



Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd

Reclamation of 7L15 Tailings
Storage Facility in the East Rand,
Gauteng Province

Draft Scoping Report

September 2026

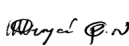
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Report Information

Project	The Reclamation of the 7L15 TSF
Report Title	Reclamation of the 7L15 Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) in the City of Ekurhuleni Municipality, Gauteng Province
Client	Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd (Ergo)
Project No.	DRDG#045
Compilation Date	23 September 2026
Status of Report	Draft for Public Review

Approval

Verification	Capacity	Name	Signature	Date
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Important Notice

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

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

In terms of Regulation 16(3) (b) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2014, as amended, any report submitted as part of an application must be prepared in a format that may be determined by the Competent Authority and in terms of Regulation 17(1)(c) the Competent Authority must check whether the application has considered any minimum requirements applicable, or instructions or guidance provided by the Competent Authority to the submission of applications.

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

Objective of the Scoping Process

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

- Identify the relevant policies and legislation relevant to the activity.
- Motivate the need and desirability of the proposed activity, including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location,
- Identify and confirm the preferred activity and technology alternative through an impact and risk assessment and ranking process.
- 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.
- Identify the key issues to be addressed in the assessment phase.
- Agree on the level of assessment to be undertaken, including the methodology to be applied, the expertise required as well as the extent of further consultation to be undertaken to determine the impacts and risks the activity will impose on the preferred site through the life of the activity, including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts to inform the location of the development footprint within the preferred site.
- 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.

Public Review Period for the Draft Scoping Report

This Draft Scoping Report (DSR) has been made available to stakeholders on the Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (Kongiwe) website and is in public venues for a 30-day comment period from **Wednesday, 23 September 2026** until **Friday, 23 October 2026**. Notification of the availability of the documentation for review has been distributed on **Tuesday, 15 September 2026**. The DSR will be made available at the following locations:

Location	Physical Address	Contact Person
DSR Hard Copies		
Tsakane Public Library	Cnr Xhosa street and Gubhela street, Tsakane, 1550	Ms Lindiwe Shandu, Librarian (011) 999 8014 Monday- Friday Open: 08:00 Close: 15:30
Kwa-Thema Public Library	7019 Nkosi street, Kwa-Thema Springs, 1575	Ms Khalipha Khumalo, Librarian (011) 999 8494 Monday- Friday Open: 08:H00 Close: 16:H00
A BID of the DSR will be distributed electronically to registered Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) together with the notification of the public participation period for the DSR. Hard copies of the DSR will be made available for public review at the library locations listed above for the duration of the public participation period.		
Website Name	Website Address	Contact Person
Electronic Copies		
Kongiwe Environmental website	http://www.kongiwe.com/publications-view/public-documents/	Vanessa Viljoen/ Jean-Mari Williams
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/Jean-Mari Williams), Tel: (012) 003 6627, Email: stakeholders@kongiwe.com should they require assistance with accessing the DSR or have queries regarding the Proposed Project.		

Comments received from the public throughout the public review process will be addressed and included in the Final Scoping Report (FSR).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kongwiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (“Kongwiwe”) has been appointed by Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd (the “Applicant”), as the independent Environmental Service Provider and 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 **Reclamation of the 7L15 Tailings Storage Facility (TSF)** (“Proposed Project”).

The application for an Environmental Authorisation (EA) was submitted to the Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources (DMPR), which is the Competent Authority (CA) for the Proposed Project on **Wednesday, 23 September 2026**. The Draft Scoping Report (DSR) will be made available for public review from **Wednesday 23 September 2026 to Friday, 23 October 2026**.

Project Introduction and Background

Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd (Ergo) is a major surface gold tailings retreatment operation that focuses on old and abandoned Tailings Storage Facilities (TSFs). Ergo is a wholly owned subsidiary of DRDGOOLD - within which the group’s eastern surface retreatment assets are consolidated.

Ergo is also the largest gold tailings retreatment company in South Africa. The surface deposits controlled by Ergo are waste products created from the historical processing of gold and uranium ores of the Witwatersrand Supergroup. Ergo owns the 7L15 TSF, and this TSF was historically used as a mining waste deposition site which has been dormant for some time.

The tailings from the TSF are proposed to be conveyed via newly constructed pipelines (approximately 8.3km). The pipeline will convey slurry from the TSF area to the Ergo Beneficiation Plant (Ergo Plant), with ultimate residue deposition taking place on the Brakpan/Withok TSF and/ or the Daggafontein TSF.

As part of Ergo’s rehabilitation strategy, the removal of historic TSFs allows repurposing of the land in a more sustainable manner and ultimate offsetting of environmental impacts. The Proposed Project is in line with the objectives of the Gauteng Mine Residue Area Strategy (2012), which are 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.

Ergo aims to reclaim and reprocess the 7L15 TSF with the objective of recovering gold using hydraulic reclamation. Hydraulic reclamation is a largely mechanised process with a risk profile that is significantly lower than that of conventional mining. During hydraulic reclamation, a water monitor blasts the sides of the TSF, the process water mixes with the unconsolidated material, resulting in what is known as a ‘slurry’. The slurry will report to a pumpstation, located at the lowest point of a TSF, where it will then be pumped and conveyed to Ergo Plant for reprocessing.

Project’s Technical Description

This section describes the project infrastructure proposed to form part of the Proposed Project. A summary of the associated infrastructure is provided below (while detailed descriptions of each infrastructure component are presented in (Section 2.6.1):

- Reclamation infrastructure
- Process water and slurry pipelines;

- Pumpstation;
- Stormwater systems including the lined catchment paddock;
- Existing paddocks on the TSF footprint;
- Access roads, routed from existing entry point;
- Powerline; and
- Temporary facilities such as offices and contractors yard.

Project 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 location, layout, operational, technology alternatives and the “do-nothing” alternative must be undertaken. No alternatives have been investigated in terms of location. The 7L15 TSF is an existing site and is earmarked to be reclaimed as part of various other reclamation projects currently undertaken by Ergo.

The tailings from the TSF are proposed to be transported via newly constructed pipelines (approximately 8.3 km). The pipeline will convey reclaimed slurry to the Ergo Plant, with ultimate residue deposition taking place on the Brakpan/Withok TSF and/ or the Daggafontein TSF.

The Proposed Project constitutes the preferred activity, and no activity alternatives are proposed. The TSF will be reclaimed using hydraulic reclamation methods. Additional technology-related considerations by Ergo include recycling initiatives, water conservation measures, and alternative electricity supply options, which will be assessed as part of the project design and implementation.

The current layout plan for the Proposed Project is regarded as the preferred layout option, as the layout is constrained by the existing location of the TSF and its associated infrastructure. Detailed layout options for ancillary infrastructure for Proposed Project will be assessed during EIA Phase; their location and will be informed by the findings and recommendation of the specialist assessments.

The No-Project Alternative is not preferred, given the anticipated environmental, socio-economic, and operational benefits associated with the proposed reclamation project.

All alternatives considered are discussed in greater detail in Section 6 of this report.

Environmental Impact Process

The Proposed Project requires an EA in terms of the NEMA and the 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, the DMPP, within **300 days** from submission of the EA application.

This S&EIA for the Proposed Project has been compiled in terms of the provisions of Appendix 3 of the EIA 2014 Regulations, published under (Government Notice No 982 in Gazette No.3822 of 4 December 2014) as amended to support the EA for the Proposed Project.

Applications for EA for activities listed under Listing Notices 1 and 3 are generally subject to a Basic Assessment (BA) process, while activities listed under Listing Notice 2 require a full S&EIA process. Where an application includes two or more listed activities forming part of the same development, and at least one of those activities requires a S&EIA, the entire application must follow the full S&EIA process.

A Water Use Licence (WUL) will be necessary for the implementation of the Proposed Project. The corresponding Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) will be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS). It is important to note that the IWULA will be undertaken by Kongiwe together with the EIA Process.

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

Legal Background and Requirements

This DSR has been compiled in terms of the provisions of Appendix 2 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended, and the Directive set out in the template prescribed by the DMPP. Table 1-1 cross-references the various sections in this report with these requirements.

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

No.	Regulation Requirement	Report Section
(a)	Details of -	Section 1.6
(i)	The EAP who prepared the report and	Section 1.6.1
(ii)	The expertise of the EAP including a CV	
(b)	The location of the activity, including –	Section 2.1
(i)	The 21-digit Surveyor General code of each cadastral land parcel	N/A
(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 at an appropriate scale, or, if it is –	Section 2.1
(i)	A linear activity, a description and coordinates of the corridor in which the proposed activity or activities is to be undertaken	Section 2.1
(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 2.4
(i)	All listed and specified activities triggered	Section 2.5
(ii)	A description of the activities to be undertaken, including associated structures and infrastructure	Section 2.6
(e)	A description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is proposed including an identification of all legislation, policies, plans, guidelines, spatial tools, municipal development planning frameworks and instruments that are applicable to this activity and are to be considered in the assessment process	Section 3
(f)	A motivation for the need and desirability for the proposed development	Section 4

No.	Regulation Requirement	Report Section
	including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location	
(g)	Period of environmental authorisation	Section 5
(h)	A full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred activity, site and location within the site, including -	Section 6
(i)	Details of the alternatives considered	Section 6.1
(ii)	Details of the public participation process undertaken in terms of regulation 41 of the Regulations, including copies of the supporting documents and inputs	Section 7
(iii)	A summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and an indication of the manner in which the issues were incorporated, or the reasons for not including them.	Appendix C
(iv)	The environmental attributes associated with the alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects	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. (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 associated with the alternatives	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 9.4
(ix)	The outcome of the selection matrix	Section 9.5
(x)	If no alternatives, including alternative locations for the activity were investigated, the motivation for no considering such	Section 9.6
(xi)	A concluding statement indicating the preferred alternatives, including preferred locations of the activity	Section 9.7
(i)	A plan of study for undertaking the environmental impact assessment process to be undertaken, including -	Section 10
(i)	A description of the alternatives to be considered and assessed within the preferred site	Section 10.1
(ii)	A description of the aspects to be assessed as part of the environmental impact assessment process	Section 10.2
(iii)	Aspects to be assessed by specialists	Section 10.3
(iv)	A description of the proposed method of assessing the environmental aspects, including aspects to be assessed by specialists	Section 10.4

No.	Regulation Requirement	Report Section
(v)	A description of the proposed method assessing duration significance	Section 10.4.1
(vi)	An indication of the stages at which the competent authority will be consulted	Section 10.4.2
(vii)	Particulars of the public participation process that will be conducted during the environmental impact assessment process	Section 10.4.3
(viii)	A description of the tasks that will be undertaken as part of the environmental impact assessment process	Section 10.4.4
(ix)	Identify suitable measures to avoid, reverse, mitigate or manage identified impacts and to determine the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored	Section 10.4.5
(j)	An undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to – (i) The correctness of the information provided in the report. (ii) The inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and interested and affected parties. (iii) Any information provided by the EAP to interested and affected parties and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by interested or affected parties	Section 11.1
(k)	An undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to the level of agreement between the EAP and interested and affected parties on the plan of study for undertaking the environmental impact assessment	Section 11
(l)	Where applicable, any specific information required by the competent authority	N/A
(m)	Any other matter required in terms of section 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act	N/A

Environmental Considerations

The Proposed Project will adopt the standards as set out in the Ergo's Environmental Policy and align with the Global Industry Standards on Tailings Management (GISTM) where appropriate. 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 was 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 1-2 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 1-2 overleaf.

Table 1-2: Potential Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Environmental Component	Component Type	Potential Impact (positive or negative)	Specialist Study Planned for EIA
Physical Environment (non-living)	Hydrology (including wetlands, surface water and ground water);	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for further acid mine drainage (AMD), increased heavy metal concentrations and increased sulphate concentrations in local surface water and groundwater if runoff from operations is not adequately managed through efficient storm water management structures; • Water and ground contamination due to pipeline leaks/spillages if inadequate preventative measures are not implemented; • Improved surface and ground water quality around the project area due to the removal of the TSF; • Changes in natural surface water flow parameters as a result of the removal of the TSF; • Potential impact on drainage lines from access runoff during the operational phase of the project; and • Improved visual aesthetics of the area after the removal of the TSF. 	<p>Groundwater Impact Assessment</p> <p>Surface water Impact Assessment</p> <p>Wetland Impact Assessment</p>
Biological Environment (living)	Ecology and Biodiversity (including fauna and flora)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displacement of animal habitat by removing the TSF; • Removal of invasive species from the TSF; • Long-term improvement of ecosystem health and functioning of the project area following rehabilitation; and • Loss of migration corridors, and access to nesting and refuge areas, watering points, food supplies for faunal species. 	Biodiversity Impact Assessment
Cultural Environment	Heritage Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the footprint was a TSF previously, it is unlikely for there to be any heritage resources on site; and 	Heritage Impact Assessment

Environmental Component	Component Type	Potential Impact (positive or negative)	Specialist Study Planned for EIA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should heritage resources be present in the area, the reclamation project could potentially impact these. 	
Social and Economic Environment	Land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use will change to an active reclamation site; Restoration and unlocking of land for future land uses; Better management and control of the area against illegal/informal mining. 	Social Impact Assessment
	Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise associated with the reclamation project mainly originates from construction activities of required infrastructure as well as noises from motors, pumps and increased vehicular travel during the operational phase as well as processing activities; and Noise associated with the mechanical and hydraulic reclamation. 	Noise Impact Assessment
	Transport and traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary increase in heavy vehicle traffic during the construction phase due to mobilisation of equipment, pipeline installation, and material deliveries; Increased pressure on existing public and access roads, potentially accelerating road surface wear and degradation; Elevated road safety risks for other road users, particularly along local and access roads used by construction vehicles; Short-term traffic delays or congestion during peak construction activities; 	Traffic Impact Assessment

Environmental Component	Component Type	Potential Impact (positive or negative)	Specialist Study Planned for EIA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced reliance on road-based haulage during the operational phase, as slurry and process water will be transported via pipelines; Long-term reduction in heavy vehicle movements on public roads, improving traffic flow and road safety; Potential improvements to access roads as a result of maintenance or upgrades undertaken for project needs. Implementation of traffic management measures (e.g. signage, speed control, designated routes), which may enhance overall road safety; and Improved compliance with municipal traffic and road safety requirements through project-related monitoring and management. 	
	Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued employment and job security; Continued investment in local economy; and Removal of the TSF could eliminate the attraction of illegal/informal miners who seek gold. 	Social Impact Assessment
	Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible increase in dust levels in some areas during operations; Overall removal of an air pollution source after the removal of the TSF; and Health impacts on livestock and people in proximity to the project site due to fine particulate emissions during construction and operational phases. 	Air Quality Impact Assessment

Environmental Component	Component Type	Potential Impact (positive or negative)	Specialist Study Planned for EIA
	Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in wind-blown dust emissions through stabilisation of tailings; • Improved land stability reduces erosion during extreme weather events; • Lower overall environmental footprint compared to greenfield projects; • Increased resilience to climate variability (rainfall and drought); • Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from machinery and transport; • High energy demand for pumping and processing operations; • Potential release of stored carbon during material disturbance; • Increased dust generation during dry and hot conditions; • High water demand may strain limited water resources; • Infrastructure vulnerability to extreme weather events (storms, flooding); • Increased erosion and runoff risks during heavy rainfall; • Increased frequency of extreme rainfall events; • Prolonged drought periods affecting water availability; • Tailings instability due to climate variability; • Increased operational disruptions due to weather extremes. 	Climate Change Risk Assessment

Overall Conclusions

At this stage, the findings of this DSR indicate that the Proposed Project and its associated infrastructure are anticipated to pose impacts that are manageable and acceptable subject to specialist studies and implementation of mitigation measures. Most importantly, the reclamation project aims to unlock value from the tailings, turning a potential liability into an opportunity for increased gold production, while also contributing to the alleviation of major pollution source. Furthermore, this will reduce liability and potentially open up additional space for further tailings deposition in the future, without extensions onto greenfield areas.

