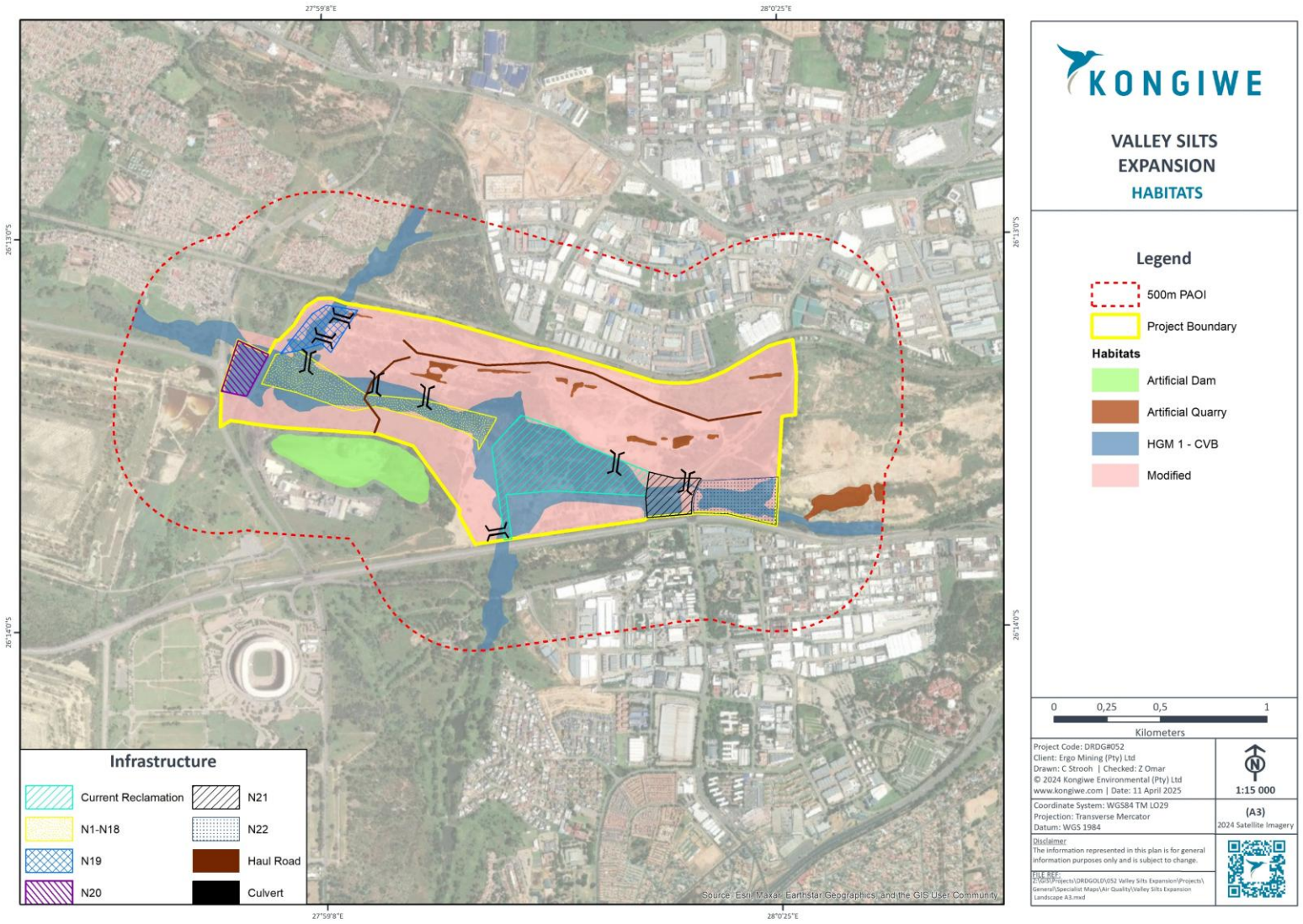
Dustfall rates in 2024 during the Valley Silts Operation



6.2 Terrestrial Biodiversity

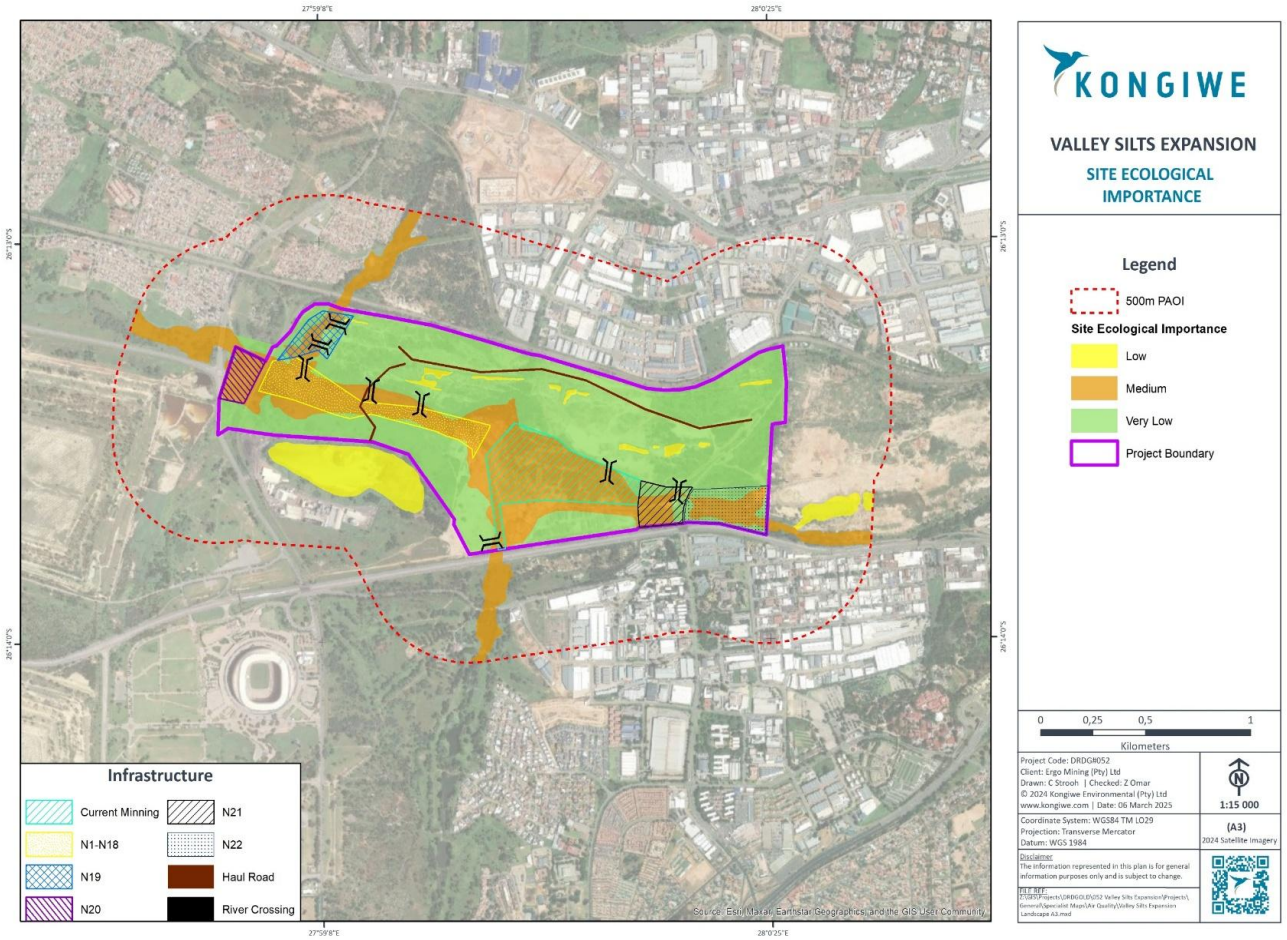
Valley Silts Expansion Project

- Three (3) main habitat types were identified across the Project Area of Influence (PAOI) and include: Modified; Water Resource; and Artificial Water Resource.



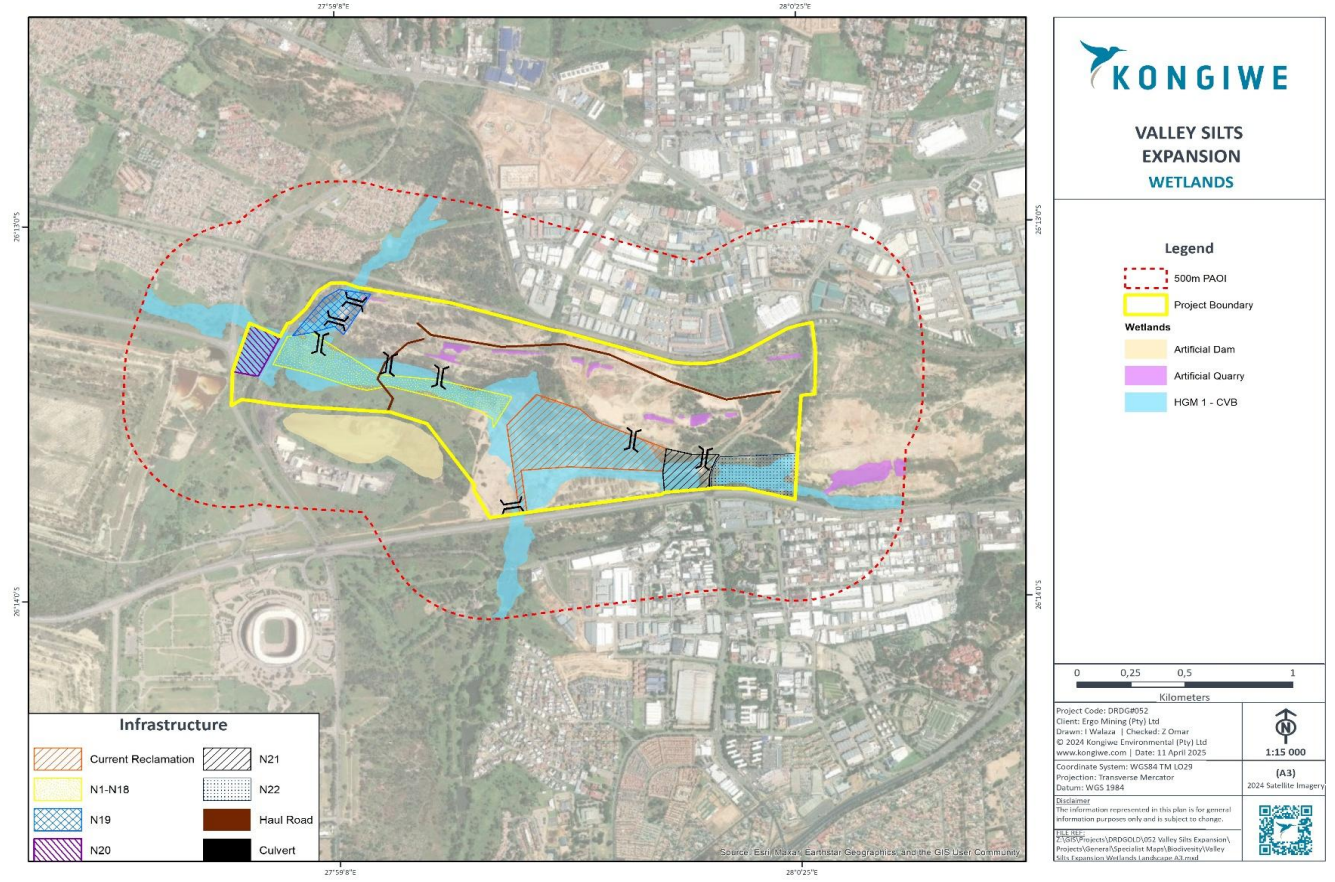
6.2 Terrestrial Biodiversity cont.

Screening Tool Theme	Screening Tool	Specialist	Tool Validated or Disputed by Specialist - Reasoning
Animal Theme	Medium	Low	Disputed – Habitat exists in a largely degraded or modified state with high levels of anthropogenic disturbance, particularly those associated with the mining activities on site. No SCC observed and unlikely to occur.
Plant Theme	Medium	Low	Disputed – Habitat exists in a largely degraded or modified state with high levels of anthropogenic disturbance, particularly those associated with the mining activities on site. High numbers of alien and invasive plants. No SCC observed and unlikely to occur.
Terrestrial Theme	Very High	Low	Disputed – Habitat exists in a largely degraded or modified state with high levels of anthropogenic disturbance, particularly those associated with the mining activities on site, and has therefore lost much of its ecosystem functionality. Habitat will not recover without human intervention and will continue to degrade over time without rehabilitation. No longer representative of a CBA or ESA. No SCC observed and unlikely to occur



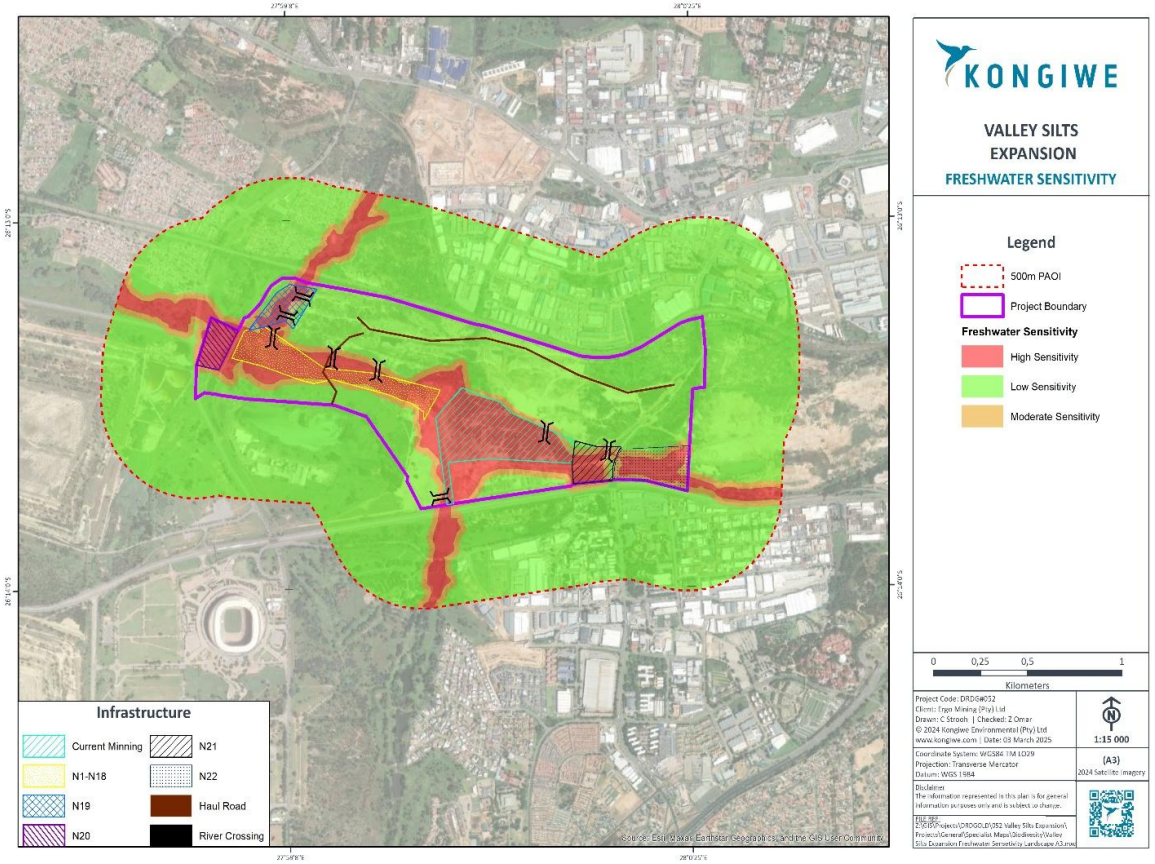
6.3 Wetlands

One wetland type, consisting of one hydrogeomorphic (HGM) unit, has been identified in relation to the project site. This wetland type has been classified as a Channelled Valley-bottom (CVB; HGM 1).



6.3 Wetlands cont.

Features	Screening Tool Theme	Environmental Screening Tool Sensitivity	Specialist Sensitivity	Tool Validated or Disputed by Specialist - Reasoning
HGM 1	Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	High	Low	Screening Tool Sensitivity Disputed. Rationale for the specialist assigned 'low' rating: The wetland system has experienced historical impact related to mining as well as from the surrounding developments in the catchment. The wetland is perceived to be seasonal as surface water was observed in the wetland. Wetland vegetation within the system was abundant. The ecosystem services these wetlands provide together with the PES and EIS have contributed towards determining the sensitivity rating. The wetland has therefore been assigned a 'low' sensitivity rating.
Artificial watercourses	Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	Low	Low	Screening Tool Sensitivity Validated. Rationale for the specialist assigned 'Low' rating: These watercourses were all artificially created through mining activities and other developments such as the Gauteng Oil and Cake Milll. Therefore, a "Low" sensitivity has been assigned for these areas in relation to freshwater biodiversity.
Remaining Area	Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	Low	Low	Screening Tool Sensitivity Validated. Rationale for the specialist assigned 'Low' rating: Much of the area has been historically modified through mining and other developments. The proposed activities are not anticipated to significantly modify the hydrological characteristics of the entire area; therefore a "Low" sensitivity has been assigned for these areas in relation to freshwater biodiversity.

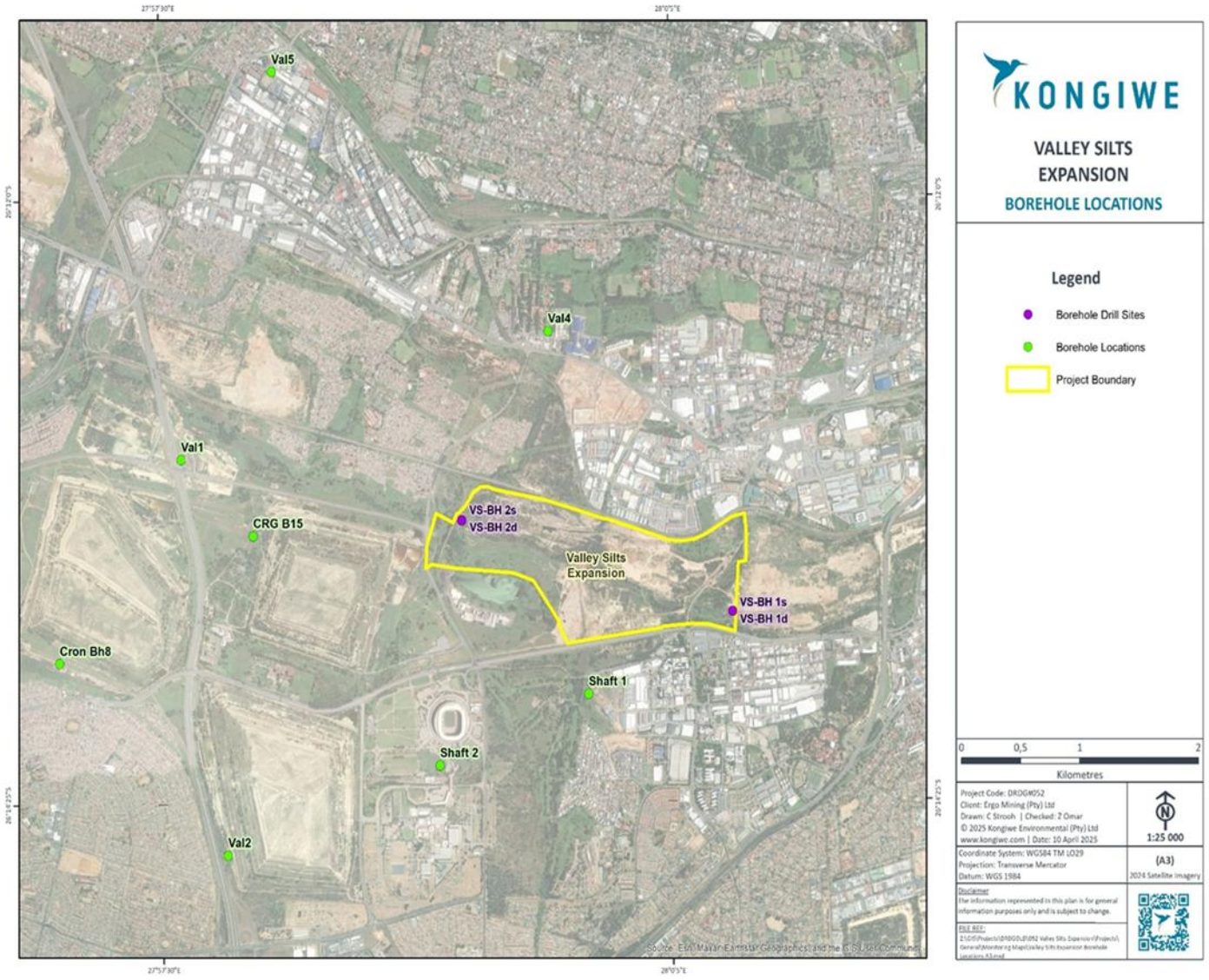


6.4 Groundwater

The chemicals of concern for the Valley Silts project area are pH, Iron, Manganese, Sulphate, Cadmium, Lead, Nickel and Total Organic Carbon. Parameters exceeding aesthetic limits include Ammonium, Aluminium, Chloride, Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Zinc and Total Hardness and Turbidity.

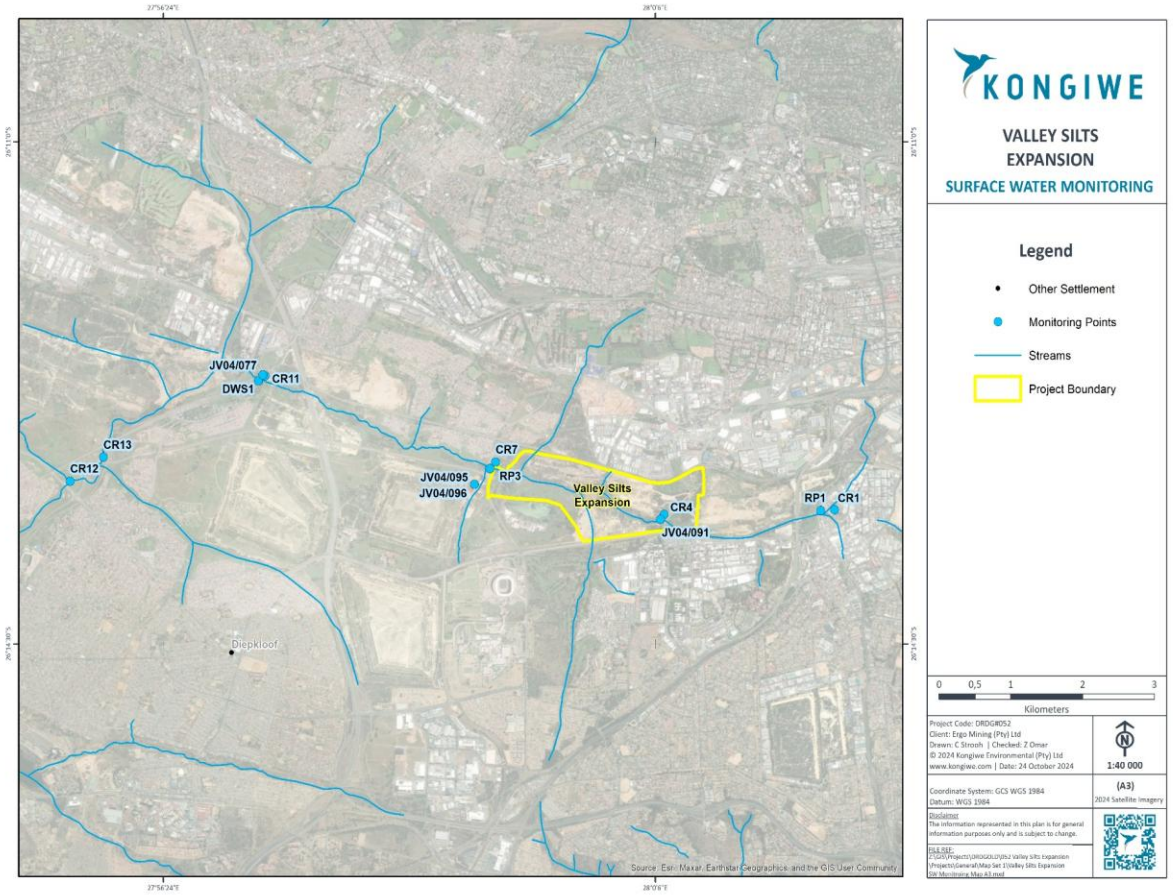
The gold-bearing silt in Russell Stream and the adjacent TSF and sand dump facilities can potentially add sulphate, iron, chloride, calcium, magnesium, manganese and aluminium to the local groundwater system, if the management of contaminated water on site is not effective, but also through seepage from the adjacent dumps. This has been confirmed by the 2019 and the 2025 water sampling results. Metals like cobalt, copper, nickel and zinc can also be elevated.

Should the Valley Silts Expansion project proceed, the project must further commit to complete silt removal and not undertake selective silt reclamation. In the short term there could be water quality impacts (increase in salts and metals) if water on the surface is not managed effectively. Overall, the project will deliver a long-term positive impact on groundwater quality if the silts are removed, and footprint areas are rehabilitated.



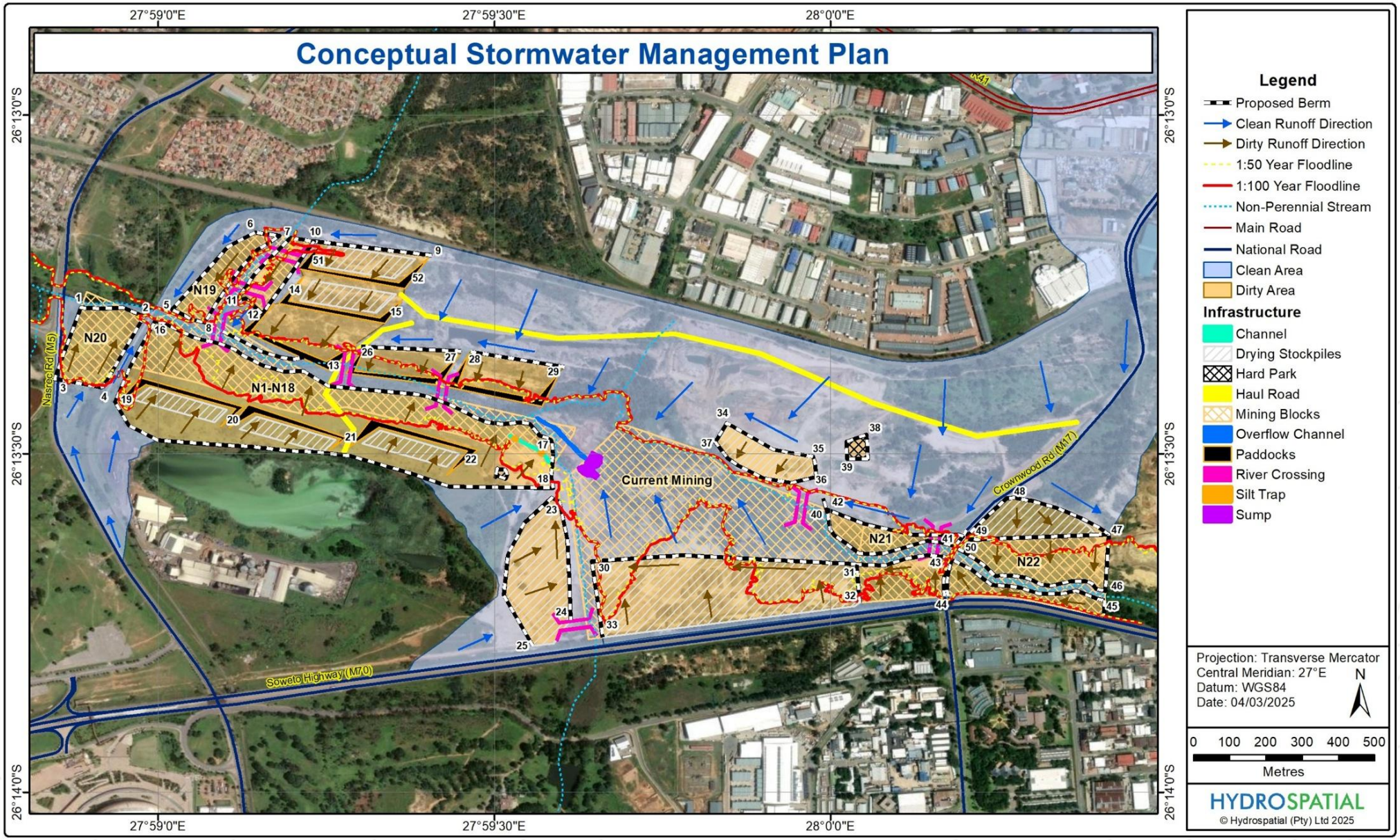
6.5 Surface Water

- pH was within limits at all monitoring locations except in December 2022 at CR1, CR4 and CR11, and at DWS1 in May 2014 and February 2019. This, however, was before the reclamation of silts began at Sector 1 in May 2023;
- Electrical Conductivity (EC) and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), which provides an indication of the dissolved salts in water, were within acceptable limits at all monitoring locations;
- Nutrients (Ammonia, Nitrate and Phosphate), E. coli and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), were regularly elevated at DWS1, indicating sewage contamination of the Russell Stream;
- Elevated levels of heavy metal concentrations for Iron, Manganese, Aluminium, Nickel and Arsenic were recorded at most of the monitoring locations. This has been occurring since before the current mining operation at Sector 1 commenced in May 2023;
- Uranium was within limits at all of the Ergo monitoring locations; and
- Suspended Solids (SS) was regularly elevated above unacceptable limits at all monitoring locations. A comparison between the upstream (CR1 and CR4) and downstream (CR7) monitoring locations showed no significant increase in SS as a result of the current mining operation.



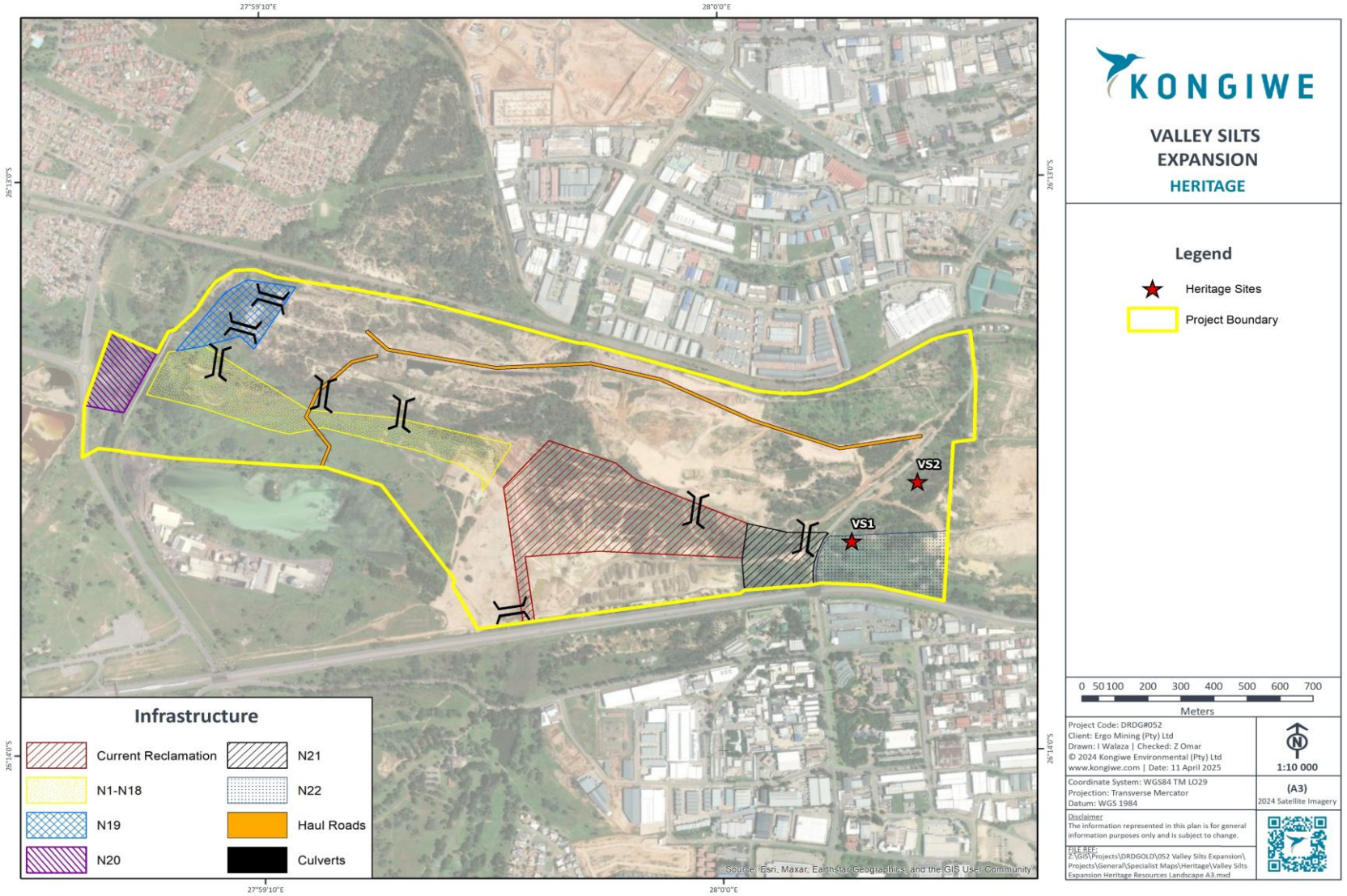
Based on the current water quality available, it appears that the current mining operation at Sector 1 is not having a significant impact on the water quality of the Russell Stream. This is likely due to current measures that are implemented onsite, such as berms that contain runoff from dirty areas, as well as silt traps that settle out silts.

6.5 Surface Water



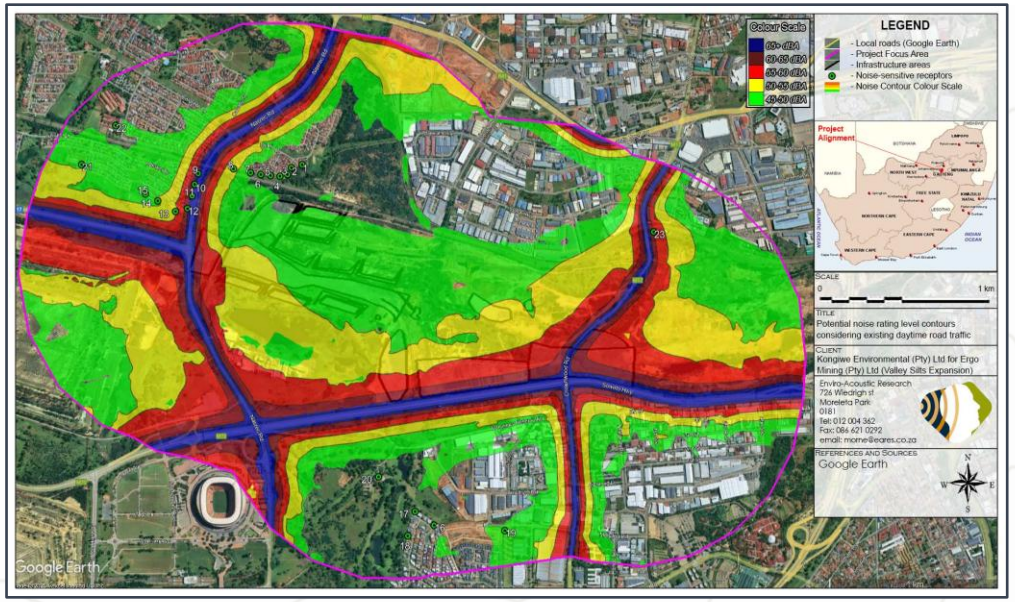
6.6 Heritage

- VS1 is the remains of a historical structure comprised of a linear coursed sandstone wall and a coursed sandstone lined rectangular pit adjacent to the Russell Stream. A 50m buffer is required.
- A cemetery is contained within the project boundary but does not fall within the current planned infrastructure area.