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. The Proposed Project area is located on the footprint of a historical TSF that was previously used for mining-related deposition.

The Proposed Project will support Ergo in maintaining its ongoing operations and is aligned with the objectives of the Gauteng Mine Residue Area Strategy (2012), the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Spatial Development Framework (2015), and the Ekurhuleni Environmental Management Framework (2014), which collectively promote the removal and rehabilitation of historical TSFs dispersed across the Gauteng landscape.

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.
- Recommend mitigation and enhancement measures to ensure that the development is undertaken in such a way as to promote the positive impacts and to minimise the negative impacts.

The procedure for this study going forward is as follows:

- Submit the Final Scoping Report to the CA for permission to undertake the EIA Phase of the project.
- Upon the decision to approve or refuse the Final Scoping Report, all stakeholders will be notified. If approved, stakeholders will also be notified of the conditions of the DMPR for proceeding with the EIA Phase of the project.
- In the case of approval of the Final Scoping Report, 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 CA.

- Submission of all the relevant and required information to the DWS Waste Directorate for RoD through the DMPR.
- Authority review period and decision-making for 107 calendar days.

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Abbreviations and Units

Abbreviation/Symbol	Description
AMD	Acid Mine Drainage
BA	Basic Assessment
BBBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BID	Background Information Document
BRP	Bioregional Plan
CA	Competent Authority
CARA	Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983)
CBA	Critical Biodiversity Area
CoE	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
CoP	Code of Practice
CR	Critically Endangered
CRR	Comments and Responses 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
DMPR	Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources
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
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EN	Endangered
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
e-WULAAS	Electronic Water Use Licence Application and Authorisation System
ESA	Ecological Support Area
FEPA	Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas
FSR	Final Scoping Report
GCP	Gauteng Conservation Plan
GDARD	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
GISTM	Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management
GGDA	Gauteng Growth and Development Agency Strategic Plan
GSDF	Gauteng Spatial Development Framework
HDPE	High-Density Polyethylene
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
HPA	High Priority Area
IBA	Important Bird Areas
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature

Abbreviation/Symbol	Description
IWULA	Integrated Water Use Licence Application
IWWMP	Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan
LC	Least Concern
mamsl	metres above mean sea level
MAP	Mean Annual Precipitation
MAR	Mean Annual Runoff
MAT	Mean Annual Temperature
MHSA	Mine Health and Safety Act, 1996 (Act No. 29 of 1996)
MP	Moderately Protected
MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002)
MR	Mining Right
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NB	Nominal Bore
NDP	National Development Plan
NEA	Nuclear Energy Act, 1999 (Act 46 of 1999)
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
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)
NEPAD	New Partnership of Africa's Development
NFEPA	National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999)
NNR	National Nuclear Regulator
NPAES	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy
NP	Not Protected
NT	Near Threatened
NWA	National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998)
PA	Protected Areas
PAIA	Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000)
PM	Particulate Matter
POPIA	Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013)
PPP	Public Participation Process
RCAM	Road Classification and Access Management
RLE	Red List Ecosystems
RoD	Record of Decision
RWD	Return Water Dam
S&EIA	Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment
SABAP2	South African Bird Atlas Project, Version 2
SACAD	South African Conservation Areas Database
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resource Agency
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute

Abbreviation/Symbol	Description
SANS	South African National Standards
SANRAL	South African National Roads Agency SOC Limited
SAPAD	South African Protected Areas Database
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SEIA	Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013)
SSRP	Regulations on Safety Standards and Regulatory Practices
STR	Screening Tool Report
TSF	Tailings Storage Facility
ToR	Terms of Reference
VOCMA	Vaal-Orange Catchment Management Agency
VU	Vulnerable
WMA	Water Management Area
WML	Waste Management Licence
WULA	Water Use Licence Application

1. Introduction and Background

1.1 The History of Gold Mining in South Africa

The first official gold prospector of the Transvaal Republic was Pieter Jacob Marais who discovered alluvial gold in 1853 in the Jukskei and Crocodile Rivers in the Western Transvaal. This gave rise to an influx of prospectors looking for gold. Following this, Australian prospector Henry Lewis discovered gold-bearing rock at Blaauwbank in the western parts of the Transvaal Republic in 1874 (now known as the North West Province) (Durand, 2012). Thereafter, George Harrison discovered a gold-bearing conglomerate on the farm Langlaagte in 1886. This conglomerate turned out to be the richest and most extensive gold deposit in the world.

Durand (2012) further explains that in September 1886, nine farms were proclaimed as public diggings. These public digging sites formed the focus of the initial gold development which would later become known as the Central Rand. The development of the Central Rand and the outlying goldfields along the Witwatersrand were instrumental in the formation of today's City of Johannesburg and the surrounding areas (P. Harrison and T. Zack, 2012).



Figure 1-1: Historical mining activities within the Johannesburg area

After the discovery of the Main Reef, by George Harrison in February 1886, the Gold Rush ensued in the Transvaal and several gold mining endeavours began in the Central Rand (Viljoen and Reimold, 2002). The Central Rand extends approximately 46 km, east to west, from the Roodepoort Fault in the west, through Johannesburg, to Boksburg in the east. From west to east, the outcrop of auriferous conglomerates was located on the farms Witpoortje 245 in Krugersdorp; Roodepoort 237, Vogelstruisfontein 231 and Paardekraal 226, in Roodepoort;

Langlaagte 224, Turffontein 96, and Doornfontein 92 in Johannesburg; Elandsfontein 90 and Driefontein 87 in Germiston; Driefontein 85, Vogelfontein 84 and Leeuport 113 in Boksburg (Jeffery, 2015).

In Ekurhuleni, then called the East Rand, the major gold mines that were still in operation in the 1960s included: Simmer and Jack Mines Ltd, located on the farms Doornfontein 92, Elandsfontein 90, Elandsfontein 107 and Elandsfontein 108; Rose Deep Ltd, located on the farms Elandsfontein 90 and Driefontein 87; and East Rand Proprietary Mines Ltd, located on the farms Driefontein 87, Driefontein 85, Vogelfontein 84, Klippoortje 110 and Leeuport 113 (Jeffery, 2015) In addition to the major producers mentioned above, there were several small mines working along the outcrop, reopening, and reclaiming old mines which had previously ceased production. See Figure 1-2 for an example of some of the gold mines in the East Rand area in the 1900s (Jeffery, 2015).

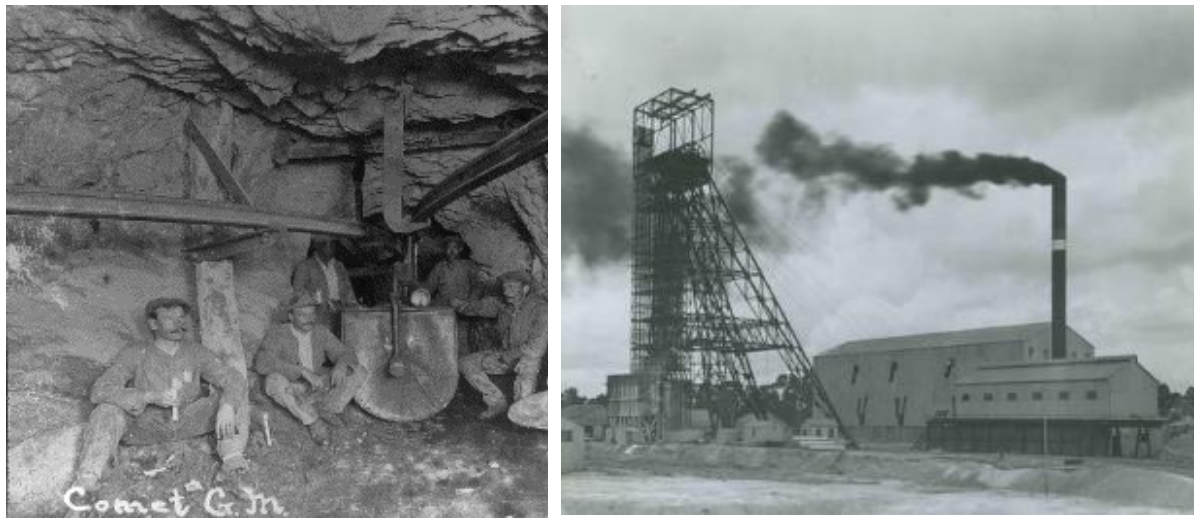


Figure 1-2: Mine workers at Comet Gold Mine 1903 (left) and Simmer and Jack Mine 1939 (right)

1.2 The Origin of Mine Dumps in the Proposed Project Area

The Gauteng landscape is littered with mine dumps bearing testament to South Africa's rich mining heritage. The rising demand for minerals, and the need to exploit larger and lower-grade deposits to help satisfy demand, led to mining operations increasing in scale and size. The East Rand Gold Basin which extended for approximately 770 km² was historically mined and produced an estimated 10 000 tonnes of gold, resulting in numerous tailing storage facilities. These remaining historical facilities contain low concentrations of gold and other minerals, due to the inefficiencies of the historical mining processes.

During this time, mining and gold recovery were left largely unregulated. A number of mine dumps began to define the landscape, a result of mining operations where large volumes of ore were mined and brought to the surface where it was crushed and gold extracted.

In laymen's terms the phrase 'mine dump' refers to an area where excess material, containing forms of mineral(s) that are either valuable or not, is left by the person who has won the minerals from the earth in accordance with his/her right or entitlement to mine. Prior to the enacting of legislative controls such as the Mines and Works Act, 1956 and its Regulations and later still the Minerals Act, 1991 and finally, the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (No. 28 of 2002) (the MPRDA), which came into effect on 1 May 2004, mine dumps were placed in convenient positions adjacent to mining operations. This was often along fault lines, or

within wetland areas. It is the legacy of these mine dumps within sensitive areas that has caused the environmental and health effects that are still felt today.

After the discovery of the Main Reef at Witwatersrand in 1886, various mines were established. The mining method during these early years was labour intensive, while only the surface areas of the gold-bearing reefs were exploited. Lionel Phillips was one of the first mining entrepreneurs to realise the potential of deep-level mining. As part of the company of Hermann Eckstein, Phillips managed to acquire large numbers of claims which were considered of low value as they were located some distance away from the Main Reef. As a result, he bought these claims for very reasonable prices and started implementing the concept of deep level mining on some of these claims (PGS Heritage, 2018). These steps resulted in the proclamation of various deep-level mines, including Nourse Deep, Jumpers Deep, Glen Deep, Crown Deep, Rose Deep, Village Deep, Geldenhuis Deep as well as Ferreira Deep. In 1893 the company of H. Eckstein (Cartwright, 1965) formed the company Rand Mines Ltd, which took over the administration of these and other mines (Cartwright, 1965). Russell (n.d.) (as cited in (PGS Heritage, 2018) indicates that Rand Mines was established with start-up capital of £400,000 and was one of the earliest companies formed specifically for mining deep levels. The company quickly acquired 1,729 deep level claims. Lionel Phillips' foresightedness earned him the respect of his peers, as well as the position of chairman for Rand Mines, a company that soon became the "...biggest mining finance company in the world" (Cartwright, 1965).

As the mines in the Witwatersrand area began to close during the 1970's, technological advances enabled the extraction of valuable gold resources and other minerals from the dumps. **In 1978 the East Rand Gold and Uranium Company (Ergo), then a subsidiary of Anglo American Limited, began to reclaim some of these dumps to gain access to the residues of gold, uranium and pyrite.** Over the last two decades there have been further advances in mining and metallurgical technologies and an evolution in the country's environmental policy and legislation. This, as well as increasing gold prices, has further incentivised the reclamation of Tailings Storage Facilities (TSFs). Today, Gauteng's physical landscape is once again in a state of transition due to the demand for the reclamation of historical mine dumps.

Through the process of reclamation, gold recovered from historical mine dumps is made available for domestic and international markets. This means that the continual reclamation of mine residue material (from historical mine dumps) results in additional gold supply onto the gold market – which has been experiencing a downward trend over the last few years in South Africa. The removal of these dumps also leads to the increased availability of useable land after the required rehabilitation has been conducted and clearance certificates are awarded. The aim of rehabilitation would be to return the land to a functional topography and clear of any pollution sources. Typically, end-use of the land would be aligned to the zoning of the area where the dumps were situated i.e. urban, industrial and agricultural.

1.3 Trends in The Current Gold Industry (SA 2016-2026)

Over the past decade, the spot price of gold in South African Rand (ZAR) has demonstrated a strong upward trend. This increase has been driven primarily by sustained strength in the international gold market, combined with fluctuations in the exchange rate between the United States dollar (USD) and the South African rand. As gold is traded globally in USD, movements in the exchange rate have had a direct influence on the local gold price, with periods of rand depreciation resulting in higher gold prices when expressed in ZAR (GoldPrice.org, 2026; Bullion, 2026).

An assessment of the 10-year gold price trend in ZAR per ounce indicates a marked increase from the mid-2010s

through to the mid-2020s. Although short-term volatility has been evident, consistent with global commodity market behaviour, the long-term trajectory reflects a substantial increase in the local gold price. Overall, gold prices in ZAR terms have approximately doubled, or more, over this period, reflecting both rising international bullion prices and local currency effects (GoldPrice.org, 2026).

During the earlier part of the decade (approximately 2015–2016), the gold price in South Africa was considerably lower than current levels, with spot prices well below those recorded in later years. As global economic uncertainty increased, particularly around 2020, international gold prices rose sharply. This trend was mirrored in the South African context, where the gold price in ZAR per ounce increased significantly, further amplified by exchange rate movements (GoldPrice.org, 2026).

More recently, gold prices have continued to rise in rand terms. In May 2025, the spot price of gold in South Africa was approximately R58,000–R60,000 per ounce (Pan African Resources, 2025). In 2026, gold prices have continued to fluctuate at elevated levels, reaching a peak of approximately R85,785 per ounce before declining and recovering to approximately R69,888 per ounce in September 2026 (GoldPriceZ, 2026).

The sustained increase in the gold price in ZAR per ounce demonstrates that, despite declining national gold production, gold remains an economically attractive commodity within the South African context. Elevated local gold prices enhance the economic viability of gold-related activities, including the reclamation and re-processing of historical tailings storage facilities, thereby supporting value recovery from legacy mining residues while contributing to broader environmental rehabilitation objectives (Statista, 2024; GoldPrice.org, 2026).



Figure 1-3: Price of Gold per ounce 2016-2026 (Goldprice.org)

1.4 Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment

1.4.1 Application Relevant to the S&EIA Process

Kongwiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (hereafter Kongwiwe) has been appointed by **Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd** (hereafter

Ergo) to undertake a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process which evaluates the environmental impacts associated with the 7L15 TSF Reclamation Project ("Proposed Project"), for the purpose of acquiring an Environmental Authorisation (EA). The S&EIA and specialist studies are being undertaken in support of the applications for the required approvals. The Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources (DMPR) (previously the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)) is the Competent Authority (CA) for the Proposed Project. The following applications are being made to the CA 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 activity 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 Vaal-Orange Catchment Management Agency (VOCMA):

- **An Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA)** in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) for water uses triggered by the Proposed Project.