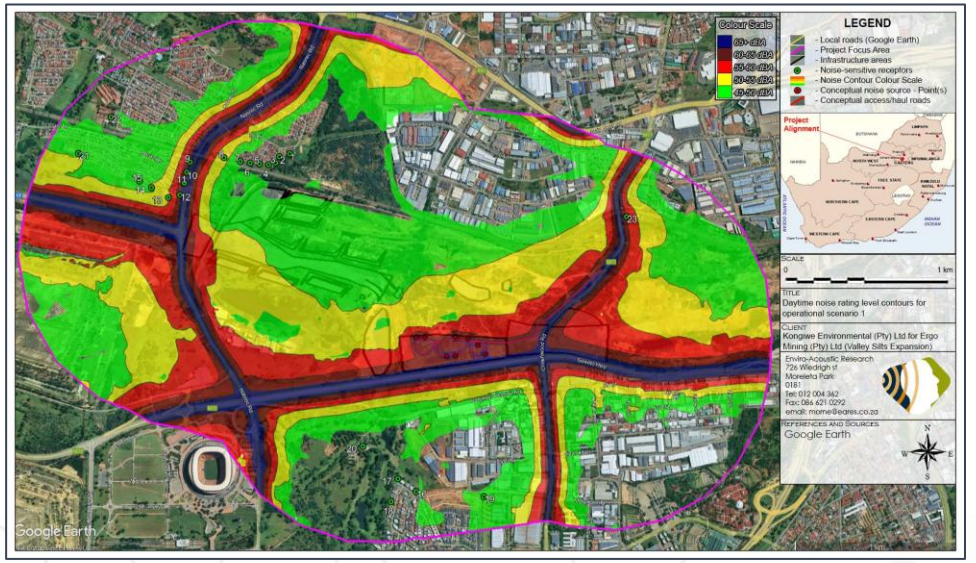


6.7 Noise

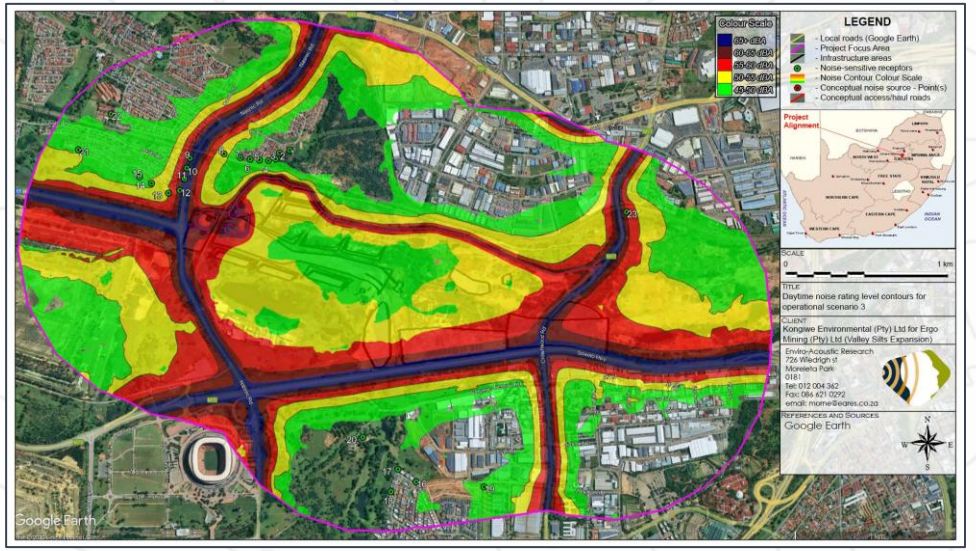
- Ambient sound levels were mainly dominated by natural noises (birds, running water and some wind-induced noises), sounds from anthropogenic origin (voices and domesticated animals) closer to residential structures and traffic noises. It should be noted that measurement locations were selected away from identifiable noise sources, and ambient sound levels were lower than expected when considering the developmental character of the area.
- Using conceptual worst-case noise models, it was determined that the potential noise impacts at the project would be of a low significant for daytime activities. Due to this low significance, no additional mitigation is recommended.



Current Noise Impacts

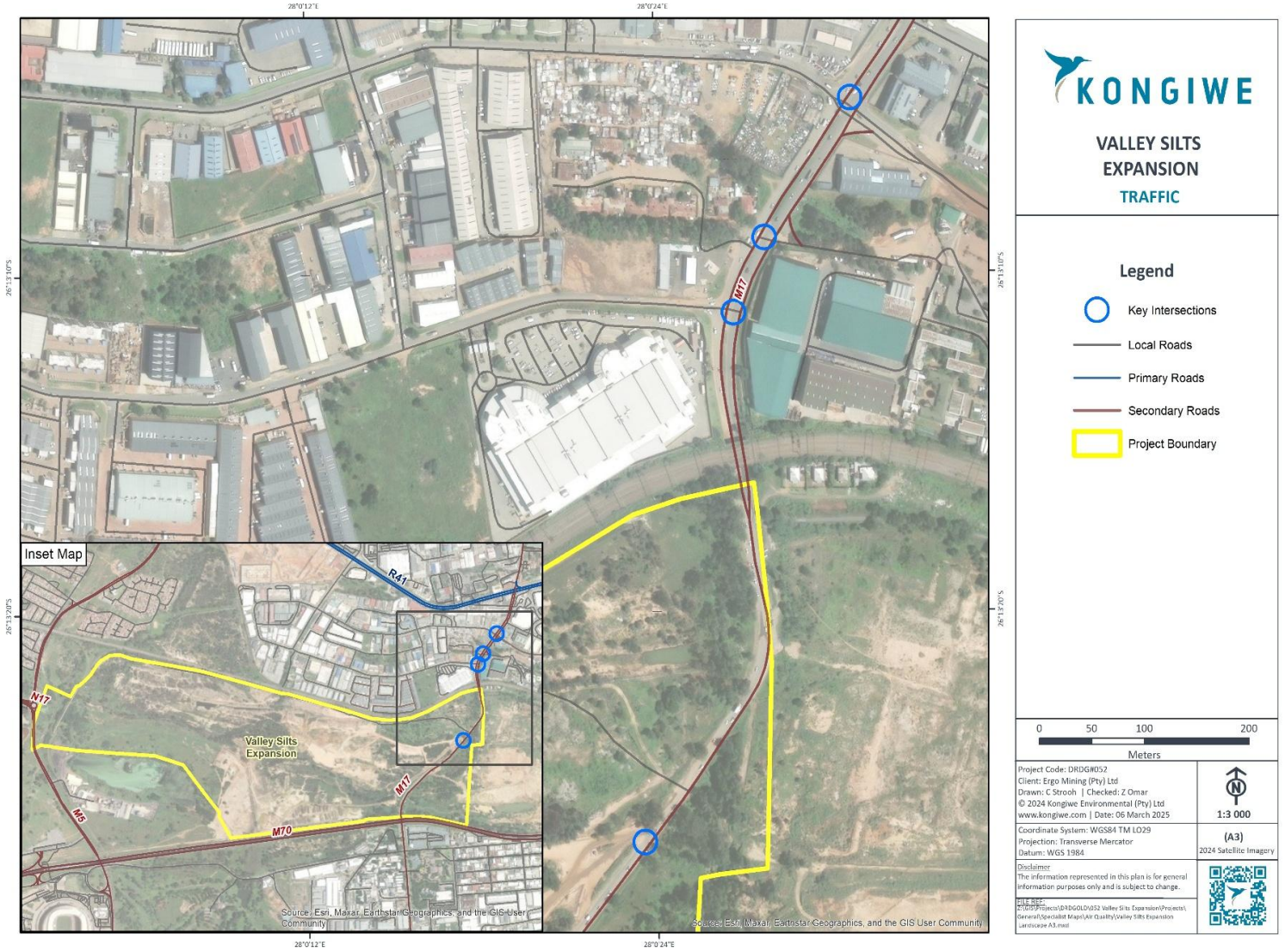


Modelled Noise Impacts



6.8 Traffic

- Most intersections operate acceptably. No upgrades are required for capacity purposes
- Flagmen and/ or traffic directing personnel at the following intersection in the Weekday AM and Weekday PM Peak hours during operational days.
  - Crownwood Road and Telkom Road
  - Crownwood Road and Valley Silts Access



6.9 Social

- The proposed Project is in line with development priorities to support continued job creation.
- The project also holds potential in terms of the Johannesburg SDF objectives to unlock scarce land to the south of the CBD, an area that has been ear-marked as integrating land-use area between the CBD and Soweto.
- The project has potential positive socio-economic impacts during the operational phase related to facilitating continued operations with associated employment creation and social funds generated through Ergo activities.
- Positive impacts of the project are also expected to occur over the long-term after closure including the regaining of land for development, potential improvement in the safety of the local community and the reduction in nuisance factors such as dust and reduced air quality due to the current gold tailings present in the local area.
- Potential negative impacts on the local community are largely expected to occur over the short operational period.
  - Nuisance factors (increased noise and dust)
  - Community safety

Impact Description	BEFORE MITIGATION SIGNIFICANCE	AFTER MITIGATION SIGNIFICANCE	Cumulative Impact
Operation (including short construction and decommissioning phases)			
Employment and Income	Low +	Medium +	Yes
Social funds	Low +	Medium +	No
Community health and safety	Medium -	Medium -	Yes
Informal influx	Medium-	Medium -	Yes
Nuisance factors	Medium -	Low -	Yes
Post- Closure			
Land restoration	Medium +	Medium +	No
Cessation of employment	Medium -	Medium -	No
Improved community safety	Medium +	Medium+	No
Land invasion	High -	Medium -	No

7. Mitigation Summary

Aspect	Main Impact	Mitigation Measures
Air Quality	❖ Hauling of silts, turning of silts in the drying process and loading of materials onto haul trucks causes the emission of particulate matter into the air, thus increasing existing ambient air concentrations of criteria pollutants (both PM10 and PM2.5) at receptors.	❖ Haul roads in drying area 1 should be kept as far from the northern boundary as possible to reduce the impact on the Riverlea residential area. Ideally this drying area should be relocated further eastwards. Also, in drying area 3 haul roads should be kept as far from the southern boundary as possible to reduce the impact on the Theta industrial area to the south. Wet suppression/chemical stabilisation of unpaved haul roads are possible additional mitigation measures. The drop height for loading of dried silt onto haul trucks should be kept to a minimum.
Biodiversity and wetland	❖ Destruction of vegetation and habitats; ❖ Impact to local fauna; ❖ Proliferation of alien Species; ❖ Erosion; ❖ Generation of dust and waste. ❖ Destruction of wetland	❖ Limit the activities to the defined portions and only impact those areas where it is unavoidable to do so otherwise. ❖ Prevent the unnecessary destruction and fragmentation of the vegetation community of the wetland areas; and ❖ The duration of the activities should be minimised to as short a term as possible, to reduce the period of disturbance. ❖ Alien Invasive Plant Management Plan must be implemented at all times. ❖ The stormwater management plan must implemented at all times. ❖ Waste management must be a priority. Additionally, 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.

7. Mitigation Summary cont.

Aspect	Main Impact	Mitigation Measures
Surface Water	❖ Decrease in surface water quality	❖ Clearance of vegetation must be limited as far as possible ❖ SWMP must be implemented at all times. Additionally, berms, paddocks and silt traps as per the proposed SWMP should be constructed around the reclamation and stockpiling areas to contain and evaporate dirty water. ❖ Water quality sampling must continue upstream and downstream. Should there be a deterioration in water quality from upstream to downstream, then immediate action should be undertaken to identify and address the issue.
Ground Water	❖ Decrease in ground water quality	❖ Implement a groundwater monitoring program ❖ Ensure that cut-off trenches and sumps are designed to contain all dirty water generated during the process, to prevent overflows and spillages. Additionally, develop surface runoff management plan to ensure that all dirty runoff from the stockpile areas, but also from the adjacent slimes dams and sand dumps are contained and diverted to the cut-off trenches and sumps. ❖ No pooling of water on surface allowed.
Health	❖ Increase in dust generation could lead to community health issues	❖ Implement dust suppression on access and haul roads ❖ Only clear one reclamation block at a time ❖ Conduct dust monitoring at the nearest community to assess exceedances. Should exceedences occur determine cause and implement mitigation measures.
Traffic	❖ Increased traffic	❖ Flagmen and/ or traffic directing personnel at Crownwood Road and Telkom Street intersection and at Crownwood Road and Valley Silts Access in the Weekday AM and Weekday PM Peak hours during operational days.

7. Mitigation Summary cont.

Aspect	Main Impact	Mitigation Measures
Noise	❖ Increased noise levels	❖ The potential significance from reclamation noises would be low for daytime activities and additional mitigation measures are not required or recommended.
Socio-Economic	❖ Job creation ❖ Potential contribution to social funds ❖ Community health and safety issues ❖ Informal influx ❖ Nuisance factors	❖ Encourage local recruitment. ❖ Air quality mitigation measures. ❖ Implement stormwater management plan. ❖ Implement a Grievance mechanism ❖ Cooperate among Ergo, local SAPS and the community safety forums ❖ Strict security measures to apply at the Project.
Heritage and Paleo	❖ Loss or damage to heritage sites, features or objects	❖ Chance finds procedure

9. Public Participation

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

9.1 Availability of the Draft EIA/EMPr and the IWWMP for Public Review and Comment

The Draft EIA/EMPr (DEIA/EMPr) for the proposed project will be made available for public review and comment for a period of **30 days**, from **Thursday, 24 April to Monday, 26 May 2025.**

The Draft 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 **Thursday, 24 April to Thursday, 26 June 2025.**

The DEIA/EMPr/IWWMP will be made available as follows:

- An electronic copy on Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/
- A hard copy of the DEIA/EMPr/IWWMP will be made available at the following public place:
  - Riverlea Public Library
- Copies of the NTS will be distributed to all stakeholders on the database and will be available at the meetings.

9. Public Participation (cont.)

9.2 Consultation

Stakeholders are invited to participate through online and in-person engagements.

Proposed dates	Available time slots	Venue
Online meeting:		
Wednesday, 7 May 2025	10H00-11H00	Microsoft teams/scheduled Telephonic discussions
In-person meeting: Public Meeting		
Saturday, 10 May 2025	10H30-12H30	Riverlea Empowerment Centre 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093

For consultation to be inclusive it is the responsibility of stakeholders to:

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

10. Timeframes

- NEMA application submission: 28 October 2024
- Project Announcement: Thursday, 24 October 2024
- Scoping Phase Public Participation Period: Tuesday, 29 October 2024 until Wednesday, 27 November 2024
  - Online Meetings
  - **Open Day:** Saturday, 16 November 2024 at Riverlea Empowerment Centre, 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093 from 09H00 – 12H00
- Final Scoping Report Submission: 09 December 2024
- EIA Public Participation Period: Thursday, 24 April to Monday, 26 May 2025
  - Online Meetings
  - **Open Day:** Saturday, 10 May 2025 at Riverlea Empowerment Centre, 92 Sandpiper Crescent, Ext 5, Riverlea, 2093
- IWULA Public Participation Phase: Thursday, 24 April 2025 until Thursday, 26 June 2025.

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11. Comment & Discussion

- Discussion
- Closing



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Contact

- **Vanessa Viljoen / Thuli Phakathi**
- **010 140 1725/26**
- **stakeholders@kongiwe.com**

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www.kongiwe.com

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

DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176

Department of Health Site Visit Report

Date:	Wednesday, 21 May 2025
Time:	08H00am - 13H00pm
Venue:	Valley Silt Expansion Site, Johannesburg

List of attendees:

Organisation	Name of attendee	Designation
Gauteng Department of Health (GDoH)	Mr Minenhle Mayayula	Environmental Health Practitioner
GDoH	Mr Ontiretse Sakwale	Environmental Health Practitioner
GDoH	Ms Samantha Jiri	Public Health Registrar
GDoH	Mr Sithembile Masuku	Environmental Health Practitioner
DRD Ergo Gold	Mr Masala Tshamano	Environmental Manager
Thumamvelo	Ms Patience Hlungwani	Safety Officer
Thumamvelo	Ms Samuel Luphoko	Safety Officer
Thumamvelo	Mr Mdu Nkosi	Site Manager
Thumamvelo	Mr Peter Walters	Site Manager
Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Mr Ripfumelo Macevele	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Kongiwe	Ms Anela Fixi	Environmental Consultant
Apologies:		
None		

1. Welcome and Introductions:

Mr Macevele welcomed the site visit and introductions were made. Please refer to **Appendix A**, for a copy of the attendance register.

2. Purpose of the site visit and way forward:

The primary purpose of the site visit was for officials from the Gauteng Department of Health (GDoH) to observe and understand the current reclamation operation at the Valley Silts project, as well as to gain insight into the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project. This visit was intended to assist the department, as the commenting authority, in assessing the potential impacts of the project firsthand, particularly in terms of health, and to enable them to provide informed commentary on its health implications.

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During the visit, the GDoH officials requested a brief summary of the project and a site tour to better understand the overall process. A representative from Kongiwe provided a detailed explanation of the Environmental Authorisation process, highlighting the identified potential environmental impacts of the proposed project along with proposed mitigation measures. An Ergo representative supplemented this information by addressing the technical aspects of the project, as requested by the officials.

The Gauteng Department of Health expressed particular interest in the health and social impacts of the project, focusing specifically on dust and potential disadvantages of the proposed project. The disadvantages were discussed in detail, and the officials were shown the relevant sections of the report where these concerns are addressed.

The site visit took place on a windy day, during which officials witnessed firsthand the dust impacts from reclamation activities and drying stockpiles. These impacts were observed to be minimal, consistent with findings from the air quality specialist assessment study included in the EIA report.

The GDoH officials expressed satisfaction with the information provided during the visit, stating that it gave them the clarity and insight required to formulate informed comments on the health aspects of the project. They committed to submitting their written comments to Kongiwe within five days.

Meeting adjourned at 13:00pm

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Appendix C9: Comments and Response Report

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Environmental Authorisation and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality
Gauteng Province
DMRE reference number: GP184 MR
DWS reference number: WU38176

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Comments and Responses Report: Final EIA/EMPr Report

1 Directly Affected Landowners

1.1 City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (CoJ)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Oupa Mbhalati, Intern: Environmental Impact Management: Environment and Infrastructure Services Department (EISD)	Email Correspondence	Friday, 01 November 2024	Good morning, Hope this email finds you well. The notice below is hereby acknowledged, please note the department assessed properties for the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project using the City's GIS services and the following environmental layers were triggered: **Bioregional plan**: In terms of the City of Johannesburg Biodiversity Sector plan, part of the proposed development site (Mayfair West 204, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300/224, Randskou 324 IQ 13/225, 107, 106 (RE)/224, 381/224, 380/224 Mayfair West 221 IQ are mapped as critical biodiversity area (CBA 2) and ecological Support Areas (ESA 2).	Good day Mr Mbhalati Thank you for your email and your comments and recommendations. Kongiwe confirm that the studies you recommend be undertaken are in the process are being done. These will be made available during the EIA phase.	Section 8.5 Section 8.6 Appendix D Appendix E

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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
			<u>CoJ Wetlands audit:</u> In terms CoJ wetland audit layer 1 and 2 the above-mentioned portions are affected by a Channelled valley bottom and a Hillslope wetland system. **Recommendations:** Having noted the above findings, the department recommends the following studies to be conducted and be included as part of the EIA application. • Aquatic impact assessment •Terrestrial Biodiversity impact assessment •Environmental management plan It should be noted that the application is not only limited to the above-mentioned studies. Should you have any queries or require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact the Department.		

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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 Mbalenhle Chemane, Development Planning - City Transformation and Spatial Planning, CoJ	MS Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 12 November 2024	Ms Chemane requested clarification on whether the project will focus on processing, or if it is intended to expand the current mining activities.	Ms Wilreker explained that the activity is a reclamation process, where Ergo will be reclaiming the gold-bearing silts that have accumulated in the Russell Stream valley. She further explained that there is an existing authorization in place, but it only covers a certain portion of the valley. Ergo would like to continue reclaiming the silts, which will expand the area it wishes to reclaim in. It therefore needs additional authorizations, as it is currently only authorized for one area.	Section 3
Ms Mbalenhle Chemane, Development Planning - City Transformation and Spatial Planning	MS Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 12 November 2024	Ms Chemane requested information regarding the landowner.	Ms Wilreker explained that there are several landowners involved. She mentioned that PRASA is one of the parties due to the presence of railways, and that iProp is also one of the landowners. She offered to provide a list of all the landowners. Additionally, she noted that some portions of the adjacent land are owned by the City of Johannesburg, and she can supply that list as well.	Section 1.6
Ms Mbalenhle Chemane, Development Planning - City Transformation and Spatial Planning	MS Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 12 November 2024	Ms Chemane acknowledged the information and expressed that it would be helpful for understanding the future use of the area. She mentioned that there is an ongoing process of reclaiming a portion of land back to the City of Johannesburg. She noted that there are several considerations, especially if the City owns the	Mr Tshamano stated that, regarding the final land use, the responsibility ultimately lies with the landowner mostly iProp) in determining how the land will be used. He explained that the area is currently zoned as mining land, and this designation will remain in place until the land is released to the landowner. The landowner may choose to rezone the area depending on its intentions,	Section 3.9

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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
			land, and that the Johannesburg Property Company (JPC) needs to make financial and budgeting arrangements for the area. Ms Chemane emphasized the importance of understanding the future use of the land once the reclamation process is completed, as well as the expected timeline for the process to be finished. She explained that the information will help in planning the next steps once the project is concluded.	but this is beyond the scope of the current authority. He emphasized that Ergo cannot dictate how the landowner will use the land in the future.	
Ms Mbalenhle Chemane, Development Planning - City Transformation and Spatial Planning	MS Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 12 November 2024	Ms Chemane outlined several key points for consideration regarding the project. She confirmed that comments would be submitted on the scoping report and particular attention will be paid at the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) stage. Specifically, she requested information on the services present in the affected properties, such as roads and water infrastructure, to assess potential impacts. Ms Chemane also raised concerns about the potential for silt to cause issues during reclamation, particularly referencing past challenges in Riverlea where silt would flow,	Mr Tshamano stated that the project is designed to prevent the release of any silt. He explained that measures such as paddocking are implemented to ensure that materials are contained and do not return to the stream. As such, he stated with confidence that no additional silt would be released during the reclamation process, and any erosion of material would likely come from outside the project area. Regarding the rehabilitation phase, Mr Tshamano clarified that the project, in its entirety, is essentially a rehabilitation project. He also confirmed that the environment is already contaminated, which is why	Section 3.1 & Section 3.6 Section 3.7

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			block stormwater drains and accumulate on roads, potentially leading to flooding. Another point of clarification was regarding the rehabilitation phase following reclamation. Ms Chemane asked whether rehabilitation is included as part of this project or if it will be addressed separately, after reclamation activities are completed. Additionally, she highlighted the need to identify whether contamination from the reclamation process could occur, and if so, how this would be managed. Ms Chemane also expressed confusion about the ownership of the properties involved. Upon checking the City's GIS, she noted that the properties appeared to belong to the City of Johannesburg, whereas the site indicated SANRAL as the owner. She hoped that a representative from the Johannesburg Property Company (JPC) would be able to clarify the ownership details.	rehabilitation efforts are necessary to address and mitigate the existing contamination. Ms Wilreker offered to provide the KMZ layout to assist in confirming the property portions. She explained that this layout could be uploaded into the GIS system for verification. She also mentioned that, upon the conclusion of the meeting, she would load the current land tenure map, allowing Ms Chemane to review the portions identified as belonging to the City of Johannesburg. Mr Tshamano clarified that the City of Johannesburg or the Johannesburg Property Company is not involved in the ownership of the project area. He mentioned that they own Portion 212 of Portion 224 Mayfair but do not own the greater area of the site. Mr Tshamano also expressed the intention to provide the relevant information to help everyone orient themselves with the site details.	

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Julius Sello, Land Use Management, CoJ	MS Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 12 November 2024	Mr Sello inquired about the end product of the reclamation process, specifically asking if the land will be developable. He also raised concerns regarding individuals who may wish to continue mining activities even after formal mining has concluded. Mr Sello expressed that he was missing information on what could happen after the reclamation process, particularly regarding the potential for manufacturing or other uses. He compared this to areas where contamination, such as radiation, limits residential development. He noted that this was a key aspect missing from the presentation and requested clarification on the future use of the land.	Mr Tshamano clarified that the developability of the land varies across the site. He explained that not the entire area is suitable for development, particularly since some portions are within the watercourse. However, certain sections of the area are developable, which is why iProp owns part of the land. He mentioned that in the future, these portions are expected to be developed. Mr Tshamano was uncertain about the intentions of other landowners, including those who own the railway and its supporting infrastructure. He noted that where iProp is the owner, the land is likely to be developed for light industrial use. Ms Wilreker explained that the purpose of the rehabilitation is to remove the silts and restore the river, which will also help in managing and preventing flooding downstream. She further emphasized that any future development in the area would need to take flood lines into consideration, given the proximity to the river, and developers would be expected to be mindful of these factors during planning.	Section 3.7 Section 3.9
Ms Mbalenhle Chemane, Development Planning - City Transformation	MS Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 12 November 2024	Ms Chemane inquired whether the timeline for completing the entire process is still expected to fall within the eight to twelve months range, or if there is an expectation that this particular project may take longer.	Ms Wilreker confirmed that the process is expected to take longer. She explained that the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process has already begun, which is expected to take approximately eight months. In addition, the Department of Mineral	Section 2.2.4

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
and Spatial Planning				Resources (DMR) typically requires four months to review the process. The water use licensing process is anticipated to be submitted around the same time as the final EIA, and the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) is expected to take 90 days to review that. As a result, Ms Wilreker indicated that the project is expected to receive a Record of Decision from both authorities by the end of next year. Ms Wilreker clarified that the project is currently in the scoping phase, but the team plans to move into the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) phase next year.	
Ms Mbalenhle Chemane, Development Planning - City Transformation and Spatial Planning	MS Teams Meeting	Tuesday, 12 November 2024	Ms Chemane requested that Ms Wilreker send through all the relevant information, including the land portion details.	Ms Wilreker confirmed that the land tenure map would be sent to Ms Chemane and stated that it would also be provided in a format suitable for integration into her GIS system.	
Cllr Matsobane Sekhu, Ward Councillor 125, CoJ	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Cllr Sekhu noted that Ms Wilreker mentioned the intention to source water from the Johannesburg Municipality. He inquired whether they were aware of the ongoing water shortage crisis in the City of Johannesburg. Additionally, he asked if there were any alternative sources of water being considered.	Ms Wilreker clarified that the water sourced from the Johannesburg Municipality is potable water and intended for drinking purposes only. She further explained that the silts in the area are very wet, and water seeps from the ground into the mining area. This water is then pumped out and utilized for dust suppression.	Section 3.4

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Cllr Mongameli Mnyameni, Ward Councillor 124, CoJ	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Cllr Mnyameni asked for clarification on when the project is expected to begin. He also inquired about potential opportunities for the local community and sought details on the overall duration of the project.	Ms Wilreker stated that the duration of the project is five years. She further explained that for the project to commence, Ergo require authorization from the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) and the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS). This authorization is expected to be obtained towards the end of next year. Mr Tshamano added that employees for the project will be sourced from the local community, as was done with the current operational Valley Silts project. He further mentioned that if additional information is required regarding the current beneficiaries, it can be made available.	Section 3.8 Section 9.2.1.7 Section 9.2.3.6
Cllr Matsobane Sekhu	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Cllr Sekhu stated that they will review the presentation, and the information provided and will offer their comments accordingly.	The project team noted this ***No comments received at the time of finalisation of the Scoping Report.***	-
Ms Moseketsi Mochesane, Senior Specialist: Impact Management, Environment and Infrastructure Services	Email Correspondence	Monday, 18 November 2024	Good afternoon, Thuli. Attached are the comments from CoJ-EISD. May you kindly assist in arranging a site visit for CoJ, the site visit would be for the current operational areas and for the expansion areas.	Good day Moseketsi Thank you for your comments. They are noted and will be addressed in the relevant studies and reports.	Appendice C

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Department (EISD)			Hoping to hear from you soon. Comments are outlined below.	Due to schedule constraints can we recommend undertaking the site visit in the third week of January 2025. ***The CoJ site visit was schadeled and took place on the 30 January 2025.***	
The Comments received from the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality were as follows:					
Ms Nozipho Maduse, DD-Impact Management and Compliance Monitoring	Email Correspondence	Monday, 18 November 2024	Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province The Draft Scoping Report (DSR – The Report) dated 25 October 2024 refers. **1. <u>Description of the project</u>** The project is a reclamation and rehabilitation project and entails expansion of mechanical reclamation of gold-bearing silts within Mining Right GP 184 MR. The expansion involves mechanically excavating gold-bearing silts near the Russell stream from the dam wall to Nasrec Road (Blocks N1 to N20), located immediately west of the currently operational and authorised Valley Silts project area and the remaining Blocks		-

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			(N21 and N22) being located either side of Crown wood Road. The project is located within Region B and F of the City of Johannesburg (CoJ) on the Remainder of Portion 13, Remainder of Portion 3, Remainder of Portion 13 and Portion 9 of Farm Langlaagte 224-IQ.		
			2. <u>Guidelines, by-laws, and policies</u> The following CoJ guidelines and policies are applicable to the project: ▪ SDF 2040.- The proposed reclamation and rehabilitation expansion of the Mining Belt and associated historical spatial discontinuity presents significant opportunities for integration and improving cross-border linkages with Ekurhuleni and the West Rand by identifying strategic interventions along the belt - road linkages, mixed use redevelopments, rehabilitation of degraded and damaged land. The project is a rehabilitation and reclamation project of degraded land after mining activities occurred		Section 5

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			• **Integrated Development Plan 2023/24 (2023)** The Integrated Development plan seeks to pro-actively deliver and create a city environment in 2040 that is resilient, sustainable, and liveable. The continual removal of the silts will assist with the alleviation of impacts associated with flooding in the area and help restore the natural element and ecological functioning of the Russell Stream. • **Air Pollution Control By-Law** Air pollution must be controlled, avoided and minimised where avoidance is not possible. • **Water Services By-laws** The proposed development requires approval from the council for any use of the CoJ's water and sanitation services. • **Stormwater Management By-laws**		

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			A Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) is required for approval by the department and Johannesburg Roads Agency.		
			3. **Description of alternatives** The Report indicated that there is no alternative for the project due to the nature of the project being a reclamation and rehabilitation project. The no-go option and alternative layout plans for all other ancillary infrastructure will be assessed further in the EIA phase.		Section 4
			4.2. CoJ Requirements ▪ In terms of the CoJ **Wetland Protection and Management Plan** the project area falls within into Zone 4 - which notes the following in respect of this management zone: managing the wetlands in this zone to improve their capacity to improve water quality requires that current channeled flows be diffused and directed through vegetation or subjected to extended residence (>48 hours) in impoundments and : managing the wetlands in this zone for enhanced biodiversity support requires the maintenance of a mosaic of wetland types, for example peripheral seasonal wetlands maintained by	This will be assessed in the Biodiversity Study and Rehabilitation Plan.	Section 5 Appendix D3 Appendix D11

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			seepages off the side slopes, as well as marginal wetlands inundated during high flow events, together with in stream wetlands and open water habitats.		
			▪ In terms of the CoJ **Biodiversity Sector Plan**, the rivers are identified to be Critical Biodiversity Area - Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA's) are irreplaceable sites that are required to meet biodiversity patterns and/or ecological targets. No alternative sites are available to meet these targets. Therefore, the desired management of this area is to maintain it in a natural state with limited or no biodiversity loss, to rehabilitate degraded areas to a natural or near natural state, and to manage for no further degradation. In addition, Ecological Support Areas play an important role in supporting the ecological functioning of CBA's in delivering ecosystem goods and services.	This will be assessed in the Biodiversity Study and Rehabilitation Plan.	Section 5 Appendix D2 Appendix D11 GN 704
			▪ In terms of the **CoJ Catchment Management Policy** does not allow development of infrastructure within 30 metres wetland buffer zone of any watercourse, or whichever is greatest. It should also be noted that a wetland buffer of 50 metres is required for development	The project involves the removal of silts within a wetland. Therefore this cannot be adhered to. A GN704 exemption motivation will be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation.	

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			proposed outside the urban development boundary.		
			▪ In terms of the **CoJ Stormwater Management By-law** the proposed project requires to develop a Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) which should consider design principles of Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS), The South African National Roads Agency SOC Limited (SANRAL) "Drainage Manual and JRA's Stormwater Design Guidelines.	A stormwater Management Plan has been developed.	Section 3.6 Section 5 Appendix D5
			▪ In terms of the Air Pollution Control By-Laws, air pollution must be controlled, avoided where possible and minimised where avoidance is not possible. CoJ requires that all specialist studies take cognisance of the current operations impacts and the monitoring data and provide new changes where necessary for the expansion operations.	Air pollution mitigation measures will be proposed by the air quality specialist.	Section 5 Section 9.4 Section 10
			7. <u>Recommendations</u> Russell Stream has been known to cause periodic flooding, which in-turn results in damages to infrastructure and houses of the community of Riverlea and Booysens Reserve. The continual removal of the silts will assist with the alleviation		-

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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 these impacts and help restore the natural element and ecological functioning of the Russell Stream. There is a challenge of severe erosion in the project area as it receives stormwater runoff from the CBD. Considering that this is an expansion of previously approved and currently in operation activities, CoJ requires that the following issues be addressed in the final SR where applicable, draft Impact Assessment phase, and form part of the DEIR:		
			All specialist studies take cognisance of the current operations impacts and mitigation measures and the implementation success or failure thereof. The specialist studies are to include all available monitoring data and provide new mitigation measures where necessary for these proposed expansion operations.	Kongiwe confirms that the specialist studies will take cognisance of the impacts of the current operations and mitigation measures. Monitoring data will be included in the studies.	Section 8 Appendix D
			Highlight differences, if any, between the process of the current operation and the proposed expansion.	There will be no operational differences, except for coverage/ footprint.	Section 3
			A tabulated composite analysis of the Specialist recommendations.	This table will be presented in the EIA.	Section 9

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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 WULA Technical Report is to be submitted to the Department for review once available.	The Technical Report will be made available for review once it is completed.	IWWMP
			A Services inventory within the affected areas, current services, and any potential future services requirements.	There are no services in the area. However, in future due to development planned there will be a need for services. These services will be detailed by the landowner, iProp, at the time.	-
			The current Stormwater Management Plan which should include the implementation and monitoring data and indication of whether same plan is to be applied to the expansion areas.	The same plan will be applied to the expansion area. The details of the stormwater management and monitoring plan will form part of the EIA and the Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP).	Section 3.6 Appendix D5 IWWMP
			Address rehabilitation vs clearance. On rehabilitation, the report states that Ergo will rehabilitate the Valley Silts area by "shaping the areas where silt was removed and make the area free draining. Thereafter, appropriate species will be planted to stabilise the soil." The Report further confirms that the proposed rehabilitation, extent, and viability will need to be evaluated through specialist studies during the EIA phase.	The project is considered a rehabilitation project in that the gold-bearing silts are being cleared from the site, which will in assist in the rehabilitation of the area and the reinstatement and correct functioning of the stream. The end land use is being finalised with iProp and the rehabilitation will be done in accordance with iProp's requirements. The specialist studies will provide rehabilitation recommendations.	Section 3.7

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			Indicate at what point clearance will be obtained.	The life of the project is anticipated to be 5 years. Once the silts have been removed and the site rehabilitated, the property will be handed back to iProp for their use.	Section 3.7 Section 3.8
			Indicate how the project will ensure that when silts are removed the natural soils are not contaminated with mine silts.	The silts will be removed down to red earth. The purpose of the project is to remove all the silts and not leave any behind.	Section 3.7
			A Rehabilitation plan must be included in the EIA which also includes creating wetlands in the spruit to mimic erosion reduction measures.	A Rehabilitation Plan will form part of the EIA.	Appendix D11
			Provide details on the silts to be removed from a dam including dam stability and overflow/outlet structure and minimum requirements to verify the integrity of the dam and outlet structure. Rehabilitation measures must be included in the rehabilitation plan.	There is no dam present on the proposed site. On the existing authorised area of valley silts there was once a mine wastewater dam with a dam wall and spillway. It was concluded that this dam was used to service the many historical mines that were operational in the early to mid-1900's. During the extraction of the silts it was identified that the dam wall had historically collapsed, which resulted in downstream siltation. It was decided to remove the remainder of the wall from a safety perspective and to allow continued silt removal.	Section 1.3 Section 3
			An indication of the types of development that may occur on site after rehabilitation.	IProp, the landowner, is planning light industrial development. There is also the possible extension of the N17 through the Russel Stream Valley from Crownwood interchange to Nasrec Road	Section 3.9

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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 FSR and DEIR must be submitted to CoJ with all the required amendments for review.	Kongiwe confirms that the Final SR and DEIR were made available to the CoJ.	Appendix C
COJ Official	Site Visit	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Made note of the positive impact which the vegetation on the perimeter of the site has on dust management for the active mining operations on the Valley Silt site.	Mr Mafatshe noted this and discussed the dust management practices which are utilised across the current operation.	Section 8.7 Section 9.3.5 Appendix C
COJ Official	Site Visit	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Made note of the pollution levels in the Russell Stream and emphasised the problems which impact the water upstream. It was further explained that the City of Johannesburg is interested in this project due to the positive impact which it may have on the stream.	Kongiwe team and Mr Mafatshe acknowledged this point.	Section 8.8 Appendix C
COJ Official	Site Visit	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Asked about the current mining operation and the stockpiles, with a focus on the dust impacts.	Mr Mafatshe explained that there are water trucks which spray down the area of operation where heavy earth moving machinery and trucks operate. This is part of the dust management practice utilised. It was explained that the stockpiles have a high moisture content, and that dust is limited. Water trucks were seen in operation as he explained the management practice.	Section 8.7 Section 9.3.5 Appendix C
COJ Official	Site Visit	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Asked about the reclamation method used.	Mr Mafatshe explained that it is all mechanical reclamation.	Section 3.2

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COJ Official	Site Visit	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Commented on the positive progress which Ergo has made on the site.	Mr Mafatshe acknowledged this point and explained the planning which goes into maintaining the operational efficiency of the operation.	Appendix C
COJ Official	Site Visit	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Asked about the dust management where mechanical reclamation was taking place. Furthermore, enquiries were made surrounding the depth to which the material is excavated. It was noted by officials that is it quite windy at present however minimal dust can be seen.	Mr Mafatshe explained that the same dust management practices apply at this portion of the operation and that dust was limited due to the high moisture content of the extracted material. The operational activities relating to depth were explained.	Section 8.7 Section 9.3.5 Appendix C
COJ Official	Site Visit	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Asked about the future plans and rehabilitation of the land.	Ms Wilreker first explained the history of the mine and then explained the rehabilitation plans, as well as the impacts it will have on the Russell stream. She explained that iProp (Pty) Ltd has future plans for the land. Ms Wilreker also explained the design which the landscape may have in the future, in relation to the slope.	Section 3.7 Section 3.9 Appendix C
COJ Official	Site Visit	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Asked about access roads in relation to the expansion project.	Mr Mafatshe explained that the current access roads would be utilised.	Appendix C
COJ Official	Site Visit	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Asked about the gold levels within the stockpiles.	Mr Mafatshe explained that there was a good amount of gold present.	Appendix C
COJ Official	Site Visit	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Asked about the timeframes of the mining operation.	Ms Wilreker explained that the mine has been in operation since around 2021 and further explained the EIA process which Kongiwe Environmental undertook for Ergo. She also explained the Public Participation	Section 3 Appendix C

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				Process which undertaken at that time. The current process in relation to the expansion project was also discussed.	
COJ Official	Site Visit	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Asked about future infrastructure and development on the land. Requested that the plans be shown in the final EIA/EMPr.	Mr Mafatshe and Ms Wilreker explained that to their current knowledge iProp (Pty) Ltd has plans to develop the land in the future, as well as SANRAL which has an interest in developing a road on a portion of the land.	Section 3.9 Appendix C
The comments received from the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality were as follows:					
Ms Nozipho Maduse, DD-Impact Management and Compliance Monitoring	Email Correspondence	Thursday, 22 May 2025	**Recommendations** Russell Stream has been known to cause periodic flooding, which in-turn results in damages to infrastructure and houses of the community of Riverlea and Booysens Reserve. The continual removal of the silts will assist with the alleviation of these impacts and help restore the natural element and ecological functioning of the Russell Stream. There is a challenge of severe erosion in the project area as it receives stormwater runoff from the CBD. Having noted and considering that this is an expansion of previously approved and currently in operation activities, the Department supports	Kongiwe has noted your comments. The recommendation proposed by the City of Johannesburg Municipality has been incorporated into the Final Environmental Impact Assessment Report (FEIAR), to be submitted to the DMRE. Please refer to Chapter 10.2 of the FEIAR for details on the aspects included as considerations for Environmental Authorisation. Additionally, the FEIAR will be made available to the City of Johannesburg for review.	Section 10.2

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			the continual removal of the silts and requires that the following recommendations are adhered to: ❖ CoJ must be added as a member of both the Closure Forum and Closure Stakeholders eisdapplications@joburg.org.za; justicene@joburg.org.za; LufunoMai@joburg.org.za. ❖ The mitigation and monitoring measures recommended by the Air Quality Impact Assessment Report are to be implemented fully. ❖ A written Consent Use application must be submitted to the Development Planning Department in terms of Clause 14 of the Land Use Scheme for approval of use of any of the drilled boreholes for monitoring purposes. ❖ Continual water quality monitoring is required upstream and downstream of the stockpiling areas. ❖ A waste management plan must be made available for the waste residue as indicated on the plan.		

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			❖ The applicant must ensure that all the service providers and subcontractors are registered on the Waste Information Management System/ Waste hub City of Johannesburg. ❖ Stormwater measures are implemented as per the conceptual Stormwater management plan. ❖ The implementation of the closure and rehabilitation measures indicted in the Draft Closure and Rehabilitation Report are implemented. ❖ The Final Stormwater Management Plan post closure with proven functionality. ❖ Clearance by NNR to be circulated to the department post project closure and as part of the land use application(s). The FEIAR must be submitted to the Department for review.		

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1.2 Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd (iProp)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Ms Jeanie Pelser, Landowner, iProp	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Ms Pelser expressed appreciation for the removal of silts and tailings, as it provides an opportunity to eventually develop the land. She explained that their primary interest is in understanding the end result of the project, specifically the final product, and whether they can align with any approvals or licences related to the project. Ms Pelser also inquired about the possibility of getting involved in the process to ensure there is no double handling of materials. Ms Pelser also inquired about the handling of materials on-site, specifically asking where materials would be stockpiled. She referenced a previous situation with the Natal Spruit in City Deep, where the river had to be realigned to its original position due to a large mine dump. Ms Pelser expressed concern about avoiding a similar situation and emphasized that understanding the scope of this aspect of the project is a key interest for them.	Ms Wilreker explained that the goal of the project is to remove all the silts and reshape the area by sloping the land in a way that it becomes suitable for industrial use, up to a certain point. She clarified that the intention is not to build directly in the riverbed, but to ensure that, at the final stage, the topography is appropriately adjusted so the land can be utilized for the intended project. Ms Wilreker also sought to confirm her understanding, asking if the intended final land use is for light industrial purposes, as this seems to be the objective. Mr Tshamano confirmed that, while the project aims to remove all the silts within the stream, the final outcome regarding the stream's path cannot yet be determined. He explained that the results will only become clear after the silts are removed, as the stream is currently heavily silted. He also mentioned that it is difficult to predict how much land will be freed for development, as there are constraints related to building regulations, including restrictions on encroaching into the riverbed. Despite these challenges, Mr Tshamano assured iProp that the Ergo	Section 3 Section 3.9

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
				team would make every effort to free as much land as possible and restore the stream to its original course	
Mr Brian Gardner, Environmental Officer, Seton Environmental	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Mr Gardner raised concerns about what the stream area will look like after the project is completed. He expressed uncertainty about the final outcome, as the appearance will depend on how much material is removed and the eventual alignment of the stream. He suggested that some form of rehabilitation, such as landscaping or planting, might be needed along the stream after the materials are removed. While acknowledging that this is a rehabilitation project, Mr Gardner inquired whether any additional landscaping or planting is proposed, or if the project will simply involve removing and reshaping the area, leaving it for future development by iProp or another entity.	Mr Masala Tshamano clarified that the current scope of the project involves removing the material and shaping the topography to align with the existing drainage pattern. He acknowledged that iProp would want to inherit land that is suitable for development. Mr Tshamano suggested that as the project progresses to its final stages, a discussion will be necessary to determine how the land should be left, ensuring it meets the development needs of iProp and other stakeholders.	Section 3 Section 3.9
Ms Jeanie Pelser, Landowner, iProp	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Ms Pelser expressed her team's satisfaction with the project and reiterated their understanding that it is an ongoing process. She mentioned that they have already tasked Mr Stewart Dunsmore with monitoring the project from a hydrology perspective. Ms Pelser emphasized the importance of being involved early in the process to ensure that no issues arise at the end of the project. She offered their assistance, stating that if there is any	Mr Tshamano suggested that it would be beneficial to start engaging now, even with the current or approved scope of the project. He recommended scheduling a site visit to assess the progress and gain a better understanding of the area. He noted that, historically, there was a recreational dam in the area, but it will not be reinstated, which could potentially free up land for development. Mr Tshamano emphasized the importance of starting these discussions early to	Appendix C

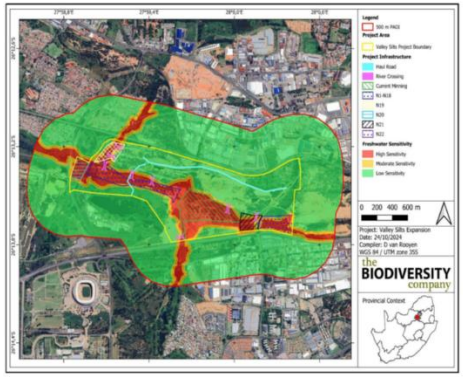
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			information or alignment needed from their side, they are willing to provide it. Ms Pelser also stressed their commitment to contributing any relevant information to avoid potential concerns later in the project.	identify potential development areas and understand any limitations regarding where development could take place.	
Ms Jeanie Pelser, Landowner, iProp	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Ms Pelser agreed that starting early would benefit both parties. She mentioned that she could immediately share their proposed layout, which has been developed in collaboration with SANRAL over the past few years in relation to the realignment of the N17 to its optimal position.	Ms Wilreker expressed appreciation and confirmed that sending the proposed layout would be helpful. She then inquired if it would be acceptable to send an email regarding the landowner consent.	Appendix C
Ms Jeanie Pelser, Landowner, iProp	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Ms Pelser thanked Ms Wilreker and mentioned that she had possibly already sent the email regarding the landowner consent the previous day. She then pointed out an issue with the listed farms, noting that although they are labelled as 'Mayfair West, 224 IQ,' these are actually Langlaagte farms, and she was unsure why they were listed in that way.	Ms Viljoen confirmed that on their GIS information, there is a larger farm called Mayfair, within which Langlaagte is situated. She acknowledged the correction and thanked Ms Pelser for pointing it out.	Section 1.6 Appendix C
Ms Jeanie Pelser, Landowner, iProp	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Ms Pelser clarified that the title dates back to the turn of the previous century and confirmed that the correct description is 'Langlaagte,' She emphasized that Langlaagte is the accurate name for the property.	The project team noted this.	-

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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 Jeanie Pelser, Landowner, iProp	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Ms Pelser inquired about the listing of Transnet as an affected property owner, asking how close the project area is to the railway line, or if Transnet was listed simply because the project area is adjacent to the railway line.	Ms Wilreker explained that Transnet is listed as an affected property owner primarily because its land is adjacent to the railway line, which crosses through one section of the project area. Additionally, there is a mining area on the other side of the railway line. As the project spans across the entire area, consultation with Transnet is necessary.	
Mr Brian Gardner, Environmental Officer, Seton Environmental	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Mr Gardner expressed his satisfaction and gratitude, stating that he looks forward to reviewing the reports once they are available. He mentioned that it was helpful to receive a solid background on the project and thanked the team for including him in the discussions.	The project team noted this.	-
Mr Brian Gardner, Environmental Officer, Seton Environmental	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Ms Pelser extended an invitation to Mr Tshamano, stating that they would be more than happy to attend a site meeting at any stage of the project.	Mr Tshamano acknowledged the invitation and confirmed that Ergo would arrange a site meeting at an appropriate time	-
The comments received from iprop were as follows:					

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Mr Stuart Dunsmore, Fourth Element Consulting	Email Correspondence	Friday, 23 May 2025	1. The baseline (present day) watercourse network is best captured in the Wetland Functional and Impact Assessment (Appendix D3). Figure 3-18 from the report shows the HGM-1 CVB (channel valley bottom) wetland in red as a highly sensitive system. The yellow margin is a recommended 30m buffer zone.  *Figure 3-18 Sensitivity Map for the project area of interest*	-	

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			2. It is evident that the wetland system is not identified as a "No-Go" zone for the valley silts reclamation programme. Reclamation activities are clearly identified in the wetland area. Excavation, which would result in the net loss of wetland area, is assessed as an impact with a risk rating of "medium" (Table 4-2) with a significance score of 33.6 (out of 100). Further, in the Comments & Responses Report (main report, pp637), a response to a CoJ official's question about keeping development outside of the buffer zones, the EAP states: "The project involves the removal of silts within a wetland. Therefore, this (only development outside the buffer zone) cannot be adhered to. A GN704 exemption motivation will be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation"	GN704 exemption motivation has been prepared and will be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) in support of the Water Use License Application (WULA) for the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project. For further details, please refer to the Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP).	GN 704 IWWMP
			3. The main rehabilitation activities from the Draft Rehabilitation & Closure Report (Appendix D3) are listed below:	(a) It is important to take note of that Proposed Project is both a reclamation and rehabilitation project. Following the reclamation of the silts from the target areas, Ergo aims to rehabilitate the target areas within the Valley area by shaping the areas	Section 3

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			(a) Rehabilitation will take place as excavation progresses (and presumably is completed) along the areas of the mining blocks. (b) Only soil contamination linked to hydrocarbons is considered. It is not clear what the risk is of other forms of contamination. Will the removal of the contaminated silts be 100% effective? (c) The primary influence on landform of the rehabilitated areas is free drainage. No other ecological or wetland reinstatement criteria are indicated, so there is no specification for recreating the wetland system defined in the EIA. (d) Erosion will be monitored, and "appropriate species" will be planted to stabilise topsoil. The quality and depth of the topsoil is not specified. (e) Silts in the valley (presumably the watercourse and floodplains) will be removed from "specific target areas" to improve hydraulic capacity. It is implied the target areas are those in the vicinity of Riverlea.	where silts will be removed and make the area free draining. Thereafter, appropriate species will be planted to stabilise the soil (see chapter 3.7 in the EIA report). The anticipated life span of the project is approximately 5 years. A 3-year Life of Operation where active mechanical excavation would take place, and 2 years to rehabilitate the Valley Silts target sites (see chapter 3.8) in the EIA report. (b) The proposed mechanical reclamation aims to only remove silts that have accumulated due to historic mining activities from the Russell Stream, improve water flow by shaping the areas where silts were removed and making the area free draining. Thereafter, appropriate species will be planted to stabilise the soil which will contribute to ecological restoration. Care will be taken to ensure that the material and excavated soil required for backfilling are free of contamination from hydrocarbons. Thereafter, radiation screening will be undertaken in relation to the requirements of the National Nuclear Regulator (NNR) (See chapter 3.7 of the EIA report).	

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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
			(f) The planned extension of the N17 is mentioned but not considered in the rehabilitation plan at this stage. (g) Monitoring and maintenance will continue for a period of 5-years after decommissioning. After decommissioning and rehabilitation, the land will be handed over to iProp.	Post-decommissioning activities will entail the assessment of rehabilitation and will address any further rehabilitation requirements. Monitoring must occur for at least five years after decommissioning and rehabilitation, or until the land is developed / satisfactory results are achieved. (c) The currently proposed rehabilitation plan includes the following components: removal of existing infrastructure, reshaping of landforms, revegetation of the landscape, and monitoring and maintenance (see Chapter 3.7 of the EIA report). It is further recommended that the rehabilitation plan be reviewed and updated annually, in consultation with affected landowners and relevant organisations, to ensure its effectiveness (refer to the aspects for inclusion as considerations for Environmental Authorization in Chapter 10.2 of the EIA report). (d) Following the removal of the silts from the target areas, Ergo aims to rehabilitate the Valley Silts area within the Russell Stream by shaping the areas where silts were removed and make the area free draining. Thereafter,	

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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
				appropriate species will be planted to stabilise the soil. Maintenance efforts will specifically focus on the rehabilitated areas in accordance with the approved EMPr. Continuous erosion monitoring of rehabilitated areas and slopes should be undertaken and zones with excessive erosion should be identified. The cause of the erosion should be identified, and rectified. Zones with erosion will need to be repaired with topsoil. The soil blend will be consistent with the surrounding environment and conforms to the gradient see chapter 3.7 of the EIA report). (e) Ergo intends to expand its existing Valley Silts reclamation operation (the Valley Silts Expansion Project). The expansion involves mechanically excavating gold-bearing silts from the Russell Stream valley, extending from the old dam wall to Nasrec Road (Blocks N1 to N20), situated immediately west of the authorised and existing Valley Silts reclamation project area and the remaining Blocks (N21 and N22) being located either side of Crownwood Road, near Booysens Reserve and Riverlea (Refer to the Figure 3-1: Valley	

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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
				Silts Expansion Infrastructure Map in the EIA report). (f) After the proposed operation, decommissioning and rehabilitation, the land will be returned to the landowner (iProp). The Proposed Project area is earmarked for development by the landowner, with plans for light industrial development. Additionally, there are plans to expand the N17 within the proposed project area, from Crownwood to Nasrec Road. (g) Once the silts have been removed from the targeted areas, decommissioning will commence with the removal of all associated vehicles and infrastructure from the site as well as the removal of berms, paddocks, diversion trenches, infrastructure, and anything else installed during construction and operations. Post-decommissioning activities will entail the assessment of rehabilitation and will address any further rehabilitation requirements. Monitoring must occur for at least five years after decommissioning and rehabilitation, or	

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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
				until satisfactory results are achieved (see chapter 3.7 in the EIA report). After the proposed operation, decommissioning and rehabilitation, the land will be returned to the landowner (iProp).	
			4. The above are very broad descriptions of the activities. It is implied that they will be refined as the Rehabilitation Plan develops (it is a working document). This should allow for landowner participation.	It is recommended that the rehabilitation plan be reviewed and updated annually, in consultation with affected landowners and relevant organisations, to ensure its effectiveness (refer to the aspects for inclusion as considerations for Environmental Authorisation in Chapter 10.2 of the EIA report).	Section 10.2
			5. In particular, there does not appear to be any specifications in the EIA on how the future Russell Stream, its floodplain and any wetland features should be rehabilitated. This implies the rehabilitation area is a "blank slate" for optimising the new Russell Stream. The EIA does offer suggestions for the following, but these are not specifications. (a) Inclusion of floodplains and wetland areas for surface water treatment and flood management.	The currently proposed rehabilitation plan includes the following components: removal of existing infrastructure, reshaping of landforms, revegetation of the landscape, and monitoring and maintenance (see Chapter 3.7 of the EIA report). It is further recommended that the rehabilitation plan be reviewed and updated annually, in consultation with affected landowners and relevant organisations, to ensure its effectiveness (refer to the aspects for inclusion as considerations for Environmental Authorisation in Chapter 10.2 of the EIA report).	Section 3.7 Section 10.2

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			Capture the wetland seeps identified across the PAOI.		
			Recommended comments on the EIA		
			(i) The Rehabilitation Plan is confirmed as a working document. It indicated that the rehabilitated site will be handed over to iProp as the landowner. The plan should also include that iProp should be consulted on all detailed proposals of the Rehabilitation Plan as it develops. This will include final ground levels, ground profiling, location of drainage lines and alignment of the Russell Stream and its floodplain. (ii) The N17 is identified as a future development across the PAOI. It is recommended that the site rehabilitation, and in particular the Russell Stream and local drainage, accommodate the alignment of the N17 expansion when details are provided. (iii) The statement is made that "all contaminated material shall be	(i) The comment is noted. It is recommended that the rehabilitation plan be reviewed and updated annually, in consultation with affected landowners and relevant organisations, to ensure its effectiveness (refer to the aspects for inclusion as considerations for Environmental Authorization in Chapter 10.2 of the EIA report). (ii) The currently proposed rehabilitation plan includes the following components: removal of existing infrastructure, reshaping of landforms, revegetation of the landscape, and monitoring and maintenance (see Chapter 3.7 of the EIA report). After the proposed operation, decommissioning and rehabilitation, the land will be returned to the landowner (iProp). The Proposed Project area is earmarked for development by the landowner, with plans for light industrial	Section 3.7 Section 3.7 Section 10.2

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			removed" (Table 8.4, Draft Closure and Rehabilitation Report, pp64). How is this going to be confirmed? Confirm that this is not just linked to the silts, but all exposed surface areas of the reclamation sites. Linked to the above, it is recommended that a description of the soil texture and extent of contamination of the final surface soils (topsoils) and the underlying substrate should be mapped for all rehabilitated areas of the PAOI in the Reclamation Plan. This will be important for planning future development and drainage.	development. Additionally, there are plans to expand the N17 within the proposed project area, from Crownwood to Nasrec Road (see chapter 3.9 in the EIA report). It is recommended that the rehabilitation plan be reviewed and updated annually, in consultation with affected landowners and relevant organisations, to ensure its effectiveness (refer to the aspects for inclusion as considerations for Environmental Authorization in Chapter 10.2 of the EIA report). (iii) Once the gold-bearing silts have been removed from the targeted areas, decommissioning will commence with the removal of all associated vehicles and infrastructure from the site as well as the removal of berms, paddocks, diversion trenches, infrastructure and anything else installed during construction and operations. Once removal of the silts has been undertaken and depending on the desired end land use, it is highly recommended to assess the potential radiation.	

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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
				Thereafter, radiation screening will be undertaken in relation to the requirements of the National Nuclear Regulator (NNR) (See chapter 3.7 of the EIA report). (iv) The comment is noted. The currently proposed rehabilitation plan includes the following components: removal of existing infrastructure, reshaping of landforms, revegetation of the landscape, and monitoring and maintenance (see Chapter 3.7 of the EIA report). After the proposed operation, decommissioning and rehabilitation, the land will be returned to the landowner (iProp). It is recommended that the rehabilitation plan be reviewed and updated annually, in consultation with affected landowners and relevant organisations, to ensure its effectiveness (refer to the aspects for inclusion as considerations for Environmental Authorization in Chapter 10.2 of the EIA report).	

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1.3 Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Siphesihle Bophela, Real Estate, PRASA	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Mr Bophela thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation and referred to a previous email from Transnet. He asked if the six portions identified by Transnet were the same as those being discussed in the current context.	Ms Wilreker confirmed that Mr Bophela's recollection was correct and assured him that they could send a list of the identified property portions. She explained that, initially, Transnet had been listed as the property owner, but upon contacting them, they clarified that the properties actually fall under PRASA. This clarification is the reason for the current meeting, and she offered to provide the specific property details.	Section 1.6
Mr Siphesihle Bophela, Real Estate, PRASA	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Mr Bophela inquired about what is required from their side, specifically asking if permission is needed to use their service road for the project.	Ms Wilreker explained that while the project will have its own access roads, it is important to notify Mr Bophela's team due to the proximity of the service road and infrastructure to the proposed project. She emphasized that the railway runs past one of the mining blocks, and the purpose of the notification is to prevent any confusion or surprises. Additionally, she requested that if there are any specific concerns or factors that the applicant should be aware of from PRASA's side, Kongiwe would like to address them.	-
Mr Paul Motsoaledi, Real Estate Manager, PRASA	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Mr Motsoaledi thanked Ms Wilreker for the presentation, noting that this wasn't the first time they were dealing with such a project. He mentioned that the previous project, run by DRDGOLD, might have similarities to the current	Ms Wilreker responded, clarifying that if there are any known servitudes or infrastructure, such as electrical cables, running through the area, it would be helpful to indicate them. This would allow the team to include the information on the map and ensure that the applicant is	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			one. Referring to the land portions sent through, he pointed out that these portions are very close to the project area, and there might be existing services, such as electrical cables, running through the affected areas. He inquired whether the team is aware of these services and if they could provide more details on them.	fully aware of the existing infrastructure. She also clarified the confusion between DRDGOLD and Ergo, explaining that DRDGOLD owns Ergo, and that the application is being processed by Ergo, which is part of DRDGOLD.	
Mr Paul Motsoaledi, Real Estate Manager, PRASA	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Mr Motsoaledi explained that they do not have an environmental affairs division, they handle land-related matters and assured theteam that they would not oppose the project. He mentioned his familiarity with similar projects in the area, particularly around Soweto, and emphasized the importance of engagement and understanding the activities involved. He concluded by stating that he fully understood the situation.	Ms Wilreker confirmed that the team would send all relevant information, including digital files, to Mr Motsoaledi and his colleagues for review. The purpose of sharing this information was to allow the team to assess whether any aspects of the project might affect existing infrastructure or land. Additionally, Ms Wilreker suggested that the materials be forwarded to the colleagues who were unable to attend the meeting, as they may be able to provide additional feedback or insights based on their expertise.	Appendix C
Mr Paul Motsoaledi, Real Estate Manager, PRASA	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Mr Motsoaledi inquired whether PRASA was the only affected entity in relation to the project.	Ms Wilreker clarified that PRASA is not the only affected entity. She mentioned that Kongiwe has already had meetings with the City of Johannesburg, as it is an adjacent landowner, as well as with ward councillors and the property owners whose land falls within the project area.	Section 1.6

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Paul Motsoaledi, Real Estate Manager, PRASA	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Mr Motsoaledi expressed appreciation for the presentation, stating that they have no issues with the project. He confirmed that they would remain engaged in the future and requested to be kept informed, ensuring their involvement where necessary.	Ms Wilreker thanked Mr Motsoaledi and team for their input	-

1.4 TransAtlas / AfriSam Group

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Quentin Dollman, Property Consultant, AfriSam	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Mr Dollman inquired about the potential impact of the proposed project on the TransAtlas properties.	Mr Tshamano clarified that TransAtlas is an adjacent property owner and therefore needs to be notified about the project.	Section 9.2
Mr Quentin Dollman, Property Consultant, AfriSam	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Mr Dollman requested to be shown the location of their property on the map for clarity.	Ms Wilreker pointed out the location of the TransAtlas property on the map for Mr Dollman's reference.	-
Mr Quentin Dollman, Property	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Mr Dollman stated that, from the AfriSam side, he would complete the comment sheet, with his only comment being that if the property is	The project team noted this.	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Consultant, AfriSam			affected by the operation, it should be properly rehabilitated and inspected by the relevant authorities before being closed.		
Mr Oscar Olen, Environmental Specialist, AfriSam	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Mr Olen stated that there were no other issues from their side	The project team noted this.	-
Mr Quentin Dollman, Property Consultant, AfriSam	Email Correspondence	Friday, 22 November 2024	**Comment received via the Kongiwe Stakeholder Registration and Comment Form:** Mr Dolloman enquired if the project has a direct impact on R/E 106 and 107 of Farm Langlaagte 224 IQ owned by Trans Atlas. Any impact on the surface area will require rehabilitation with final sign-off by AfriSam. AfriSam is a willing seller of the two properties as they serve no purpose to AfriSam which will consider an offer but no value in mind.	Good day Mr Dolloman, R/E 106 and 107 of Farm Langlaagte 224 IQ are portions adjacent to the project site. No activities are planned close to those portions and therefore it is not anticipated that there will be any impacts on those portions. Please refer to the attached land tenure map. Your request regarding purchase has been sent on to Ergo Mining for their consideration. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any queries.	Appendix C

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1.5 Africa SunOil Refineries (Coastal Trade)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Farhaad Adam, Principal Process Engineer, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Adams inquired about the overall duration of the project. He specifically asked whether the project is expected to take five years or ten years. Based on his understanding, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process is projected to take approximately three years. Additionally, he noted that further audits could extend the preparation phase by an additional two years, bringing the total preparation time to five years. Following this, there is the operational phase, which is anticipated to last five years, marking the maximum lifespan of the project. Mr Adams seeks clarification on whether the project timeline is intended to be a ten-year journey, including both the preparation and operational phases, or if the project is expected to be completed within five years.	Ms Wilreker clarified that, from the perspective of the project's lifecycle, the main operational phase will last for five years. Following this period, the area will undergo rehabilitation, and ongoing monitoring will be required. This post-project phase will extend for several additional years to ensure proper rehabilitation and assessment.	Section 2.2.4 Section 3.8.1
Mr Farhaad Adam, Principal Process Engineer,	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Adams inquired if the project is expected to last a total of ten years, with five years allocated for development and another five years designated for rehabilitation. He also inquired	Ms Wilreker explained that the EIA process is expected to continue until around May of next year (2025). She stated that the final EIA will be submitted by May or June, after which the authority will have approximately	Section 2.2.4 section 3.8.1

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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
Africa Sun Oil Refineries			about the duration of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.	four months to provide a response. Therefore, a decision on both applications is anticipated by the end of next year.	
Mr Farhaad Adam, Principal Process Engineer, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Adams inquired that if everything proceeds as planned, the project will begin by January 2026. Mr Adams pointed out that he observed at least three stockpiles near the border of their premises and requested clarification on the expected height of these stockpiles and their proximity to the property boundary. He sought to understand how these factors would be managed from a dust suppression perspective.	Ms. Wilreker confirmed that this timeline would be correct. Mr Tshamano responded by addressing the dust management concerns, stating that the project already has trucks in place to suppress dust on its premises. He explained that, for the current scope of the project, which is based on the site plan, Ergo has not experienced significant dust issues to date.	Section 2.2.4 Section 3.8.1 Section 9.2.1.5 Appendix D4
Mr Farhaad Adam, Principal Process Engineer, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Adams raised a concern regarding the stockpiles, questioning whether dust suppression would solely rely on the moisture content and the characteristics of the stockpiles themselves to prevent dust from drifting into neighbouring communities and lands. He highlighted the proximity of a natural body of water near the proposed stockpile locations and asked whether the team could provide assurance that appropriate measures would be in place to mitigate any potential dust issues.	Mr Tshamano assured Mr Adams that the stockpiles, by their nature, remain wet. He explained that they are transported when the moisture content is between 30% to 40%, at which point the stockpiles do not generate any dust.	Section 3.2 Section 8.7 Section 9.2.1.5 Appendix D4

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Farhaad Adam, Principal Process Engineer, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Adams raised a question regarding the management of dirty stormwater, seeking clarification on whether the holding area for stormwater, as mentioned in the project, would be located near their boundary line. He asked if this area, intended to contain stormwater when it cannot be properly managed, would be in close proximity to their property boundary.	Mr Tshamano clarified that the stormwater, or any affected water, would be contained on the site, specifically on the side facing the stream. He assured Mr. Adams that at no point would the water flow towards their side of the property.	Section 3.6 Appendix D5
Mr Farhaad Adam, Principal Process Engineer, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Adams stated that, overall, they have no objections to the expansion project but made one specific request. He explained that their area is close to a crime hotspot and that they rely on natural vegetation to help protect against unauthorized access. He emphasized that, while they want to be good neighbours, they would like to request that a fence be erected along the border of the proposed site. The aim is to prevent any potential ingress into their area, particularly after the project is completed and the site is left for rehabilitation. Mr Adams noted that their long-term goal is to secure their property as well.	Mr Tshamano responded by explaining that the nature of the project means they will not vacate the site until all activities are completed. He assured Mr Adams that they can control access to the mining area, similar to the measures they take on the Crown Roadside, to prevent trespassing. He also acknowledged that this would contribute to safeguarding the neighbouring area. However, he clarified that they would not be installing a physical fence at this stage of the project.	-
Mr A-K Essa, COO, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Essa inquired about the type of material being mined.	Mr Tshamano stated that the material being mined is gold-bearing silts.	Section 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
Mr A-K Essa, COO, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Essa expressed concerns about the potential for many vagrants in the area, noting that this issue could become significant. He then inquired whether the mining operations would be conducted during both day and night, or just during regular working hours.	Mr Tshamano responded that the mining operations are carried out only during working days and working hours. He clarified that, at present, they do not experience any unauthorized access or illegal mining activities while the site is operational.	-
Mr A-K Essa, COO, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Essa expressed that, at this point in time, there have been instances where illegal miners have attempted to access the property, even trying to get onto their site. He emphasized that their request for fencing is based on prior experience with such incidents. Mr Essa stated that he is almost certain that once the project concludes and operations cease, illegal miners will likely begin to trespass during the night, leading to an increase in unauthorized activity. This, he explained, is the primary reason behind their concern and request for fencing.	Mr Tshamano acknowledged the concern and stated that they would consider the request. He reassured Mr Essa that they have security measures in place, with security personnel managing access to the site during operations. While he acknowledged that the situation at night may be different, he emphasized that during operational hours, they take full responsibility for securing the site.	-
Mr Farhaad Adam, Principal Process Engineer, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Adams raised a concern about the expansion, noting that while operations are currently confined to a specific area, the proposed expansion would extend significantly towards Riverlea. He pointed out that as the project grows, it would become increasingly difficult to monitor every part of the expanded site,	Mr Tshamano acknowledged Mr Adams' concerns and asked for clarification, inquiring whether their site was fenced. Upon learning that it was, he then asked if the primary concern was that people might get closer to their site as a result of the expansion. Mr Adams confirmed this concern.	-

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			particularly during nighttime. He emphasized that, given the size of the area, it would be nearly impossible to secure every few metres effectively. Mr Adams suggested that the most practical solution would be to erect a physical boundary to mitigate security risks. He explained that, like the mining operation, their side also produces a high-value product, and they want to prevent any additional security threats, especially since the clearing of land and creation of new pathways could lead to easier access for vagrants.		
Mr Farhaad Adam, Principal Process Engineer, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Adams explained that the issue arises because the proximity of the fence to their buildings allows vagrants to come too close to their boundary, which creates a security concern. He expressed that while they have no objections to the project proceeding, their request is for the area within the project boundary to be fenced off. He emphasized that they would prefer the site to remain secure and separate, politely asking that the project's boundary be clearly defined and contained.	Mr Tshamano acknowledged the concern and suggested that a separate discussion would be necessary to address the issue. He proposed that Mr Adams and his team meet with their security personnel to discuss how they can secure the site and find a solution. He clarified that there was no initial plan to install a fence around the site but expressed a willingness to engage and work towards finding common ground on the matter.	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr A-K Essa, COO, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Essa emphasized the importance of considering the fencing request, stating that it is a significant concern for their safety. He expressed that while they do not wish to obstruct the project's progress and wish the team success, they need some assurance regarding security due to past incidents. He urged that this issue is not taken lightly and stressed that while meeting with security personnel is important, the key point is the psychological reassurance a fence would provide. Mr Essa clarified that he was not asking for walls to be built, but rather a simple fence that would deter unauthorized entry, which is the main request.	The project team noted this.	-
Mr A-K Essa, COO, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Essa raised another concern regarding the potential impact of traffic on their site. He inquired whether the movement of trucks to and from the mining site would affect their operations or pose any issues for their access. To provide context, he explained that the majority of their trucks currently use Nasrec Road, specifically passing under the bridge R85 Nasrec Road. He requested clarification on the expected	Mr Tshamano clarified that the trucks will primarily use Crownwood Road, as previously mentioned. Ms Wilreker confirmed that this is the current access point to the site, and it will remain unchanged. The trucks will then continue along Crownwood Road, onto the M2, and further along to Heidelberg Road, without coming onto Nasrec Road. She also noted that a traffic impact assessment is being conducted for the project to evaluate any potential impacts.	Section 3.3 Section 8.13 Appendix D10