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

The period of the EA being applied for is **10 years for the reclamation period**.

1.4.1.1 The National Web Based Environmental Screening Tool

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

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

The screening report for the Proposed Project, acquired through the Screening Tool, is included in this report as **Appendix E**.

1.4.2 Methodology applied to conducting the Scoping Process

The outcome of the first phase of the S&EIA is the Scoping Report, which provides the terms of reference for undertaking the EIA Phase of the project. Figure 1-4 below indicates the methodology that is applied in conducting the S&EIA process.

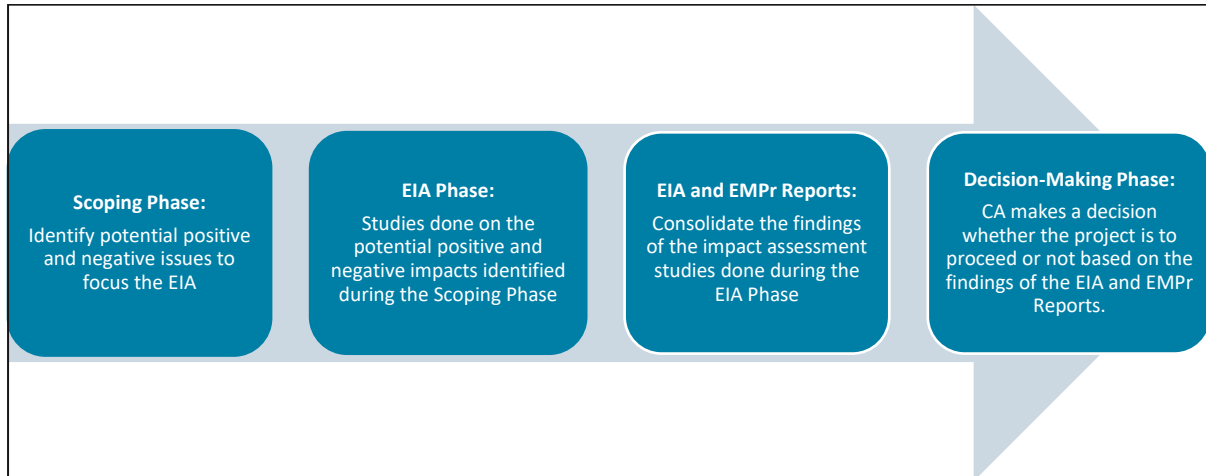


Figure 1-4: Different Phases of S&EIA

1.4.3 S&EIA Timeframes

The Draft Scoping Report (DSR) has been submitted and is made available for a 30-day public review period. The comments received during this period will be captured in a Comments and Responses Report (CRR) that will be submitted with the Final Scoping Report (FSR).

Once the FSR has been submitted to the DMPR as the CA, the DMPR must either accept or reject the Scoping Report within **43 days**. Once confirmation of acceptance has been received from the DMPR, the EIA Phase commences and will run for a period of **106 days**, in which time stakeholders will be afforded a 30-day period to review and comment on the draft EIA documentation. Upon submission of the Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Programme (EIA and EMPr), the DMPR will have **107 days** to reach a decision on the Proposed Project (Record of Decision (RoD)). The RoD is otherwise referred to as the EA, which authorises the project activities to proceed. The decision to grant the EA may be appealed (**within 20 days**) by any party, including the Applicant, following the process outlined in the National Appeal Regulations (GNR 993 of 8 December 2014) published in terms of the NEMA.

If significant changes to the EIA and EMPr are required, which were not consulted on during the initial Public Participation Process (PPP), a notice may be submitted to the DMPR stating that the EIA and EMPr will be submitted within **156 days** from date of acceptance of the Scoping Report. During the aforesaid **156-day** period, stakeholders will be afforded a further **30-day** period in which to review the amended EIA and EMPr documentation.

1.4.4 Public Participation Process

The PPP has been designed to comply with the regulatory requirements set out in the EIA 2014 Regulations (as amended). The PPP provides the opportunity for communication between agencies making decisions and the public. This communication can be an early warning system for public concerns, a means through which accurate and timely information can be disseminated, and can contribute to sustainable decision-making (IAP2, 2006).

Kongwiwe 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 may participate at various stages of the S&EIA process. Stakeholders can become involved in the project in the ways outlined in Figure 1-5 below.

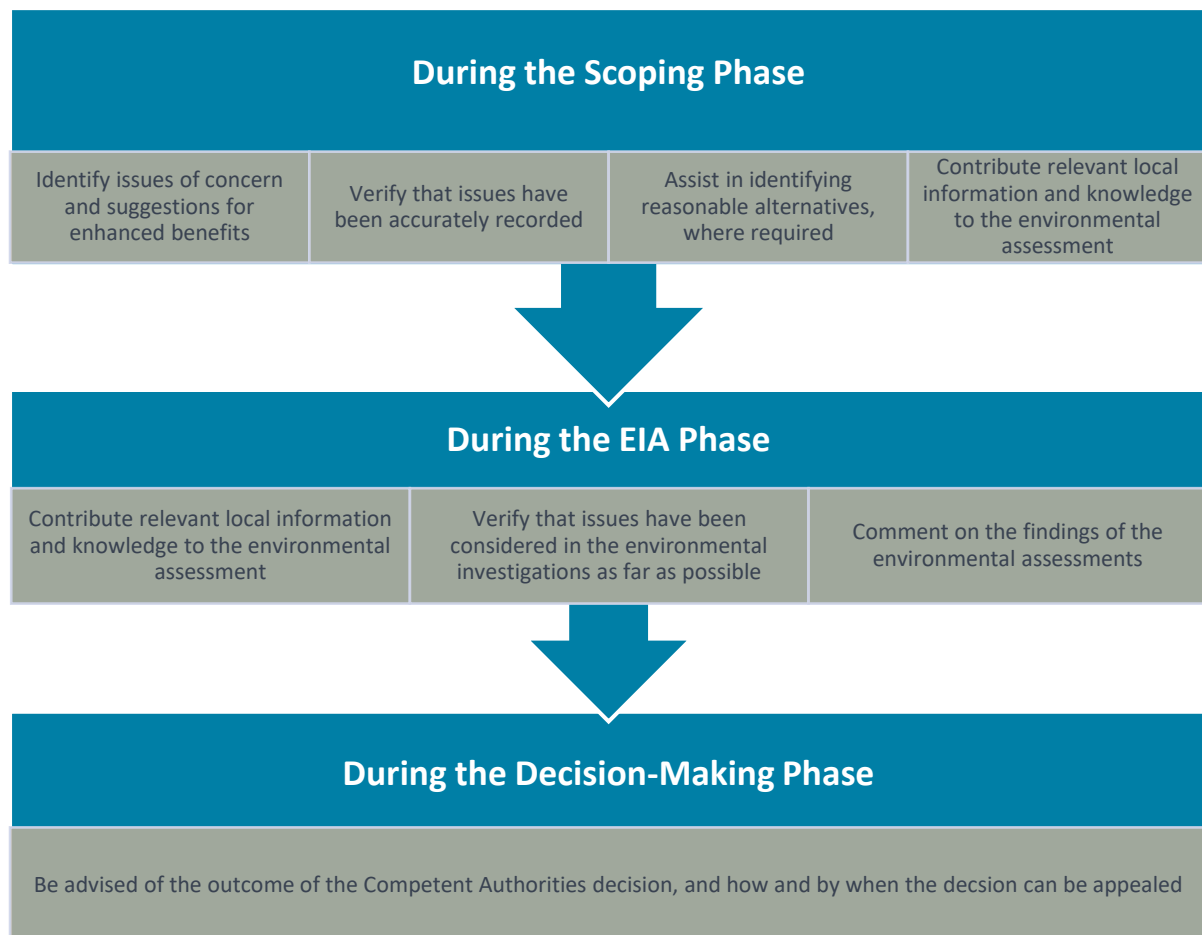


Figure 1-5: Stakeholder Engagement Opportunities During the Scoping, EIA and Decision-Making Phases

The DSR will be made available for public comment from **Wednesday, 23 September 2026** to **Friday, 23 October 2026**. An online Stakeholder Meeting will be held on **Wednesday, 14 October 2026**. An Open Day with stakeholders will be conducted at the **Tsakane Community Hall** from 10:00 -12:00 on **Saturday, 17 October 2026**. All stakeholders are encouraged to download the reports from Kongiwe's website: <http://www.kongiwe.com/publications-view/public-documents/>. The **Tsakane and Kwa-Thema Public Libraries** will be used to display hard copies of the DSR. Details of meetings to be held during the 30-day commenting period will be provided in Appendix C. Comments received during the DSR commenting period will be captured in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR), which will be included in Appendix C10 of this DSR.

1.5 Details of the Applicant

Table 1-1: Applicant Details

Name of Applicant	Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Tel No	011 742 1003
Postal Address	PO Box 12442, Selcourt, Springs, 1567

Physical Address	Constantia Office Park Cnr 14th Avenue and Hendrik Potgieter Road Cycad House, Building 17, Ground Floor Weltevreden Park 1709
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1.6 Details of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner

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.

1.6.1 Contact Person and Corresponding Address

Information relating to the appointed EAP, who has prepared the report, including registration details and contact information, is presented in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2: Details of EAP Consultant

Name of Company	Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
Name of Practitioner	Phathutshedzo Munyai
EAP Registration No.	2021/4297 (Reg EAP)
Tel No	+27 (10) 140 6508
Cell No	(072) 181 5416
E-mail Address	pmunyai@kongiwe.com

Phathutshedzo is a qualified EAP who is registered with the Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa (EAPASA); registration number: 2021/4297, as well as the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2). He holds a Bachelor of Arts in Environmental Management from UNISA and brings over 4 years of experience across various sectors, including mining, waste management, and infrastructure development. His expertise includes conducting Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), Public Participation, and compiling key regulatory documents such as Basic Assessment Reports (BARs), EMPs and Scoping Reports. His expertise spans various projects, including mining prospecting rights, mining permits, mining rights, and infrastructure and non-infrastructure developments. He also has a background as a Safety Officer in the mining industry. Qualifications are included in **Appendix A**.

The details of the appointed Senior Environmental Consultant responsible for overseeing the compilation and review of this Report are provided in Table 1-3.

Table 1-3: Details of Senior Environmental Consultant

Name of Company	Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd
Name of Practitioner	Phumla Mngwengwe
SACNASP Registration No.	121442

Tel No	+27 (10) 140 6508
E-mail Address	pmngwengwe@kongiwe.com

Phumla is a dedicated Senior Environmental Consultant who holds a BSc (Hons) in Environmental Science and Geography from the University of Pretoria. She is a registered Professional Natural Scientist, registered under the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP); registration number: 121442. Her professional experience in mining and construction projects has equipped her with invaluable insights into project processes, spanning from the pre-feasibility phase to implementation and execution. Her versatility shines as she adeptly navigates various contexts and tasks, ensuring optimal outcomes. Her responsibilities include environmental impact reporting and authorisations, water use licencing, environmental compliance and auditing, project management, authority liaison and stakeholder engagement. Driven by a passion for environmental stewardship, Phumla is committed to delivering excellence in every project she undertakes. Qualifications are included in **Appendix A**.

1.6.2 Additional Project Team Members

Table 1-4 shows the team members that have been integral in the successful production of this DSR.

Table 1-4: Details of the Kongiwe Team

Team Member	Position in the Company	Role and Responsibility
Bradly Thornton	Chief Executive Officer	Client Liaison and Project Manager
Phumla Mngwengwe	Senior Environmental Consultant	EAP and IWULA Project Leader
Hiltons Sparks	Engineering Manager	Quality Management and Engineering
Mutondwa Mushaathoni	Junior Engineer	
Benjamin Dunn	Environmental Consultant	EAP
Mokgadi Machaba	Water Use Licence Consultant	IWULA
Vanessa Viljoen	Principal Stakeholder Consultant	Stakeholder Engagement and all other Public Participation requirements
Jean-Mari Williams	Project Co-ordinator and Stakeholder Consultant	
Chelsea Strooh	Geospatial Consultant	GIS and Mapping

2. Project Description

2.1 Description and Location of the Property

Ergo intends to reclaim and reprocess the gold residues from 7L15 TSF, with the slurry to be reprocessed at Ergo Plant. The tailings from the TSF are proposed to be conveyed via newly constructed pipelines (approximately 8.3km). The pipeline will convey reclaimed slurry to the Ergo Plant, with ultimate residue deposition taking place on the Brakpan/Withok TSF and/ or the Daggafontein TSF.

Ergo aims to reclaim and reprocess the 7L15 TSF with the objective of recovering gold using hydraulic reclamation. Hydraulic reclamation is a largely mechanised process with a risk profile that is significantly lower than that of conventional mining. During hydraulic reclamation, a water monitor blasts the sides of the TSF, the process water mixes with the unconsolidated material, resulting in what is known as a 'slurry'. The slurry will report to a pumpstation, located at the lowest point of the TSF, where it will then be pumped and conveyed to Ergo Plant for reprocessing.

The Proposed Project is located approximately 10 km south-west of Springs, in Ward 111 on farm Vlakfontein 130 IR in Kwa-Thema within the City of Ekurhuleni Municipality (CoE), Gauteng Province. The total footprint of the 7L15 TSF is approximately 73.27 hectares.

The proposed TSF activities will be undertaken on Portions RE/19, Portion 12, Portion 22 and 21 of the Farm Vlakfontein 130 IR.

The Proposed Project is located approximately 1.6 km south-east of Dunnottar Township. The Kwa-Thema community situated to the north of the existing 7L15 TSF is located approximately 1.4 km from the proposed TSF footprint. The TSF is surrounded by the Vlakfontein Road and M63 Road, while the reclamation area is primarily bordered by nearby townships and a main road. Refer to the Figure 2-1 for the local orientation. **Appendix D** shows images of the Proposed Project site.

The following infrastructure is currently encountered in the surrounding area:

- Provincial roads (M63 and Vlakfontein Road);
- Power lines;
- Residential settlements;
- Mining and Industrial areas; and
- Existing gravel access road.

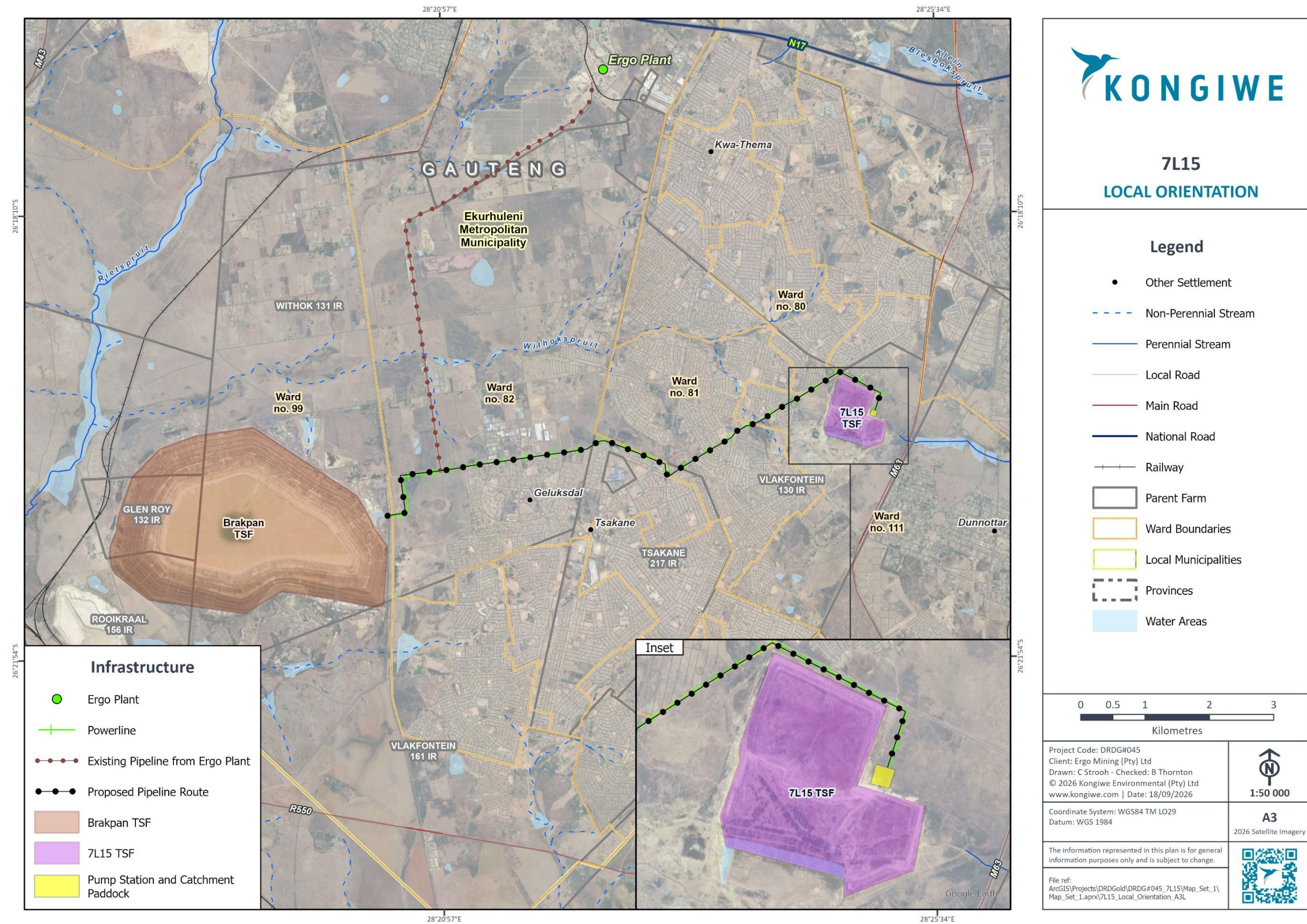


Figure 2-1: Local orientation map

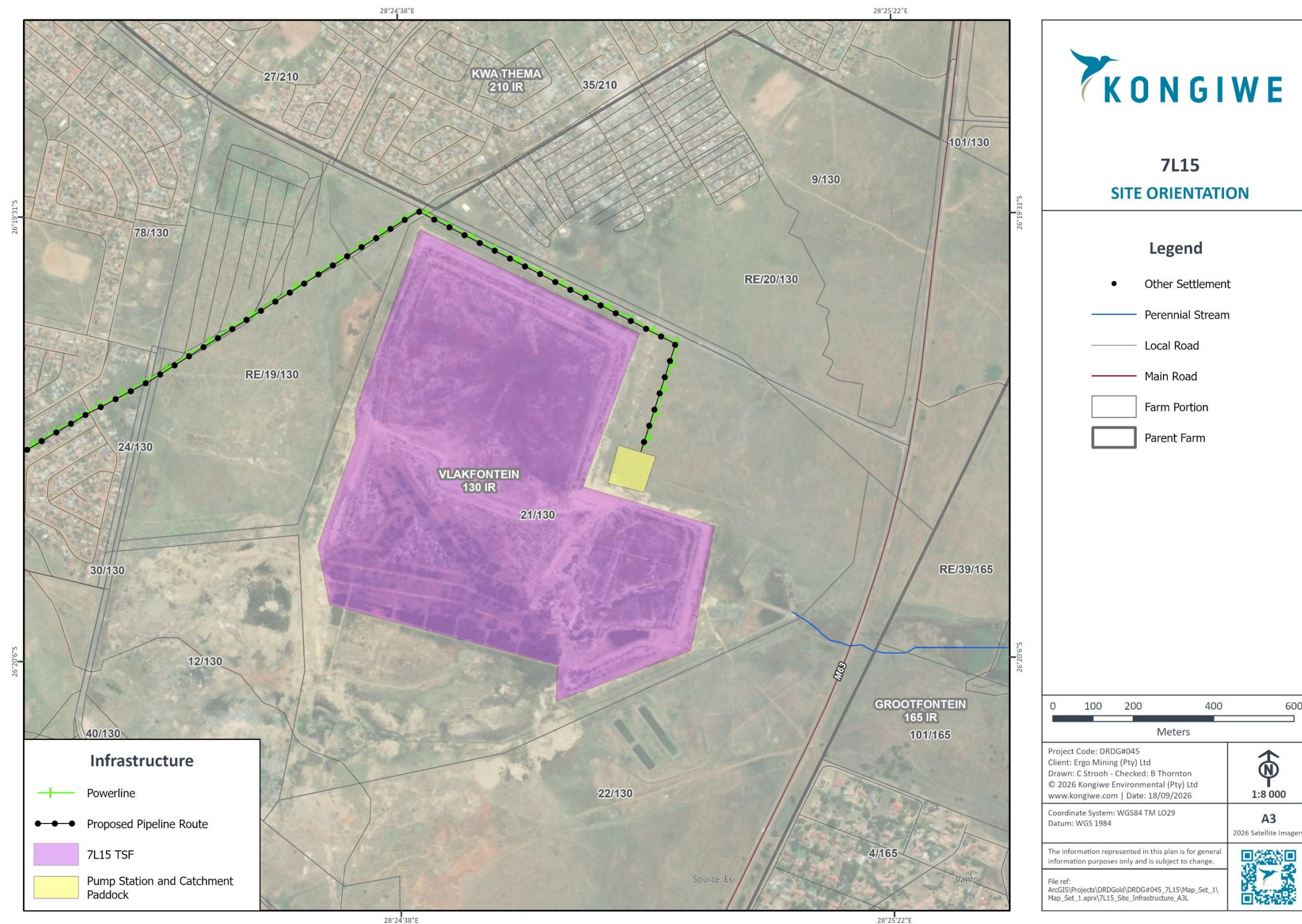


Figure 2-2: Site Orientation Map

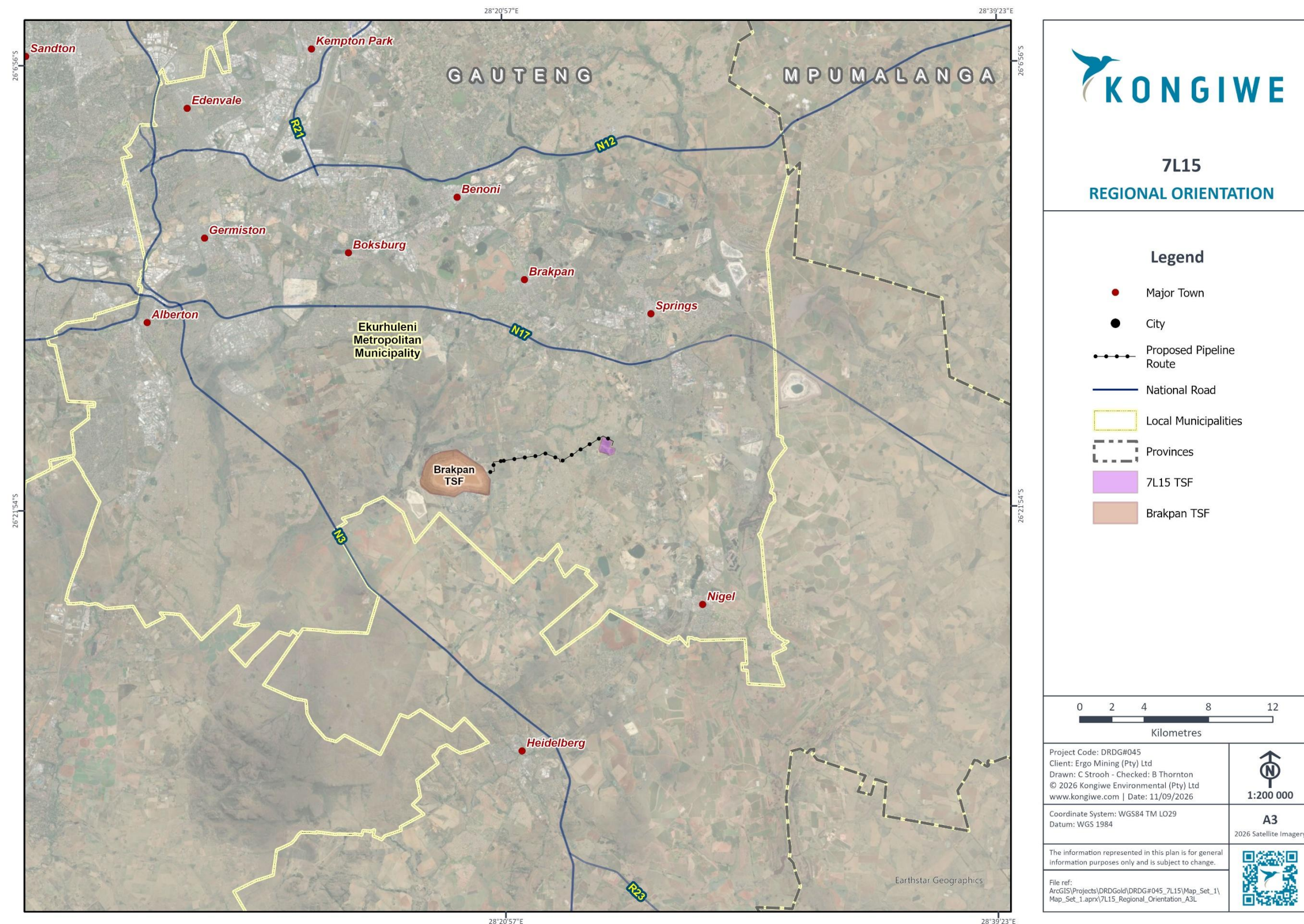


Figure 2-3: Regional Orientation Map

2.1.1 Description of the Properties Affected by the Project

The TSF and the associated reclamation infrastructure is confined within the Farm Portion 21 of the farm Vlakfontein 130 IR. This is a "Brownfield Project" as it is the reclamation of a historic mineral storage deposit with partly existing infrastructure.

Refer to Table 2-1 for the information on the property details with regards to the Proposed Project and Table 2-2 for the directly and

Farm Name	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Infrastructure	SG Code	Farm owner
Directly Affected Properties					
VLAKFONTEIN	130 IR	21	7L15 TSF, Pumpstation and lined catchment paddock	TOIR000000000 13000021	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
VLAKFONTEIN	130 IR	RE/19	Pipeline	TOIR000000000 13000019	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
VLAKFONTEIN	130 IR	28	Pipeline	TOIR000000000 13000028	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
VLAKFONTEIN	130 IR	24	Pipeline	TOIR000000000 13000024	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
WITHOK	131 IR	65	Pipeline	TOIR000000000 13100065	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
VLAKFONTEIN	130 IR	52	Pipeline	TOIR000000000 13000052	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
VLAKFONTEIN	130 IR	71	Pipeline	TOIR000000000 13000071	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
VLAKFONTEIN	130 IR	78	Pipeline	TOIR000000000 13000078	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
WITHOK	131 IR	RE/0	Pipeline	TOIR000000000 13100000	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
WITHOK	131 IR	1	Pipeline	TOIR000000000 13100001	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
WITHOK	131 IR	74	Pipeline	TOIR000000000 13100074	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
WITHOK	131 IR	77	Pipeline	TOIR000000000 13100077	Ergo Mining Pty Ltd
WITHOK	131 IR	107	Pipeline	TOIR000000000 13100107	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
WITHOK ESTATES	397 IR	1	Pipeline	TOIR073700000 39700001	Ergo Mining Pty Ltd
TSAKANE 217	217 IR	22	Pipeline	TOIR000000000 21700022	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Farm Name	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Infrastructure	SG Code	Farm owner
Directly Affected Properties					
TSAKANE EXT 12 Parcel	2723 2 IR	0	Pipeline	T0IR077600027 23200000	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
TSAKANE EXT 12 Parcel 27152	2715 2 IR	0	Pipeline	T0IR077600027 15200000	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
TSAKANE EXT 12 Parcel 38546	3854 6 IR	0	Pipeline	T0IR077600038 54600000	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Table 2-3 for the indirectly affected properties.

Table 2-1: Property Details

Application Area (ha)	The Proposed Project site covers an area 73.27 Ha
Municipality	Ward 111 of the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (CoE).
Distance and Direction from Nearest Town	The Proposed Project is located directly (approximately 10km) south-west of Springs.

Table 2-2: Description of the Directly Affected Properties

Farm Name	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Infrastructure	SG Code	Farm owner
Directly Affected Properties					
VLAKFONTEIN	130 IR	21	7L15 TSF, Pumpstation and lined catchment paddock	TOIR00000000013000021	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
VLAKFONTEIN	130 IR	RE/19	Pipeline	TOIR00000000013000019	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
VLAKFONTEIN	130 IR	28	Pipeline	TOIR00000000013000028	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
VLAKFONTEIN	130 IR	24	Pipeline	TOIR00000000013000024	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
WITHOK	131 IR	65	Pipeline	TOIR00000000013100065	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
VLAKFONTEIN	130 IR	52	Pipeline	TOIR00000000013000052	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
VLAKFONTEIN	130 IR	71	Pipeline	TOIR00000000013000071	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
VLAKFONTEIN	130 IR	78	Pipeline	TOIR00000000013000078	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
WITHOK	131 IR	RE/0	Pipeline	TOIR00000000013100000	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
WITHOK	131 IR	1	Pipeline	TOIR00000000013100001	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
WITHOK	131 IR	74	Pipeline	TOIR00000000013100074	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
WITHOK	131 IR	77	Pipeline	TOIR00000000013100077	Ergo Mining Pty Ltd
WITHOK	131 IR	107	Pipeline	TOIR00000000013100107	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Farm Name	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Infrastructure	SG Code	Farm owner
Directly Affected Properties					
WITHOK ESTATES	397 IR	1	Pipeline	TOIR07370000039700001	Ergo Mining Pty Ltd
TSAKANE 217	217 IR	22	Pipeline	TOIR00000000021700022	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
TSAKANE EXT 12 Parcel	27232 IR	0	Pipeline	TOIR07760002723200000	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
TSAKANE EXT 12 Parcel 27152	27152 IR	0	Pipeline	TOIR07760002715200000	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
TSAKANE EXT 12 Parcel 38546	38546 IR	0	Pipeline	TOIR07760003854600000	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Table 2-3: Indirectly Affected Property Details

Farm Name	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Infrastructure	SG Code	Farm owner
Indirectly Affected Property					
VLAKFONTEIN 130	IR	12	7L15 TSF	TOIR00000000013000012	AfriSam (South Africa) Prop Pty Ltd
VLAKFONTEIN	130 IR	40	7L15 TSF	TOIR00000000013000040	Bahlaloga Prop Management Pty Ltd (Open farm portion)
VLAKFONTEIN	130 IR	RE/20	7L15 TSF	TOIR00000000013000020	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
VLAKFONTEIN	130 IR	22	7L15 TSF	TOIR00000000013000022	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
VLAKFONTEIN	130 IR	9	7L15 TSF	TOIR00000000013000009	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
KWA THEMA	210 IR	35	7L15 TSF	TOIR00000000021000035	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
VLAKFONTEIN	130 IR	30	7L15 TSF	TOIR00000000013000030	No Windeed Information
WITHOK ESTATES	375 IR	0	Pipeline	TOIR07370000037500000	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)
WITHOK ESTATES	376 IR	0	Pipeline	TOIR07370000037600000	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

2.2 Description of the Current Land Uses Applicable

The current land uses of the surrounding areas are typified by barren land, built-up, cultivated, forested land, grassland, mines and quarries, shrubland and waterbodies.