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			flow of trucks at the mining site and whether it would impact their route or site access		
Mr A-K Essa, COO, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Essa asked about the potential for underground cabling in the area, expressing concern that any disruption to City Power infrastructure could impact their ability to operate their plant. He wanted to know what information the team had regarding any cabling that might be present and at risk of being damaged during the project.	Mr Tshamano clarified that, as the operation proceeds closer to Nasrec Road, there would be no digging or disruption to the area. He explained that the work would primarily involve activities within the Russell Stream, where the silts are located, and gave the assurance that there is no infrastructure in that area that could be affected, either temporarily or permanently.	-
Mr A-K Essa, COO, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Essa asked if the potential impacts on infrastructure, such as underground cabling, would be covered in the EIA.	Mr Tshamano explained that infrastructure concerns are separate from the EIA. He clarified that if the project were to encroach on any servitudes, they would approach the municipality for a waiver. However, for this project, there is no need for that, as no infrastructure is being crossed. He also confirmed that they have already been in consultation with the City of Johannesburg, providing them with the site layout and asking them to identify any infrastructure in the area that they should be aware of.	-
Mr A-K Essa, COO, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Essa inquired about the potential impact on water infrastructure, specifically asking about municipal water pipes in the area.	Mr Tshamano provided details about the water infrastructure in the area. He mentioned that there is a water pipe running from Crown facilities to City Deep, which carries process water and runs on the surface. Additionally, he noted that there is a Rand water pipe	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
				running under the bridge at Nasrec Road, near Riverlea, but noted that the Ergo operations would not interfere with it.	
Mr A-K Essa, COO, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Essa requested confirmation that the map provided accurately reflects the mining boundaries and ensures that there will be no encroachment onto their property or any other properties during the mining process.	Mr Tshamano confirmed that the reclamation operations would not encroach on the Africa Sun property, and if there were any doubts about property boundaries, they could be verified. Mr Tshamano offered to provide the scoping report and assured that no property would be affected without the owner's consent. He also mentioned that Kongiwe could assist in providing any necessary details about properties that may be impacted.	Section 1.6
Mr A-K Essa, COO, Africa Sun Oil Refineries	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Essa inquired about the next steps in the process, asking what the following actions would be moving forward.	Mr Tshamano outlined the next steps in the process. He explained that the minutes from the meeting would be drafted and made available to Mr Essa. The scoping report will be submitted to the department at the beginning of December. From February onwards, the team would begin the EIA phase. Once the documents are ready for public review, Mr Essa will be notified, and the documents will be made available for his review. Additionally, any other relevant information will be provided as it becomes available.	Section 2.2.4
Farhaad Adam, Principal Process	Email Correspondence	Wednesday, 20	Morning Thuli	Good day Mr Adam, As requested, please find attached the site boundary.	Appendix C

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Engineer, Africa SunOil Refineries		November 2024	Could you please forward a map demarcating boundaries of your Site. Thank You.		
Farhaad Adam, Principal Process Engineer, Africa SunOil Refineries	Email Correspondence	Wednesday, 11 December 2024	Thanks Gerlinde I'd just like to test the previous point pertaining to the requirement for a fence along the boundary. Has there any further discussion/ development on the same? Thank You.	Good day all Compliments of the new year, Farhaad we have considered your request and to date we are still of the view that we do not need a fence. SunOil has a boundary wall which is approximately 125m away at the closest point which surround your facility. ERGO has a responsibility to control access into its workings as such security guards are permanently placed in areas where we are actively operating the same protocol will be followed with this project. If security risk arises because of our operations, we will be more than happy to engage at that point and see what improvements can be made on our side. I hope this provide much needed clarity as per your email below.	Appendix C

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2 Organs of the State

2.1 Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Mudau sought clarification on how stormwater runoff from the stockpile area is managed.	Ms Mngwengwe stated that stormwater will be managed through paddocks, which will capture the water and facilitate evaporation. However, if the paddocks reach capacity, any excess water will be discharged into the stream.	Section 3.6 Appendix D5
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Mudau inquired whether the paddocks have engineering designs.	Mr Tshamano explained that the paddocks do not have engineering designs, but they will be constructed using the soil available on site.	Section 3.6
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Mudau asked whether Ergo has performed calculations to assess if the paddocks would be able to manage the expected rainfall within the proposed project area. He emphasized that rainfall is a concern and said that the DWS will consult with its engineers for further insights regarding the proposed paddocks.	Mr Tshamano indicated that based on Ergo's experience, the paddocks will be appropriately sized to handle the water seeping from the stockpiles. He explained that the moisture content from this seepage is usually minimal compared to the paddocks' capacity. He stated that rainfall in the area is unpredictable and emphasised that Ergo has never experienced rainfall causing an overflow into the stream, and if such an event were to occur, it would be treated as an incident.	Section 3.6 Appendix D5
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Mudau asked why Ergo is applying for another Water Use Licence (WUL).	Mr Tshamano mentioned that this application is an extension to the existing licence, as Ergo is expanding the project area.	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Mudau asked where the material will be taken.	Mr Tshamano explained that the material will be taken to the City Deep Plant.	Section 3
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Mudau inquired whether the City Deep Plant has a WUL and if one is required for its operations.	Mr Tshamano stated that the City Deep Plant does not have a Water Use Licence, nor is it required to have one. However, Ergo had required a WUL for the reclamation sites associated with the City Deep Plant, for which applications were submitted for sites such as 4L3, 4L4 and 4L6, among others.	-
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Mudau sought clarity on where the waste generated from the reprocessing of silts will be taken.	Mr Tshamano explained that it will be taken to the Brakpan Tailings Storage Facility (TSF).	-
Ms Felicia Diale, Environmental Officer - DWS	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Ms Diale inquired about how the current authorisation will be linked to the extension in terms of the Life of Mine (LoM). She also asked whether the mine is applying for an additional five years.	Mr Tshamano stated that the current Valley Silts WUL is valid for five years and will run its full course. Ergo currently has six months remaining to mine under this authorisation. Mr Tshamano also indicated that Ergo is applying for an additional five years for the Valley Silts Extension Water Use Licence Application (WULA).	Section 3.8 IWWMP
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Mudau noted that section 21(g) was applied for dust suppression and asked what the source of water would be.	Mr Tshamano explained that there will be two sources of water, namely the seepage resulting from mining which is collected at a collection point, and as well as the from the mining blocks around the site where water will be abstracted for safe operations.	IWWMP

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Mudau stated that the water sourced from the mining pits is natural and it is not processed, and therefore a Section 21 (a) is triggered. He advised that a Section 21 (a) water use should be applied for instead of Section 21 (g) water use.	Mr Tshamano agreed with Mr Mudau that the water resource is natural and not processed. The comment was noted by Mr Tshamano and Kongiwe.	IWWMP
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Mudau inquired if operation and rehabilitation will be concurrent.	Mr Tshamano confirmed that rehabilitation and operation will happen concurrently. Mr Tshamano stated that the silts will be removed as part of the rehabilitation process, leaving the area clean. He also mentioned that Ergo plans to rip the surface. However, Ergo will not be vegetating the area since light industrial development is expected to take place.	Section 3.7
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Mudau suggested that the site should be vegetated.	Mr Tshamano indicated that the banks of the stream would be stabilised based on the extent of the disturbance. Ergo will take the necessary steps to rehabilitate the area. He further mentioned that it would be challenging to share specific details regarding the rehabilitation process with the DWS as Ergo has not yet assessed the full extent of the disturbed area. Mr Tshamano explained that he expects that a rehabilitation plan will be required for the application and then inquired whether DWS requires a conceptual rehabilitation plan, which Ergo could provide. However,	Section 3.7 Appendix D11

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
				he noted that this plan would need to be updated as the project approaches completion.	
Mr Khathutshelo Michael Mudau, Specialist Production - DWS	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Mudau asked if Ergo had not created a rehabilitation plan for the mined-out areas.	Mr Tshamano stated that Ergo has not yet mined directly on the stream and is only operating on the sides of it.	-
Mr Masala Tshamano, Applicant - Ergo	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Tshamano sought clarity on the necessity for applying for stockpile areas as Section 21 (g) water uses considering that they will be temporary.	Mr Mudau explained that Section 21(g) for stockpile areas should indeed be included in the application. He stated that according to the National Water Act (NWA), there is no provision in the Act that categorises any activity as "temporary." This means that all activities, including the stockpile areas, must comply with the regulations.	Section 2.3 IWWMP
Mr Masala Tshamano, Applicant - Ergo	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Tshamano indicated that the quality of the water within the stream is polluted, and it would be used for dust suppression. He inquired whether this situation does not warrant a Section 21 (g) water use.	Mr Mudau explained that even if the water is contaminated, it is still considered a water resource. He made an example of the Vaal River, stating that despite its high levels of contamination, it is still treated as a water source.	IWWMP
Mr Masala Tshamano, Applicant - Ergo	MS Teams Meeting	Friday, 25 October 2024	Mr Tshamano confirmed with Mr Mudau that the dust suppression will not be considered a Section 21 (g) water use.	Mr Mudau reiterated that a Section 21 (a) would be triggered for the abstraction of water for dust suppression.	Section 5
Comments received during the Department of Water and Sanitation Site Visit: Tuesday, 11 March 2025					
			A summary of the DWS's comments and recommendations for the Valley Silts Expansion		Appendix C IWWMP

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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
			Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) during the Phase 2 Site Visit. **<u>Legend Clarification:</u>** ❖ The DWS advised that the water uses labels on the water use map should explicitly state the activity, such as "dust suppression", instead of just "Section 21 (g)".		
			<u>Water Use Clarity:</u> ❖ There must be a clear distinction between authorised and proposed water use activities on the water use map. The water use map should clearly indicate which activities are already authorised and which are proposed and therefore require licensing.		IWWMP
			<u>Valley Silts previous application:</u> ❖ The DWS officials recommended reviewing the old Valley Silts Water Use Licence (WUL) and if any current activities or water uses were missed in the previous WUL, they must form part		IWWMP

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			of the current Water Use Licence Application (WULA) for the Valley Silts Expansion Project.		
			River crossing: ❖ The term "river crossing" should be rephrased to "culvert".		IWWMP
			Scope of work: ❖ The scope of work in the application needs to be updated with detailed descriptions of all site activities. Every aspect of the work being undertaken should be clearly stated.		IWWMP
			Water use naming: ❖ The DWS highlighted the need to specify which stockpile numbers correspond to Section 21 (c) and (i) water uses and which correspond to each Section 21 (g) use. This will ensure clarity in the application.		IWWMP
			Geotechnical Report: ❖ The geotechnical reports should clearly indicate that any seepage found at		Appendix D6

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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
			Valley Silts results from the artificial elevated floor and not from the natural groundwater flow.		
			Seepage vs. Baseflow: ❖ DWS officials indicated they will investigate whether the seepage observed at Valley Silts is baseflow. They will assess the situation from their side to determine how to proceed with handling seepage.		
			Abstraction Points: ❖ The DWS recommended specifying the exact coordinates of the abstraction points as the project progresses, as one abstraction point for the whole site is not accurate or sufficient. They advised that the water use table and map must be updated to include abstraction points to accommodate the location of abstraction points as reclamation progresses.		IWWMP

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2.2 Eskom (National Transmission Company South Africa SOC Ltd (NTCSA)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr John Geeringh, Senior Consultant Environmental Management, Grid Planning: Land and RightsNational Transmission Company South Africa SOC Ltd (NTCSA)	Email Correspondence	Monday, 28 October 2024	Please send me a KMZ file of the affected property and proposed development. Please find attached Eskom requirements for work at or near Eskom infrastructure and servitudes. **The attachment entailed the following:** **The attachment details with the requirements from Eskom when working at or near infrastructure and servitudes:** TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN Eskom requirements for work in or near Eskom servitudes. 1. Eskom's rights and services must be acknowledged and respected at all times. 2. Eskom shall at all times retain unobstructed access to and egress from its servitudes.	Good day Mr Geeringh; Thank you for your response. Eskom's requirements are noted and have been sent to the applicant. Please find attached the project boundary as requested.	Appendix C

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			3. Eskom's consent does not relieve the developer from obtaining the necessary statutory, land owner or municipal approvals. 4. Any cost incurred by Eskom as a result of non-compliance to any relevant environmental legislation will be charged to the developer. 5. If Eskom has to incur any expenditure in order to comply with statutory clearances or other regulations as a result of the developer's activities or because of the presence of his equipment or installation within the servitude restriction area, the developer shall pay such costs to Eskom on demand. 6. The use of explosives of any type within 500 metres of Eskom's services shall only occur with Eskom's previous written permission. If such permission is granted the developer must give at least fourteen working days prior notice of the commencement of blasting. This allows time for arrangements to be made for supervision and/or precautionary instructions to be issued in terms of the blasting process. It is advisable to make application separately in this regard.		

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			7. Changes in ground level may not infringe statutory ground to conductor clearances or statutory visibility clearances. After any changes in ground level, the surface shall be rehabilitated and stabilised so as to prevent erosion. The measures taken shall be to Eskom's satisfaction. 8. Eskom shall not be liable for the death of or injury to any person or for the loss of or damage to any property whether as a result of the encroachment or of the use of the servitude area by the developer, his/her agent, contractors, employees, successors in title, and assignees. The developer indemnifies Eskom against loss, claims or damages including claims pertaining to consequential damages by third parties and whether as a result of damage to or interruption of or interference with Eskom's services or apparatus or otherwise. Eskom will not be held responsible for damage to the developer's equipment. 9. No mechanical equipment, including mechanical excavators or high lifting machinery, shall be used in the vicinity of Eskom's apparatus and/or services, without prior written permission having been granted by Eskom. If such permission is granted the		

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			developer must give at least seven working days' notice prior to the commencement of work. This allows time for arrangements to be made for supervision and/or precautionary instructions to be issued by the relevant Eskom Manager. Note: Where and electrical outage is required, at least fourteen work days are required to arrange it. 10. Eskom's rights and duties in the servitude shall be accepted as having prior right at all times and shall not be obstructed or interfered with. 11. Under no circumstances shall rubble, earth or other material be dumped within the servitude restriction area. The developer shall maintain the area concerned to Eskom's satisfaction. The developer shall be liable to Eskom for the cost of any remedial action which has to be carried out by Eskom. 12. The clearances between Eskom's live electrical equipment and the proposed construction work shall be observed as stipulated by Regulation 15 of the Electrical Machinery Regulations of the		

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993). 13. Equipment shall be regarded electrically live and therefore dangerous at all times. 14. In spite of the restrictions stipulated by Regulation 15 of the Electrical Machinery Regulations of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993), as an additional safety precaution, Eskom will not approve the erection of houses, or structures occupied or frequented by human beings, under the power lines or within the servitude restriction area. 15. Eskom may stipulate any additional requirements to highlight any possible exposure to Customers or Public to coming into contact or be exposed to any dangers of Eskom plant. 16. It is required of the developer to familiarise himself with all safety hazards related to Electrical plant. 17. Any third party servitudes encroaching on Eskom servitudes shall be registered against Eskom's title		

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			deed at the developer's own cost. If such a servitude is brought into being, its existence should be endorsed on the Eskom servitude deed concerned, while the third party's servitude deed must also include the rights of the affected Eskom servitude		
Ms Priscilla Mogomotsi, Senior Advisor Land & Rights Land Development, Gauteng Cluster, Distribution Division	Email Correspondence	29 October and 12 November 2024	Good day See attached for your attention **The attachment detailed the following:** **RE: APPLICATION FOR SERVICES- ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS AND WATER USE LICENCE APPLICATION FOR THE VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION PROJECT IN THE CITY OF JOHANNESBURG METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY,** Your letter dated the 28 October 2024 refers. **The following Eskom Distribution Services are affected.** • **ASTRA/WEILERS FARM 122Kv Feeder from AWF95/21 to AWF95/22 Conductor**	Good day Ms Mogomotsi Thank you for your email. Eskom's requirements have been submitted to the applicant for their attention and to ensure compliance with Eskom's requirements.	Appendix C

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			• **ASTRA/WEILERS FARM 122Kv Feeder from AWF95/22 to AWF95/24 Conductor** Eskom will raise no objection to this application provided its rights and services are acknowledged and respected at all times, and the requirements as laid down by the Occupational Health and Safety Act No 85/1993, are complied with. As additional safety measures Eskom require that the following conditions are complied with: 1. The applicant or his contractor must notify Eskom Diepkloof Customer Services Center Contact Person, Solly Lekalakala Tel: (011) 241-5007 - 083 652 7827, at least fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of any work whatsoever, under or in close proximity to Eskom services. 2. The consent is further subject to the Landowner's permission for the proposed works as per this application. A copy of the permission must be filed with Eskom seven days before any work is carried out in the servitude area. 3. Please note that, under no circumstances will any relocation work proceed prior to the submission of a formal application to Eskom		

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			Customer Services and acceptance of the relocation costs by the applicant. A formal application for the relocation of Eskom services must be submitted at least three months prior to the commencement of any construction work. 4. Any cost and claims due to interruptions or interference to Eskom services causing power supply loss or loss of income, due to this application, will be borne by the applicant. 5. Statutory clearances are to be maintained at all times. If Eskom has to incur any costs to comply with statutory requirements because of your work or the presence of your equipment, then you will refund Eskom such proven costs on demand. 6. Eskom must always have ingress to and egress from its services. 7. No mechanical equipment, including mechanical excavators, may be used under or in close proximity to Eskom's services without the prior approval of Eskom's authorized representatives. 8. The use of explosives of any type within 500 meters of Eskom's services shall only occur with Eskom's previous written permission. If such permission is granted the applicant must give at		

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			least fourteen working days prior notice of the commencement of blasting. This allows time for arrangements to be made for supervision and/or precautionary instructions to be issued in terms of the blasting process. 9. Eskom shall not be liable for the death of or injury to any person or for the loss of or damage to any property caused in whatsoever manner by the applicant, his employees, agents or contractors. The applicant indemnifies Eskom against all claims including claims for consequential damages by third parties which includes but is not limited to claims as a result of damage to, or interruption of or interference with Eskom's services or equipment. The applicant's attention is drawn to section 27(3) of the Electricity Act 1987. 10. No excavations may be executed closer than 3 meters from any of Eskom underground electric power cables and 10 meters from Eskom overhead electrical power lines unless Eskom authorized representative is on site. 11. Equipment shall be always regarded electrically live and therefore dangerous. 12. No dumping shall be allowed in the servitude area.		

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			13. No squatting to be allowed in the servitude area. 14. Eskom may stipulate any additional requirements to illuminate any possible exposure to Customers of Public to coming into contact or be exposed to any dangers of Eskom plant. 15. The contractor in charge of the construction or maintenance work on site must at all times be in possession of the letter of approval of the services concerned, and as well as all plans that are required and that are referred to in the correspondence, so that during an inspection the contractor can present the documentation to Eskom official(s) when requested to do so. If no approval is presented, then the Eskom Official(s) can order the work to be ceased until approval can be presented. 16. We have no record of our low voltage services in this Department, and these will be indicated on site by Eskom Technical Services Officer mentioned in our conditions. 17. This wayleave is only valid for six months due to the constant infrastructure development over the area. If construction is over the six-month period, a re-application must be submitted		

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			18. Should the applicant or his contractor damage any of Eskom's services during commencement of any work whatsoever, then Eskom's 24-hour Fault number 011 800 4441 must be dialed immediately to report the incident.		

2.3 South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Ms Vicoria, Environmental Officer, SANRAL	Email Correspondence	Wednesday, 06 November 2024	Good day Thuli Please see response from my colleague below. You may note that as SANRAL response, Regards Victoria Bota Hi Victoria, It seems as if SANRAL is not affected by this matter, especially from a traffic perspective. Regards	Dear Ms Bota Thank you for your response, we take note of it. Please indicate if you would like any further notifications with regards to this project. Thank you	Appendix C

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			Izak Van Der Linde		
Ms Vicoria, Environmental Officer, SANRAL	Email Correspondence	Wednesday, 06 November 2024	Good day, No, no further notification required Regards Victoria Bota	Kongiwe noted.	-
Ms Ria Barkhuizen	Email Correspondence	Wednesday, 06 November 2024	The South African National Roads Agency SOC Limited (SANRAL) has no objection to the application as no roads or interchanges under the jurisdiction of SANRAL are affected.	Thank you	-
Mr David Thubane, Land Acquisition specialist	MS Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 15 January 2025	Mr Thubane sought clarity, noting that Ergo requires landowner consent from SANRAL, a document with which he is familiar with. However, he expressed uncertainty regarding Ergo's expectation and SANRAL's involvement beyond this. Dr Vilakazi added, requesting a more practical explanation. He asked for details on the nature of the activity that would take place in the area, should consent be granted.	Ms Wilreker explained that the only activity to take place on the property will involve the N20 mining block. The plan is to remove the silts that have accumulated in the Russell Stream valley. These silts will be taken to a drying stockpile located off the property. Afterward, the silts will be processed, with gold extracted as part of the process. Once the silts are removed, the land will be sloped and natural vegetation will be allowed to regrow. The aim of this project is to rehabilitate the Russell Stream, which is currently causing significant flooding issues due to being completely silted up and lacking its natural function. By removing the silts, the project will	Section 1.6 Section 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
			Dr Vilakazi sought further clarity on the following points: **Nature of the Activity**: He requested a clear explanation of the specific activities that would take place in the area if consent were granted. He emphasized the importance of understanding exactly what would be allowed under the consent. **Terms of Consent**: He inquired whether there had been any discussions regarding the terms of consent. He noted that the project is stated to last for five years and asked if the consent being sought was for a fixed period of five years, or if it was intended to be for a longer or shorter duration. **Time frames**: Dr Vilakazi raised concerns about the commercial time and schedule for the project, noting that certain activities could impact the land use. He highlighted the need to consider carefully how the consent would be structured over the duration of the project, rather than viewing it as a one-time commitment. He suggested that a follow-up meeting might be necessary to discuss the commercial terms	restore the stream and help prevent further flooding, while also recovering the gold contained in the silts. Ms Wilreker added that agreements have already been secured from other property owners, specifically for those properties which are owned by iProp. These owners have given their approval as they also wish to develop their land eventually, and removing the silts will enable that. All relevant information will be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation. She further explained that an environmental authorization is also being undertaken for the project, and the report is available on the Kongiwe website for anyone interested in reviewing it. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) phase will begin on February 2nd, and once the specialist studies and impact reports are completed, they will be made available for public consultation. The community will have the opportunity to review the reports, provide comments and attend consultation meetings where the findings from the specialists will be presented.	

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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
			and timelines specifically if the consent was to be considered for the project. Lastly, Mr Davids added that he wanted to know what would physically occur on the SANRAL land. If any physical activity is planned, they need a clear understanding of what it is before they can decide whether to grant consent. He emphasized that this clarity is necessary to assess the legality of granting consent.	All documentation, including the consultation results, will then be submitted to the authorities, who will decide whether to grant authorization for the project. Regarding the water use licence, it will be granted for a specific period based on the project's duration, five years in this case. The licence will cover the entire site. Ms Wilreker clarified that the landowner consent form being requested is to allow the application for the water use licence. The form indicates that the landowner is aware of the project and specifies that the consent is solely for the removal of silts on the property, with no other activities taking place. It also mentions that the land will be rehabilitated once the silts are removed.	
Mr David Thubane, Land Acquisition Specialist	MS Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 15 January 2025	Mr Thubane inquired whether, during the silt's removal process, SANRAL's land would be unavailable for use, seeking confirmation of this assumption.	Ms Wilreker explained that it is difficult to determine exactly when the team will begin working on the SANRAL property. Until access to the site is needed, SANRAL will still be able to use the land. It will only be during the silts removal process that access to the site may be restricted. She added that an agreement will need to be made between Ergo and SANRAL regarding land access and other related matters.	-

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			Mr Thubane also inquired about compensation.	Ms Wilreker stated that compensation is something that needs to be discussed between Ergo and SANRAL.	-
Dr Ayanda Vilakazi, Business Development	MS Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 15 January 2025	Dr Vilakazi thanked Ms Wilreker for the clarification and sought to confirm his understanding. From a requirements perspective, he understood that consent is being requested for the removal of the silts from the land. However, he noted that the timeline for when this would take place is uncertain, as it could occur next year or potentially within the next five years. Dr Vilakazi elaborated on the issue, stating that there is considerable data available regarding the land in question. He noted that the process of identifying all the greenfields properties they own or have access to for potential alienation or further development is ongoing. This includes land that might be subject to agreements of various kinds. He raised concerns regarding the potential development of the land, emphasizing that if the land were developed in a way that restricted access due to the nature of the development or its intended use, this could result in no access to that land. He highlighted the risk that this could prevent any future	Ms Wilreker acknowledged that Dr Vilakazi's concerns were valid and fair. She explained that removing the silts would make the land more usable for SANRAL, as the current silts prevent any construction. Since the silts are located within the stream, she emphasized that removing them would benefit everyone, including the city, by rehabilitating the river and allowing it to flow more naturally. She suggested that, as the process of obtaining authorization would take about a year and no work could begin before that time, it could be beneficial to arrange a meeting between the stakeholders and Ergo during the EIA phase. This meeting would provide an opportunity to discuss the terms and conditions in more detail, ensuring that all parties are in agreement. Ms Wilreker highlighted that the rehabilitation process must align with the landowner's preferences for the site. She cited the example of iProp, where the rehabilitation included sloping the land to prepare for future light industrial development. For SANRAL, she suggested that they	

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			access and suggested that to mitigate this risk, it should be clearly established that within the next five year, regardless of any activities deemed necessary for SANRAL, there would be no plans to utilize the land. The land would only be considered for use after this five-year period. Dr Vilakazi emphasized that this is a critical consideration, and as a result, the terms of any agreement need to be carefully outlined. He pointed out that his second question was informed by this background, particularly regarding the timing of the activities and how they might affect potential future use of the land. He stressed that the terms must be clear to ensure that no party is disadvantaged, particularly in terms of land access during the five-year period.	may have different plans for the land, such as building something in a green, vegetated area, and the land could be sloped accordingly. She further asked if Dr Vilakazi and the team would be amenable to such a meeting to discuss the specifics of the terms and conditions. ***Post meeting notes:*** ***Consent is not required for the excavation of the silt: this is covered by the mining right. Nor is consent required for the EA itself: this is covered by the EIA Regulations. Consent is only required to apply for the WUL, because this is a specific requirement of the NWA Regulations.***	
Dr Ayanda Vilakazi, Business Development	MS Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 15 January 2025	Dr Vilakazi emphasized the importance of discussing the terms and conditions, as well as addressing the concern regarding the availability of the land for future use. He expressed that before any consent is provided, it is crucial to ensure that an agreement is in place. Given the urgency of the matter, he suggested that the meeting could take place as soon	Ms Wilreker confirmed that they would provide additional materials to assist with visualization. She mentioned that for the Valley Silts project, the current activities could be seen in the presentation, but they would also send photos showing the area before the activity began. While rehabilitation hasn't started yet, as Ergo is still finalizing the mining phase, she noted that Ergo had worked upstream on the Crownwood road section, which	-

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			as this week to clarify these issues. The goal would be to ensure that any consent given is informed by a clear understanding of the terms and conditions, which should be documented in an agreement or term sheet. This would help regulate the future use of the land from a governance perspective, ensuring that both parties are aligned on what the future holds for the greenfield. Mr Thubane, adding to Dr Vilakazi's statement, suggested that a site visit could greatly assist in understanding the project. He recommended seeing the site both before and after the work is completed, as this would provide valuable insight. He also asked if any pictures from previous projects could be shared to illustrate the process; showing the property before and after the silts were removed. This would help them visualize what the property could look like in the future, which he believed would be very helpful for their decision-making.	had already reached the rehabilitation phase, including sloping and other activities. She offered to gather photos from that project, as well as aerial footage of the area, to provide a clearer picture of what the land might look like after the work is completed.	
Dr Ayanda Vilakazi, Business Development	MS Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 15 January 2025	Dr Vilakazi raised two key points: **Cost Implications:** He mentioned that, while the timeline for the rehabilitation is still to be discussed, it would be helpful to understand the cost implications for both the rehabilitation process and the removal of	Ms Wilreker responded that they would investigate that information and provide details.	Appendix C

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			the silts. He acknowledged that the financial side of the project had not yet been considered but expressed an interest in knowing what the cost of these activities would be from Ergo's side. **Zoning Information:** Dr Vilakazi also inquired about the zoning of the land, particularly whether it has been designated for mining operations or other uses such as development or industry. He asked if there was any information available on whether the area adjacent to their land had been rezoned, and if so, what the new zoning was for.	All the properties affected by the Vlaaey Silts Expansion project are classified as Demarcated Mining Land	
Mr David Thubane, Land Acquisition Specialist	MS Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 15 January 2025	Mr Thubane noted that the municipality may require a consent use application because the land was originally zoned for one purpose but is now intended to be used for something else. He emphasized that the team should investigate this aspect as well, as it is an important consideration.	Ms Wilreker responded that they would send Dr Vilakazi and SANRAL team the background information document on the project. Additionally, they would provide a link to the draft scoping report, which she believed would address many of his questions, particularly regarding the timeframes for the project.	Appendix C
Dr Ayanda Vilakazi, Business Development	MS Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 15 January 2025	Dr Vilakazi concluded by highlighting the importance of understanding the timeframes involved. He noted that while he sensed the team was under a tight deadline, it was crucial to ensure that all statutory processes are followed and that everything is in line with the relevant regulations. He requested a clearer	Kongiwe team noted this	

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			outline of the project's timeline, including the steps involved from consent to legal processes, as well as public participation requirements. He suggested a one-page summary with a high-level overview of the timeframes, which would be very helpful for their understanding and decision-making.		
Ms Gerlinde Wilreker, Kongiwe	MS Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 15 January 2025	Ms Wilreker confirmed that a meeting would be organized between SANRAL and Ergo to discuss the commercial agreements and other related matters. She asked if that covered everything required.	SANRAL team noted this	
Mr David Thubane, Land Acquisition Specialist	MS Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 15 January 2025	Mr Thubane raised a concern regarding the timeline for providing feedback on the consent. He noted that, to avoid delaying the process, it would be helpful to understand what kind of timeline Kongiwe might expect from their side for providing feedback on the consent request, even though it might not be strictly fixed. He asked for guidance on the expected timeframe for SANRAL response.	Ms Mngwengwe responded that, given the urgency of the project, they would expect feedback on the consent within a week at most. She explained that they are already in phase one of the water use licence application, and there is a requirement to submit the landowner consent as part of the process.	Appendix C
Dr Ayanda Vilakazi, Business Development	MS Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 15 January 2025	Dr Vilakazi clarified that while he understood the urgency on Kongiwe's side, their ability to provide feedback within a week would depend on the information they receive and how comfortable they are with it. He mentioned that seeking legal advice would also be necessary to ensure everything is above board before proceeding. He expressed that	Ms Mngwengwe acknowledged Dr Vilakazi's point and assured him that they understand the need for discussions and seeking advice from other parties. She confirmed that they would keep this in mind as they move forward.	Appendix C

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			he did not want to commit to a strict one-week deadline, as it might not be feasible, but that a response within a week would be acceptable if possible. He also noted that the availability of other people who need to review the information would influence the timeline.		
Mr David Thubane, Land Acquisition specialist	MS Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 15 January 2025	Mr Thubane requested that the recording, the presentation, and all the relevant information be shared with everyone present at the meeting. He emphasized that this would allow everyone to review the materials and provide informed comments.	Kongiwe team noted this	Appendix C
Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Ms Wilreker chaired the introductions for the meeting members and then reiterated the contents of the previous meeting which was held. It was also stated that all the information relating to the project was provided to SANRAL. This included all the maps, locations and what it currently looks like. It was stated that the purpose of this meeting was to further discuss how the landowner consent could be obtained.	Noted by all and introductions were made.	
Mr David Thubane	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Mr Thubane, acknowledged that the documents had been received and suggested that the document should be present to make sure everyone is on the same level of understanding before continuing.	Ms Wilreker agreed and proceeded to share the presentation	

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Ms Gerlinde Wilreker	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Ms Wilreker recapped the previous presentation, including the project's background, location and purpose. This mainly focused on the area of land which impacts SANRAL and requires landowner consent from SANRAL for the project to proceed.	All attendees noted.	
Mr Faud Davids	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Mr Davids provided clarity on the water use license application and stated that the consent which SANRAL gives does not automatically guarantee the water use license. It was further stated that this consent does not necessarily provide support for the project, nor does it not remove SANRAL from the opportunity to be included in the public participation process down the line, rather it allows for the water use license to be applied for.	Ms Wilreker acknowledged and confirmed this.	Appendix C IWWMP
Mr David Thubane	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Mr Thubane asked if consent were to be granted, what implications would It have on SANRAL's ability to utilise that land within the next 2/3 years should they wish to upgrade the road? Mr Thubane also asked how this could be mitigated.	Mr Tshamano stated that if SANRAL is looking to upgrade the road it would be best to provide Ergo with that information now so that the scope of the proposed project can be changed. He further stated that should the consent be granted and work begin, SANRAL would be required to wait until the time granted in the landowner consent is complete unless Ergo has breached this agreement.	
Mr David Thubane	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Mr Thubane stated that once the formal application is provided that the relevant decision makers at SANRAL would be able to make considerations	This point was acknowledged.	

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			around the future land use to mitigate any issues which may arise.		
Dr Ayanda Vilakazi	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Dr Vilakazi inquired about the worst-case scenario if SANRAL did not grant the landowner consent.	Mr Tshamano stated that if consent is not granted, Ergo would then exclude the area from their scope of operation, and the silts would remain there.	
Dr Ayanda Vilakazi	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Dr Vilakazi asked for further clarification regarding the mitigation measures that would be utilised if SARNAL were to develop the land in the next 5 years.	Mr Tshamano emphasized the importance of understanding SANRAL's plans for the next five years. He also highlighted that, ideally, Ergo would prefer that reclamation not occur simultaneously with development such as the road upgrade, as this would complicate operations. It was suggested that the preferred process would involve Ergo removing and processing the silts on the land, rehabilitating the land to an agreed-upon standard, and then allowing SANRAL to proceed with any planned activities.	
Dr Ayanda Vilakazi	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Dr Vilakazi proposed creating a term sheet for a mutually beneficial agreement to begin discussions. He further stated that if these terms could be agreed upon, then they would they included in a contract should SANRAL wish to proceed.	Mr Tshamano stated that if SANRAL's development plans were to take place within the next two years, Ergo's operation would not have reached the mining block discussed unless the mining plan was changed. Further, Ergo would be happy to consider a terms of agreement document and negotiate from there. Mr Tshamano enquired about the estimated time frames for SANRAL to provide a draft of the terms of the agreement.	

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Dr Ayanda Vilakazi	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Dr Vilakazi stated that a non-binding term sheet can be drafted up to provide a point of reference to see exactly what is being discussed. Furthermore, if these terms are agreeable, then it could be progressed into a binding document. Dr Vilakazi provided an outline of how these timeframes could take place.	Mr Tshamano acknowledged this.	
Mr David Thubane	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Mr Thubane indicated that the formal application should provide specific timelines for the activities that are going to impact the property in discussion, and these formalised timeframes should be used to help form the term sheet. It was further stated that SANRAL does not only utilise their land for roads, but they have a number of alternative uses for their properties. Mr Thubane also discussed the opportunity cost which may result in granting consent to Ergo.	Ms Wilreker acknowledged Mr Thubane's comments and clarified that until the Water Use License and Environmental Authorisation has been received, nothing can take place on the land from Ergo's side and that SANRAL can utilise the land however they wish until then. Ms Wilreker further stated that they would provide the mining schedule for SANRAL, with timeframes based on when the authorisation is granted. However, specific dates could not be granted until/if authorisation is received.	
Mr Masala Tshamano	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Mr Tshamano clarified the scope of work which Ergo would be doing. Stating that Ergo is focused on removing the silts from within the watercourse and not on the surrounding land.	All attendees noted the comment.	Section 3
Dr Ayanda Vilakazi	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Dr Vilakazi explained that all possible outcomes need to be considered before the agreement is reached, as the land should be reserved for the timeframe which Ergo requires.	All attendees noted the comment.	