2.3 Known Mining Rights held in the Area

The Proposed Project area is situated within a region characterised by several historic mine dumps and ongoing mining activities. The Ergo Mining Right, GP158MR, encompasses the Proposed Project area. The surface deposits managed by Ergo comprise historical waste products generated from the processing of gold and uranium ores associated with the Witwatersrand Supergroup. The 7L15 TSF is owned by Ergo and forms part of the existing mining-related infrastructure within the Mining Right area (The RVN Group Proprietary Limited, 2025).

The proposed reclamation of the 7L15 TSF will therefore take place within an established mining landscape and in the context of the applicable Mining Right.

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

Ergo has identified the 7L15 TSF as a potential tailings reclamation site. The 7L15 TSF is an existing TSF, however it is currently dormant as deposition halted in the late 1990s. Ergo aims to reclaim and reprocess the 7L15 TSF with the objective of recovering gold using hydraulic reclamation. Hydraulic reclamation is a largely mechanised process with a risk profile that is significantly lower than that of conventional mining. During hydraulic reclamation, a water monitor blasts the sides of the TSF, the process water mixes with the unconsolidated material, resulting in what is known as a 'slurry'. The slurry will report to a pumpstation, located at the lowest point of a TSF, where it will then be pumped and conveyed to Ergo Plant for reprocessing. Refer to Figure 2-4 for the site infrastructure map.

The slurry from the TSF is proposed to be conveyed via newly constructed pipelines (approximately 8.3km). The pipeline will convey slurry from the TSF area to the Ergo Plant, with ultimate residue deposition taking place on the Brakpan/Withok TSF and/ or the Daggafontein TSF.

The Proposed Project will require authorisation in terms NEMA and the NEM:WA, and additionally a Water Use Licence (WUL) in terms of NWA for Section 21 water uses. Power will be supplied by Eskom and potable water will be sourced from the Brakpan TSF and stored in JoJo tanks until it becomes available for purchase from the CoE.

The life of mine for the Proposed Project is expected to be **10 years**. An estimated maximum amount of 300 000 to 450 000 tons/month of slurry is expected to be pumped from 7L15 TSF via newly constructed pipelines which will connect to existing pipelines, to the Ergo Plant for beneficiation.

Information that provides perspective on the scale of the Proposed Project is presented in Table 2-4 below. It should however be noted that this information may be refined further during the EIA Phase.

Table 2-4: Project Perspective and Technical Details

Group	Specific	Details
Reclamation	Target Mineral	Gold, nickel, silver, pyrites and all associated minerals in mine tailings.
	Reclaimed Area	The Proposed Project site covers a combined total area of 73.27 Ha.
	Depth of minerals	Only surface reclamation will be taking place.
	Extent of area for infrastructure (outside of the TSF area)	0.91 Ha
	Product	Gold will be the primary product during the reclamation of the dams, although nickel, silver and associated metals are present in the tailings.
Resource use	Water demand	In terms of process water, the water cycle operates as a closed circuit, meaning that limited make-up water will be required for the reclamation of the TSF. Process water required for the reclamation activities will be sourced from the Brakpan TSF and conveyed to the Project site. Potable water will be sourced from the Brakpan TSF operation and stored in JoJo tanks until it becomes available for purchase from the CoE.
	Power demand	Eskom
Employment	Staff allocation: For construction	Continual development
	Operating Times	7 days a week - 24 hours a day

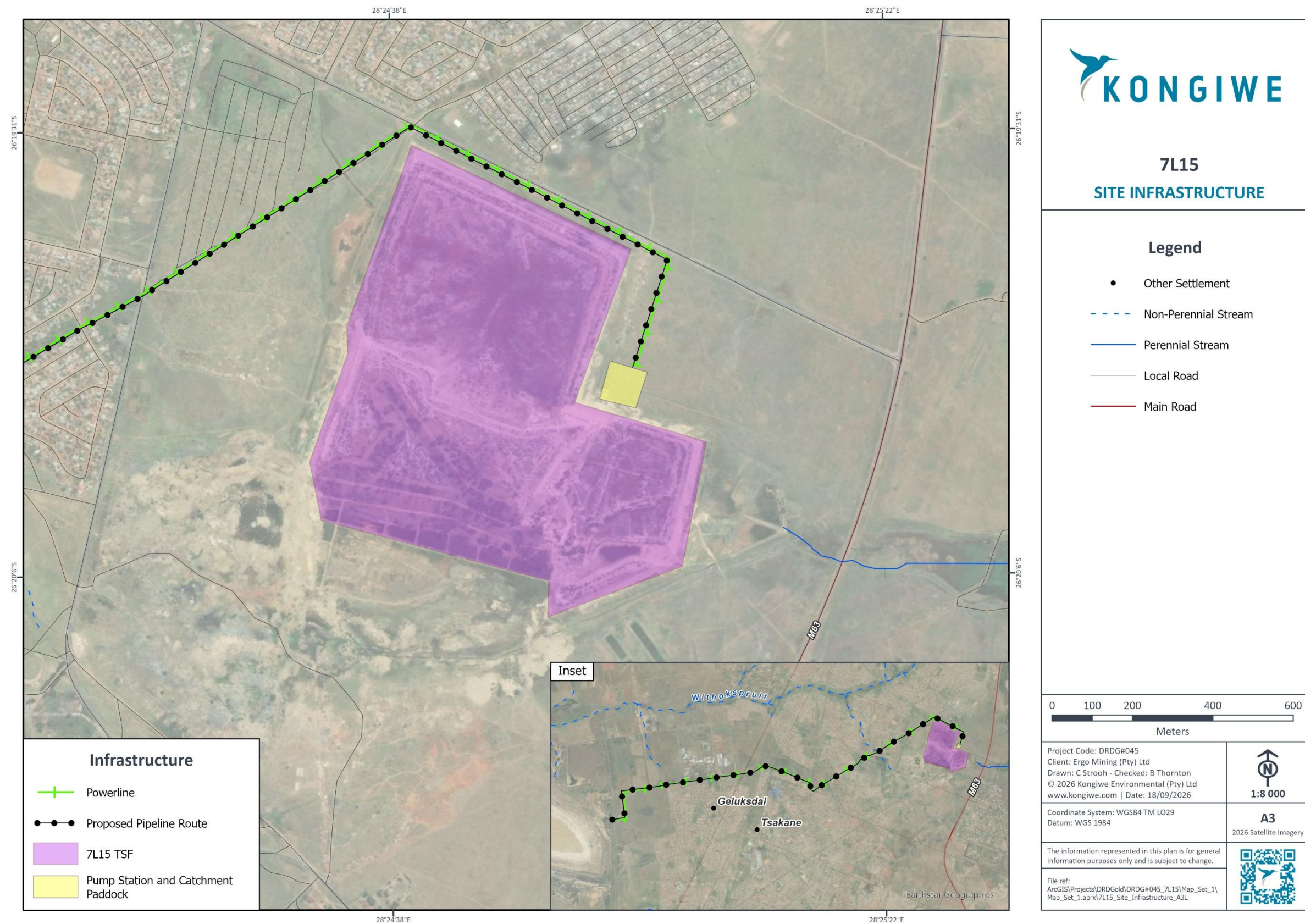


Figure 2-4: Site Infrastructure Map

2.5 Listed and Specified Activities

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

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

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 including the Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP).

The Commenting Authorities for the Proposed Project are:

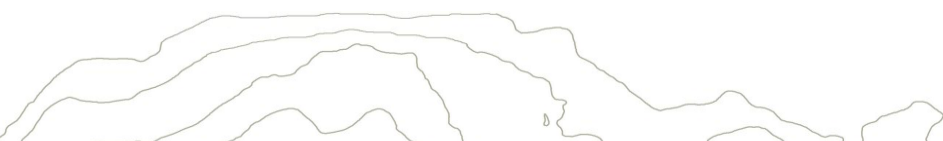
- Gauteng Department of Environment (GDEnv);
- Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS);
- The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environmental (DFFE);
- Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI);
- National Nuclear Regulator (NNR);
- Department of Health (DoH);
- South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA);
- Provincial Heritage Resources Authority Gauteng (PHRA-G);
- Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD); and
- CoE.

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

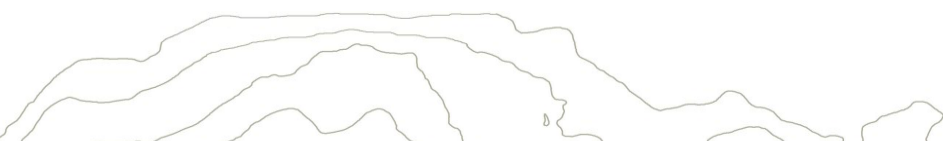
Name of Activity	Aerial Extent of the Activity (ha)	Applicable Listing Notice as Amended	Listed activity	Waste Management Authorisation	Water Use Licence Authorisation ¹
Reclamation of the 7L15 TSF	The total area of the reclamation and associated areas is approximately 73.27 hectares.	GNR 983– 21F	Any activity including the operation of that activity required to the reclamation of a residue stockpile or a residue deposit as well as any other applicable activity as contained in this Listing Notice or in Listing Notice 3 of 2014, required for the reclamation of a residue stockpile or a residue deposit.	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).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 21 (c): impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse; Section 21 (i) altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse.
Satellite pump station / Reclamation Station and lined catchment paddock		GNR 984 – 6	<p>The development of facilities or infrastructure for any process or activity which requires a permit or licence or an amended permit or licence in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution or effluent, excluding—</p> <p>(i) activities which are identified and included in Listing Notice 1 of 2014;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 21 (c): impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse; Section 21 (i) altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse.
Slurry receiving facility	The total area of the reclamation and associated areas is approximately 73.27 hectares.	GNR 983 – 13	The development of facilities or infrastructure for the off-stream storage of water, including dams and reservoirs, with a combined capacity of 50 000 cubic metres or more, unless such storage falls within the ambit of activity 16 in Listing Notice 2.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 21 (c): impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse; Section 21 (i) altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse.
Slurry receiving facility		GNR 984 – 6	The development of facilities or infrastructure for any process or activity which requires a permit or licence or		

¹ 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 DWS

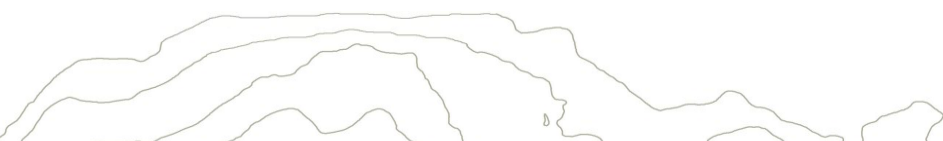
Name of Activity	Aerial Extent of the Activity (ha)	Applicable Listing Notice as Amended	Listed activity	Waste Management Authorisation	Water Use Licence Authorisation ¹
	The total area of the reclamation and associated areas is approximately 73.27 hectares.		<p>an amended permit or licence in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution or effluent, excluding—</p> <p>(i) activities which are identified and included in Listing Notice 1 of 2014;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p>		
Slurry receiving facility		GNR 985 - 2	<p>The development of reservoirs, excluding dams, with a capacity of more than 250 cubic metres.</p> <p>(c) Gauteng</p> <p>(i) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>(iv) Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) or Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(v) Sites identified within threatened ecosystems listed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004);</p> <p>(vi) Sensitive areas identified in an environmental management framework adopted by the relevant environmental authority;</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 21 (c): impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse; Section 21 (i) altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse.
Slurry receiving facility		GNR 985 - 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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 21 (c): impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse; Section 21 (i) altering the bed, banks, course or



Name of Activity	Aerial Extent of the Activity (ha)	Applicable Listing Notice as Amended	Listed activity	Waste Management Authorisation	Water Use Licence Authorisation ¹
			<p>watercourse; (b) in front of a development setback; or (c) if no development setback has been adopted, within 32 metres of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse; excluding the development of infrastructure or structures within existing ports or harbours that will not increase the development footprint of the port or harbour.</p> <p>(c) Gauteng</p> <p>(i) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>(iv) Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) or Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(v) Sites identified within threatened ecosystems listed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004);</p> <p>(vi) Sensitive areas identified in an environmental management framework adopted by the relevant environmental authority;</p>		<p>characteristics of a watercourse.</p>
Screening facility at the pump station	The total area of the reclamation and associated areas is approximately 73.27 hectares.	GNR 984 – 6	<p>The development of facilities or infrastructure for any process or activity which requires a permit or licence or an amended permit or licence in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution or effluent, excluding—</p> <p>(i) activities which are identified and included in Listing Notice 1 of 2014;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(iv) where the development is directly related to aquaculture facilities or infrastructure where the</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 21 (c): impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse; Section 21 (i) altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse.



Name of Activity	Aerial Extent of the Activity (ha)	Applicable Listing Notice as Amended	Listed activity	Waste Management Authorisation	Water Use Licence Authorisation ¹
			wastewater discharge capacity will not exceed 50 cubic metres per day.		
Transfer pumps in series	The total area of the reclamation and associated areas is approximately 73.27 hectares.	GNR 984 – 6	<p>The development of facilities or infrastructure for any process or activity which requires a permit or licence or an amended permit or licence in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution or effluent, excluding—</p> <p>(i) activities which are identified and included in Listing Notice 1 of 2014;/7</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p>		



2.6 Environmental Authorisation Application: Activities and Infrastructure

2.6.1 Infrastructure intended for the Project

The following infrastructure will be utilised on site:

- Reclamation infrastructure at each TSF consisting of a pump station which includes:
 - Slurry sump;
 - Vibrating Screen;
 - Penstock
 - Water tank;
 - Receiving Points
 - Motor control centre;
 - Slurry and associated Pumps;
 - Water associated pumps; and
 - Lined catchment paddock.
- A 500 Nominal Bore (NB) High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) - lined slurry pipeline will be installed to transport slurry to the Ergo Plant, while a 450NB process water pipeline will be installed to convey process water from the Brakpan TSF to the reclamation site. Both the slurry and process water pipelines will be constructed after authorisation has been granted;
- Stormwater management infrastructure including:
 - Pumpstation and stormwater systems; and
 - Existing paddocks on the TSF footprint.
- 11 kV overhead powerlines capable of transmitting 3 kVA of electricity and electricity reticulation;
- Administration buildings, including change houses and ablution facilities;
- Access roads, routed from existing entry points;
- Construction contractors' yards (temporary facilities).

2.6.2 Method of Reclamation

The proposed reclamation method which will be used to reclaim the TSF is referred to as top-down hydraulic reclamation. This technique uses high-pressure water monitors / cannons to deliver a high-pressure water jet to excavate unconsolidated tailings material within the TSF hydraulically. The water from the cannon mixes with the tailings and forms a slurry with a high solids content. The slurry then flows under gravity along trenches at the base of the TSF to a collection sump which is positioned at the lowest elevation of the bench being mined.

At the sump, finger screens remove any debris that may impact pumping operations, and a penstock will control water flow into the sump. The position of the collection sump will change as the reclamation progresses. From the collection sump, the slurry reports to a reclamation station. To control the volume of water reporting to the reclamation station, flapper valves are used to hold, and release slurry contained in the collection sump. The slurry will then report to a pumpstation, located at the lowest point of a TSF, where it will then be pumped and conveyed to Ergo Plant for reprocessing.



Figure 2-5: Mobile Tracked Hydraulic Monitor on a Tailings Facility in South Africa

Reclamation will take place in predetermined benches (or ‘cuts’) and will move unidirectionally until the entire TSF has been reclaimed. Generally, 30 m cuts are made for reclamation as per Figure 2-6 below.

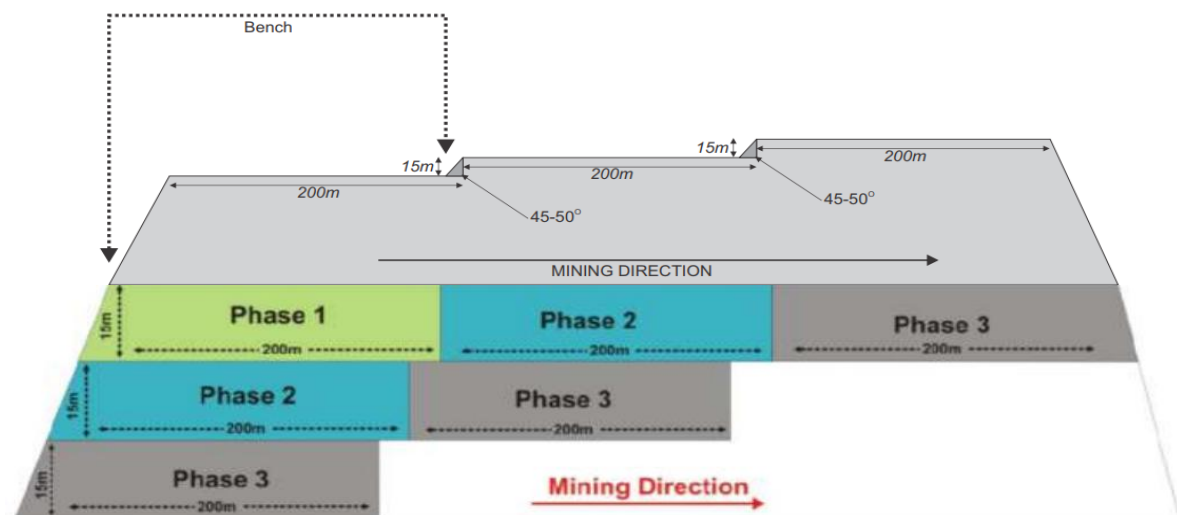


Figure 2-6: Typical Bench Widths Proposed for a Gold Reclamation Project (Source: www.drdgold.com/investors-and-media/circulars/cpr-samrec-wrtrp-26022018.pdf).

2.6.3 Access

The major access routes in the vicinity of the 7L15 TSF include the N17, which provides connectivity to M63 Road located to the north-east of the proposed TSF site operation area.

As far as possible, existing access roads will be utilised, and where this is not possible, these will be constructed. Where access roads are to be constructed, these will be 4m wide gravel roads with mitre drains to protect the road structure from flood damage. Intersections will be properly designed to provide safe entry and exit in and out of the reclamation area. Approvals from the provincial roads authorities will be obtained where necessary.

2.6.4 Power and Water supply

The proposed reclamation activity will require 11 kV overhead powerlines capable of transmitting 3 kVA of electricity. Power will be supplied by Eskom.

Potable water will be sourced from the Brakpan TSF operation and stored in JoJo tanks until it becomes available for purchase from CoE.

In terms of process water, the water cycle operates as a closed circuit, meaning that limited make-up water will be required for the reclamation of the TSF. Process water required for the reclamation activities will be sourced from the Ergo Plant/Brakpan Tailings and conveyed to the project site via newly constructed process water pipelines, which will be installed following the granting of authorisation. The water will be reused within a closed-circuit system.

2.6.5 Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation will be in line with Ergo's closure plans. As part of Ergo's rehabilitation strategy, the removal of facilities like this one will allow repurposing of the land in a more sustainable manner and ultimate offsetting of environmental impacts. At present Ergo's closure plan indicates that the area must be rehabilitated to wilderness.

Oversized material generated during the reclamation of the TSF, and confirmed not to contain radiological contamination, may be reused during the rehabilitation phase. Once reclamation is completed, the areas 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. Following rehabilitation, it is anticipated that the land will be returned to the landowner to use at their discretion. The Proposed Project is for the purpose of reclaiming a historic TSF and removing a pollution source from the area, aiding in the rehabilitation of the mining legacy left behind in the area.

2.6.6 The Period required for Environmental Authorisation

The anticipated period required for EA is **10 years**.

2.6.7 Works Schedule

The anticipated life span of the Proposed Project is approximately **10 years**. It is expected that there would be a one-year construction and ramp-up period which would include the placement of infrastructure and site preparation, a five years Life of Operation (LOO) where active hydraulic reclamation would take place, a two years ramp-down period and two years to rehabilitate the reclaimed site. An estimated maximum amount of 300 000 to 450 000 tons/month of slurry is expected to be pumped from 7L15 TSF to the Ergo Plant.

3. Policy and Legislative Context

This chapter provides an overview of the policy and legislative context relevant to the reclamation of the 7L15 TSF. 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.

3.1 National, Provincial and Local Legislation

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.
- 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, other legislation and regulations have been promulgated in addition to those contained within the Constitution. The additional legislation and regulations ensure that there remains a key focus on various industries or components of the environment, and to ensure that the objectives of the Constitution are effectively implemented and upheld on an on-going basis. In terms of Section 7, a positive obligation is placed on the State to give effect to the environmental rights.

Table 3-1: Applicable National Legislation and Guidelines

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where applied
<p><u>The Constitution of South Africa, 1996</u></p> <p>Section 24 of the Constitution 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.</p> <p>Section 32 of the Constitution 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.</p> <p>Section 33 of the Constitution states that everyone has a right to just and procedurally fair administrative action.</p>	<p>As per the Requirements of NEMA and the NEMA EIA Regulations, alternative activities that are less taxing on the environment and resources must be investigated where possible.</p> <p>The DSR will be made available for public review. The Draft EIA Report will also be made available for public review (as per the PPP section of this report). The Appeal Process will be described to all stakeholders through the EA notification described in the PPP section of this report.</p> <p>The TSF will assist with the further processing of other TSFs in the area, thereby assisting with the removal of multiple pollution sources. This is in line with the Constitution of South Africa in removing a pollution source that will result in an improved environment for present and future generations.</p>
<p><u>The One Environmental System</u></p> <p>In terms of the One Environmental System established by the National Environmental Management Laws Amendment Act (NEMLAA), an EA in respect of a Listed Activity 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.</p>	<p>Ergo proposes to reclaim the 7L15 TSF and submit the required documents within the prescribed timeframes.</p>
<p><u>Mine Health and Safety Act (MHSA), Act 29 of 1996 (as amended):</u></p> <p>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 compromised.</p> <p>Hazardous substances will be adequately stored and labelled. All regulations pertaining to safe</p>	<p>Although not strictly addressed in the Scoping Report or EMPr, protecting the environment contributes to a safe working environment. MHSA regulations will be worked into the operations' Code of Practice (COP) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).</p>

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where applied
<p>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.</p>	
<p><u>National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA)</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>NEMA authorises the Minister of the DFFE to make Regulations relating to the administration of the Act², 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.</p>	<p>It is the objective of this application to align to NEMA.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Listed activities as per the EIA 2014 Regulations, as amended, have been identified (refer to Chapter 2, Sub-section 2.5).</p>

² Sections 24(5) and Section 44

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where applied
<p>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 activities of significantly greater magnitude, which require evaluation through an initial Scoping Phase followed by an EIA and an EMP. This process is generally referred to as the S&EIA 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 EMP 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p><u>National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (NEM: WA)</u></p> <p>As part of the waste management matters dealt with in the NEM: WA, waste activities have been identified in GN 921 of 29 November 2013 List of Waste Management Activities that have, or are likely to have, a Detrimental Effect on the Environment. GN R921 provides that the waste</p>	<p>Listed activities as per the NEM:WA regulations have been identified (refer to Chapter 2, Sub-section 2.5).</p>

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where applied
<p>management activities listed in Category A and B thereof may not commence, be undertaken, or conducted without a WML. Activities listed in Category C of GN 921 may only be commenced with, undertaken, or conducted in accordance with the National Norms and Standards published in terms of the NEM: WA.</p> <p>Category A activities require a BA process while Category B Activities require a S&EIA process. It should be noted that although previously residue deposits and residue stockpiles were regulated in terms of the MPRDA Regulations and in particular Regulation 73, the NEMLAA deleted section 4(b) from the NEM: WA and residue stockpiles and residue deposits therefore fall within the ambit of the NEM: WA and its various regulations.</p> <p>NEM:WA and NEMA will be amended by the NEMLAA so that residue stockpiles and residue deposits will no longer be regulated under NEM:WA but under NEMA itself, although certain of the provisions of NEMLAA are not yet applicable.</p> <p>The Proposed Project is likely to trigger the following waste activities, all of which require a Category B WML:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activity 10: The construction of a facility for a waste management activity listed in Category B of this Schedule (not in isolation to associated waste management activity). 2. 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). <p>The EA and WML are being dealt with as an integrated application.</p>	
<p><u>National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA)</u></p> <p>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</p>	<p>An WUL will be required for the reclamation of the 7L15 TSF and associated infrastructure. Therefore an application will be submitted to VOCMA. The required specialist studies will be undertaken to support impact identification and mitigation.</p>

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where applied
<p>protected, used, developed, conserved, managed and controlled in a sustainable and equitable manner for the benefit of all persons (section 3(1)).</p> <p>In terms of the NWA a person may only use water without a licence if such water use is permissible under Schedule 1 (generally domestic type use), if that water use constitutes a continuation of an existing lawful water use (water uses being undertaken prior to the commencement of the NWA, generally in terms of the Water Act of 1956), or if that water use is permissible in terms of a general authorisation issued under section 39 (general authorisations allow for the use of certain section 21 uses provided that the criteria and thresholds described in the general authorisation is met). Permissible water use furthermore includes water use authorised by a license issued in terms of the NWA.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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; 	

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where applied
<p>(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</p> <p>(k) using water for recreational purposes.</p> <p>It is not likely that sub-sections (a), (b), (d), (e), (f), (h), (j) or (k) will apply to the Proposed Project.</p> <p>Water uses associated with the Proposed Project, <u>will</u> include all the activities proposed to occur within a regulated area i.e., the actual reclamation of the 7L15 TSF, construction operation and rehabilitation of reclamation-associated infrastructure, and as well as the construction, operation and rehabilitation of pipelines. These water uses will require an IWULA. The IWULA will be prepared and submitted in accordance with the Water Use Licence Application and Appeals Regulations 2017 published in GNR 267 on 24 March 2017 and will be supported by a Technical Report and related IWWMP.</p>	
<p><u>National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No.10 of 2004) (NEM:BA)</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>NEM:BA was used to inform whether activities trigger Listing Notice 3 (refer to Chapter 2, Sub-section 2.5). The required specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA Phase to support impact identification and mitigation.</p>
<p><u>National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (NEM:PAA), Act 57 of 2003 as amended</u></p> <p>The National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003) (NEM:PAA)</p>	<p>The SANBI website and GIS tools are utilised to determine if the Proposed Project area overlaps with Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs).</p> <p>The Regulations will be utilised to determine the need for any additional</p>

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where applied
<p>concerns the protection and conservation of ecologically viable areas representative of South Africa's diversity and its natural landscapes and seascapes, and includes <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Protected area referred to in Section 9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • world heritage sites; and • specially protected forest areas, forest nature reserves and forest wilderness areas declared in terms of the National Forests Act (No. 84 of 1998); 	<p>listed scheduled activities under GNR 985.</p>
<p><u>National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA)</u></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>A Heritage Impact Assessment will be undertaken as part of the EIA Phase and the assessment will be uploaded on the SAHRA website along with the EIA Report.</p>

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where applied
<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) will need to approve the heritage assessment undertaken as part of the impact assessment process. 	
<p><u>Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (No. 43 of 1983)</u></p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p>	<p>The protection of land, soil, wetlands and vegetation and the control of weeds and invader plants will be contained within the EIA Reports.</p>
<p><u>The South African National Roads Agency Limited and National Roads Act, 1998 (Act No. 7 of 1998)</u></p>	<p>The requirements of the Act and Regulations will be considered when assessing the project impacts and developing the associated mitigation measures in the EIA Phase. A Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) will be</p>

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where applied
<p>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.</p> <p>The mine owner is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p>	<p>undertaken during the EIA Phase of the project. The findings of the assessment will be incorporated into the EIA Report and submitted to the South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL) for review and comment as part of the stakeholder consultation process.</p>
<p><u>Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013) (SPLUMA)</u></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Should the Proposed Project proceed, land will be liberated for future development in line with SPLUMA.</p>
<p><u>Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act No. 15 of 1973)</u></p> <p>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</p>	<p>The requirements of the Act and Regulations will be considered when assessing the Proposed Project impacts and developing the associated mitigation measures in the EIA Phase.</p>

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where applied
<p>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.</p> <p><u>National Development Plan, 2030</u></p> <p>The National Development Plan (NDP) offers a long-term perspective. It defines a desired destination and identifies the role different sectors of society need to play in reaching that goal.</p> <p>As a long-term strategic plan, it serves four broad objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing overarching goals for what we want to achieve by 2030. 2. Building consensus on the key obstacles to us achieving these goals and what needs to be done to overcome those obstacles. 3. Providing a shared long-term strategic framework within which more detailed planning can take place to advance the long-term goals set out in the NDP. 4. Creating a basis for making choices about how best to use limited resources. <p>The Plan aims to ensure that all South Africans attain a decent standard of living through the elimination of poverty and reduction of inequality. The core elements of a decent standard of living identified in the Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing, water, electricity and sanitation; • Safe and reliable public transport; • Quality education and skills development; • Safety and security; • Quality health care; 	<p></p> <p>The requirements of this Plan will be considered when assessing the project impacts and developing the associated mitigation measures in the EIA Phase. The Proposed Project is in line with the NDP and will address its requirements by assisting with the continuation of removal of a pollution source and availing land for the landowners to use.</p>