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Mr David Thubane	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Mr Thubane inquired about the land's topography and how it might look during operations. It was also suggested that a site visit could be beneficial for a better understanding.	Ms Wilreker acknowledged this and shared pictures from the site. Mr Tshamano stated he would be happy to arrange a site visit.	
Mr David Thubane	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Mr Thubane inquired about the trees and whether the operation would have any impact on forestry-related regulations or acts.	Ms Wilreker clarified that the trees on the property are alien evasive and that they are, in fact, problematic.	
Dr Ayanda Vilakazi	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Dr Vilakazi inquired whether there are any specific vegetation species that need to be addressed or are of concern.	Ms Wilreker clarified that a biodiversity impact assessment has been conducted, and no species of conservation concern have been identified. It was further stated that if protected species were to be found, they would be moved; accordingly, however, it is not anticipated.	Appendix D2
Dr Ayanda Vilakazi	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Dr Vilakazi inquired about the timelines associated with the application.	Ms Wilreker clarified the point and asked about the timelines for response documents.	Section 3.8
Mr Faud Davids	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 30 January 2025	Mr Davids stated that once the application document was received, he would be able to consult the relevant role players at SANRAL and draft up the document. A timeline of about one week was highlighted as possible.	Ms Wilreker acknowledged this.	
Ms Ria Barkhuizen,	Email Correspondence	Monday, 05 May 2025	Good day	Good day, Thank you for your email.	Appendix C

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			Please supply SANRAL with an A4 locality map as well as GPS co-ordinates pertaining to your application. Motivational memorandum, Maps and GPS co-ordinates together with the whole application can be emailed to nrstat@nra.co.za Please submit whole application as this email will be deleted due to insufficient information. Kind regards	Please find the attached locality map and the KMZ file for the project boundaries relevant to this project. Should you require any additional information, please do not hesitate to let us know. Kindly acknowledge receipt of this email.	
Ms Ria Barkhuizen,	Email Correspondence	Monday, 05 May 2025	Good day This email is an acknowledgement of receipt for your enquiry. Please note that in line with requirements of Section 29 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No 16 of 2013) read with Section 3 of the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act (Act No 3 of 2000) SANRAL have 30 days to acknowledge receipt of your application and 90 days to evaluate and provide response. Should you not receive any response within 120 days, kindly follow up on the enquiry by responding	Good day, We acknowledge receipt of your email.	Appendix C

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			to Mr Jan Oliver who will be dealing with it and will convert back to you. He can be contacted on oliverj@nra.co.za Kind regards		

2.4 Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mashudu Mudau, Protected Areas Planning and Management Effectiveness, Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, Environment House	Email Correspondence	Thursday, 14 November 2024	Dear Ripfumelo The Directorate: Protected Areas Planning and Management Effectiveness would like to thank you for the opportunity to review the Draft Scoping report for the Environmental Authorisations and Water Use Licence Application for the Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province. Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd (Ergo) intends to expand its Valley Silts reclamation operation (the Valley Silts Expansion Project). The expansion involves mechanically excavating gold-bearing silts from the old dam wall to Nasrec Road (Blocks N1 to N20),	Good day Ms Mudau. Thank you for your comments. We take note that you have no objection to the proposed, provided mitigation measures are adhered to.	-

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			situated immediately west of the authorised and existing Valley Silts reclamation project area and the remaining Blocks (N21 and N22) being located either side of Crownwood Road, near Booysens Reserve and Riverlea, Johannesburg After conducting the review of the submitted documents, we have noted that the proposed silt reclamation will not take place within any protected area in terms of Section 9 of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (NEMPAA), Act No. 57 of 2003. However, the proposed area is within the 5km buffer zone of a protected area as identified in terms of NEMPAA. The borrow pits are located within 4.7km away from the Klipriviersberg Nature Reserve (see attached). It is noted that the proposed removal of silt is an expansion to an already authorised operating Valley Silts Project. Further noting that there are various developments such as residential area, industrial area and mining activities in between of the proposed mining activity and the protected area, which screens and reduces the visual impact to be expected from the nature reserve.		

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			The directorate has no objection to the proposed, provided mitigation measures are adhered to.		
Ms Boikanyo Matsha, Directorate: Forest Resources Protection	Email Correspondence	Friday, 22 November 2024	Good day Vanessa Hope this email finds you well. As per our telephonic communication, according to our mandate, National Forests Act no.84 of 1998 the branch Forestry under the Department of Forestry Fisheries and the Environment is an Interested and Affected Party for the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project in the City Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province. May I kindly request the following information so that the Department can make informed comments regarding the proposed project: - KML, KMZ or GIS shapefiles for the proposed project footprint. - Biodiversity Specialist report May, I also request an extension for the commenting timeframe.	Good day Boikanyo, Thank you for your email. As requested please find attached the kmz for the property boundary. The biodiversity study is at presently still underway. It will be made available during the EIA phase. We will ensure you get a copy as requested. The legislated Scoping Phase PPP timeframe finishes Wednesday, 27 November 2024. However, please do not hesitate to send us any comments at any time. These will be captured, but will only reflect in the EIA phase Comments and Response Report. We will endeavour to respond as quickly as possible to your comments and ensure they are addressed in the EIA report. Consultation is ongoing throughout the entire process.	Section 8.5 Appendix D2 Appendix C

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2.5 Department of Public Works and Infrastructure

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Malusi Ganiso, Director: Town Planning Services	Email Correspondence	Monday, 02 December 2024	Good Day, I hope this email finds you well. The Department of Public Works and Infrastructure: Town Planning Services (DPWI: TPS) has reviewed and provided comments on the afore-stated notice of application. Herein attached are the said comments. **The comments detailed the following:** The Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI) acknowledges the receipt of the notice and confirms ownership of the adjacent property (Portion 0 of Randskou 324 IQ), therefore the department registers an affected stakeholder for the EIA process.	Good day, Thank you for your comments. We have you registered as an interested and affected party.	Appendix C

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2.6 Rand Water

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Ms Nomzamo Sithole	Email Correspondence	Tuesday, 12 November 2024	Good morning, I hope you are well. I would like to kindly make a follow up on whether you were able to successfully create your profile and submit your environmental application through our system as per the below email? If so, could you kindly share the wayleave number so as to track the status of your application. Kind regards, Nomzamo	Good day Ms Sithole Should the applicant require wayleaves, these will be submitted through the correct channels. No applications are required at present.	
Ms Nomzamo Sithole	Email Correspondence	Wednesday, 30 April 2025	Good day, I hope you are well. I would like to kindly find out if you were able to submit your application on the Rand Water wayleave system for RW2425-4364.	The documents were submitted on the Rand Water System. The reference number is: RW2425- 4364. Submitted on 29 April 2025	

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			If you do come across any challenges, please contact Lindiwe cc'd. Kind regards,		
Ms Nomzamo Sithole, Environmental Assessor	Email Correspondence	Monday, 26 May 2025	**Comments Received from Randwater**		
			The water resources such as the Russel stream and the groundwater may be affected by the heavy metals that would leach into the resources and polluted water (i.e. heavy metals, salts, acidic water). The pollution that flows into the Russel stream will impact on the water quality and this will also impact the water quality that eventually ends up in the Vaal River and Vaal Barrage.	The EIA report considers the water resource and the groundwater aspect in connection with the Proposed Project. The surface water aspect covers the water quality data from June 2021 to January 2025 (See chapter 8.8). Based on the current water quality available, it appears that the current reclamation operation at Sector 1 is not having an impact on the water quality of the Russell Stream. This is likely due to current measures that are implemented onsite, such as berms that contain runoff from dirty areas, as well as silt traps that settle out silts. Additionally, Surface Water specialist assessment study has been conducted to evaluate the impacts throughout the various phases of the Proposed Project and to recommend mitigation measures in support of the EIA process (see chapter 9.2). The surface water assessment concluded that, the most important aspect to prevent negative impacts	Section 3.6 Section 8.8 Section 9.2 GN 704

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				from a surface water perspective, is to ensure that a sound stormwater management plan is implemented prior to the commencement of reclamation activities, in accordance with the conditions stipulated in GN R704. Maintenance of stormwater measures is of utmost importance and should be conducted as outlined in section 7 of the Surface Water Hydrological Study for the Proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project. Furthermore, water quality monitoring must continue upstream and downstream of the proposed reclamation and stockpiling areas. The removal of the silt is expected to have a positive impact in the long-term on the water quality and flood levels of the Russell Stream, provided that rehabilitation is successfully implemented. The following provides a summary of the key recommendations: ❖ The SWMP detailed under section 3.6.3 is implemented, and that all conditions specified in GN R704 are strictly adhered to; ❖ It is recommended that exemption from GN R704 is applied for, for the reclamation	

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				and stockpiling areas, which are located within the floodlines and 100 m stream buffer. ❖ The recommendations and mitigation measures provided under section 6 are implemented; and ❖ The monitoring plans provided under section 7 of the Surface Water Hydrological Study for the Proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project are implemented. Further to this, the groundwater specialist assessment has also been conducted to evaluate the impacts throughout the various phases of the Proposed Project and to recommend mitigation measures and it includes the analysis of groundwater quality tested in October 2019, prior to the commencement of the Valley Silts Project as well as the groundwater quality tested in February and March 2025. For detailed findings, refer to Chapter 8.9 and 9.2 of the EIA report. The groundwater assessment concluded that, it is crucial to implement the groundwater monitoring program before the desilting activities start at the expansion project, to define the pre-excavation	

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				status. The database will help the client identify groundwater quality and level trends and will serve as reference to identify and quantify potential impacts on the groundwater environment. The excavated silt and any water must be removed from open and exposed formation surfaces as soon as possible to avoid seepage of contaminated water into the shallow weathered and deeper fractured aquifers. The desilting will be a continuous process, and water will be in the silts. It must be assumed that the groundwater system will take a portion of this load and ways to manage, contain and minimise the mobilisation of loads must be adopted. The risk of groundwater contamination during the desilting process will be higher compared to the existing impacts, as chemical reactions and leaching from the silt will increase, due to increased surface area exposed to oxygen and rainwater. Surface water management and containment guidelines must be followed carefully during the desilting process. In addition to the above, it is important that the necessary cut-off trenches and berms are put in	

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				place between the Valley Silts project area and the historical TSFs to avoid future wash of silts and slimes into the excavated and rehabilitated areas, thus compounding the project again. Ergo must ensure that an effective surface water collection and retention system is in place to ensure that all flow and collected water is directed towards the cut-off trenches and sumps and not allowed to freely drain away and back to the Russell Stream. Pooling of water must not be allowed on open surfaces, except if lined. It is the opinion of the project hydrogeologists that the Valley Silts Expansion Project can proceed, if good surface water / storm water management is in place and maintained. The project must further commit to complete silt removal and not undertake selective silt reclamation. In the short term there could be water quality impacts (increase in salts and metals) if water on the surface is not managed effectively. A sound groundwater monitoring program must be implemented in the four existing boreholes, plus borehole VAL1. Should the results of the monitoring indicate adverse impacts on groundwater quality over and above those already	

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				evident from historical impacts, immediate measures must be taken to rectify non-compliances. Overall, the project will deliver a long-term positive impact on groundwater quality if the silts are removed, and footprint areas are rehabilitated.	
			Treatment of water before it is discharged into the stream to water quality standards as guided by the National Water Act, regulations as promulgated by the National Water Act and Best practice guidelines for water management should be emphasised.	The Proposed Project infrastructures includes stormwater control berms and paddocks designed to capture stormwater within designated dirty water areas, separating it from clean water. Additionally, runoff and seepage from stockpiles will be contained within paddocks and bermed-off areas (see Figure 3-1 in the EIA report). The dirty water in these paddocks will be allowed to evaporate. Similarly, dirty water within the reclamation blocks will be allowed to evaporate and also be utilised for dust suppression on haul roads. If a significant accumulation of stormwater occurs within the bermed-off reclamation areas, the excess stormwater will need to be gradually released into silt traps, allowing sediments to settle before the water enters the Russell Stream (see Chapter 3.6 of the EIA).	Section 3.6 IWWMP

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				Furthermore, the proposed Valley Silt Expansion Project requires a Water Use License (WUL) for Section 21(a), (c), (g), and (i) water uses. Refer to Table 5-1 in the EIA report for list of water uses triggered by the project. A Water Use License application has been lodged with the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) (Ref: WU38176) for the applicable water uses. Detailed information on water uses and water management can be found in the Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP). The proposed project will and must comply with the conditions stipulated in the WUL and comply with the best practice guidelines for water management.	
			The stockpile areas if located near the watercourse may pose as pollution to the watercourses as well. This pollution will also affect the connected streams and rivers thus this activity should be conducted in a way to reduce impacts to the stream. Water quality monitoring can also be implemented to monitor pollution from the stockpiles.	The pollution associated with the stockpile has been considered in the EIA report. As a result, a conceptual Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) was designed for the reclamation area as well as for the stockpiling area. The purpose of the SWMP is to ensure that clean and dirty water runoff are adequately separated, in accordance with GN R704 regulations. The SWMP was designed to ensure that clean water is diverted away from dirty areas, and that dirty water runoff from the operational areas is captured, contained and managed (see chapter 3.6).	Section 3.1 Section 3.6 GN 704 IWWMP

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
				It is proposed that berms are constructed around the reclamation blocks, to capture and contain dirty runoff from these areas. Runoff and seepage from the stockpile areas will be captured and contained in downslope paddocks. Upslope clean water runoff will be diverted via berms around the reclamation and stockpile areas and into the Russell Stream. Berms are further proposed to be constructed along the banks of the Russell Stream, to prevent flooding of the reclamation and stockpile areas.	

2.7 Transnet

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Ms Carol Gore, Property Technician, Transnet Property	Email Correspondence	Tuesday, 10 December 2024	Good Day, Please send a kml with your application Kind regards,	Dear Carol, Thank you for your email. Attached please find the Project Boundary KMZ as per your request. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any further queries.	Appendix C

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Ms Banzi Mlungu	Email Correspondence	Monday, 05 May 2025	Good day Please note that Transnet will not be affected. Regards	Noted.	

2.8 Gauteng Department of Health

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
M Sithembile Masuku, Environmental Health Practitioner, JHB Health District	Site Visit	Wednesday, 21 May 2025	**Purpose of the site visit and way forward:** The primary purpose of the site visit was for officials from the Gauteng Department of Health (GDoH) to observe and understand the current reclamation operation at the Valley Silts project, as well as to gain insight into the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project. This visit was intended to assist the department, as the commenting authority, in assessing the potential impacts of the project firsthand, particularly in terms of health, and to	Kongiwe provided a detailed explanation of the Environmental Authorisation process, highlighting the identified potential environmental impacts of the proposed project along with proposed mitigation measures. An Ergo representative supplemented this information by addressing the technical aspects of the project, as requested by the officials.	

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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
			enable them to provide informed commentary on its health implications. During the visit, the GDoH officials requested a brief summary of the project and a site tour to better understand the overall process.		
			The Gauteng Department of Health expressed particular interest in the health and social impacts of the project, focusing specifically on dust and potential disadvantages of the proposed project.	The disadvantages were discussed in detail, and the officials were shown the relevant sections of the report where these concerns are addressed. The site visit took place on a windy day, during which officials witnessed firsthand the dust impacts from reclamation activities and drying stockpiles. These impacts were observed to be minimal, consistent with findings from the air quality specialist assessment study included in the EIA report.	
			The GDoH officials expressed satisfaction with the information provided during the visit, stating that it gave them the clarity and insight required to formulate informed comments on the health aspects of the project. They committed to submitting their written comments to Kongiwe within five days.	The written comments from GDoH were received on 29 May 2025, after the PPP window for the DEIR had closed. However, Kongiwe acknowledged the comments and will incorporate them into the PPP for the WULA	

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3 Environmental - Non-Government Organisations (NGOs)

3.1 Klipriviersberg Sustainability Association (KlipSA)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Andrew Barker, Chairman, KlipSA	Email Correspondence	Thursday, 24 October 2024	Hi Vanessa. I trust that you are keeping well. Thank you for this notification. I would like to request an opportunity to meet with you and your team to share with you what KlipSA/KlipWaS are working on within the Klip River catchment area and particularly to understand the extensive research and testing initiatives that KlipSA/KlipWaS are undertaking with UJ PEETS in the Crown valley area and with the communities of Bosmont and Riverlea. Please let us have some possible dates that we can meet at your offices. May I also suggest that make arrangements to present to the Klip River Catchment Forum, the next meeting is on 5 November 2024.	Good day, Thank you for your response. We will be presenting at the Klip River forum on 5 November 2024. There is also an online meeting on 06 November 2024 at 10H00 if you would like to attend it. Otherwise, we are available to meet at our offices on alternative dates.	Appendix C
Mr Andrew Barker, Chairman, KlipSA	In-Person Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Baker delivered a presentation outlining the work they are currently doing in the Klip River area. Mr Baker provided a detailed profile of the Klip River, including key data and insights.	The project team noted.	Appendix C

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Andrew Barker, Chairman, KlipSA	In-Person Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Baker stated that KlipSA fully supports the Valley Silts expansion project, emphasizing that addressing the pollution caused by silts is a core element in improving the water quality of the area. He further noted that this aligns with their initiative of restoring the Klip River stream.	The project team noted.	-
Mr Andrew Barker, Chairman, KlipSA	In-Person Meeting	Friday, 15 November 2024	Mr Baker raised concerns about the silts being washed over during storms and recommended that Ergo focus on managing this issue to prevent further environmental impact.	Ergo and Kongiwe project team noted.	Section 3.6 Appendix D5

3.2 Federation of Sustainable Environment (FSE)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink inquired about the location and ownership of a dam situated outside a fenced area adjacent to a Tailings Storage Facility (TSF). She explained that the TSF is enclosed by a concrete palisade fence, while the dam itself is unfenced and adjacent to a road. She further inquired whether the dam belongs to DRDGOLD or Ergo, if it is part of their mining right, or if it falls under the responsibility of a road management agency.	Mr Tshamano confirmed that the dam falls outside of its mining right, but it remains its responsibility.	-

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink inquired why the dam is Ergo's responsibility if it falls outside its mining right.	Mr Tshamano explained that the dam collects stormwater and runoff from the adjacent tailings dam inside the fenced area. Due to the area's topography and historical spillages, the water naturally collects in the dam as the lowest point. He also noted that the dam is not fenced off.	-
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink inquired whose responsibility it is to fence off the dam, stating that her question was not meant to criticize the applicant. She explained that during a site visit with Mintek and the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR), she had asked Mr Mudau and Mr Mpho (Lethlakanyane? from the Mine Health and Safety Directorate, and their response was that the dam does not belong to DRDGOLD and does not fall within DRDGOLD's mining rights.	Mr Tshamano clarified that the dam is indeed their responsibility, despite falling outside the Ergo mining right. He explained that the water contained within the dam is considered mine-affected water, and they are working to fill the dam and drain the water to prevent the current damming issues, with plans to continue draining it in the future.	-
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink asked if Ergo intended to fence off the dam area.	Mr Tshamano stated that they do not intend to create another dam and that their goal is to fill the dam up.	-
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink referred to the Valley Silts scoping report, which mentions that "Ingress/egress is fully controlled by security for all vehicles," and asked if this should rather be referred to as access control.	Ms Wilreker confirmed that it should indeed be referred to as access control.	Section 3
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink stated that the expansion in sectors two and three is 120 metres from Riverlea suburb, which is outside the 100-m regulated buffer zone	Mr Tshamano stated that if the regulations are enforced, they will comply with them. He acknowledged that the current regulations still	Section 5

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			required by the Mine Health and Safety Act, making it acceptable. However, she noted that the DMR has suggested a 2,000-m buffer zone between residential areas and mining activities, which would not be feasible for the applicant to implement, given the intended location for mining the silt.	allow for the expansion, but if the 2,000-m buffer zone is gazetted and becomes enforceable, they will have to comply with that as well.	
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink suggested that the trucks used for transporting residue should be covered to prevent dust fallout, as although the residue contains 30-40% moisture and is less prone to dust, dust fallout has often been observed with uncovered trucks. She also referred to the scoping report, noting that coarse materials like rock and stones are stockpiled and either sold or donated to external parties. She cited the 2008 Regional Mine Closure Strategies of the Council of Geoscience and DMR, which recommends ensuring that no liabilities, such as to municipalities, are transferred when such materials are donated. Lastly, she questioned whether a one-in-50-year storm event would be sufficient for containment in light of climate change and more frequent extreme weather events.	Mr Thornton explained that there is both a compliance aspect and a good practice aspect to consider. He stated that while compliance with regulatory requirements is a minimum standard, the design must account for appropriate flood events. He mentioned that designing for extreme events like a 1 in 10,000-year flood would result in an over-engineered project. From his perspective, designing for a 1 in 50-year storm event is suitable for the scale and duration of the project.	Section 3.6 Section 8.7 Section 8.8 Appendix D4 Appendix D5
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink pointed out that the scoping report mentions "dirty stormwater" being contained in paddocks on the drying side, and emphasized that if	Mr Tshamano explained that releasing dirty stormwater into the Russell Stream would be a last resort and considered an incident, as the project	Section 3.6 Appendix D5

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			the paddocks reach capacity, the excess dirty stormwater will need to be released into the Russell Stream. She questioned the appropriateness of releasing dirty stormwater into the Russell Stream and suggested that, instead, the excess stormwater could be directed to a return water dam or another dam, but definitely not into the Russell Stream.	does not authorize the release of water into the stream from the paddocks. He clarified that the project is not designed with return water dams or similar water containment facilities. The intention is to separate clean and dirty water before it reaches the affected areas, minimizing the interaction between the two. He acknowledged that, in the worst-case scenario, the paddocks' lowestpoint borders the stream banks, and excess water may ultimately flow into the stream, but this would be incidental and not planned.	
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink pointed out that, according to NEMA regulations, pollution must be prevented, and it would not be considered best practice to include a provision in the scoping report allowing for the release of dirty stormwater into the Russell Stream, even in an extreme event. Ms Liefferink emphasized that polluted water cannot be released into the receiving environment, referencing Section 19 of the National Water Act and Section 28 of NEMA. She suggested that a water treatment plant may be necessary and requested that the issue be addressed in the comments and response report.	Mr Tshamano explained that when submitting applications like this, they include a GN704 motivation, stating their reasons for the request. He noted that Ergo applies for exemption from GN704, particularly for situations like this, as it is a short-term effect. He emphasized that the team does not intend to hide information or present the situation in a misleading way.	GN 704 IWWMP

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink suggested that while public safety assessments are done in relation to the requirements of the National Nuclear Regulator (NNR), which addresses radiological risks, other health risks associated with arsenic, cobalt, copper, manganese, and aluminium should also be assessed. She then noted that the rehabilitation plan for the Valley Silts involves shaping the areas to be free-draining and planting appropriate species to stabilize the soil but emphasized that stabilization alone does not equate to rehabilitation. She stressed that future land use should be predetermined and agreed upon with all affected parties, particularly the Riverlea community. She also questioned the acquisition of topsoil for erosion repairs, given its cost and difficulty in obtaining, and requested clarification on where it would be sourced. Finally, she asked whether the ongoing reclamation of the valley silts, mentioned inthe scoping report as started in May 2023, occurred after the appeal by the Riverlea Mining Forum had been declared abortive.	Mr Tshamano explained that the land where the project is taking place is privately owned, primarily by iProp, with Transnet owning the railway and the City of Johannesburg being a neighboring property owner not directly affected by the mining or reclamation activities. He clarified that consultation regarding land use would need to occur with iProp, with whom they already have a relationship, as iProp is involved in industrial development, and the area may eventually be developed for such purposes. Regarding the appeal, he explained that after it was lodged, engagement took place with the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), and the department gave Ergo approval to proceed with the project pending the outcome of the appeal. The appeal collapsed in July when the appellant withdrew it, allowing Ergo to proceed based on the department's decision.	Section 3.10
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink pointed out that the scoping report mentions rehabilitating the Valley Silts to an "appropriate and functioning ecological state" and asked what specific ecological state that would be.	Mr Tshamano explained that the water passing through the stream, excluding the Valley Silts area, is already heavily affected. He noted that the ultimate objective for rehabilitation would require	Section 3.7 Appendix D11

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			She inquired whether the intention is to rehabilitate it to an A or B system state, or a C or D system, emphasizing that an E or F state would be unacceptable.	collaboration with the municipality and other landowners affected by the stream. The focus will primarily be on removing the silt and addressing the mining impacts, but the quality of water cannot be fully addressed since it is not solely impacted by the mining activities. He emphasized the need for broader stakeholder engagement, including the City of Johannesburg, as it controls the sewer systems that also impact the area.	
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink acknowledged the presence of wetlands, water bodies, endangered grasslands, and air pollution hotspots within the project area, as well as the health risks posed by dust to the Riverlea community. She then inquired about the risks posed by illegal mining in the area, highlighting that despite recent backfilling of open shafts by the DMR and Mintek, illegal miners have reopened these shafts and continue operating. She asked what the risks of this illegal mining are to the applicant's project.	Mr Tshamano acknowledged that illegal mining is a widespread issue faced by many mining companies, not unique to their operation. While DRDGOLD does not promote illegal mining, it has a responsibility to prevent it within mining rights areas under its control, with 24-hour security patrolling to deter it. However, illegal mining often occurs outside their boundary, beyond their control, as it does not have the legal authority to arrest individuals outside the project area. He emphasized the importance of collaboration with law enforcement agencies and stated that DRDGOLD does not have underground mining rights, so it cannot intervene in illegal underground mining. He further highlighted that the DMR and other relevant agencies have a	-

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
				responsibility to secure sealed shafts and ensure they meet the required standards.	
Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	MS Teams Meeting	Thursday, 12 November 2024	Ms Liefferink mentioned that the open pits in the area are part of ongoing litigation involving iProp against the Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy, with the minister allegedly in contempt of court. She suggested that this legal process might assist the applicant's project (Ergo) by potentially addressing illegal mining. She also noted that a mining company has applied for a rehabilitation project to backfill some of these open pits.	The project team noted this.	-

3.3 Johannesburg Heritage Foundation

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Wynand Dreyer PrEng, Heritage Plans Committee – West, Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Email Correspondence	Monday, 28 October 2024	Dear Vanessa, Thuli and Anela, Thank you again for conscientiously keeping the JHF in the loop. Unlike earlier BIDs, the current doc is silent on Heritage Resources adjacent to or present in the	Good day, A heritage impact assessment is being undertaken for the project. No historical mine infrastructure is present on site.	Section 8.10 Appendix D7

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			affected area and makes no provision for a Specialist Heritage Study. Please would you advise if historical mine infrastructure has been removed or what the status of such resources is? Our big concern in previous applications, was the rehabilitation and restoration of the natural amenity to adjacent communities, notably that of Riverlee, whose separation remains a painful relic of the colonial/ apartheid era. We will study the BID in these respects and revert with comments.	The project involves the removal of silts that accumulated in the Russel stream bed as a result of historical upstream mine dumps. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any further queries.	

4 Forums

4.1 Riverlea Mining Forum (RFM)

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			Dear Vanessa,	Dear Jennifer,	Appendix C

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere, RMF	Email Correspondence	Friday, 27 November 2024	It is our pleasure to submit our comments on the Draft Scoping Report. Our focus is to contribute to the scoping and assessment process by identifying key issues and gaps, and additional measures or processes that should be incorporated into the assessment process and the application for Environmental Authorisation and Integrated Water Use License, to ensure key objectives of the EIA process are met and the rights and interests of residents of Riverlea and other affected communities and workers are protected. kind regards Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere, Mark Kayter, Arlen Humphries, Ulinda Lotz and David van Wyk	Thank you for your email, we acknowledge receipt of your comments. Please note that these comments will be incorporated into the Comments and Response Report. A formal response will be compiled and emailed to you. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any further queries	
			Comments received from RFM	**Kongiwe shared the response to the comments with RMF on Wednesday, 04 December 2024.**	
			The attachment detailed the following: These comments are based on a review of three documents made available as part of the review of initial scoping of DRD ERGO's proposed expanded Valley Silts, provided by Kongiwe. The documents are	Dear Ms Mohamed-Katerere, Mr Kayter, Mr Humphries, Ms Lotz and Mr van Wyk **RIVERLEA MINING FORUM's (RMF) COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR ERGO MINING's ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION**	Section 3 Section 6 Section 8 Appendix C

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			Background Information Document, Non-technical Summary and the Draft Scoping Report (DSR). Our focus is to contribute to the scoping and assessment process by identifying key issues and gaps, and additional measures or processes that should be incorporated into the assessment process and the application for Environmental Authorisation and Integrated Water Use License, to ensure key objectives of the EIA process are met and the rights and interests of residents of Riverlea and other aPected communities and workers are protected. **A. Urgent need to assess and document existing impacts on people and the environment** DRD ERGO has been mining the Russel Stream since 2023 (exact date not provided). Expansion of the existing project is motivated by the desire for further gold extraction: “The removal of silts within the already authorised Valley Silts Project area has been ongoing since and as such, the requirement to prepare for the Valley Eastern Expansion, Southern Expansion, and Valley	**APPLICATION FOR VALLEY SILTS EXPANSION PROJECT. DMRE Reference number: GP 184** We refer to your email of 27 November 2024, to our Stakeholder Engagement Team. We respond to each of the comments raised in the email under reply as set out in the table overleaf. For ease of reference, we have extracted the comments and incorporated our input in the next column for your consideration.	

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			Expansion Northwest is now necessary for continuous reclamation operation, as well as a sustainable feed source to the process plant." (Kongiwe, DSR, p iv). The Kongiwe team notes that: "The reclamation of the gold-bearing Valley Silts is already underway, thus any negative ePects from the proposed extension project would not be new. There are existing air quality, surface water and groundwater impacts occurring." (Kongiwe, DSR, p 50). It makes sense to assess these impacts as part of the EIA and incorporate the data into risk analysis, scenario development and other supporting research. Reporting on and sharing these findings and sharing of earnings is a important also to finding solutions for this controversial mining project in the municipality of Johannesburg, in close proximity to communities and industrial areas.		

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			It is recommended that the community of Riverlea be engaged in the assessment of impacts. **B. Adequacy of proposed assessment process to address required objectives** The scoping and assessment process can be improved to achieve the objectives of the EIA process as set out by law. Our proposals are made in the comment column of the Table Below.		
			It is our pleasure to submit our comments on the Draft Scoping Report. Our focus is to contribute to the scoping and assessment process by identifying key issues and gaps, and additional measures or processes that should be incorporated into the assessment process and the application for Environmental Authorisation and Integrated Water Use License, to ensure key objectives of the EIA process are met and the rights and interests of residents of Riverlea and other affected communities and workers are protected	Thank you for your email, we acknowledge receipt of your comments. We appreciate Riverlea Mining Forum's comments an input into the project. Please note that these comments will be considered and incorporated into the Comments and Response Report.	Appendix C
			A. Urgent Need to assess and document existing impacts on people and the environment	The existing monitoring data is being included and assessed in the specialist studies that are currently underway.	Section 6 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
			DRD ERGO has been mining the Russel Stream since 2023 (exact date not provided). Expansion of the existing project is motivated by the desire for further gold extraction: "The removal of silts within the already authorised Valley Silts Project area has been ongoing since 2023 and as such, the requirement to prepare for the Valley Eastern Expansion, Southern Expansion, and Valley Expansion Northwest is now necessary for continuous reclamation operation, as well as a sustainable feed source to the process plant." (Kongiwe, DSR, p iv) The Kongiwe team notes that: "The reclamation of the gold-bearing silts is already underway, thus any negative effects from the proposed extension project would not be new. There are existing air quality, surface water and groundwater impacts occurring." (Kongiwe, DSR, p50). It makes sense to assess these impacts as part of the EIA and incorporate the data into risk analysis,	The monitoring data will be presented in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA). As indicated in Section 7.6.5 of the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) (p 77) "*Consultation with stakeholders during the Environmental Impact Assessment phase entails providing stakeholders with comments on specialist study findings, recommendations and mitigation measures proposed. These studies and recommendations will be included as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report and the Environmental Management Programme Report (EIA/EMPr). Stakeholder meetings will also be held to present the findings of the specialist studies and to get comments from stakeholders. The format of stakeholder meetings will be similar to the Scoping phase, these will be determined on a case-by-case depending on stakeholders' preference*." The Riverlea community has been involved in stakeholder meetings, including the Open Day held at Riverlea on 16 November 2024. Consultation with the community will be ongoing throughout the EIA	

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			scenario development and other supporting research.	Phase. Section 7 and Section 10.3.3 of the DSR and the Final	
			Reporting on and sharing these findings and sharing of earnings is a important also to finding solutions for this controversial mining project in the municipality of Johannesburg, in close proximity to communities and industrial areas. It is recommended that the community of Riverlea be engaged in the assessment of impacts.	Scoping Report (FSR), as well as Appendix C detail the proposed consultation for the EIA phase.	Appendix C
			B. Adequacy of proposed assessment process to address required objectives The scoping and assessment process can be improved to achieve the objectives of the EIA process as set out by law. Our proposals are made in the comment column of the Table below.		
			(a) Identifying the relevant policies and legislation relevant to the activity; In addition to the laws mention, greater attention should be given to: 1. The overall framing provided by the Constitution of South Africa and particularly the rights of citizens to safe and healthy	Chapter 3 of the Scoping Report spells out the constitutional rights to a safe environment and Table 3-1 sets how these rights are addressed. Ergo is not a developer as contemplated in the Stormwater Management By-laws of the City of Johannesburg. Nonetheless, there is an existing Stormwater Management Plan for the existing Valley Silts Project and a further Management Plan	Section 5 Section 9.4 Section 8.8.4 Appendix 5

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			environment and fair and just administrative processes. 2. How this mining development in the Municipality of Johannesburg should – in law and from a best practice perspective – interface with the Stormwater Management By-laws of the City of Johannesburg and other municipal laws and realities 3. Common law responsibilities for incorrect determination of floodlines.	will be developed for the Valley Silts Expansion. See Page 29 of the Scoping Report. The Russell Stream is heavily silted and causing stormwater issues further downstream. The result of the proposed project will result in the removal of silts and the reinstatement of the natural channel or flow path. During the silt removal operations, Ergo will aim to ensure that the activities do not contribute to downstream erosion, sedimentation, degradation of water quality or flooding. It is uncertain what "incorrect determination of floodlines" is being referred to.	
			(b) Motivate the need and desirability of the proposed activity, including the need and **desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;**	As detailed in Section 1.3 of the DSR (p6) "*When mining was at its peak in the mid-late 1900's it was known practice to design tailings dumps within the immediate floodline, even within watercourses. At the same time dams were built on the Klipspruit,*	Section 4.1 Section 6.1
			The desirability of the location should not only be addressed from the perspective of the mining company but should also consider the perspective of the impacted communities. Kongiwe is per the law required to be independent. The report boldly	As detailed in Section 1.3 of the DSR (p6) "*When mining was at its peak in the mid-late 1900's it was known practice to design tailings dumps within the immediate floodline, even within watercourses. At the same time dams were built on the Klipspruit,*	Section 4.1 Section 6.1 Section 9.2

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			asserts at page v that it will not consider alternative locations, even though it is required, as noted in section 6.1. The project is proximate to Riverlea; hence the community is concerned about how the mining will impact on their environmental rights as set out in the Constitution. This needs proper consideration (and integrated discussion in the report) to inform decision making for the EA and other licences. Three key considerations are Dust Pollution, Water Management and Disaster Risk Management. Profits need to be balanced against the rights of communities. The alternative is not to mine the stream in this locality, but to identify other locations of silt mining where environmental health impacts are minimal and DRD ERGO can earn desired profit.	*approximately 5.5 km east of New Canada and Fleurhof Dams, these were called the Russell Stream dam (also known as the No. 12 Shaft dam) and the Golf Meer Lake (Figure 1 2). Both the Russell Stream Dam and the Golf Meer Lake were utilised as wastewater dams / mine dams to service the several mines in the area. Mining operations were not adequately regulated and once mining had ceased around the project area, these tailing were left unmanaged.* *Over time tailings materials have accumulated in the Russell Stream Dam and the Golf Meer Lake due to erosion from the Rand Leases, Crown Mines, Bantjies and other old tailings dumps in the area. This has formed a thick layer of sediment, averaging 2m thick, but up to 12m in some areas. As a result of the silts build-up in the valley, the Russell Stream has a reduced stream velocity and has become displaced northward toward the areas of Riverlea and Crown Industrial.*" Because of the history of the Russell Stream, there is no alternative location for the removal of gold-bearing silts. Therefore no alternative location for this project is proposed. Based on your comment, more detail and	