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where applied
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social protection; • Employment; • Recreation and leisure; • Clean environment; and • Adequate nutrition <p>The Proposed Project falls in line with the goals of the NDP in creating a decent standard of living for all South Africans by removing a pollution source to the surrounding conservation and protected areas adjacent to the project site.</p>	
<p><u>Action Plan of the Environmental Initiative of the New Partnership of Africa's Development, 2003.</u></p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The Proposed Project may result in the decrease of pollution sources across the East Rand, the objectives of the NEPAD to systematically address and sustain ecosystems, Biodiversity and Wildlife will be considered during the EIA Phase of the project.</p>
<p><u>South Africa's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan</u></p> <p>The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) sets out a framework and a plan of</p>	<p>The Proposed Project is cognisant of the obligation to protect and preserve the integrity of the environment as well as its biodiversity. Principles of this plan will be taken into consideration during the EIA</p>

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where applied
<p>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. This document was revised and updated for the period of 2015-2025. In support of this goal, six key strategic objectives (SOs) have been identified, each with a number of outcomes and activities. The table below illustrates the objectives in achieving the NBSAP “Goal”, although the project is related to reclamation, the following would still apply:</p> <div style="background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Vision of the NBSAP:</p> <p>Conserve, manage and sustainably use biodiversity to ensure equitable benefits to the people of South Africa, now and in the future.</p> <p>Strategic objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management of biodiversity assets and their contribution to the economy, rural development, job creation and social wellbeing is enhanced. 2. Investments in ecological infrastructure enhance resilience and ensure benefits to society 3. Biodiversity considerations are mainstreamed into policies, strategies and practices of a range of sectors. 4. People are mobilized to adopt practices that sustain the long-term benefits of biodiversity. 5. Conservation and management of biodiversity is improved through the development of an equitable and suitably skilled workforce. 6. Effective knowledge foundations, including indigenous knowledge and citizen science, support the management, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. </div> <p>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</p>	<p>Phase.</p> <p>The required biological specialist studies will be undertaken during the impact identification and mitigation phase. This will help identify the current environment and help determine and mitigate any possible impacts that might arise due to the Proposed Project.</p>

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines used to compile the report.	Reference where applied
<p>and industry must get involved in biodiversity management.</p> <p>The Proposed Project would need to incorporate operational systems that minimise the impacts of threatening processes on biodiversity during the operational phase of the project, and by streamlining specialist recommendations during the implementation of all phases of this project.</p>	
<p><u>Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000)</u></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The requirements of the Act will be considered when assessing and involving the public and registered interested and affected parties.</p>
<p><u>National Environmental Management Act; National Appeal Regulations, 2014</u></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The requirements of the Act will be considered if an appeal may need to be or is lodged for the project.</p>
<p><u>Nuclear Energy Act 1999, (Act 46 of 1999) (NEA), the National Nuclear Regulator Act 1999, (Act No. 47 of 1999) (NNRA) and the Regulations on Safety Standards and Regulatory Practices (SSRP) (GN R388 of 28 April 2006).</u></p> <p>The NEA established a framework for the management of nuclear material and the NNRA was enacted to provide for the establishment of the National Nuclear Regulator to regulate nuclear activities and safety standards. These Acts and the SSRP will be considered and their requirements implemented where applicable</p>	<p>The requirements of the Act and Regulations have been considered when assessing the project impacts and developing the associated mitigation measures in this EIA Phase.</p>

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

Policies, Guidelines and By-Laws	
<p><u>Gauteng Mine Residue Areas Strategy, 2012</u></p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 site which could be economically sustainable. 	<p>The Proposed Project is in line with the objectives of the Strategy as it will assist with the continued removal of TSFs across the East Rand. The guidelines of the Strategy will be considered throughout the S&EIA process and reporting.</p>
<p><u>Gauteng Nature Conservation Bill, 2014</u></p> <p>The Bill was established in 2014, and contains the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide for the sustainable utilization and protection of biodiversity within Gauteng; • To provide for the protection of wild and the management of alien animals; protected plants; aquatic biota and aquatic systems; • To provide for the protection of invertebrates and the management of alien invertebrates; • To provide for professional hunters, hunting outfitters and trainers; • To provide for the preservation of caves, cave formations, cave biota and karst systems; • To provide for the establishment of Zoos • To provide for the powers and establishment of Nature Conservators; • To provide for administrative matters and general powers; and to provide for matters 	<p>Aspects of this Bill are applicable to the Proposed Project. Where applicable, these will be considered throughout the S&EIA process and will be included within the reporting documents.</p>

Policies, Guidelines and By-Laws	
connected therewith.	
<p><u>Gauteng Conservation Plan Version 4.0</u></p> <p>The main purposes of C-Plan 4.0 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>C-Plan 4.0 is a valuable tool to ensure adequate, timely and fair service delivery to clients of GDEnv, and is critical in ensuring adequate protection of biodiversity and the environment in Gauteng Province.</p>	<p>Aspects of this Plan are applicable to the Proposed Project. Where applicable, these will be considered throughout the S&EIA process and will be included within the reporting documents.</p>
<p><u>Gauteng Environmental Implementation Plan, 2016</u></p> <p>The purpose of the EIP is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>Aspects of this Plan are applicable to the Proposed Project. Where applicable, these will be considered throughout the S&EIA process and will be included within the reporting documents.</p>

Policies, Guidelines and By-Laws	
environment.	
<p><u>Gauteng Growth and Development Agency Strategic Plan 2014-2019</u></p> <p>The main purpose of the GGDA Strategic Plan is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>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.</p>
<p><u>City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Spatial Development Framework, 2025</u></p> <p>The Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Spatial Development Framework (MSDF) provides a framework for making resource-effective decisions that can help mitigate the following identified issues in the municipal zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing pressure on the natural environment and green infrastructure; • Urban sprawl and fragmentation; • Spatial inequalities and the job-housing mismatch; • Exclusion and disconnection emanating from high potential underused areas; • Lack of securitisation and gated developments, and disconnected street networks (high cul-de-sac ratios and low intersection densities); • Inefficient residential densities and land use diversity. <p>The Proposed Project is anticipated to contribute in decreasing the pressure on the natural environment by removing a pollution source to conservation and protected areas.</p>	<p>Aspects of this SDF are applicable to the Proposed Project. Where applicable, these will be considered throughout the S&EIA process and will be included within the reporting documents.</p>

Policies, Guidelines and By-Laws	
<p><u>Ekurhuleni Environmental Management Framework (EMF), 2021</u></p> <p>The aim of the EMF for the CoE is to provide a framework that identifies and illustrates the general environmental characteristics of the municipality:</p> <p>The critical issues within the EMF are the identification of constraint zones and geographical areas. The development constraint zones within the EMF refer to the environmental suitability of land parcels for various types of land uses or activities. The types of development constraint zones identified in the EMF include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low to no constraint zone; • agricultural constraint zone; • geotechnical constraint zone; • hydrological constraint zone; and • ecological constraint zone. 	<p>Aspects of this EMF are applicable to the Proposed Project. Where applicable, these will be considered throughout the S&EIA process and will be included within the reporting documents.</p>
<p><u>Ekurhuleni Bioregional Plan (BRP), 2020</u></p> <p>Subsequent to the approval of the Ekurhuleni BRP, the Guidelines for the compilation of the bioregional plans were set in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act. CoE, together with the South African Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) and the Gauteng Department of Environment (GDEnv), developed the CoE Bioregional Plan. The purpose of the bioregional plan is to inform land-use planning, environmental assessment and authorisations, and natural resource management, by a range of sectors whose policies and decisions impact on biodiversity. This is done by providing biodiversity priority areas, referred to as 'critical biodiversity areas and ecological support areas', with accompanying land use planning and decision-making guidelines.</p> <p>Critical biodiversity areas within the bioregion are the portfolio of sites that are required to meet the region's biodiversity targets and need to be maintained in the appropriate condition for their</p>	<p>Aspects of this BRP are applicable to the Proposed Project. Where applicable, these will be considered throughout the S&EIA process and will be included within the reporting documents.</p>

Policies, Guidelines and By-Laws	
<p>category. The Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality Bioregional Plan identified the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical Biodiversity Area One; • Critical Biodiversity Area Two; • Ecological Support Area One; • Ecological Support Area Two; • Protected areas; • Important areas • Other natural areas 	
<p><u>The Gauteng Province Environmental Management Framework, 2018</u></p> <p>The GDEnv 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Aspects of this management framework are applicable to the Proposed Project. Where applicable, these will be considered throughout the S&EIA process and will be included within the reporting documents.</p>
<p><u>The Public Participation Guidelines in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2017</u></p>	<p>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.</p>

Policies, Guidelines and By-Laws	
<p>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.</p>	
<p><u>Integrated Environmental Management Guideline on Need and Desirability, 2017</u></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

4. The Need and Desirability of the Project

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

The assessment of the need and desirability of the Proposed Project was done in terms of the Department of Environmental Affairs’ (now the DFFE) Guideline on Need and Desirability (2017) and will be updated during the EIA phase as more information becomes available (i.e. specialist studies).

The successful implementation of the 7L15 Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) reclamation project will enable Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd to continue its programme of reclaiming historic tailings facilities across the Central and East Rand. These reclamation activities contribute significantly to the progressive and permanent removal of numerous legacy TSFs that are widely dispersed throughout the Gauteng Province. The project will further facilitate the release of currently sterilised land, making it available for economically productive redevelopment in alignment with the objectives of the Gauteng Mine Residue Area Strategy (2012), the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Spatial Development Framework (2025), and the Gauteng Province Environmental Management Framework (2021), all of which advocate for the systematic removal of historic TSFs from the Gauteng landscape.

The continued operation of Ergo Mining represents a substantial long-term investment in the eastern regions of Gauteng, with an anticipated operational lifespan of approximately 10 years. The associated economic benefits include sustained job creation and a positive economic multiplier effect, which are strongly aligned with government objectives aimed at accelerating sustainable employment opportunities and supporting local economic development.

Ergo’s strategic objective is to reprocess the remaining large historic TSFs within Gauteng, including, but not limited to, the Marievale Cluster, Crown Tailings Complex, Benoni Cluster, and additional tailings facilities located in the Springs area. Through the implementation of these reclamation activities, approximately 1 800 hectares of sterilised mine land will be cleared and rehabilitated for alternative land uses, including wilderness conservation or industrial development.

In addition to the economic benefits associated with land reuse, the retreatment and removal of historic tailings significantly reduce environmental and social impacts experienced by surrounding communities. These benefits include reductions in windblown dust, contaminated surface runoff, and fine sediment siltation affecting downstream environments. Furthermore, the removal of tailings facilities from highly sensitive, permeable dolomitic landscapes—which are susceptible to acid mine drainage (AMD), sinkhole formation, and the rapid migration of contaminants within groundwater systems—provides substantial long-term environmental benefits.

The reclamation and rehabilitation of historic TSFs is anticipated to reduce groundwater seepage by approximately 3.7 million cubic metres per annum, equivalent to just over 10 000 cubic metres per day across the Witwatersrand region. This reduction represents a significant decrease in potential groundwater contamination and is expected to result in a corresponding reduction of approximately 7 400 tonnes per annum in sulphate salt loading to underlying groundwater aquifers. Table 4-1 overleaf addresses the Need and Desirability Guideline questions.

Table 4-1: Considerations of Need and Desirability of the Proposed Project

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?	The reclamation of the 7L15 TSF will occur on the footprint of the old TSF which is situated 10km away from Springs Town, within the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Area. The TSF is located within ward 111. This is a disturbed footprint, and the environment has been heavily impacted on by anthropogenic influences and historical mining activities.
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	The Proposed Project is also located adjacent to the operational Gold One East Modderfontein and surrounding Kwa-Thema residential area. The provincial and international frameworks and guidelines considered for the Proposed Project are detailed in Table 3-1 and Table 3-2.
1.1.3. Critical Biodiversity Areas (“CBAs”) and Ecological Support Areas (“ESAs”),	The Biodiversity Impact Assessment will investigate the impacts that could occur from the reclamation activities
1.1.4. Conservation targets,	Section 8.8 of this DSR provides ecological background information.
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.).	
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 Proposed Project will occur on the footprint of the TSF which is owned by Ergo, this facility was historically used previously as a mining waste deposition site and has been dormant for some time. This is a disturbed footprint, and the environment has been heavily impacted on by anthropogenic influences and historical mining

Question	Response and Reference in The Report
(including offsetting) the impacts? What measures were explored to enhance positive impacts?	<p>activities.</p> <p>The Biodiversity Impact Assessment will investigate the impacts that could occur from the reclamation activities.</p>
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?	<p>TSFs are used to store the byproducts of mining operations, known as tailings. Tailings have historically led to environmental impacts. The reclamation of this TSF could potentially lead to additional impacts to the area which will require investigation.</p> <p>Groundwater and Surface Water Impact Assessments will be conducted during the EIA Phase to evaluate the nature and extent of potential impacts and to develop appropriate mitigation measures.</p> <p>An Air Quality Impact Assessment will be undertaken to identify the current impacts and the impacts of reclamation. Stormwater management options will also be investigated during the EIA Phase.</p> <p>During the active reclamation the Ergo team will continue to ensure the safety and stability of the TSF.</p>
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?	<p>WML is being applied for as part of the EA application. The project might also generate a minimal amount of general (domestic) waste.</p> <p>Ergo has a Waste Management Procedure for all its activities and this will be implemented at the TSF. Mitigation measures to manage waste will be included in the EMP.</p>
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?	<p>The Proposed Project is in existence and has already changed the visual landscape of the area. The removal of the TSF may impact the local cultural heritage due to the historical impact and presence it has had in the area. This will be investigated by cultural heritage specialists during the EIA Phase.</p>

Question	Response and Reference in The Report
What measures were explored to enhance positive impacts?	
1.6. How will this development use and / or impact on non-renewable natural resources? What measures were explored to ensure responsible and equitable use of the resources? How have the consequences of the depletion of the non-renewable natural resources been considered? What measures were explored to firstly avoid these impacts, and where impacts could not be avoided altogether, what measures were explored to minimise and remedy (including offsetting) the impacts? What measures were explored to enhance positive impacts?	<p>Resources which will be utilised for the project include water and electricity.</p> <p>Resources which will be utilised for the project include water and electricity. Electricity is currently sourced from Eskom. In terms of process water, the water cycle operates as a closed circuit, meaning that limited make-up water will be required for the reclamation of the TSF.</p> <p>The Proposed Project also intends on recovering value from existing on surface material and not any non-renewable natural resources. The Proposed Project will also result in the minimisation of an in-situ waste stream.</p>
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?	<p>The Proposed Project is the reclamation of an existing TSF and therefore additional resources required for the proposed development will be minimal. The only resources to be used include water and electricity.</p> <p>Electricity is currently sourced from Eskom.</p> <p>In terms of process water, the water cycle operates as a closed circuit, meaning that limited make-up water will be required for the reclamation of the TSF. Process water required for the reclamation activities will be sourced from the Ergo Plant/Brakpan Tailings and conveyed to the Proposed Project via newly constructed process water pipelines, which will be installed following the granting of authorisation. The water will be reused within a closed-circuit system.</p>
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	