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				motivation have been presented in Section 6.1.1 of the Final Scoping Reort (FSR). Specialist studies are being undertaken. These, with the feedback received to date during the public participation process, will assess the impacts of the project. The findings will be presented in the Environmental Impact Assessment / Environmental Management Programme Report (EIA/EMPr). Dust Pollution, Water Management and Disaster Risk Management will be detailed in the EIA/EMPr. The No-Go option is presented in Section 6.1.6 (p65) of the DSR.	
			(c) Identify and confirm the preferred activity **and technology alternative through an impact and risk assessment and ranking process**; 1. The draft scoping report does not consider any technological alternatives or how environmental rehabilitation process led by environmentalists may be different from the silt mining process. 2. In Table 6-1, Kongiwe identifies advantages and disadvantages, no data	1. Technology alternatives refer to the way the activity will be undertaken. For the option of reclaiming the silts, due to the nature of the silts and their location, the only alternative is to undertake mechanical reclamation. 2. Statements that there are economic benefits from the reclamation of gold, that there will be a removal of pollution source after rehabilitation and cessation of project, an improvement of the natural stream functioning.	Section 4.4

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			or evidence is provided to back up these claims.		
			(d) Identify and confirm the preferred site through a detailed site selection process which includes an impact and risk assessment process **inclusive of cumulative impacts** and a ranking process of all the identified alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic and cultural aspects of the environment; 1. What is the existing baseline and how will cumulative impact particularly on health be assessed in Riverlea for the project duration. There is no mention of any intention to address these impacts in Riverlea in the EIA process. The report only refers to impact in City Deep. 2. As there is a risk of increased impact over and above existing pollution, what will Kongiwe propose to address these adverse impacts. Due consideration should be given to issues of redress (including compensation) for impacted individuals / communities.	1. Cumulative impacts will be assessed in the specialist studies and presented in the EIA/EMPr. The Plan of Study (section 10.1, p98) has been updated in the Final Scoping Report (FSR) to include the assessment of the impacts on health in Riverlea, as raised by numerous stakeholders during the public consultation process. 2. The cumulative impacts will be assessed by the specialists. The mitigation measures will be detailed in the EMPr. 3. The City Deep plant does not form part of the assessment of this project. Dust monitoring is being undertaken at City Deep Plant. The mining of the current Sector of Valley Silts is expected to be completed by the time a Record of Decision is anticipated from the authorities. However, the impacts of the current mining will be assessed in the specialist reports to determine the cumulative impacts.	Section 9.2 Appendix D2 Appendix D3

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			3. Which communities proximate to City Deep will be monitored for cumulative impact? **Activities already underway** As noted by Kongiwe the stream bed mining is already underway with impacts on biodiversity and the biophysical environment. The noted studies should also assess the impact of the existing stream bed mining along with additional impact to have full appreciation of cumulative impacts.		
			e) Identify the key issues to be addressed in the assessment phase; In addition to the identified areas: 1. An assessment of existing impacts on the people and the environment of the existing Valley Silts stream bed mining. 2. Disaster Risk Management should be specifically considered. 3. 3. All the key issues identified need to be addressed both from an environmental and human well-being perspective	1. The existing impacts will be presented in the EIA. 2. A Disaster Risk Management Plan will be developed as requested. 3. Kongiwe confirms that key issues will be addressed both from an environmental and human well-being perspective.	Section 8 Section 9
			f) Agree on the level of assessment to be undertaken, including the methodology to be applied, the expertise required as well as the	The DSR details the consultation to be undertaken during the Scoping Phase (Section 7) as well as the	Section 8

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			extent of further consultation to be undertaken to determine the impacts and risks the activity will impose on the preferred site through the life of the activity, including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts to inform the location of the development footprint within the preferred site; and The DSR doesn't elaborate on further consultation. It simply lists the possible ways for engagement and asserts compliance, and no consideration is given to best practice. Improvements to proposed Public Participation 1. Public participation processes should be designed to effectively engage the community. However, the Draft Scoping Report does not provide for direct community engagement beyond meeting / open day held to review the draft scoping report (16 November 2024). As required by law, Kongiwe notes its intention to comply and make various reports available for public review.	planned consultation during the EIA phase (Section 10.3.3, p106). 1. Extensive engagement has been undertaken with stakeholders. At the stage of making the DSR available, stakeholder consultation has just commenced. The FSR is updated to reflect the consultation undertaken. Please refer to Appendix C of the FSR for the full details of the consultation undertaken. 2. (a) Requests have been made to stakeholders for the preferred means of communication. (b) Should the RMF have any experts they would like included in the consultation we encourage them to send us a list with contact details to enable Kongiwe to invite these experts to register as interested an affected parties (I&APs) to be involved in the consultation process. (c) The request for topics to be discussed is noted. These will be discussed in	Section 9 Appendix C

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			2. It is proposed that further opportunity for participation should be incorporated into assessment process to create sufficient opportunity for consultation. As suggested in the Centre for Environmental Rights – Mining and your Community: Know your Environmental Rights (also cited by Kongiwe as a key Policy document), this includes: (a) Agreeing to appropriate times for face-to-face consultation, such as after working hours and on weekends (b) Ensuring that various issues (that directly impact the community) are adequately discussed. It is proposed that in addition to the Kongiwe expert, engaged by DRD, independent experts identified in consultation with community organisations should be invited to meetings and the relevant information, data etc should be shared ahead of the meeting. (c) It is proposed that meetings are held to discuss: i) Existing impacts the stream bed mining currently undertaken by	further consultation during the EIA phase. Kongiwe has attempted to have face-to face consultation with the RMF since the start of this process. Meetings have been set up by Kongiwe and cancelled by the RMF. Kongiwe has attempted to have follow up meetings with the RMF, but these meeting requests have been declined. Records showing the attempts and cancellations are included as an appendix to this response.	

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			DRD ERGO in its first phase of the Valley Silts project ii) Socio-economic benefits to the community: jobs, profit-sharing etc iii) Dust pollution: monitoring processes, mitigation, compensation/support for adverse health impact iv) Water impacts, including storm water management and flood management adequacy v) Disaster risk management (and continuous rehabilitation). This should bring the community, CoJ and others stakeholders together vi) Timely sharing of the records of the various steps/meetings in the consultation process. It is recommended that Kongiwe urgently meet with the affected community and Riverlea Mining Forum to agree on a meaningful participation process.		

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			(g) Identify suitable measures to avoid, manage, or mitigate identified impacts and to determine the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored. The proposed management or mitigation insufficiently addresses community concerns, specifically the following should be addressed, and adequate consultation should be undertaken **1. Mitigation for dust pollution** The scoping should investigate appropriate mitigation measures that can be implemented prior to undertaking the stream bed mining to reduce the adverse health impact of dust from the drying process. For example, the feasibility of planting fast growing plants, such as bamboo, as a buffer should be considered. **2. Disaster Risk Management: Contamination of water resources and flooding** The proposed mining takes place within the Municipality of Johannesburg and hence there must be effective minimisation of the risk of flooding in non-mining land and in residential areas. It is proposed that Kongiwe recommend a	The DSR proposed high-level mitigation measures. The EMPr will detail the full mitigation measures that are proposed for the project once the specialist studies have been conducted and the specialist recommendations have been considered. 1. Dust pollution mitigation measures will be presented in the EIA phase once the specialist studies have been undertaken. 2. The flooding referred to is the flooding resulting from the build-up of the silts in the Russell Stream as a result of erosion of historic TSFs. Surface water contamination is as a result of sewage from failed municipal infrastructure. The current baseline and impact of the current activities will be presented in the EIA. Groundwater contamination is occurring due to the TSFs in the area. 3. The risks to communities will be assessed and presented in the EIA phase. 4. The request for community monitoring is noted.	Section 8 Section 9 Appendix D4 Appendix D5 Appendix D6 Appendix D8 Appendix D11

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			disaster risk management plan as one of the measures DRD should implement. It is important that DRD engage with the municipality and community. The report page 9, notes the risk of excessive rainfall and elsewhere that the area has been prone to flooding problems. There is also a risk of surface and groundwater contamination. It is not clear how this will be factored into the proposals/recommendations or how extreme weather events associated with climate change will be considered. Kongiwe should reevaluate how it will assess flooding risk. It currently proposes to raise riverbanks only to the 50-year flood line. Further the DSR notes that dirty stormwater will be released into the Russel Stream. Given Kongiwe's stated commitment to best practice, it should consider of municipal development legislation, given the mining activity location. A recent expert report from the Water Research Council (A Best Practice Guideline for Design Flood Estimation in Municipalities in South Africa, 2023), notes that flood management needs to	5. Ergo are in consultation with the landowner, iProp, with regards to the desired end-land use. The rehabilitation plan will be developed in line with the desired end land use and will form part of the EIA.	

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			look beyond flood lines: "Design flood estimation is perhaps most frequently associated with the determination of flood lines, typically the 100-year flood line that is widely used for development control. There is however a much wider range of requirements in Municipal applications. The design of stormwater network requires the determination of smaller events such as 1-year, 2-year and 5-year events. Design of attenuation systems may include mid level events such as 10-year to 50-year events. Events larger than the 100-year event may also be required for disaster management and planning. For example, in the United Kingdom the determination of the 1000-year flood event is now a requirement for planning and disaster risk analysis." The report proposes that between 1:50 and 1:100 year flood lines or 32 m either side from the centre of the watercourse, whichever is the largest, and further there should be: -No structure that results in a loss of flood storage from the system.		

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			- No fill, dykes, levees or beams intended to restrict the area of the floodplain inundated. - No structure not designed by structural engineer to withstand the floodwater load. **3. Risk assessment that includes impact on the community of Riverlea and other affected communities** It is important to weigh up the potential risks and benefits for the community, using participatory methods. The risks associated with the project are significant and yet there are limited benefits. The lack of community benefits must be addressed in the socioeconomic assessment and proposals should be made to identify/propose opportunities. To support this there should be disclosure of likely profit and a proposal on profit sharing. Past and existing SLP have provided scant community investment. The value and independence of the report could also be enhanced by including discussion of responsibility for harm caused and what reparations the mining company will take.		

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			4. Enhance opportunities for community monitoring and oversight Communities are on the frontline of impact and have demonstrated active interest and concern about their wellbeing, including through legal action and demonstrations. It is recommended that opportunities for engaging the community (with relevant experts) in monitoring and oversight of the Valley Silts expansion activities would enhance compliance with the environmental authorisation and other licences. This would contribute to improved transparency and trust. **5. Consider viability of continuous rehabilitation** This should be based on a review of the literature on best practice for rehabilitation in mining. Currently the DSR states "rehabilitation will take place as and when exaction progresses to other target areas."		
			C. Desirability of the Project This Table in the DSR is heavily weighted in favour of the mining company, the risks to health from pollution and radiation are not considered. Similarly, the lack of opportunity for the neighbouring community is	The project desirability in the DSR is a preliminary finding. As indicated in Section 4, "*the Need and Desirability Guideline (GN891 of 2014) questions will be used to identify key issues and alternatives and will help to determine which areas require further investigation in the EIA phase*". Following the	Section 6

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			glossed over. Communities are effectively being asked to take on substantial risk without safeguards (community monitoring, continuous rehabilitation, disaster risk management) and without opportunity or benefits. It is recommended that a more balanced overview of the project desirability is given. Kongiwe is obligated in terms of the law to demonstrate independence.	undertaking of the specialist studies, Table 4-1 will be updated in the EIA.	
Mr Mark Kayte, Chairman, RMF	Email Correspondence	Friday, 27 November 2024	Good Evening Vannessa The Riverlea Mining Forum acknowledge your email. Regards Mark Kayter	Thank you, Mark, As per our telephonic discussion yesterday, you indicated that you are the correct person to speak to as the Riverlea Mining Forum Chairman. We will liaise with you as we did in the Scoping Phase to set up Face-to Face meetings with the RMF. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any further queries.	Appendix C
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere, RMF	Email Correspondence	Friday, 28 November 2024	Kindly note, that as the main author of these comments and a registered interested and affected part, I expect to be directly contacted on these comments, with the other authors in CC	Kongiwe noted.	-

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			Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere		
Mr David Van Wyk, Bench-Marks Foundation	Email Correspondence	Thursday, 28 November 2024	Dear colleagues of RNF, please also note that Kongiwe and Ergo should take direct responsibility for any begative health, safety and environmental impacts and incidents that may occur during and after the life of the operation, and the community assumes the right to launch a class action against the parties individually and collectively should this project commence. Regards David van Wyk	Dear Mrs Mohamed-Katerere, With regard to the email from Mr David van Wyk dated 28 November 2024, we are uncertain as to whether this constitutes a formal response from the Riverlea Mining Forum, since it was addressed to you direct. Nonetheless, we confirm that Ergo takes responsibility for full compliance with the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations, as well as the provisions of the Environmental Management Programme Report, in the event that Environmental Authorisation is granted by the authorities	Appendix C
Mr Mark Kayter, Chairman, RMF	Email Correspondence	Tuesday, 19 November 2024	Dear Mark Hope you are doing well. Can you please indicate if the Riverlea Mining Forum would still like to have a meeting	Good Evening Vanessa. Thank you for your email. we will send our questions, comments via email. Regards Mark	-
Mr Mark Kayter, Chairman, RMF	Email Correspondence	Wednesday, 20	Morning Mark,	Good Afternoon Vanessa.	Appendix C

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		November 2024	Thank you for your email, we await your written comments. Kind Regards	is there a deadline to submit written submissions? Regards Mark	
Mr Mark Kayter, Chairman, RMF	Email Correspondence	Thursday, 21 November 2024	Dear Mark The Draft Scoping Report (DSR) for the proposed projects public review and comment period is from Tuesday, 29 October 2024 until Wednesday, 27 November 2024. We will accept comments later but these will only be captured in the comments and response report for the Environmental Impact Assessment Phase which starts in February. If you have any further queries do not hesitate to contact us. Kind Regards	Good Morning Vanessa. Thank you. Noted	Appendix C
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere, RMF	Email Correspondence	Monday, 05 May 2025	Dear Vanessa Viljoen	Dear Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere,	Appendix C

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			Please confirm that the date of completion of the report is 4 December, and that it was signed off by 2 EAPs on the 18th and 28th November by the EAPs. kind regards	Thank you for your email and interest in the project. Presumably, your query is on the final Scoping Report. The report compilation is a process, the draft scoping report was finalised and signed off by the EAPs on 18th and 28th November 2024, respectively. Thereafter, the supporting appendices were subjoined, resulting in the compilation date of 4 December 2024. Please feel free to be in touch with regards to any queries on the project. Regards,	
Mr Mark Kayter, Chairman, Riverlea Mining Forum	Email Correspondence	Monday, 05 May 2025	**Comments received from RFM on the 05th of May 2025**		
			We wish to place on record that our communication with Kongiwe is not approval of the extension of the Valley Silts Project. We request that this letter is included in the documentation on the public participation process and is duly submitted	Kongiwe has noted your comments. The letter, dated 5 May 2025, from the Riverlea Mining Forum and signed by Chairperson Mr. Mark Kayter, will be included in the Public Participation documents to be submitted to the DMRE as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Valley Silts Expansion Project.	Appendix C
			We acknowledge your request to meet with us. We are, however, extremely disappointed with and	Kongiwe acknowledged receipt of the comments from the Riverlea Mining Forum via email and	Section 3.6

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			concerned about the way in which this consultation has been carried out: On the 27 November we send comments to Kongiwe on the Draft Scoping report. We advised then that our focus was "to contribute to the scoping and assessment process by identifying key issues and gaps, and additional measures or processes that should be incorporated into the assessment process and the application for Environmental Authorisation and Integrated Water Use License, to ensure key objectives of the EIA process are met and the rights and interests of residents of Riverlea and other affected communities and workers are protected." The comments we submitted were consistent with the commitments you made in the draft scoping report. We requested that: The scoping process follow, in respect of flood lines, the higher standard set out in municipal legislation over and above those provided for in the mining law. You rejected this, even though in the report you make multiple mention of commitment to best practice. This complete disregard for municipal law concerns us as the site is in a municipal area and close to a residential area.	subsequently shared a response with RMF on Wednesday, 4 December 2024. Chapter 5 of the EIA Report outlines the constitutional rights to a safe environment, with Table 5-1 detailing how these rights are addressed. Additionally, Table 5-2 presents the applicable National, Provincial and Local Policies, Guidelines, and By-Laws relevant to the Valley Silts Expansion project. In terms of the floodlines, a 1:100 year floodline assessment has been conducted and included reports. Technically, the project is within both the 1:50-year and 1:100-year floodlines, as that is where the gold-bearing silts are located. The surface water assessment study determines what the floodlines are and this information is included in the EIA report. The study follows the best practice of using a 1:100-year floodline, which is a conservative approach; hence, the project requires strict surface water management. A conceptual Stormwater Management Plan for the proposed Valley Silts Project has been developed. Refer to Chapter 3.6 and 8.8.4 of the EIA Report	Section 8.8.4 GN 704

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				The Russell Stream is heavily silted and causing stormwater issues further downstream. The result of the proposed project will result in the removal of silts and the reinstatement of the natural channel or flow path. During the silts reclamation operations, Ergo must aim to ensure that the activities do not contribute to downstream erosion, sedimentation, degradation of water quality or flooding.	
			At our subsequent meeting on the 20 January 25, to agree a way forward, RMF proposed that: 1. Kongiwe hold three community consultation meetings, each addressing part of the report to ensure the community is not overloaded with information. This approach is suggested in the The Centre for Environmental Rights - Mining and your Community: Know your Environmental Rights that you identify as a key guideline. At the meeting we agreed, as a compromise, to two meetings to be held in March. You failed to hold the agreed consultations. In the so called, and unapproved minutes, you fail to acknowledge any agreement, asserting	1 Regarding the request for multiple consultations, Kongiwe has attempted to meet with the Riverlea Mining Forum to discuss this matter and the approach. The Riverlea Mining Forum should be mindful of the timing required for the specialist studies to be completed and made available. For example, the groundwater specialist study was finalised in April 2025 because we invested in conducting a thorough assessment, which involved drilling boreholes to evaluate groundwater conditions. As soon as the specialist studies were ready, Kongiwe was proactive in organising meetings. This was a matter of timing, not dismissiveness or a breakdown	Appendix C

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			instead Kongiwe noted our comments. Note further these meetings were not circulated for approval to us. 2. The report be peer reviewed in line with best practice. You agreed that you would approach your client DRD to pay for this peer review. We did not hear from you until the 16 April, when you shared the so-called unapproved minutes, in which it is stated that the peer review is for the RMF account. As the meeting of the 20 January was to agree on a way forward, we are extremely concerned about the disregard for our agreements.	of trust. The information had only recently become available. 2 The Riverlea Mining Forum requested that a peer review be conducted. Kongiwe presented this request to Ergo. Ergo responded by saying they will not be paying to a peer review.	
			We note further that the expansion project covers the area you agreed to remove from the original application. We are curious as to how as an independent environmental practitioner you can now take on the expansion, given the proximity to the Wilhelmina Hoskins Primary School, and residential areas. As you are aware, the mining law requires proper buffer zones.	The EIA considers mining laws and buffer zones in its assessment. The proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project involves the mechanical reclamation of silts. Gold bearing silts will be mechanically excavated from the Russell Stream using excavators. 30-ton Articulated Dump Trucks (ADT) will be used to transport and stockpile the silts from the Russell Stream to drying stockpiles. The silts will be left to dry on stockpile footprints. This is considered a “dirty” footprint as they are already disturbed by previous mining activities. Silts will have 30% to 40%	Section 3.2 Section 8.7 Section 9.3.5

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				moisture content when hauled and are not expected to be fully dried out. The dried silts will be loaded onto tipper trucks and transported to the City Deep Plant for pre-processing. The trucks transporting the material will follow Crownwood Road until it reaches Main Reef Road and then joins the M2 East. The trucks will then follow the M2 until they reach Heidelberg Road which is followed to the City Deep Plant where it is offloaded for processing. The Proposed Project does not require blasting to remove the silts (see section 3.2 of the EIA report). The method of reclamation to be employed for the Valley Silts Expansion is consistent with current practices at the authorised Valley Silts project. The air quality assessment study was conducted, and discrete receptors were included in the modelling to illustrate the impact of emissions from the Valley Silts Expansion area on the surrounding area. The location of the modelled discrete receptors is shown in Report (see chapter 8.7). Receptor 1 represents the closest houses to the west of the Valley Silts Expansion area in the Riverlea suburb. Receptor 2 represents the closest houses to the north-west in the Riverlea suburb. Receptor 3 represents the closest industrial area to	

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				the north and Receptor 4 represents the closest industrial area to the south-east. Receptor 5 represents the closest houses to the south of the Valley Silts Expansion area in the Ormonde suburb, and Receptor 6 represents the Crown Mines Primary School to the south-east which is the closest school to the Valley Silts Expansion area. Wilhelmina Hoskins Primary School is situated approximately 600m northwest of Receptor 1. Air quality impact assessment was undertaken to evaluate the impact on ambient air quality caused by the mechanical removal of silt from the Russell Stream and associated haulage; silt turning for drying; and truck loading processes for haulage to the processing plant. PM2.5 and PM10 represent the main criteria pollutants of concern. Four scenarios were simulated to represent the drying areas closest to sensitive receptors as well as the longest access roads required for haulage. The following conclusions can be made from the modelling results: Exceedances of the PM10 and PM2.5 24-hour NAAQS can be expected beyond the Valley Silts Expansion footprint under worst-case meteorological conditions. The areas exposed to	

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				exceedances, however, are not expected to extend as far as sensitive receptors. Increases in ambient concentrations of particulate matter mostly affects the closest residents of Riverlea situated to the east of Nasrec Road, and to a lesser extent the Crown industrial area to the north and the Theta industrial area to the south of the project area. Although the maximum modelled concentrations for these receptors are less than 50% of the NAAQS, additional care should be taken in drying area 1 and drying area 3, as the cumulative emissions from other sources in the area were not included in the modelling. The air quality impacts from the Valley Silts Expansion project can be mitigated in the following ways: ❖ In drying area 1, haul roads should be kept as far from the northern boundary as possible to reduce the impact on the Riverlea residential area. Ideally this drying area should be relocated further eastwards. ❖ In drying area 3, haul roads should be kept as far from the southern boundary as	

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				possible to reduce the impact on the Theta industrial area to the south. ❖ Temporary storage piles for the scalped reeds should be kept to a minimum. ❖ The drop height for loading haul trucks after the silt has been dried should be kept to a minimum. Furthermore, dust fallout rates must be monitored and if the emissions from the reclamation activities cause the pre-operational phase dustfall levels to rise above the limits set by the National Dust Control Regulations, chemical stabilisation or wet suppression mitigation methods should be used on all unpaved roads (See chapter 9.3.5)	
			It is with regret that we must express our deep concern for the standard of consultation or the independence of the process. Unless Kongiwe commits to greater transparency and respect for the community and agreements reached, we see no point in meeting with you.	Kongiwe has noted your comments. Kongiwe has been transparent and acted independently in the EIA process. All issues raised are attended to, documented and will be included in the public participation documents that will be submitted to the DMRE. It is with regret your unwillingness to meet with us after attempts from our side to arrange.	Appendix C
			We state once again that our concern is for the health, safety and security for the community of	The EIA report evaluates the impact on community health, safety, and security across all project phases.	Section 9.2

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			Riverlea Extension who will be directly impacted by the Valley Silt Project, it is our view that the reclamation project will be of little benefit to the community, and simply secure huge profit for DRD Ergo and its shareholders.	It incorporates proposed mitigation measures to address these concerns, along with other impacts associated with the Valley Silts Expansion Project. Refer to Chapter 9.2 of the EIA report. In terms of the environmental benefits, the Proposed Project is designed as both a reclamation effort for the silts and a rehabilitation initiative for the Russell Stream. Ergo aims to remove the silts from the valley within the Russell Stream, potentially enhancing water flow dynamics and mitigating existing flooding issues in the Riverlea area. Following the removal of silts from the target areas, Ergo intends to rehabilitate these areas within the Valley Silts area by reshaping them to ensure proper drainage. Thereafter, appropriate species will be planted to stabilise the soil.	
Comments received from RFM on the 10th of May 2025, during the Public Participation Meeting (Pamphlet titled What are the Implications of the Valley Silts Mining operation in your community?)					
	Pamphlet	10 May 2025	Global best practice demands that all mines should have an exclusion/safety zone of at least 500 meters, and if blasting is involved, not less than 1500 meters. None of the currently proposed mining projects in Roodepoort honour this global best practice.	Ergo, a subsidiary of DRDGOLD Limited, intends to expand its Valley Silts reclamation operation (the Valley Silts Expansion Project). The expansion involves mechanically excavating gold-bearing silts from the Russell Stream valley, extending from the old dam wall to Nasrec Road (Blocks N1 to N20),	Section 3.2

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				situated immediately west of the authorised and existing Valley Silts reclamation project area and the remaining Blocks (N21 and N22) being located either side of Crownwood Road, near Booysens Reserve and Riverlea, Johannesburg. Gold bearing silts will be mechanically excavated from the project area (Figure 3 2). The methodology to be employed is consistent with previous practices. 30-ton Articulated Dump Trucks (ADT) will be used to transport and stockpile the silts from the Russell Stream to drying stockpiles (Figure 3 3). The silts will be left to dry on stockpile footprints. This is considered a “dirty” footprint as they are already disturbed by previous mining activities. Silts will have 30% to 40% moisture content when hauled and are not expected to be fully dried out. The dried silts will be loaded onto tipper trucks and transported to the City Deep Plant for pre-processing. The trucks transporting the material will follow Crownwood Road until it reaches Main Reef Road and then joins the M2 East. The trucks will then follow the M2 until they reach Heidelberg Road which is followed to the City Deep Plant where it is offloaded for processing. See chapter 3.2 in the EIA report.	

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				This is primarily an earthworks project, no blasting is involved.	
			When operational these riverbed tailings reclamation projects will cover your properties in toxic dust containing silica, arsenic, uranium, lead cadmium, iron, copper, silica and arsenic and other toxic heavy metals and substances that could lead to respiratory problems, bone and colon cancer, and children born with cerebral palsy and birth defects	Gold bearing silts will be mechanically excavated from the Russell Stream using excavators. 30-ton Articulated Dump Trucks (ADT) will be used to transport and stockpile the silts from the Russell Stream to drying stockpiles. The silts will be left to dry on stockpile footprints. This is considered a "dirty" footprint as they are already disturbed by previous mining activities. Silts will have 30% to 40% moisture content when hauled and are not expected to be fully dried out. The dried silts will be loaded onto tipper trucks and transported to the City Deep Plant for pre-processing. The trucks transporting the material will follow Crownwood Road until it reaches Main Reef Road and then joins the M2 East. The trucks will then follow the M2 until they reach Heidelberg Road which is followed to the City Deep Plant where it is offloaded for processing. The method of reclamation to be employed for the Valley Silts Expansion is consistent with current practices at the authorised Valley Silts project. The air quality assessment study for the Valley Silts Expansion was conducted, and discrete receptors were included in the modelling to illustrate the	Section 3.2. Section 8.7 Section 9.3.5

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				impact of emissions from the Valley Silts Expansion area on the surrounding area. The location of the modelled discrete receptors is shown in Report (see chapter 8.7). Receptor 1 represents the closest houses to the west of the Valley Silts Expansion area in the Riverlea suburb. Receptor 2 represents the closest houses to the north-west in the Riverlea suburb. Receptor 3 represents the closest industrial area to the north and Receptor 4 represents the closest industrial area to the south-east. Receptor 5 represents the closest houses to the south of the Valley Silts Expansion area in the Ormonde suburb, and Receptor 6 represents the Crown Mines Primary School to the south-east which is the closest school to the Valley Silts Expansion area. Wilhelmina Hoskins Primary School is situated approximately 600m northwest of Receptor 1. Air quality impact assessment was undertaken to evaluate the impact on ambient air quality caused by the mechanical removal of silt from the Russell Stream and associated haulage; silt turning for drying; and truck loading processes for haulage to the processing plant. PM2.5 and PM10 represent the main criteria pollutants of concern.	

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				Four scenarios were simulated to represent the drying areas closest to sensitive receptors as well as the longest access roads required for haulage. The following conclusions can be made from the modelling results: Exceedances of the PM10 and PM2.5 24-hour NAAQS can be expected beyond the Valley Silts Expansion footprint under worst-case meteorological conditions. The areas exposed to exceedances, however, are not expected to extend as far as sensitive receptors. Increases in ambient concentrations of particulate matter mostly affects the closest residents of Riverlea situated to the east of Nasrec Road, and to a lesser extent the Crown industrial area to the north and the Theta industrial area to the south of the project area. Although the maximum modelled concentrations for these receptors are less than 50% of the NAAQS, additional care should be taken in drying area 1 and drying area 3, as the cumulative emissions from other sources in the area were not included in the modelling. The air quality impacts from the Valley Silts Expansion project can be mitigated in the following ways:	

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				❖ In drying area 1, haul roads should be kept as far from the northern boundary as possible to reduce the impact on the Riverlea residential area. Ideally this drying area should be relocated further eastwards. ❖ In drying area 3, haul roads should be kept as far from the southern boundary as possible to reduce the impact on the Theta industrial area to the south. ❖ Temporary storage piles for the scalped reeds should be kept to a minimum. ❖ The drop height for loading haul trucks after the silt has been dried should be kept to a minimum. Furthermore, dust fallout rates must be monitored and if the emissions from the reclamation activities cause the pre-operational phase dustfall levels to rise above the limits set by the National Dust Control Regulations, chemical stabilisation or wet suppression mitigation methods should be used on all unpaved roads (See chapter 9.3.5)	
			The riverbed tailings reclamation will act as drains and sinks for rain water even after they are closed adding to the ingress of water into the central and	A groundwater and surface water impact assessment was undertaken to understand the hydrological environment and ensure that proper	Appendix D5

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			western voids. Once the underground tunnels of old mines fill up, there is a strong possibility of acid springs erupting all over the place. Go and visit the children's park in Davidsonville and see examples of such toxic springs	water management takes place to mitigate any environmental impact. Further, the area is to be rehabilitated to a free draining surface prior to development by the landowner. An assessment was also performed on the recent water monitoring data versus the baseline and the existing operations have not negatively impacted the water of the Russell Stream.	Appendix D6 Appendix D11
			Raising the water table and filling up the mined out void will increase the weight on the crust of the earth and acid water eating away at faults and impacting on dykes will increase earth tremors and cause your house walls to become damp and to crack, thereby lowering the value of your properties and making it unsaleable	The project is a mechanical excavation of silts from the Russell Stream and is not expected to change the water table nor increase acid water and it is not expected to cause any damage to surrounding properties.	Section 3
			The riverbed mining in close proximity to your community will leave you with unbearable noise levels of trucks and heavy machinery	The Environmental Noise Impact Assessment for the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project within Johannesburg have been conducted. This assessment study covers the proposed expansion at the Valley Silts project. The potential worst-case noise rating levels were calculated using a sound	Section 8.12 Section 9.2.2.8

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				propagation model using three conceptual scenarios for reclamation activities. Using conceptual worst-case noise models, it was determined that the potential noise impacts at the project would be of a low significance for the reclamation activities. It is expected that the reclamation activities may be audible at the closest receptor, though noise impacts will be insignificant for daytime activities. It is highly unlikely that noise complaints with the project will be registered. The Noise Impact Assessment is sufficient, and no additional acoustic studies or noise monitoring is required. The assessment is not subject to any conditions. Refer to Section 8.12 for the baseline noise environment and Section 9.2.2.8 for the assessment of noise impact in the EIA report.	
			Given that there are 6000 abandoned, derelict and ownerless mines in South Africa already, there is no guarantee that these unsightly opencast operations will actually be rehabilitated	It is important to take note of that the Proposed Project is both a reclamation and rehabilitation project. Following the reclamation of the silts, Ergo aims to rehabilitate the Valley Silts area within the Russell	Section 3.7

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				Stream by reshaping the areas where silts were removed to ensure proper drainage. Thereafter, appropriate species will be planted to stabilise the soil (See chapter 3.7). Once done the area will be handed over to the landowner who is intent on developing the land.	
			We have witness that the current applicant, Ergo has already commenced mining in Booyens Reserve all along the bed and banks of the Booysens river, but in February 2020 the consultant for DRD & Ergo, Kongiwe promised that the mining will stop before reaching the valley and river below Riverlea (which is wrongly named the Russell Stream in DRD documents)	The Valley Silts reclamation project is currently operational within the bounds of its existing environmental permits. This application is for the expansion of the project.	
			In Riverlea, locals are already complaining that none of them got jobs despite promises to the contrary during the consultation process	Ergo aims to support local people and businesses within the requirements of the Social & Labour Plan.	
			Locals in Riverlea are already complaining that their houses are being covered in dust and that they are cracking	Gold bearing silts will be mechanically excavated from the Russell Stream using excavators. 30-ton Articulated Dump Trucks (ADT) will be used to transport and stockpile the silts from the Russell Stream to drying stockpiles. The silts will be left to dry on stockpile footprints. This is considered a “dirty” footprint as they are already disturbed by previous mining activities. Silts will have 30% to 40%	Section 3 Section 8.7 Section 9.3.5

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				moisture content when hauled and are not expected to be fully dried out. The dried silts will be loaded onto tipper trucks and transported to the City Deep Plant for pre-processing. The trucks transporting the material will follow Crownwood Road until it reaches Main Reef Road and then joins the M2 East. The trucks will then follow the M2 until they reach Heidelberg Road which is followed to the City Deep Plant where it is offloaded for processing. The method of reclamation to be employed for the Valley Silts Expansion is consistent with current practices at the authorised Valley Silts project. No blasting is involved in the Proposed Project. The air quality assessment study for the Valley Silts Expansion was conducted, and discrete receptors were included in the modelling to illustrate the impact of emissions from the Valley Silts Expansion area on the surrounding area. The location of the modelled discrete receptors is shown in Report (see chapter 8.7). Receptor 1 represents the closest houses to the west of the Valley Silts Expansion area in the Riverlea suburb. Receptor 2 represents the closest houses to the north-west in the Riverlea suburb. Receptor 3 represents the closest industrial area to the north and Receptor 4 represents the	

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				closest industrial area to the south-east. Receptor 5 represents the closest houses to the south of the Valley Silts Expansion area in the Ormonde suburb, and Receptor 6 represents the Crown Mines Primary School to the south-east which is the closest school to the Valley Silts Expansion area. Wilhelmina Hoskins Primary School is situated approximately 600m northwest of Receptor 1. Air quality impact assessment was undertaken to evaluate the impact on ambient air quality caused by the mechanical removal of silt from the Russell Stream and associated haulage; silt turning for drying; and truck loading processes for haulage to the processing plant. PM2.5 and PM10 represent the main criteria pollutants of concern. Four scenarios were simulated to represent the drying areas closest to sensitive receptors as well as the longest access roads required for haulage. The following conclusions can be made from the modelling results: Exceedances of the PM10 and PM2.5 24-hour NAAQS can be expected beyond the Valley Silts Expansion footprint under worst-case meteorological conditions. The areas exposed to exceedances, however, are not expected to extend	

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				as far as sensitive receptors. Increases in ambient concentrations of particulate matter mostly affects the closest residents of Riverlea situated to the east of Nasrec Road, and to a lesser extent the Crown industrial area to the north and the Theta industrial area to the south of the project area. Although the maximum modelled concentrations for these receptors are less than 50% of the NAAQS, additional care should be taken in drying area 1 and drying area 3, as the cumulative emissions from other sources in the area were not included in the modelling. The air quality impacts from the Valley Silts Expansion project can be mitigated in the following ways: ❖ In drying area 1, haul roads should be kept as far from the northern boundary as possible to reduce the impact on the Riverlea residential area. Ideally this drying area should be relocated further eastwards. ❖ In drying area 3, haul roads should be kept as far from the southern boundary as	

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				possible to reduce the impact on the Theta industrial area to the south. ❖ Temporary storage piles for the scalped reeds should be kept to a minimum. ❖ The drop height for loading haul trucks after the silt has been dried should be kept to a minimum. Furthermore, dust fallout rates must be monitored and if the emissions from the reclamation activities cause the pre-operational phase dustfall levels to rise above the limits set by the National Dust Control Regulations, chemical stabilisation or wet suppression mitigation methods should be used on all unpaved roads (See chapter 9.3.5)	
			The mining company, Ergo, applying for the license have not given any satisfactory answers to any questions raised in public meetings. Least of all have they explained how they intend dealing with increased traffic volumes of heavy mine ore carriers in populated urban areas, and the resultant increased traffic accidents and fatalities	The Traffic Impact Assessment Report for the Proposed Expansion of the of the Valley Silts Mining Area (Russell Stream) has been conducted. Based on the contents of this Traffic Impact Assessment report, the following key conclusions and recommendations are relevant: ❖ The analysed intersections operate within acceptable levels of service and average delays within the relevant peak hours, with significant spare capacity available under	Section 8.13 Section 9.2.1.8

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				all scenarios. The only exception (Crownwood Road and Telkom Street) having has existing capacity problems at Telkom Street (short access road). ❖ Although no capacity upgrades are proposed, we propose flagmen and/ or traffic directing personnel at this intersection in the Weekday AM and Weekday PM Peak hours during operational days at the Valley Silts Access and the Telkom Street intersection with Crownwood Road. ❖ No NMT (non-motorized transport), nor PT (public transport) facilities are proposed externally as part of this development. The planned activities are not seen as a pedestrian generator, and it will have a little impact on the existing PT demand Refer to Section 8.13 for the baseline noise environment and Section 9.2.1.8 for the assessment of noise impact in the EIA report.	
			The International Atomic Energy Agency has very specific regulatory guidelines for uranium mining and the transport and storing of uranium and radioactive waste. South Africa chaired the (IAEA) until	The Proposed Project involve the mechanically excavating gold-bearing silts from the Russell Stream valley.	Appendix 5

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			December 2018 and the National Nuclear Regulator requires that such operations be properly fenced, signposted and secured. Despite such regulations there are hardly any mining companies in Gauteng who are compliant. The documents of the proposed mining operations are all but silent on such issues.	Gold-bearing silts can contain uranium, particularly in certain regions such as the Witwatersrand Basin in South Africa. However, the Surface Water Hydrological Study for the Proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project found that Uranium was within limits. A prior study indicated low radioactivity risk.	
			The applicant for the mining licence claims that its operations will help to remove zama-zamas. Firstly, the job of removing or controlling zama-zamas is the Department of Mineral Resources and the police, not the operator of a mine. Secondly, in Riverlea, zama-zamas are happily continuing with their operations right next to the operations of Ergo	The gold-bearing silts within the Russell Stream present a challenge, and may attract illegal mining activities by Zama-Zamas (informal miners). The presence of these informal miners has led to increased criminal activity, creating a sense of insecurity for the residents of Riverlea. The lawlessness associated with these illegal mining activities adds to concerns among community members. This is impacting their quality of life and safety. In this regard, removing the silts from the project area could contribute to reducing these illegal mining activities.	
Comments received from RFM on the 10th of May 2025, during the Public Participation Meeting (Pamphlet titled What Does an Expanded Valley Silts Operation mean for you? (Reflection on the scoping process undertaken by Kongiwe for Ergo))					
RMF	Pamphlet	10 May 2025	The existing Valley Silts operation started in May 2023. The Riverlea Mining Forum fought against this project and forced Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd (Ergo) to	The reclamation of silts within the already authorised and existing Valley Silts Project area has	

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			withdraw their original proposal to mine on the boundary with Riverlea. The operation has had no benefits for Riverlea. We continue to pay a high price, with our health, while Ergo enjoys $$$$$	been ongoing since May 2023. The construction and site establishment began in October 2022. The comment in connection with the Riverlea Mining Forum challenging the original proposal to mine on the boundary with Riverlea fall outside the scope of the proposed Valley Silts Expansion project. However, the EIA process for the authorised Valley Silts project has been conducted in full compliance with the necessary regulatory requirements. Kongiwe is currently undertaking the EIA for the proposed Valley Silts Expansion project to evaluate its potential environmental and social impacts. The findings from this assessment are compiled into the EIA report and will be submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) for evaluation. Approximately 17 people benefitted from direct or indirect employment at Valley Silts.	
			Ergo one again is seeking Environmental Authorisation to reclaim gold bearing silts from the Russell stream just 120m from Riverlea. To obtain this permission they must carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment and develop an Environmental	Kongiwe has been appointed by Ergo, as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) tasked with conducting the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process which is aimed at critically	Appendix D Appendix E

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			Management Plan (EMP). These reports assess likely environmental and social impacts, address any harm caused by the mining activity.	evaluating the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project. The proposed Valley Silts Expansion project entails the mechanical reclamation of gold-bearing silts from the Russell Stream. It is located approximately 120 meters from Riverlea The evaluation of impacts associated with the Valley Silts Expansion Project is underway as part of the EIA process and related specialist studies. The findings are compiled into a final EIA report and submitted to the DMRE for review.	
			Kongiwe is a company hired by the mining company to carry out these assessments. They have just completed the scoping exercise, which is the first step, and they are consulting on this in Riverlea on Saturday 10 May 2025. One purpose of the scoping process is to identify the issues to be addressed and agree how the EIA should be carried out. The standards they use are very important as it will affect how they assess risks and impacts. As people of Riverlea, we should let them know if we think these standards are adequate.	The public meeting for the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project was held on Saturday, 10 May 2025, at the Riverlea Empowerment Centre. Minutes of the meeting were recorded, and issues raised have been documented and incorporated into the CRR to be submitted to the DMRE.	Appendix C
			No commitment to best practice	Kongiwe has complied with the regulatory requirements for these applications and as best	Section 5

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			The process thus far shows that although Ergo and their hired environmental practitioners, Kongiwe say they are committed to best practice, that they continually adopt the lower stand. Consultation is a required part of the process, but it seems that Kongiwe and Ergo are only interested in their own view.	practice considered applicable National Legislation and Guidelines, Provincial and Local Policies, Guidelines and By-Laws as described in section 5 of the EIA document. Kongiwe also proactively attempted to engage Riverlea Mining Forum for focus group meetings.	
			The proposed operation is 120m from Riverlea The law provides for a 100m buffer zone, but the Department of Mineral Resources says 2km – that is 2000m – is the best practice. In response to questions from expert Mariette Liefferink, Ergo's Mr Tshamano says as this buffer insnt in regulations, they plan to go ahead and mine 120m from Riverlea if Environmental Authorisation is granted (Appendix C in the final scoping report).	It must be considered that this is primarily a reclamation and earthworks operation which involves the mechanical removal of gold-bearing silt from the Russell Stream valley, it is not a heavy mining project and does not include any blasting.	Section 3
			If there is flooding, toxic water could affect residents and Russel Stream Each year, we have witnessed heavier and heavier rains. The dry silts Ergo piles up the to dry before they transport to their plant for processing, could be washed into the stream and into Riverlea if it floods. The Riverlea Mining Forum has asked that a 1:100 year floodline be used and that no drying sites or	The stockpiles areas are designed with paddocks to effectively contain and manage materials while also supporting stormwater management in the stockpile areas. These paddocks serve to prevent silt from being washed into the stream ensuring better stormwater management. In terms of the floodlines, a 1:100 year floodline assessment has been conducted and included	Section 3.6 Section 8.8.4

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			ponds are in this zone. This is well below global best practice. Other experts have expressed concern too, given increased rainfall and climate change (Appendix C). But the Kongiwe CEO Mr Thornton dismisses these concerns and insists that they will use a 1:50 year floodline. He mocks the contributions of experts and community members saying designing for a one in 1000-year event will be over engineering, even though no one asked for this.	reports. Technically, the project is within both the 1:50-year and 1:100-year floodlines, as that is where the gold-bearing silts are located. The surface water assessment study determines what the floodlines are and this information is included in the EIA report. The study follows the best practice of using a 1:100-year floodline, which is a conservative approach; hence, the project requires strict surface water management. A conceptual Stormwater Management Plan for the proposed Valley Silts Project has been developed. Refer to Chapter 3.6 and 8.8.4 of the EIA Report. The Russell Stream is heavily silted and causing stormwater issues further downstream. The result of the proposed project will result in the removal of silts and the reinstatement of the natural channel or flow path. During the silts reclamation operations, Ergo must aim to ensure that the activities do not contribute to downstream erosion, sedimentation, degradation of water quality or flooding.	
			Ergo plans to store dirty polluted water in paddocks and if necessary, release this into the Russel Street. Ergo's Mr Tshamano says that they are applying for	The infrastructures to be utilised for the Proposed Project include the development of paddocks. The paddocks will be used to contain and manage	Section 3

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			an exemption from the provisions of the National Water Act (Section 19) and the National Environmental Act (Section 28) to discharge polluted water into the Russel Stream. Yet he denies that this is their plan. Curiously, Kongiwe CEO, Mr Thornton claims that the main source of pollution from flooding in Riverlea is sewage and not mining silts	materials while also supporting stormwater management in the stockpile areas. These paddocks serve to prevent silt from being washed into the stream ensuring better stormwater management. The Valley Silts Project area is surrounded by residential and industrial areas. Many pollution sources (industrial discharge, mining activities and poor waste and sanitation management) do exist that can contribute to water contamination. It will be difficult to define the contaminants and concentration at all point sources in the area but it must be noted there is a severe sewage problem in the stream.	
			There could be more illness from dust pollution The final scoping report notes there will likely be • Increased dust where the silts is dried and loaded on to trucks • Increased particulate and gaseous emission We must ensure that proper measures are implemented to reduce harm and to address related illnesses. This could include compensation and the provision of cancer facilities. The Scoping report does	The final scoping report identified dust and gaseous emissions associated with the proposed silts reclamation project. Gold bearing silts will be mechanically excavated from the Russell Stream using excavators. 30-ton Articulated Dump Trucks (ADT) will be used to transport and stockpile the silts from the Russell Stream to drying stockpiles. The silts will be left to dry on stockpile footprints. This is considered a “dirty” footprint as they are already disturbed by previous mining activities. Silts will have 30% to 40%	Section 8.7 Section 9.3.5

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			not consider these important measures to address harm.	moisture content when hauled and are not expected to be fully dried out. The dried silts will be loaded onto tipper trucks and transported to the City Deep Plant for pre-processing. The trucks transporting the material will follow Crownwood Road until it reaches Main Reef Road and then joins the M2 East. The trucks will then follow the M2 until they reach Heidelberg Road which is followed to the City Deep Plant where it is offloaded for processing. The method of reclamation to be employed for the Valley Silts Expansion is consistent with current practices at the authorised Valley Silts project. The air quality assessment study for the Valley Silts Expansion was conducted, and discrete receptors were included in the modelling to illustrate the impact of emissions from the Valley Silts Expansion area on the surrounding area. The location of the modelled discrete receptors is shown in Report (see chapter 8.7). Receptor 1 represents the closest houses to the west of the Valley Silts Expansion area in the Riverlea suburb. Receptor 2 represents the closest houses to the north-west in the Riverlea suburb. Receptor 3 represents the closest industrial area to the north and Receptor 4 represents the closest industrial area to the south-east. Receptor 5	

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				represents the closest houses to the south of the Valley Silts Expansion area in the Ormonde suburb, and Receptor 6 represents the Crown Mines Primary School to the south-east to the Valley Silts Expansion area. Wilhelmina Hoskins Primary School is situated approximately 600m northwest of Receptor 1. Air quality impact assessment was undertaken to evaluate the impact on ambient air quality caused by the mechanical removal of silt from the Russell Stream and associated haulage; silt turning for drying; and truck loading processes for haulage to the processing plant. PM2.5 and PM10 represent the main criteria pollutants of concern. Four scenarios were simulated to represent the drying areas closest to sensitive receptors as well as the longest access roads required for haulage. The following conclusions can be made from the modelling results: Exceedances of the PM10 and PM2.5 24-hour NAAQS can be expected beyond the Valley Silts Expansion footprint under worst-case meteorological conditions. The areas exposed to exceedances, however, are not expected to extend as far as sensitive receptors. Increases in ambient concentrations of particulate matter mostly affects	

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				the closest residents of Riverlea situated to the east of Nasrec Road, and to a lesser extent the Crown industrial area to the north and the Theta industrial area to the south of the project area. Although the maximum modelled concentrations for these receptors are less than 50% of the NAAQS, additional care should be taken in drying area 1 and drying area 3, as the cumulative emissions from other sources in the area were not included in the modelling. The air quality impacts from the Valley Silts Expansion project can be mitigated in the following ways: ❖ In drying area 1, haul roads should be kept as far from the northern boundary as possible to reduce the impact on the Riverlea residential area. Ideally this drying area should be relocated further eastwards. ❖ In drying area 3, haul roads should be kept as far from the southern boundary as possible to reduce the impact on the Theta industrial area to the south.	

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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
				❖ Temporary storage piles for the scalped reeds should be kept to a minimum. ❖ The drop height for loading haul trucks after the silt has been dried should be kept to a minimum. Furthermore, dust fallout rates must be monitored and if the emissions from the reclamation activities cause the pre-operational phase dustfall levels to rise above the limits set by the National Dust Control Regulations, chemical stabilisation or wet suppression mitigation methods should be used on all unpaved roads (See chapter 9.3.5)	
			There will be few jobs and no benefits The scoping report notes there will be almost no employment benefits to residents of Riverlea. The operation will create job security for Ergo employees/contractor and only limited jobs. There is also no planned benefits sharing. The scoping report does not consider ways in which Ergo could support development in Riverlea.	Approximately 17 people benefitted from direct or indirect employment at Valley Silts. Ergo is encouraged to employ people from Riverlea as far as possible.	
			When and how should impacted people be consulted The consultation process is completely in adequate. In the draft scoping report, Kongiwe said it recognizes	Regarding the request for multiple consultations, Kongiwe has been proactive in attempting to organise these meetings. The Riverlea Mining Forum should be mindful of the timing required for the	Appendix C

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			The Centre for Environmental Rights guideline. This guide said that affected people should decide when and how they are consulted. Based on the guide, the Riverlea Mining Forum asked Kongiwe to hold three consultations rather than cover the report at one meeting. The three consultations were planned to focus on: Health, job opportunities and benefit sharing, and environmental impacts. Kongiwe did not hold the meetings. Instead, Kongiwe is holding a single consultation meeting on the entire report. The community has not been given adequate time to read the report and insufficient hard copies have been made available.	specialist studies to be completed and made available. For example, the groundwater specialist study was finalised in April because we invested in conducting a thorough assessment, which involved drilling boreholes to evaluate groundwater conditions. As soon as the specialists were ready, Kongiwe was proactive in organising meetings; unfortunately, we were unable to finalise a date with RMF.	
			The Riverlea Mining Forum asked that the Kongiwe reports be peer reviewed by experts identified by community organisations. Peer review would give the community access to independent expert reflections. But, Kongiwe has advised the Riverlea Mining Forum that their client Ergo has refused to pay for the peer review. This is not a fair, inclusive and transparent consultation process.	Kongiwe acknowledges that the Riverlea Mining Forum has requested a peer review. Kongiwe presented this request to Ergo, who responded that they would not be covering the costs of the peer review.	
			How will the land be used	iProp is the primary landowner and intend developing the land in consideration of the	Section 1.6 Section 3.9

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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 scoping report says that Ergo and iProp are in discussion about future land use. Why aren't they talking to the community.	proposed N17 extension. The plans are in development.	
			Whats on the cards? Reclamation or Rehabilitation? Kongiwe claims the operation not only reclaims gold from the silt "but that will aid in the rehabilitation of the Russel Stream." But when pressed, Ergo's Mr Tshamano says they will remove silts, reshape the land and plant trees but full rehabilitation will require engagement of the landowner, the municipality (page). There is no meaningful rehabilitation plan. The focus is on profit	The Proposed Project is positioned as both reclamation effort and a rehabilitation initiative. Ergo intends to remove the silts from the valley within the Russell Stream, in specific target areas. After reclaiming the silts from the reclamation blocks, Ergo aims to remove all infrastructure on-site and rehabilitate the affected areas within the Valley by reshaping the sections where silts were removed to ensure proper drainage. Thereafter, appropriate species will be planted to stabilise the soil. For further details, refer to Chapter 3.7 of the EIA Report. Additionally, a detailed closure and rehabilitation report has been compiled; see Appendix D11.	Section 3.7 Appendix D11
			Make your voice heard The constitution protects our rights the health, safety and sustainable development **Section 24. Environment**. Everyone has the right (a) to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being.	We take note of Section 24 of the Constitution. Removing the silts removes a pollution source, will reduce flooding downstream, open land for development for businesses to operate closer to communities needing work. The project is in alignment with the goals of Section 24 of the Constitution.	-

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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
			(b) to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations through reasonable legislative and other measures that (I) Prevent pollution and ecological degradation. (II) Promote conservation; and Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resource while promoting justifiable economic and social development.		
Mr Mark Kayter, Chairman, Riverlea Mining Forum	Comments Register: Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	**Comments received on the Comments Register:** Community is not happy with DRD – he suggested that the operation should be on hold until the community is satisfied with the manner in which DRD is treating the community.	Comment noted.	
Mr Martin	Comments Register: Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	DMRE – Rehabilitation- How? Fund – where to or from where	The project is positioned as a reclamation and rehabilitation project. Financial provision must be provided by Ergo Mining in line with the regulatory requirements should the project prematurely stop.	Section 11

4.2 Klip River Forum

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Henk Coetzee, Specialist Scientist, Council of Geoscience	Zoom Online Meeting	Tuesday, 05 November 2024	Mr Coetzee raised a concern regarding the ingress of water to the undermined area after the removal of tailings from streambeds. He said they acknowledge that the removal of tailings reduces polluted seepage and runoff but would like to minimise seepage which could contribute to an increased volume of ingress to the underground mine voids.	Mr Ovens acknowledged the comment but stated that he would defer his response to gather the correct information before providing an accurate answer	Appendix C
Mr Lesiba Mabona, Klip River Catchment Forum, DWS	Zoom Online Meeting	Tuesday, 05 November 2024	Mr Mabona asked when Mr Ovens would be able to respond to the raised comment.	Mr Ovens invited Mr. Coetzee to an online public participation meeting for the proposed project, scheduled for November 6, 2024. He stated that he would provide a response during that forum. He further explained that Ergo has conducted calculations regarding the salt load from the existing historical tailings storage facilities. However, he emphasized the need to fully understand the comment raised before providing a detailed response.	-
Mr Lesiba Mabona, Klip River Catchment Forum Chairperson, DWS	Zoom Online Meeting	Tuesday, 05 November 2024	Mr Mabona requested that the responses be shared with the Klip River Forum.	Mr Ovens confirmed that the responses would be shared.	-

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Mr Andrew Barker, Chairperson, Klip SA	Zoom Online Meeting	Tuesday, 05 November 2024	Mr Barker inquired about the meaning of a 'free-flowing stream.' He explained that investigations are currently underway regarding the upper portion of the Russell Stream, between the N1 and Crownwood Road, and the potential for a nature-based solution to address the high levels of pollution in the area. He further highlighted that the mix of sewage and stormwater flowing from the city centre results in water pollution that is unacceptable. From a city development and management perspective, he emphasized that improving water quality is not feasible due to limitations in both budget and technology. He also noted the challenges posed by the need to rebuild infrastructure in the inner city. Mr Barker concluded by explaining that, given these challenges, they are advocating for a nature-based solution as an initial step to help mitigate the water pollution flowing through the city. Mr Barker indicated that he would engage in further discussions with Kongiwe and the Ergo team to address the points raised.	Ms Wilreker noted the comment and expressed that Kongiwe and Ergo are looking forward to engaging with Mr Barker regarding the Valley Silts Expansion Project public participation forum.	Appendix C

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Ms Mariette Liefferink, CEO, FSE	Zoom Online Meeting	Tuesday, 05 November 2024	• Ms Liefferink raised the issue of silting in the Russell Stream, which is contributing to flooding in the low-lying areas of the Riverlea settlement during heavy rains. She emphasized the need to remove the silt to improve water flow and prevent future flooding in the area. • Ms Liefferink also inquired about the current status of the appeal related to the initial environmental authorization for Valley Silts, which was submitted by the Riverlea Mining Forum. In response to Mr Coetzee's earlier statement, Ms Liefferink referenced a document produced by Professor Frank Winde. The document discusses concerns raised by ABSA and Standard Bank regarding the potential impacts of acid mine drainage on the basements of their buildings. Professor Winde identified newly emerging ingress sources that could become problematic once reclamation activities commence at highly disturbed areas. He suggested that this could result in additional generation of acid mine drainage.	• Mr Ovens indicated that the appellant had withdrawn the appeal. • The comments raised were noted by Kongiwe and Ergo.	Appendix C

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5 Key Stakeholders and 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
JC Mohamed-Katerere	Email Correspondence	Saturday, 26 October 2024	Kindly send me the draft scoping report or a link.	Good day, Thank you for your email. The scoping report is available for download on the Kongiwe Website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/	Appendix C
Mr Teddy Snyders, NPO/Business Forum	Email Correspondence	Wednesday, 06 November 2024	Open Day 16 November 2024 Riverlea Greetings: Vanessa, Thuli and Anela Aggrievance: The time slot set out for 16 November 2024, is unfair and unconstitutional. My argument is fairly based on the information that the resident need to know, there are many kinds of people, the ones that is in the Business Forum, and there are those that has formed the Mining Forum, and last there will be the person that is un-informed and has no clue about his surroundings and lived in harsh poverty. Then there are those that are well informed and educated about the complete process. And such information needed to be given to the	Good day Mr Snyders The date of and time of Saturday 16 November from 09h00 to 12h00 was chosen to enable those stakeholders who work during the week to attend the open day. The open day is set up to enable all stakeholders, irrespective of their background, to attend and raise their comments and concerns. Public consultation is undertaken as stipulated in the National Environmental Management Act Public Participation Guideline (2012). As is detailed in the Background Information Document, there is an existing authorisation for the current Valley Silts Project. The authorised area is indicated on the map (hashed green area). Ergo wish to expand the reclamation areas (Blocks N1 to N22) and as	Appendix C

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			people to understand the reality of what will happen in their environment and lifes, will they benefit or be left behind. As a self thought environment activist and very active, with that nothing goes un-notice for example, Kongiwe Proposal under the section Technical Details: you stated first paragraph: The removal of stilts within the already authorised Valley Project area has been ongoing since May 2023. The construction and site establishment began in October 2022 and as such, the requirement to prepare for the Valley Eastern Expansion, Southern, and Valley Expansion Northwest is now necessary to maintain an ongoing operation as well as asustainable feed source to the process plant. The last paragraph read: Gold bearing silts will be mechanically excavated from the project area. 30 ton Articulated Dump Trucks [ADT] will be used to transport and stockpile the silts from Russel Stream. The silts will be left to dry on stockpile footprints. This is considered a "dirty" footprint. Silts will have 30% to 40% moisture content when hauled and are not expected to be fully dried out. The dried ilts will be loaded onto tipper trucks and transported to the City Deep Plant for pre-processing. Well, according to my research and investigation the above process is already undertaken, so the question is why bring old news to the citizens of Riverlea and affected surrounding areas [there is no we in without us] the decision was undertaken without the community, for Kongiwe, DRD	such these areas need to be authorised. Stakeholders are therefore being informed of the proposed expansion and invited to register as interested and affected parties. Extensive consultation was undertaken for the current authorised valley silts project. Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd has a procurement process in place that anyone wishing to conduct business with Ergo can participate in. Whichever contractor is appointed to undertake the reclamation works has to adhere to Ergo's requirements of employing from the local communities.	

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			Gold and other Stakehoders has clearly make the decision for us, and denied us the opportunity to develop our Emerging Small Businesses and others to grow. Who? and who have told you we cannot afford tipper trucks or signed joint ventures with some companies. It clearly shows how you treat people who are living in poverty and then come with the logo that you guys are here to lift the people out of poverty? Kind Regards		
Mr Teddy Snyders, NPO/Business Forum	Email Correspondence	Monday, 11 November 2024	The presentation of DRDGold CEO Neil Pretorius at the thirty-sixth annual Gold Forum Americas 2024 in Colorado Springs highlighted the company's world leading gold from- tailings advances that restore the environment, uplift communities and pay consistent dividends to shareholders. Earlier this month [September], DRDGold transferred an agriculture entrepreneurship project to the community of Riverlea, near its Ergo mining operation, as part of creating self-sustaining livelihood. Please also find attachment document	Dear Teddy, Thank you for the information.	Appendix C
Mr Andrew de Blocq, Member of	Open Day	Saturday, 16	Mr de Blocq inquired about the environmental studies conducted to assess the impacts of the proposed project on the community and the outcomes of these studies.	Mr Ceronio explained which environmental studies were being conducted for the proposed project and further clarified that the project is	Section 9.3 Appendix D

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Parliament, Democratic Alliance		November 2024		still in the scoping phase. He noted that the outcomes of these studies will be reported during the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) phase.	
Mr Andrew de Blocq, Member of Parliament, Democratic Alliance	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr de Blocq inquired whether the stockpiles would cause any pollution or dust.	Mr Ceronio explained that the stockpiles are wet and are temporarily stored on-site. He clarified that they are removed before they have the chance to dry out and become loose, preventing them from being blown away as dust.	Section 8.7 Section 9.2.1.5 Appendix D4
Mr Andrew de Blocq, Member of Parliament, Democratic Alliance	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr de Blocq inquired about the impacts of the existing operation.	Mr Ceronio explained that noise is one of the impacts of the existing operation, but it is addressed through the complaint book during the operation. He added that noise levels are monitored and there are measures in place to manage these.	Section 9.2
Mr Andrew de Blocq, Member of Parliament, Democratic Alliance	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr de Blocq inquired about the potential opportunities for the community.	Mr Ceronio explained that there might be employment opportunities for the community, but these would be limited, as there is already an operation currently taking place.	Section 9.2

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Andrew de Blocq, Member of Parliament, Democratic Alliance	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr de Blocq inquired about the date of the next open day.	Mr Ceronio explained that the next open day is dependent on the timeframes of the EIA and the responses received.	Appendix C
Ms Blanche Elias, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Ms Elias inquired whether the project would affect the Riverlea community.	Mr Ceronio explained that the Valley Silts expansion will not affect the community, as it will only involve the removal of silts along the stream.	Section 9.2 Section 10
Ms Blanche Elias, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Ms Elias inquired about the landowner of the proposed project site.	Mr Ceronio stated that the landowner is iProp.	Section 1.6
Mr Vaughan Rey Reyneke, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Reyneke sought clarification on whether the purpose of this public participation is to request consent for the operation, considering that the operation is already ongoing.	Mr Ceronio explained that the public participation process for the operating side was already completed in 2018-2019.	-
Mr Vaughan Rey Reyneke, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Reyneke asked for clarification on the location of the operation, questioning why consent is being requested when the operation is already ongoing. He also raised concerns about not being included or benefiting from the existing operation.	Mr Ceronio explained that the current project focused on the new section, which was not part of the 2018 operation.	-
During the Open Day, community members expressed a desire to have a single meeting involving all participants. They emphasized the importance of having one consolidated session to facilitate direct communication between the various stakeholders and ensure that everyone's voice is heard.					

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Ishmael Van Werk, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr van Werk raised a concern about how the information was received, claiming that he did not receive the necessary details from the consultant in his capacity as the leader of the mining forum. He inquired about how the community should protect itself, as their voices were not heard during the previous Valley Silts project, and their issues were not addressed. He emphasized that the community is suffering from the consequences of mining without receiving any benefits.	Mr Thornton explained that the information was disseminated in accordance with Public Participation Process (PPP) requirements. He further added that they are currently conducting an environmental impact assessment to ensure that the environmental aspects of the proposed project are thoroughly examined, and that appropriate mitigation measures are put in place.	Apended C
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	A community member inquired if the EIA is being submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE), why the community stakeholders were not given the opportunity to submit their own EIA report, which they had compiled over the years. The member further stated that the mine's operations have a direct impact on them, their children, and that the health impact of the operating mine can even be observed at their local clinic. They requested that Kongiwe ensure the community's concerns are properly addressed and reflected in the report.	Mr Thornton requested the community to please share their reports, as this would help address their concerns. He emphasized that Kongiwe is committed to being part of the solution and wants to work together with the community to ensure their issues are properly addressed.	-
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	A community member inquired whether the proposed project is a new project or a continuation of an existing one. He further stated that the community is not interested in the infrastructure and other aspects being discussed. What they are more concerned about is understanding what benefits they will receive from the project, rather than facing health issues. He also asked about the measures in place to manage the stockpiles during the rainy season.	Mr Thornton responded that there are berms in place to prevent pollution from reaching the river and the community. These berms are designed as part of the measures to mitigate environmental impact and protect the surrounding area.	Section 3 Section 3.6

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Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	A community member shared the history of pollution from Johannesburg to New Canada, emphasizing his understanding that all mines generate acid mine drainage. He mentioned having conducted thorough research on the effects of acid mine drainage on both the community and local streams and is now seeking compensation for the harm caused. He also asked for clarification on how much Ergo will profit from the mining operation and, more importantly, how the community will be compensated for the environmental and health impacts. He further complained about the lack of proper consultation with the community, stating that the community needs to be more actively involved in the decision-making process. He emphasized that, in addition to addressing environmental concerns, the community requires financial benefits and development opportunities to improve their living conditions and well-being.	Mr Thornton explained that there are NGOs currently in place, such as the Riverlea Mining Forum, that are already working with the mines to address community concerns and environmental issues.	-
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	The community member expressed the view that the information provided was very general and not detailed enough. He emphasized the importance of involving the community in these assessments, as they should have a direct role in the process. He claimed that the impact assessments had already been conducted, but no tangible outcomes or discussions have come to them.	Mr Thornton clarified that this is the initial stage of engagement with the community, aimed at gathering their concerns and feedback. He explained that the process is still in its early phases and that further discussions and consultations will follow to address the community's issues.	-
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16	A community member requested that at the next meeting, all the involved stakeholders (iProp, DMRE, DWS, and Ergo) be present to explain in detail how the community will benefit from the project.	Mr Thornton expressed appreciation for the comments regarding the inclusion of all stakeholders in consultation meetings. He	Appendix C

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		November 2024	They emphasized the importance of having a clear understanding of the benefits and compensation for the community.	stated that he would be happy to have them in attendance; however, Kongiwe does not have the mandate to bring/force them to the stakeholder consultation meetings. Cllr Lobi added that Ergo should have been present at the meeting to address the community's queries. He stated that he would try to get the relevant department involved in the next engagement. He emphasized that the community's concerns should be taken seriously, as the issues raised today were the same as those brought up years ago, with no positive feedback or resolution. Cllr Mlobi further requested collaboration among all parties to effectively address the issues raised by the community.	
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Community member inquired about the authorisation process moving forward. She asked how updates will be communicated after the submission of applications and reports, and who will be responsible for this communication. Additionally, she raised concerns regarding meeting organisation, pointing out that some community members were absent.	Mr Thornton clarified that this is the application for Environmental Authorisation and the Water Use License application for the proposed Valley Silts Expansion project. He highlighted that this as a scoping phase, which is crucial for defining the scope and boundaries of the assessment. This phase aims to identify and address the most significant environmental and social impacts while also gathering	Section 2.2.4 Appendix C

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
				community concerns and comments that will be incorporated into the upcoming Environmental Impact Report. Specialist studies (air quality, surface water, health etc.) will also be conducted. There will be a second round of stakeholder consultation dealing with the impact identified during the EIA phase and by specialists as well as proposed mitigation measures. Additionally, the consultation process involves a diverse range of stakeholders, including national, provincial, and local government departments, ward councillor, NGOs, and various interested and affected parties. Ms Wilreker indicated that the information from the signed register will be used to send updates to the community. She also requested that those who have received the information help spread the word to ensure that everyone is informed.	
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	A community member asked how the post operations will look like moving forward.	Mr Thornton stated that iProp, as the landowner, needs to be consulted on this matter.	-

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	A community member asked how the river will look after the operations have concluded.	Mr Thornton responded by suggesting that the rehabilitation of the stream should aim to produce wetland systems that clean the Russell stream and the river system. He suggests promoting Russell Stream as a wetland area that can effectively clean the river system. He further stated that it is important to note that this is a suggestion aimed at improving the ecological health of the area.	Section 3.7 Appendix D11
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	A community member asked, if iProp is the landowner, why the community is being consulted. They questioned whether iProp should be free to do as they please with its property, or if this consultation is merely a "tick-box" exercise.	Mr Thornton explained that while iProp is the landowner, they do not have the expertise to remove the silts. Ergo specializes in the removal of silts, and this process requires community consultation to ensure the concerns of the community are addressed. Mr Thornton confirmed that the consultation is not a ‘’tick-box’’ exercise.	-
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	A community member suggested that the next meeting be held at Riverlea Extension.	Project team noted this, but the community objected to the suggestion.	-
Mr Josiah Tshisevhe, Community	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024		Mr Tshisevhe explained that, as the community liaison officer, he will work closely with the Riverlea community on this proposed project. He further clarified the role of Kongiwe as the	-

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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
Liaison Officer, Ergo				consultant and emphasized the importance of collaborating with the community to develop effective solutions	
Mr Masala Tshamano, Environmental Manager, Ergo	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Tshamano clarified that Kongiwe is independent from Ergo and conducts the environmental impact assessment of the proposed project independently. He explained that Kongiwe submits a report outlining the impacts and mitigation measures, which Ergo can implement to manage the environmental aspects of the project. He further explained that Ergo's role is to observe the process without interfering, ensuring that it remains transparent. He also mentioned that the previous process was transparent, with the councillor being involved in the recruitment process.	Cllr Lobi confirmed his involvement is the previous Valley Silts project	-
Mr Jarrad Smith, RMF, Ward 68	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Smith expressed his disappointment regarding the presentation shared by Ms Wilreker with the community, noting that it was identical to the one presented in 2019. He pointed out that the community had not received any feedback from Kongiwe following the 2019 presentation. He questioned the tangible benefits the community would gain from the proposed project, expressing concerns that the mine is directly responsible for the poor condition of the river. Mr Smith emphasized that DRDGOLD should offer both employment opportunities and financial benefits to community members. He stated that the community is frustrated with both the mining companies and the "zama zamas" operating in the area.	Ms Wilreker clarified that the presentation may appear similar to the 2019 version because the applicant is seeking approval to expand the Valley Silts project. Mr Thornton added that the proposed project would benefit the community by improving the environmental conditions. He emphasized that the pollution of the Klip River is primarily caused by sewage from the CBD. Kongiwe acknowledged and took note of all the comments raised by the attendees.	-

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			He made it clear that the community is demanding 40% from the mine and raised concerns about health issues, specifically eczema and asthma, which he attributed to the chemicals from the mining operations. He further stated that the Rivelea Mining Forum (RFM) would provide guidance on how any funds or resources from the mine should be allocated for community development. Mr Smith concluded by sharing that the RFM is interested in building a multipurpose medical centre to address the various health issues the community is facing, including those caused by mining-related chemicals.		
Ms Patricia Mogano, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Ms Magono stated that she is suffering from a chronic illness due to the current mine operations. She asked how the community would receive responses to the questions raised. Additionally, she inquired about how people were informed about the Public Participation Process (PPP) meeting, as she only learned about it the day before.	Mr Thornton explained that the information was disseminated in accordance with PPP requirements. Notices were placed in the local newspaper, and open day notices were displayed in various public places to inform the community about the project and invite them to the open day. He added that the same procedure would be followed for the EIA report.	Section 7 Appendix C
Mr Danny Du Preez, Community	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Du Preez expressed his disappointment with the consultation process conducted by Kongiwe. He stated that, based on the presentation, the community was not informed about the	Mr Thornton expressed his appreciation for the constructive feedback provided. He clarified that the project is still in the scoping phase and assured attendees that all the comments raised	-

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Leader, Ward 68			economic, social, and health impacts of the project or where the community stands in relation to these issues. He further emphasized that the community is not currently benefiting from the project and made it clear that they would continue to advocate for their rightful benefits.	would be thoroughly addressed during the EIA phase.	
Mr Bassie Maile, SANCO Greater Johannesburg	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Maile suggested that it would be most effective to directly engage with the client to address the community's concerns, particularly regarding past issues and the 30% benefit. He also noted that the Klip River flows between Rivelea and Diepkloof and expressed a preference that the project employ 50% of the local community members. Additionally, he requested that these workers receive medical aid and proper safety PPE (Personal Protective Equipment).	Mr Thornton thanked the community for raising the issue of engaging directly with the client to address the community's concerns, including past issues and the 30% beneficiation. He emphasized that Kongiwe recognizes the importance of these matters and is committed to facilitating constructive dialogue between the client and the community. Mr Thornton indicated that he understands the significance of local employment opportunities, particularly with regard to the Klip River project. This includes looking into opportunities for skills training, long-term employment, and local sourcing where possible.	-
Mr Reece Resenbeck, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Resenbeck expressed frustration that the mine had made many promises to the community, but none had been fulfilled. The only	Kongiwe took note of the community's feedback and indicated that the concerns raised are recorded.	Appendix C

Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
			noticeable impact has been health issues caused by the mine's operations, particularly the open pits. He highlighted that school children are being directly impacted by the mine, with many experiencing health problems and even requiring oxygen tanks. He emphasized that the mine's operations are putting a strain on the community's well-being. Mr Resenbeck raised concerns about the high unemployment rate in the area, especially among youth. He noted that there has been no progress in creating jobs for young people in the community. He urged that the mine should contribute more to the community by building infrastructure or supporting community projects, as this has not yet been done. He recommended that the mine should stop engaging with individuals and instead communicate with RMF (Riverlea Mining Forum), as they serve as the primary point of entry to the community. Mr Resenbeck emphasized the need for actions to be above board and expressed that if the mine works with Kongiwe, they could rebuild the trust of the community. He expressed the view that mining companies have been taking the community for granted and		

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			that urgent changes are needed to address the ongoing health and employment challenges. Mr Resenbeck further suggested that Kongiwe's attendance register should reflect that the application under discussion is a proposed one.		
Ms Blanche Elins, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Ms Elins inquired about iProp's attendance at the meeting, emphasizing that as landowners, they should be actively involved in their property upliftment. She pointed out that iProp, as stakeholder in the land, has an obligation to contribute positively to the community's development. She acknowledged that iProp had consulted the community; however, she expressed concerns about the lack of transparency in the consultation process. She called for more open and honest communication moving forward, ensuring that the community's concerns and needs are genuinely addressed.	Kongiwe noted the comment.	-
Mr Theo Doyle, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Doyle inquired about the project's start date	Mr Macevele explained that after the scoping phase, an EIA will be conducted, and it is expected to be concluded sometime after June 2025. Only after the completion of the EIA can the project commence.	Section 2.2.4
Mr Theo Doyle, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Doyle inquired how is the scoping report circulated to the community.	Mr Macevele explained that site notices have been erected around public places, such as libraries, clinics, and etc to notify the community about the project.	Section 7 Appendix C

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Stakeholder	Consultation Method	Date of Comments Received	Issues Raised	Response to issues as mandated by the Applicant	Section Reference in the Report
Mr Theo Doyle, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Doyle inquired whether Ergo has a good track record. He further stated that the community will likely oppose the project.	Mr Macevele responded that he cannot say for certain, as Ergo has many projects currently involving gold reclamation. He suggested that this question would be better answered by a representative from Ergo.	-
Cllr Msimelelo Lobi, Ward 68 councillor, CoJ	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Cllr Lobi inquired about the method of extraction.	Mr Macevele explained that the method of extraction is mechanical reclamation.	Section 3
Mr Teddy Snyders, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Snyders asked who authorizes the project and whether the community has the ability to object to it.	Mr Macevele explained that the DMRE authorizes the project. He added that Kongiwe is an independent consultant who conducts the environmental and social impacts of the proposed project, records the community's concerns and submit them to the DMRE as part of the final report.	Section 2.3 Appendix C
Ms Patricia, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Ms Patricia asked what "silt" refers to in the name "Valley Silts."	Mr Macevele explained that "silts" refers to the sediment or mud that contains the gold to be extracted.	-
Ms Patricia, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Ms Patricia asked how the community can be sure that their comments are being considered as part of the process.	Mr Macevele explained that the report will be sent with community responses, ensuring that community comments are addressed as part of the process.	Appendix C

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Community member (Ward 68)	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Community member has expressed concerns regarding the transparency of the public participation process. It was stated that during the previous EIA for the Valley Silt reclamation project, there was a noticeable lack of transparency, as he is unaware of anyone who received feedback related to the projects. The member has proposed a re-evaluation of the public participation approach to ensure that future presentations are effectively tailored to communicate with all stakeholders involved	Mr Thornton explained that Kongiwe was responsible for conducting the EIA and public participation for the previous Valley Silts project. He emphasized that, despite the challenges posed by COVID-19 restrictions, numerous meetings were held with the community in Riverlea at appropriate times to facilitate consultation. He clarified that Kongiwe does not make the final decision on whether the project proceeds; instead, Kongiwe facilitates the EIA and Water Use License Application (WULA) processes, taking into account the comments, issues, and input raised during these processes. The final decisions are made by the competent authorities, specifically the Department of Mineral Resources and the Department of Water and Sanitation. Mr Thornton stressed that this is a transparent process, and that Kongiwe's role is to provide information about the project, gather community feedback, and ensure that all comments are incorporated into the reports submitted to the competent authorities for evaluation.	Appendix C

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Mr Ishmael Van Wyk, Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr van Wyk raised the point that the Riverlea Mining Forum is mandated by the community to represent their interests on mining related issues. He questioned why information regarding these projects did not come from the forum to the community, given its role as the organisation mandated to represent them. He further raised concerns regarding the allocation of R60 million from iProp to the community, noting that another report indicates these funds may instead be directed to the City of Johannesburg. He expressed concern that the mining activities could damage local infrastructure due to the proposed highly mechanical activities, which is not expected to generate jobs. He further questioned why the community should remain passive without receiving any benefits. He emphasised the need for clarity on these issues to prevent misunderstandings and blame among community members.	Mr Thornton acknowledged that the Riverlea Mining Forum is an NGO operating for the community and clarified that iProp is the landowner while Ergo is the mining company (the applicant). He explained that this is an independent EIA process, which focuses on assessing the social and environmental impacts of the project. He further noted that issues of benefits should be directed to Ergo. He assured the community that all comments received will be incorporated into the Environmental Impact Report.	-
Mr Teddy Snyders, Environmental Activist	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Snyders inquired about how the community will benefit from the project, noting that the community is affected by mine dumps in the area and pollution from upstream sources at the Russell Stream.	Mr Thornton encouraged all parties to collaborate to improve the current situation. He indicated that an environmental benefit would be the rehabilitation of Russell Stream through the removal of silt and the reshaping of areas to ensure proper drainage. Additionally, he stated that local residents should be considered for economic opportunities arising from this project; however, this should be discussed as an	-

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				economic discussion with the applicant since it will be operating in the area.	
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Community member expressed concerns regarding the lack of a social development plan, which he believes is contributing to ongoing community complaints. He noted that the scoping report appears to be generic and inquired about the next phase of the project. Additionally, he emphasised the need for transparency in the EIA process and insisted that the community should receive some financial benefits from the project	Mr Thornton clarified that this is the scoping phase, which is essential for defining the scope and boundaries of the assessment. This phase ensures that the most significant environmental and social impacts are identified and addressed in the upcoming environmental impact report. He acknowledged the concerns raised regarding the consultation process, community benefits, and improvements to environmental quality and emphasising that all comments have been noted.	Appendix C
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Community member expressed concern that the community has frequently been sidelined and has not benefited from projects like this one. He highlighted issues such as high unemployment rates, gang violence, and other social challenges affecting the community. He urged for greater unity within the community during the EIA process to ensure that their voices are heard and taken into account.	Mr Thornton responded by explaining that their consultation process involves a diverse range of stakeholders, including national, provincial, and local government departments, NGOs, and various interested and affected parties. He emphasising that Kongiwe does not engage in consultations with undisclosed individuals.	Appendix C

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Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Community member has requested a list of individuals from the community who are currently working on the authorised section of the Valley Silts project	Mr Tshamano stated that he was happy to release the list of the current beneficiaries to the community.	-
Community member	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Community member has requested that all communications and details regarding the next meeting be conveyed through a ward councillor. Additionally, he urged the community to address this matter outside of the current consultation meeting	The project team noted this.	-
Mr Bradly Thornton, Project Director, Kongiwe	Open Day	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Mr Thornton outlined a way forward that includes compiling the minutes of the meeting, which will be circulated to all attendees to ensure transparency. He indicated that the issues raised during the meeting will be incorporated into the EIA phase and specialist studies. Additionally, he reminded attendees that there will be another consultation meeting next year, which will provide more detailed information about the environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures, as well as address community concerns. He encouraged collaboration between Ergo and the Riverlea community. Above all, he noted that the public participation window for the scoping phase is open until November 28, 2024, and urged community members to submit their comments.	The attendees thanked Kongiwe team for informing them about the project.	-
Denny Du Preez, Riverlea	Email Correspondence	Tuesday, 12 November 2024	Good moring	Good day Mr Du Preez,	Section 3.7

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Community Member			I hereby wish to confirm my atendance between the 1st session @ 09h00- 10h00 Key isssues of m concern and needed to be attended with this project. I am currently not employede have been enaging with Kongi since the inception. 1.Employment of residence within the affected wards to receive firs prioroty 2.Business opportunities to be made availble and given to residens of ward 68 3 The session to appoint business owners who business, tipper trucks to transport the soil as indicated ad not only ourside transporters. 4 Promise to rehabilitate all sides and closing of mining holes after the completion of mining. 5. Social planing plan and targets to be realized, not like in the past with jus promises. 6.Project sesssion must leave a legacy of skills and training to communties of the affected ward in particular ward 68.	Thank you for your email. Thank you for registering to attend the open day. Your comments are recorded . Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd has a procurement process in place that anyone wishing to conduct business with Ergo can participate in. Whichever contractor is appointed to undertake the reclamation works has to adhere to Ergo's requirements of employing from the local communities. Employment prioritisation ever since the commencement of valley silts project in 2022 has always been for the people of Ward 68. The employment of local community specifically for ward 68 includes Skills transfer. Unfortunately working under the current authorizations issued for this project does not require an SLP (Social Labour Plan) as prerequisite, ERGO Mining is committed to comply with its SLP where required to.	

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			Regards	ERGO Mining has not left any unrehabilitated holes at valley silts. The holes which are on the northern side (outside project area) of Valley silts were created by a different mining company, as such it cannot be the responsibility of ERGO Mining to rehabilitate. ERGO Mining will ensure that they rehabilitate the authorized project area in line with the rehab plan which will be submitted to competent authorities. It is important to note that Valley Silts project is in itself a rehabilitation project. The areas from which silts are removed will be rehabilitated in line with the land use required by the landowners and what has been committed to on the rehabilitation plan.	
Mr Nico Godfrey	Email Correspondence	Wednesday, 13 November 2024	Good day Vanessa Viljoen Kindly note your name and contact details has been provided for the above project. I am in need of the draft scope report as I need to review the information prior to attending the meeting on Saturday.	Dear Godfrey Thank you for your email. Due to size, we cannot email you the Draft Scoping Report, but you can download from the Kongiwe's website: https://kongiwe.com/projects/.	-

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			Please assist as early as possible so that I can come prepared on Saturday Yours sincerely	We have attached the Background Information Document and well and the Non-Technical Summary of the DSR for your information. Please do not hesitate to contact if you have any further enquires.	
Mr Michael Benham	Email Correspondence	Tuesday, 12 November 2024	Dear Vansessa I really appreciate the reminder on the above-mentioned, however we will not be able to attend. However ! I know that you and your Organisation will be addressed with a bagrage of ??? about how you and your employer has to toe the line about this "work " that has been going on for a long time and needs to adhere with the SLP and other requirements knowing full well that you all have all your ducks in a row. Basically it will be just "hot smoke " Carry on mining	Good day Michael, Thak you for your comment. If you would like a one on meeting online, we can organise this with you. The valley silts project was only fully authorized in July 2022, and since it started progress can be clearly seen on site, Unfortunately working under the authorizations issued for this project does not require an SLP (Social Labour Plan). ERGO Mining is commited to comply with its SLP where required to.	-
Mr Teddy Snyders, Environmental Activist	Email Correspondence	Saturday, 16 November 2024	Dear Guys First, thanks to all your guys for bringing this inniative to us, and hope everybody has arrived safe.	Good day Mr Snyders Thank you for your email. Thank you for your comments, they are noted. Kongiwe endeavours to communicate with all	Appendix C

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			As can be observed, in today's open day lots of people were lost due to mis-information, or lack thereof, we then needed to ask ourselves, do those that represent the community especially the Riverlea Mining Forum and the Riverlea Business Forum, why is it that only they attended the meeting? and where were the rest. Mark's leadership of the Mining forum was seriously lost and cannot differ between a tailing and silt, and the drying period for the silts from my observation it looks that they are here for their own personal gain. Maybe we should give the community proper educational training on the Environment Impact Issues and the danger the chemical within those silt holds to the community and how it has contaminated water resources. Also as a serious concern to me or us all Riverlea is huge and those present has exclude Riverlea Ext [also known as Zombie] is the community closes to the tailings and streams and is the most effected, with the most highest unemployment and poverty as was heard that the Mining Forum stated that the current expansion only includes them, and only when it comes to the Russel Stream will Zombie be include, I forecast bloodshed and fighting. Kind Regards Teddy Snyders	stakeholders as far as is possible and we do not rely on one organisation to disseminate information to the community. We hope that liaising with numerous representatives we can get the project information out to as many stakeholders as possible.	

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Mr Alex Christians, Speaker Designate: City of Joburg, Democratic Alliance	Email Correspondence	Thursday, 08 May 2025	Bradley Thornton of Kongiwe opened the meeting and declared that they would be recording the meeting. Received email update on report.	Noted.	
			17 participants including presenters. Please advise who the Kongiwe and DRD staff were? ❖ **Kongiwe** • Bradly Thornton – Project Director • Ripfumelo Macevele - EAP • Thuli Phakathi– Stakeholder Engagement • Lubabalo Zongolo - Intern ❖ **Ergo Mining** • Josiah Tshisevhe	The staff members who were present at the online meeting: ❖ **Kongiwe** ○ Bradly Thornton – Project Director ○ Ripfumelo Macevele – EAP ○ Thuli Phakathi – Stakeholder Engagement ○ Lubabalo Zongolo – Environmental Intern ❖ **Ergo** ○ Josiah Tshisevhe - Community Liaison Manager Masala Tshamano - Environmental Manager	Appendix C
			Ergo Mining is part of DRD which is applying for this project. Valley Silts Expansion Project in the Russell Stream Valley. Who will be heading this phase?	Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd, a subsidiary of DRDGOLD Limited. Ergo intends to expand its existing Valley Silts reclamation operation (the Valley Silts Expansion Project) (See section 1.5 of the EIA report)	Section 1.5

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			Purpose of the Meeting ❖Discuss the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project. ❖Provide an overview of the Specialist Study Findings. ❖Provide you with an opportunity to raise comments/seek clarity and provide input. ❖Record comments raised and include in the Comments and Responses Report.	Noted.	
			Independent and Present to the regulator. Please advise who has procured you to do the report?	Kongiwe has been appointed by Ergo as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) responsible for conducting the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process. This process is designed to critically evaluate the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed Valley Silts Expansion Project to support its Environmental Authorisation. The application for Environmental Authorisation (EA) was submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE), which is the Competent Authority (CA) for the Proposed Project.	
			3-year Project. What will be the intake of local labour?	The anticipated lifespan of the project is approximately 5 years. A 3-year Life of Operation where active mechanical excavation would take place, and 2 years to rehabilitate	Section 3.8

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				the Valley Silts target sites (See chapter 3.8 of the EIA report). Existing workforce will be used to continue the operations.	
			Initial Project started in May 2023. Site was established in October 2022. To date, how many Ward 68 residents/business have been employed.	Approximately 17 people benefitted from direct or indirect employment at Valley Silts.	
			Landowner is iProp. GIS search shows the landowner to be the City of Joburg. Please advise.	The Valley Silts Expansion Project affects multiple properties. For details on directly and indirectly impacted properties, refer to Figure 1-13 in the EIA report. Portion 212 of the farm Langlaagte 224 IQ, which is adjacent to the project area, is owned by the City of Johannesburg and is not directly affected.	
			Specialist Report. Please send the presentation showing this.	The presentation and the minutes of the online meeting held on 7 May 2025 will be provided.	Appendix C
			Russell Stream is extremely polluted. Are all the roleplayers on board to deal with this?	Following the reclamation of the silts, Ergo aims to rehabilitate the Valley Silts area within the Russell Stream by reshaping the areas where silts were removed to ensure proper drainage. Thereafter, appropriate species will be planted to stabilise the soil (See chapter 3.7). Kongiwe consulted various stakeholders in connection with the Valley Silts Expansion Project to ensure their involvement in the EIA	Section 3.7

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				process. Site visits were conducted with the Department of Water, Department of Health and the City of Johannesburg	
			Historical sites. Besides securing the sites, is there a plan to maintain it going forward?	Following the proposed operation, decommissioning, and rehabilitation, the land will be returned to the landowner (iProp). The proposed project area is earmarked for development by the landowner, with plans for light industrial development. Additionally, there are plans to expand the N17 within the proposed project area, from Crownwood to Nasrec Road (see Chapter 3.9 of the EIA report) The landowner will be responsible for mitigating these sites should they want to develop.	Section 3.9
Comments received during Online Meeting with Broader Stakeholders on the 07th May 2025					
Ms Mariette Liefferink	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 07 May 2025	Ms Liefferink stated that FSE supports the project and had noted this in the previous Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) engagement. She further explained that the silt was found to contain not only gold residuals but also sulphate, iron, chloride, calcium, magnesium, manganese, aluminium, and possibly low levels of uranium. Therefore, they understand that the rehabilitation associated with the project will contribute to	Mr Thornton responded by suggesting that, due to time constraints, Ms Liefferink could share the slide with Kongiwe via email.	

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			improving both the environmental condition and the quality of surface water. Ms Liefferink also noted that, as the Russell Stream is a tributary of Klip River, the University of Johannesburg conducted a relevant study due to the presence of high levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in the river sediments. She emphasised the importance of removing these sediments, as they contribute to elevated salt concentrations in rivers within the Central Basin and exacerbate the effects of acid mine drainage on water quality. Additionally, Ms Liefferink expressed concern regarding health-related issues. She stated that, while a dust monitoring plan is in place, it is equally important to develop a comprehensive dust management plan to address potential contributions to air quality issues. She also indicated her intention to present a slide highlighting contamination in wetlands, including the Russell Stream.		
Mr Alex Christians	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 07 May 2025	Mr Christians requested that the presentation be emailed to him. He also inquired whether the rehabilitation of the Russell Stream would involve a partnership with the provincial government and the city. He noted that he would send the remainder of these questions via email.	Mr Thornton stated that there are various forums which are dealing with the developments of this particular area and it deals more along the lines of opening up the city by reclaiming the tailings facilities. He further stated that by removing the TSFs, it takes away the pollutant source and open up	

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				land for developers, which are owned by various landowners.	
Mr Badly Thornton	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 07 May 2025	Mr Thornton asked Mr Christian which ward he represented and whether he would be able to attend the public meeting scheduled for Saturday, the 10th of May 2025.	Mr Christian stated that he has been allocated to various wards, including Ward 68, where the project is currently taking place. He confirmed that he will be available to attend the Public Participation Meeting.	
Mr Paul Motsoaledi	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 07 May 2025	Mr Motsoaledi asked whether the project would have any impact on the railway servitudes belonging to PRASA.	Mr Thornton responded that while the project is in proximity to the railway servitude, he is not entirely certain whether it intersects the railway. He assured that this matter will be investigated, and a formal response will be provided ***Post meeting notes:*** ***The servitudes of PRASA are in close proximity to the project area but will not be affected by the project.***	Appendix C
Mr Masala Tshamano	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 07 May 2025	Mr Tshamano suggested that, if attendees were still interested, Ms Liefferink should be given the opportunity to present her presentation.	Mr Thornton responded by explaining that Ms Liefferink had to leave the meeting due to other commitment, as she had another meeting scheduled for 11 am.	

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Mr Masala Tshamano	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 07 May 2025	Mr Tshamano asked whether the information to be received from Ms Liefferink would be shared with all attendees and also confirmed whether the time for Saturday's meeting is still 9:30 am.	Mr Thornton responded by confirming that the correct time for the Saturday meeting is 10:30 am. He also requested, if possible, that attendees arrive a bit earlier, which would be much appreciated.	
Mr Alex Christians	Microsoft Teams Meeting	Wednesday, 07 May 2025	Mr Christian asked if it would be possible to conduct a site visit in order to gain a better understanding of the project.	Mr Thornton responded that he would consult with the team to see if arranging a site visit would be possible.	
Comments received during Public Meeting with Broader Stakeholders on the 10th May 2025					
			Pre-meeting note: **The meeting started later than scheduled due to community members not settling promptly and indicating that additional members were still arriving. Disruptions from community members occurred throughout the meeting, causing it to exceed the allotted time frame.**		
Community member	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	A community member inquired about the necessity of signing the register.	Mr Thornton explained that the register is an indication that the individual was present in the meeting. Additionally, he encouraged people to sign the attendance register so that they could receive communications and the outcome of the proposed project.	
Community member	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	A community member stated that there was a letter from the councillor's office regarding the public meeting.	Mr Thornton responded that he had not seen or received the letter.	

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				Notes: ***To date, no letter has been sent to Kongiwe.***	
Mr Mpho Mogodi	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	Mr Mogodi requested that the letter from the councillor be read aloud before the commencement of the meeting. **A member of the community started reading the letter to all the attendees and stated the following:** The councillor demanded that the CEO of DRD be present in the meeting to address the community's concerns from the previous meeting and that no mining activities would be permitted to continue until these issues were resolved. He further states that the public participation (PP) meeting not to continue unless the CEO is present. Mr Mogodi emphasised that proceeding with the meeting without addressing the councillor's letter would be a sign of disrespect to the community. He insisted that the contents of the letter be addressed before the meeting could continue.	Mr Thornton explained that the councillor does not have the authority to halt the meeting, as it forms part of a legal process mandated by the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA). This process requires the conduct of a Public Participation (PP) meeting for projects undergoing an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). As such, every community member has the right to attend.	Appendix C
Community member	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	The community member inquired whether they had the right to amend the agenda, noting that they had not received it in advance. He further added that this should be put on record that the community is been denied the right to alter the agenda.	Mr. Thornton explained that the record can reflect that the agenda of the meeting pertains to the environmental authorisation of the project. However, he noted that the agenda may be adjusted where necessary.	

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				Mr Thornton proceeded to adjust the agenda according to the request of the community members.	
Mr Jarrad Smith	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	Mr Smith requested the opportunity to ask questions during the presentation rather than waiting until the end. Mr Smith emphasised the importance of discussing the project's findings and engaging in a question-and-answer session immediately following the presentation.	Mr Thornton acknowledged the comment and agreed to adjust the presentation accordingly.	
Community member	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	A community member expressed his concerns that neither Kongiwe nor the Ergo team has an employee who is coming from the Riverlea community.	The project team noted the comment	
Community member	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	A community member inquired about the method Kongiwe used to contact individuals who are directly affected by the noise, dust, and other related impacts.	Mr Thornton requested to respond to the question after presenting the specialist findings and models related to the Air Quality Assessment.	
Ms Jennifer Mohamed Katerere	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	Ms Katerere expressed her concern that, through Kongiwe's consultation, different parties raised different standards in consultation that mining should not take place within a 2000 m buffer.	The project team noted the comment.	
Ms Jennifer Mohamed Katerere	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	Ms Katerere requested that a peer review process be conducted and that DRD cover the associated costs. She also emphasised the need for multiple consultation meetings with the community.	Mr Thornton responded to the request for multiple consultations by stating that Kongiwe had been proactive in organising meetings, which are well documented on their side. He encouraged the Riverlea Mining Forum (RMF) to consider the timeframes required to	

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				complete and release the specialist studies. He cited the groundwater specialist study as an example, explaining that it was only recently finalised due to the comprehensive nature of the assessment, which included drilling boreholes to evaluate groundwater conditions. Mr Thornton emphasised that once the studies were completed, Kongiwe promptly initiated efforts to schedule meetings. He stressed that this was not due to dismissiveness or a breakdown of trust, but rather a matter of timing, as the relevant information had only recently become available.	
Community member	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	A community member raised his concern about the continuation of the meeting and the legal rights the councillor can use to legally disagree with the meeting thereafter.	The project team noted the comment.	
Mr Mpho Mogodi	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	Mr Mogodi stated that, for the meeting to be considered a PP meeting, half of the community must be present and addressed properly.	The project team noted the comment.	
Community member	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	A community member requested that Mr Thornton close the floor for questions about different projects within the community and explain the purpose of the meeting.	Mr Thornton halted the question and requested that people ask questions related to the project.	
Community member	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	A community member raised his concerns about the air quality, stating that they have dust fallout in the region on a daily basis, and	Mr Thornton explained that the air quality findings and models only indicate the additional impacts the project will have. He	Section 8.7 Appendix D4

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			this contributes to the health issues within the community, as some people have asthma, respiratory issues, and cancer.	further stated that Johannesburg is facing an air quality problem, which is measured and recorded. Additionally, the studies indicate that the dust fallout will only be localised within the project boundaries.	
Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	Ms Katerere inquired about the present and future cumulative impacts and how the project has added to the current cumulative impacts.	Mr Thornton explained that there is a section in the EIA that deals with cumulative impacts. He further stated that the strategy is to remove mine dumps away from the city, which would eliminate the dust pollution and improve health issues.	Section 9.2
Mr Jarrad Smith	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	Mr Smith inquired why the specialist's findings had not been shared with the community prior to the meeting. Mr Smith further stated his disagreement with the report's findings on dust, asserting that the information presented was inaccurate.	Mr Thornton responded, stating that the existing data was gathered, analysed, and used to illustrate the impacts of the proposed project before the authorised reclamation commenced. He further stated that the studies were conducted at the beginning of the year. He noted that such studies often take considerable time to complete and are typically presented during the EIA phase. Additionally, he encouraged the people to be mindful of the timing required for the specialist studies to be completed.	

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Mr Jarrad Smith	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	Mr Smith expressed the view that DRDGOLD Limited was primarily focused on gold extraction and emphasised that the community should receive 40% of the benefits. Mr Smith stated that the community is seeking 40% of the R6 billion in profits generated by DRD.	The project team noted the comment.	
Community member	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	A community member requested that they receive the same presentation that is being presented. He further indicated that the community is requesting 5% equity as part of the Social Labour Plan (SLP), which is not included within the report.	The project team noted the comment.	
Community member	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	A community member stated that the report does not include the suggestion that they mentioned in the previous meeting. He also pointed out that iProp, as the landowner, had not addressed the issues of the open holes in the community.	The project team noted the comment.	
Community member	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	A community member stated that a truck transporting silt broke down and the trailer tipped over spilling silts all over the road, he requested that the trucks be covered to prevent the wind from blowing up the dust	The project team noted the comment.	
Community member	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	A community member inquired about the timeline for the employment of people from Riverlea by Ergo and Kongiwe	The project team noted the comment.	
Mr Mpho Mogodi	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	Mr Mogodi inquired about the stakeholders consulted during the specialist study process. He raised concerns regarding the provision of refreshments, questioning why community members had not been given the opportunity to provide this service. He noted that such opportunities could benefit the local community and align with	Mr Thornton explained that independent specialists were consulted during the EIA phase, and during the scoping phase. A public	

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			the proposed 5% equity share. He further cited security services as another area where local service providers could be engaged. Mr Mogodi emphasised that these opportunities should be prioritised for the Riverlea community, specifically Ward 68.	participation meeting took place at the Riverlea Empowerment Centre during the scoping phase. The other comments were noted.	
Mr Mpho Mogodi	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	Mr Mogodi inquired whether the community could be given the opportunity to appoint their own specialists to conduct independent studies.	Mr Thornton indicated that the community is permitted to conduct their own specialist studies.	
Mr Mpho Mogodi	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	Mr Mogodi explained that the community is large and widespread, and therefore transport should have been provided to facilitate participation. He added that consultations should have been conducted block by block, as not all community members have access to emails.	The project team noted the comment and stated that the Public Participation process was followed as such, the Ward Councillor and ward committee members were contacted via telephone, email and SMS.	
Mr Mpho Mogodi	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	Mr Mogodi inquired about the contingency plan regarding the health hazards.	Mr Thornton explained that health impacts related to air quality had been assessed and that air quality modelling had been conducted. He further stated that the report includes mitigation measures recommended by the specialist.	Section 8.7 Appendix C
Community member	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	A community member inquired if there is a way to object Kongiwe as a consultant for the proposed project.	Mr Thornton advised that he seek legal advice on the matter if he so wishes.	
Ms Ulinda Lotz	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	Ms Lotz indicated that the community should be given the opportunity to bring in their experts to conduct a peer review of the findings.	Mr Thornton explained that the community can conduct a peer review, but Ergo did not agree to pay for it. He further states that conducting	

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				a peer review will not highlight deficiency in the reports.	
Ms Ulinda Lotz	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	Ms Lotz inquired about how the consultation process was conducted, noting that some community members living near the stream were unaware of the proposed project.	Mr Thornton explained that, as part of the consultation process, the Ward Councillor and Ward Committee Members were engaged. Communication was also sent to Riverlea Mining Forum (RMF) emails, SMS messages, and phone calls. Additionally, community members were contacted via email and SMS. He further noted the comment about the impacts and expressed his intention to present the outcome of the impact assessment and mitigation measures	Appendix C
Ms Ulinda Lotz	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	Ms Lotz inquired about who would be responsible for the medical bills of the affected people. She further stated that DRD is facilitating illegal mining by not putting up fences around the mining area within the community.	The project team noted the comment.	
Ms Ulinda Lotz	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	Ms Lotz asked how far from people's homes is the operation situated. She further states that the regulation stipulates that a safe buffer should be 500 m.	Mr Thornton responded, stating that the nearest housing to the proposed project is approximately 200 m. He further stated that this is where the silts are situated, which are within the 500 m buffer.	
Community member	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	A community member raised a point stating that DRD started cutting trees within the community, and they were not consulted, which resulted in a commotion within the community. He further	Mr Thornton responded by stating that the encouragement must be put on Ergo to make	

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			stated that people from the community should be hired to conduct traffic. He further mentioned that such a job should be given to the people in the community.	use of people from the community for these jobs.	
Community Member	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	A community member inquired whether the community would benefit if other minerals were discovered during the silts' reclamation process.	Mr Thornton explained that he is not aware of any other minerals that could be extracted profitably from the silts.	
Community Member	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	A community member raised concerns about the dust levels, stating that she has a pacemaker and it has affected her health. She further states that it had led her to resign from her job because of shortness of breath.	The project team noted the comment. Additionally, Mr Thornton also added that the silts are wet; therefore, minimal dust will be generated by the operation. However, measures such as dust suppression of haul roads will be implemented to minimise dust pollution within the region	Section 3 Section 8.7 Appendix D4
Ms Jennifer Mohamed Katerere	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	Ms Katerere explained that the community has lost trust, and what can be done to build that trust within the community. She further expressed her concerns about the independence of Kongiwe.	Mr Thornton acknowledged the existence of a trust deficit. He stated that he had made efforts to accommodate the community by scheduling the meeting on a Saturday to ensure broader attendance. He clarified that the information presented had been prepared by independent specialists who are not part of Kongiwe and have no vested interest in the project. He further explained that the studies had only recently been completed and that boreholes had been drilled in the region to monitor the impact of the project on	Appendix C

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				groundwater. This was done to ensure the presentation of accurate data and not to undermine community trust.	
Ms Jennifer Mohamed Katerere	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	Ms Katerere explained that there are other mineral components in slits, such as uranium.	Mr Thornton explained that the only mineral worth extracting is the gold, and the surface water study proved that uranium was not an issue.	
Ms Jennifer Mohamed Katerere	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	She further stated that the cumulative impacts have not been adequately disclosed in the reports and questioned why the 1:1000-year floodline was not considered.	Mr Thornton explained that the project is within both the 1:50-year and 1:100-year floodlines, as that is where the gold-bearing silts are located. He stated that the surface water assessment study determined the floodlines and that this information is included in the EIA report. The study followed the best practice of using the 1:100 year floodline which is a conservative approach hence, the project requires a strict surface water management. He also stated that a conceptual stormwater management plan for the project has been developed.	Section 8.8.4
Ms Jennifer Mohamed Katerere	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	Ms Katerere inquired about the absence of a disaster risk management plan for the project.	Mr Thornton explained that the disaster management plan is included in the EIA report under the section of emergency responses. He further encouraged the community to look at	

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				the report and raise any issues regarding the risk management.	
Community member	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	A community member inquired why the representatives from the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE), City of Johannesburg (CoJ), and the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) were not present at the meeting to address the ongoing sewage issues being discharged into the Russell Stream.	Mr Thornton explained that invitations had been sent to the DMRE, CoJ, and DWS. However, he noted that it was at the discretion of these entities to attend the meeting.	
Mr Mark Kayter	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	Mr Kayter inquired about the possibility of the project being cancelled.	Mr Thornton indicated that neither Kongiwe nor the client are the final decision-makers, emphasising that the ultimate decision will be made by the DMRE/Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources (DMPR).	
Mr Jarrad Smith	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	Mr Smith stated that the project would only proceed once an agreement between DRD, and the community had been signed that the 40% of the profit will come to the community.	Mr Thornton advised the community to engage directly with Ergo regarding matters related to profit sharing, stating that his role was limited to addressing issues concerning the environmental authorisation of the project.	
Mr Jarrad Smith	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	He further indicated that the specialist findings appear to favour DRD and support the continuation of the project.	The project team noted the comment.	
Community member	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	A community member inquired how the operation licence was approved when it is not mentioned in the reports, especially since the discussion is focused on the expansion of the operation.	Mr Thornton explained that in 2020, an environmental authorisation process and a water use licence were undertaken to licence the first phase of the operation, which is currently in operation.	

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Community member	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	A community member inquired about their rights as a community if they do not agree with the project moving forward.	Mr Thornton explained that the EIA and EMPr are submitted to the DMRE where they make the final decision whether it gets approved or rejected. He further added that the community can submit an appeal to the DMRE if they are not happy with the decision made by the competent authority.	
Community member	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	A community member inquired that if DMRE is the competent authority, why can't they send a representative to the meeting? He further states that the project is making them sick, and they are not gaining anything.	Mr Thornton explained that invitations had been sent to the DMRE. However, he noted that it was at the discretion of these entities to attend the meeting.	
Mr Jarred Smith	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	Mr Jarred objected to the continuation of the meeting, stating that this meeting does not count as a PP and requested that the DMRE, CoJ, and DWS be present at the next meeting.	The project team noted the comment.	
Ms Ulinda Lotz	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	Ms Lotz expressed that DRD should contribute to the community through initiatives such as bursaries and skills development programmes. She noted that such efforts could help address community concerns and improve overall sentiment.	The project team noted the comment.	
Ms Ulinda Lotz	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	Ms Lotz inquired about their rights as community if they don't agree do we have to get legal rights.	Mr Thornton explained that once the EIA is submitted to the DMRE, the department reviews the documentation and makes a decision. He noted that once a decision is made—whether approval or rejection—Kongiwe notifies the relevant stakeholders. He further stated that there is an appeal process	

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				available to the community should they wish to object to the record of decision.	
Community member	Public Meeting	Saturday, 10 May 2025	A community member insisted that Kongiwe inform DMRE that the community did not agree to the meeting and requested that it be rescheduled	Mr Thornton explained that the PP meeting is a regulatory requirement that they are obligated to conduct and these minutes will be presented to the DMRE.	