Question	Response and Reference in The Report
<p>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?)</p> <p>1.7.3. Do the proposed location, type and scale of development promote a reduced dependency on resources?</p>	
<p>1.8. How were a risk-averse and cautious approach applied in terms of ecological impacts?</p> <p>1.8.1. What are the limits of current knowledge (note: the gaps, uncertainties and assumptions must be clearly stated)?</p> <p>1.8.2. What is the level of risk associated with the limits of current knowledge?</p> <p>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?</p>	<p>The list of gaps and uncertainties will be listed in the EIA Phase once the specialist studies have been completed.</p> <p>The potential for Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) formation will be determined by means of a geochemical model in the groundwater impact assessment. It must be understood that this does not represent the actual impacts as they are realised.</p> <p>The potential impacts of air quality and noise will also be determined by modelling simulations. This is as accurate as can be predicted but may not represent the actual impacts as they are realised. To validate modelled predictions, dust fallout monitoring, surface- and groundwater, and radiological monitoring must be undertaken throughout the project life.</p>
<p>1.9. How will the ecological impacts resulting from this development impact on people's environmental right in terms following:</p> <p>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?</p> <p>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</p>	<p>The Social Impact Assessment will be assessed during the EIA Phase.</p> <p>Section 9.2 of this report lists potential impacts identified.</p>

Question	Response and Reference in The Report
impacts?	
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.)?	<p>The reclamation will have minimal socio-economic impacts. The proposed area where the project will be undertaken is an operational mine. The local community cannot access the Proposed Project area. The Proposed Project will not impact the ecological services of the local community.</p> <p>A Socio Impact Assessment, Air Quality Impact Assessment and Heritage Impact Assessment will be undertaken during the EIA Phase to evaluate the nature and extent of potential impacts, and to develop appropriate mitigation measures. Activities are primarily with existing mining and processing footprints. The possible impacts will be considered, and the required mitigation and minimisation measures will be investigated and suggested.</p>
1.11. Based on all the above, how will this development positively or negatively impact on ecological integrity objectives / targets / considerations of the area?	Section 9.2 of the Scoping Report list potential impacts identified.
1.12. Considering the need to secure ecological integrity and a healthy biophysical environment, describe how the alternatives identified (in terms of all the different elements of the development and all the different impacts being proposed), resulted in the selection of the "best practicable environmental option" in terms of ecological considerations?	The Proposed Project is an existing facility and therefore no location alternative was assessed. The location of the site and associated infrastructure are limited but various options are being investigated. The best practical environmental option will be investigated and identified during the EIA Phase.
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 of the Scoping Report lists potential impacts identified. These will be expanded on in the EIA Phase.
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?:	A Socio Impact Assessment will be undertaken. The Socio-Economic context of the region and the area around the 7L15 TSF is described in Section 8.14
2.1.1. The IDP (and its sector plans' vision, objectives, strategies, indicators, and	Table 3-1 and Table 3-2 in Section 3 details the applicable provincial and local policies, guidelines and by-laws considered during the EIA process.

Question	Response and Reference in The Report
<p>targets) and any other strategic plans, frameworks of policies applicable to the area,</p> <p>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.),</p> <p>2.1.3. Spatial characteristics (e.g., existing land uses, planned land uses, cultural landscapes, etc.), and</p> <p>2.1.4. Municipal Economic Development Strategy (“LED Strategy”).</p>	
<p>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?</p> <p>2.2.1. Will the development complement the local socioeconomic initiatives (such as local economic development (LED) initiatives), or skills development programs?</p>	<p>The Proposed Project is the removal of an existing TSF that will not result in any further 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.</p>
<p>2.3 How will this development address the specific physical, psychological, developmental, cultural, and social needs and interests of the relevant communities?</p>	<p>The development will contribute to the ongoing operation of Ergo’s processing plant and reclamation activities.</p> <p>Although this will not create permanent additional employment opportunities, it will allow for the continued employment for Ergo’s employees. This will be beneficial to the existing employees of Ergo and will allow Ergo to continue to positively contribute to the regional economy and GDP. The project will create temporary employment opportunities during the construction period. The TSF reclamation is however unlikely to meet any specific needs and interests or result in positive benefits for the communities surrounding the TSF.</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>The development will contribute to the ongoing operation of Ergo’s processing plant and reclamation activities. This will promote the continued employment of Ergo</p>

Question	Response and Reference in The Report
	<p>employees.</p> <p>The Proposed Project will enable the continued removal of TSFs across the region. The removal of TSFs will make land available for redevelopment which will benefit communities and businesses.</p>
<p>2.5. In terms of location, describe how the placement of the proposed development will:</p> <p>2.5.1. result in the creation of residential and employment opportunities in close proximity to or integrated with each other,</p> <p>2.5.2. reduce the need for transport of people and goods,</p> <p>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),</p> <p>2.5.4. compliment other uses in the area,</p> <p>2.5.5. be in line with the planning for the area,</p> <p>2.5.6. for urban related development, make use of underutilised land available with the urban edge,</p> <p>2.5.7. optimise the use of existing resources and infrastructure,</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Ergo's employment policies indicate that where feasible, employment should be offered to local residents. Residential opportunities will not be generated by the project.</p> <p>The Proposed Project will not reduce the need for transport of people and goods or result in changes to public transport.</p> <p>The Proposed Project will not improve access to public transport or enable non-motorised and pedestrian transport.</p> <p>The TSF is an existing facility, and the footprint will not be expanded. The Proposed Project is not related to urban development and will not result in the construction of bulk infrastructure for public use.</p> <p>Most of the infrastructure will be removed from site at closure. The continued reclamation activities that the TSF will enable will result in land previously sterilised by TSF to be made available for development. This is in line with the Gauteng Mine Residue Area Strategy (2011).</p> <p>The Proposed Project is unlikely to result in urban sprawl. Electricity will be sourced from Eskom. In terms of process water, the water cycle operates as a closed circuit, meaning that limited make-up water will be required for the reclamation of the TSF. Process water required for the reclamation activities will be sourced from the Ergo Plant/Brakpan Tailings and conveyed to the project site via newly constructed</p>

Question	Response and Reference in The Report
<p>reflects the spatial reconstruction priorities of the settlement),</p> <p>2.5.9. discourage "urban sprawl" and contribute to compaction/densification,</p> <p>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,</p> <p>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.),</p> <p>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),</p> <p>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</p> <p>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?</p>	<p>process water pipelines, which will be installed following the granting of authorisation. The water will be reused within a closed-circuit system.</p> <p>The Proposed Project will make use of the existing road networks and will not include the construction of any additional residential settlements.</p>
<p>2.6. How were a risk-averse and cautious approach applied in terms of socio-economic impacts?</p> <p>2.6.1. What are the limits of current knowledge (note: the gaps, uncertainties and assumptions must be clearly stated)?</p> <p>2.6.2. What is the level of risk (note: related to inequality, social fabric, livelihoods,</p>	<p>A Socio Impact Assessment will be undertaken, and the gaps and limitations will be included in the EIA Report.</p>

Question	Response and Reference in The Report
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?	
2.7. How will the socio-economic impacts resulting from this development impact on people's environmental right in terms following:	The negative impacts will be identified in the Socio Impact Assessment and will be presented in the EIA Phase.
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?	Mitigation measures relating to the potential socio-economic impacts will be included in the EMPr. Potential impacts are listed in Table 9-5.
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.)?	Please refer to section 9.2 of the scoping report list potential impacts identified. These will be expanded on in the EIA Phase.
2.9 What measures were taken to pursue the selection of the "best practicable environmental option" in terms of socioeconomic considerations?	The "best practicable environmental option" will be identified in the EIA Phase where specialists' findings and recommendations will be considered.
2.10 What measures were taken to pursue environmental justice so that adverse environmental impacts shall not be distributed in such a manner as to unfairly discriminate against any person, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged persons (who are the beneficiaries and is the development located appropriately)? Considering the need for social equity and justice, do the alternatives identified, allow the "best practicable environmental option" to be selected, or is there a need for other alternatives to be considered?	The mine also has a SLP in place and this would also cover the Proposed Project. A comprehensive Public Participation Process, guided by Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations (GNR982 of 2014), will be undertaken throughout the Scoping and EIA Phases. The Public Participation Process followed is described in Section 7 of this Scoping Report. The EMPr will provide mitigation measures for any expected impacts on all sectors of society and include grievance management measures.
2.11 What measures were taken to pursue equitable access to environmental	The Proposed Project area is not providing any ecosystem services as the land has

Question	Response and Reference in The Report
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?	been transformed by agricultural grazing area and historic mining activities. Therefore, should the project go ahead, it would not affect equitable access to environmental resources, benefits, and services to meet basic human needs
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?	<p>The EMPr will provide mitigation measures for any expected impacts throughout the life cycle of the project – construction, operation, decommissioning, closure, and post-closure.</p> <p>A detailed zone of influence analysis will be undertaken.</p> <p>The TSF should be designed and operated using best practice and the Code of Practice for Mine Residue (SANS 10286) that include stringent safety precautions to prevent TSF failure.</p> <p>The proposed activities will be operated in strict accordance with the requirements of the Mine Health and Safety Act, No. 29 of 1996.</p> <p>The EIA will also include a Financial Provision report for closure to ensure that the rehabilitation and any long-term impacts of the expanded TSF are adequately provided for.</p>
<p>2.13. What measures were taken to:</p> <p>2.13.1. ensure the participation of all interested and affected parties,</p> <p>2.13.2. provide all people with an opportunity to develop the understanding, skills and capacity necessary for achieving equitable and effective participation,</p> <p>2.13.3. ensure participation by vulnerable and disadvantaged persons,</p> <p>2.13.4. promote community wellbeing and empowerment through environmental</p>	<p>A comprehensive Public Participation Process will be undertaken as per the requirements of Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations (GNR982 of 2014), detailed in Section 7 of this report.</p>

Question	Response and Reference in The Report
<p>education, the raising of environmental awareness, the sharing of knowledge and experience and other appropriate means,</p> <p>2.13.5. ensure openness and transparency, and access to information in terms of the process,</p> <p>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</p> <p>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?</p>	
<p>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)</p>	<p>A comprehensive Public Participation Process is being undertaken as per the requirements of Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations (GNR982 of 2014), detailed in Section 7 of this report.</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>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 relevant legislation and company policies.</p>
<p>2.16. Describe how the development will impact on job creation in terms of, amongst other aspects:</p> <p>2.16.1. the number of temporary versus permanent jobs that will be created,</p> <p>2.16.2. whether the labour available in the area will be able to take up the job</p>	<p>Ergo's employment policies indicate that where feasible, employment should be offered to local labour.</p>

Question	Response and Reference in The Report
<p>opportunities (i.e., do the required skills match the skills available in the area),</p> <p>2.16.3. the distance from where labourers will have to travel,</p> <p>2.16.4. the location of jobs opportunities versus the location of impacts (i.e., equitable distribution of costs and benefits), and</p> <p>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.).</p>	
<p>2.17. What measures were taken to ensure:</p> <p>2.17.1. that there were intergovernmental coordination and harmonisation of policies, legislation and actions relating to the environment, and</p> <p>2.17.2. that actual or potential conflicts of interest between organs of state were resolved through conflict resolution procedures?</p>	<p>Section 3 of this report details all relevant national and local legislation, policies, and guidelines that have been reviewed and incorporated.</p> <p>During the Scoping Phase, all relevant State Departments will be provided with copies of environmental documentation for comment and will be afforded the same opportunity during the EIA Phase.</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>The Proposed Project does not provide any ecosystem services, and no ecosystem services will be lost if the Proposed Project is granted. All environmental impacts, including appropriate mitigation and management measures as well as monitoring measures, will be considered by the EAP and incorporated into the EIA/ EMPr.</p> <p>The Proposed Project area will be rehabilitated at decommissioning and closure and adequate financial provision will be allocated towards this endeavour.</p>
<p>2.19. Are the mitigation measures proposed realistic and what long-term environmental legacy and managed burden will be left?</p>	<p>The mitigation measures which will be set out in the EMPr will be realistic and practical.</p> <p>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.</p>

Question	Response and Reference in The Report
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?	<p>The Proposed Project is being implemented as a means of reducing pollution, by allowing the TSF to be reclaimed and the reprocessed tailings to be deposited at a controlled facility.</p> <p>In accordance with the requirements of Regulations 5 and 6 of the NEMA Regulations on Financial Provision (GN940 of 2014) and the DMPR 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.</p> <p>The EMPr will provide mitigation, management and monitoring measures to ensure that potential negative impacts are managed throughout the life of the project and post-closure. The Applicant will be legally bound to comply with the conditions of the EMPr.</p>
2.21. Considering the need to secure ecological integrity and a healthy bio-physical environment, describe how the alternatives identified (in terms of all the different elements of the development and all the different impacts being proposed), resulted in the selection of the best practicable environmental option in terms of socio-economic considerations?	The best practice environmental option will only be identified in the EIA Report, taking into consideration all of the specialists' findings.
2.22. Describe the positive and negative cumulative socioeconomic impacts bearing in mind the size, scale, scope and nature of the project in relation to its location and other planned developments in the area?	The cumulative socio-economic impacts will be identified by the Socio-Economic impact assessment being undertaken and will be included during the EIA Phase.

5. Period for which the Environmental Authorisation is Required

The Environmental Authorisation (EA) is required for 10 years. Subsequent amendments can be lodged as the operational structures change accordingly.

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

6.1 The Consideration of Alternatives

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

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

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

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

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

The Proposed Project is the reclamation of an existing TSF. Therefore, there can be no alternative sites.

Currently the TSF is a passive mineral disposal area with no other land use or development associated with them. The goal of reclamation will be to return the sites to a condition that most resembles the pre-mining condition. When the TSF has been reclaimed, rehabilitated and cleared of radiation the land will be levelled and revegetated to match the surrounding environment. The land will then be returned to the landowner to use at their discretion.

6.1.2 The Type of Activity to be Undertaken

The only optional activity for Ergo is to reclaim and reprocess the existing TSF. Gold reclamation and processing is the recovery and treatment of gold surface tailings generated from historical underground mining operations. According to DRDGOLD (2018), the retreatment business is high-volume and low-risk.

Vast quantities of material are processed monthly through its plants to recover gold from old mine dumps at a recovery rate that varies depending on the material being treated.

The depleting quantity and quality of gold recovered from underground mining operations in the province versus the extensive safety and environmental risks, as well as the labour and electricity costs associated with the activity has seen an underlining increase in the attractiveness of gold tailings reclamation. This, together with the incentive to find a solution to Gauteng's TSF-related issues, has led to the 'Preferred Activity'.

Table 6-1: The advantages and disadvantages of reclaiming and reprocessing of the TSF – Preferred

Option	Advantage	Disadvantage
Reclaiming and reprocessing of the TSF (Preferred)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-technical-risk nature of tailings retreatment projects sets them apart from traditional underground operations. • Not labour intensive. • Minimal safety issues. • Easy access to surface tailings, as well as lower labour and operating costs. • Boost to local economy. • Removal of pollution source after rehabilitation and cessation of project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential profits rely on substantial volumes of material. • Potential negative environmental effects during construction and operational phase of the project.

6.1.3 Design and Layout of the Alternatives

The design and site layout plan for the Proposed Project will be refined during the EIA Phase. Refer to Figure 6-1 for the current site layout plan. The layout plan is dictated by the existing location of the TSF and its associated infrastructure.

The existing TSF paddocks may need to be desilted and/or reinstated. The paddocks are provided to capture storm water overflow from the TSF in the event of a rain event. If water accumulates within the storm water paddocks, it will be pumped back into the reticulation circuit.

No alternative design and layout option has been considered; all other ancillary infrastructure will be assessed by specialist studies and will be addressed in the EIA Phase.

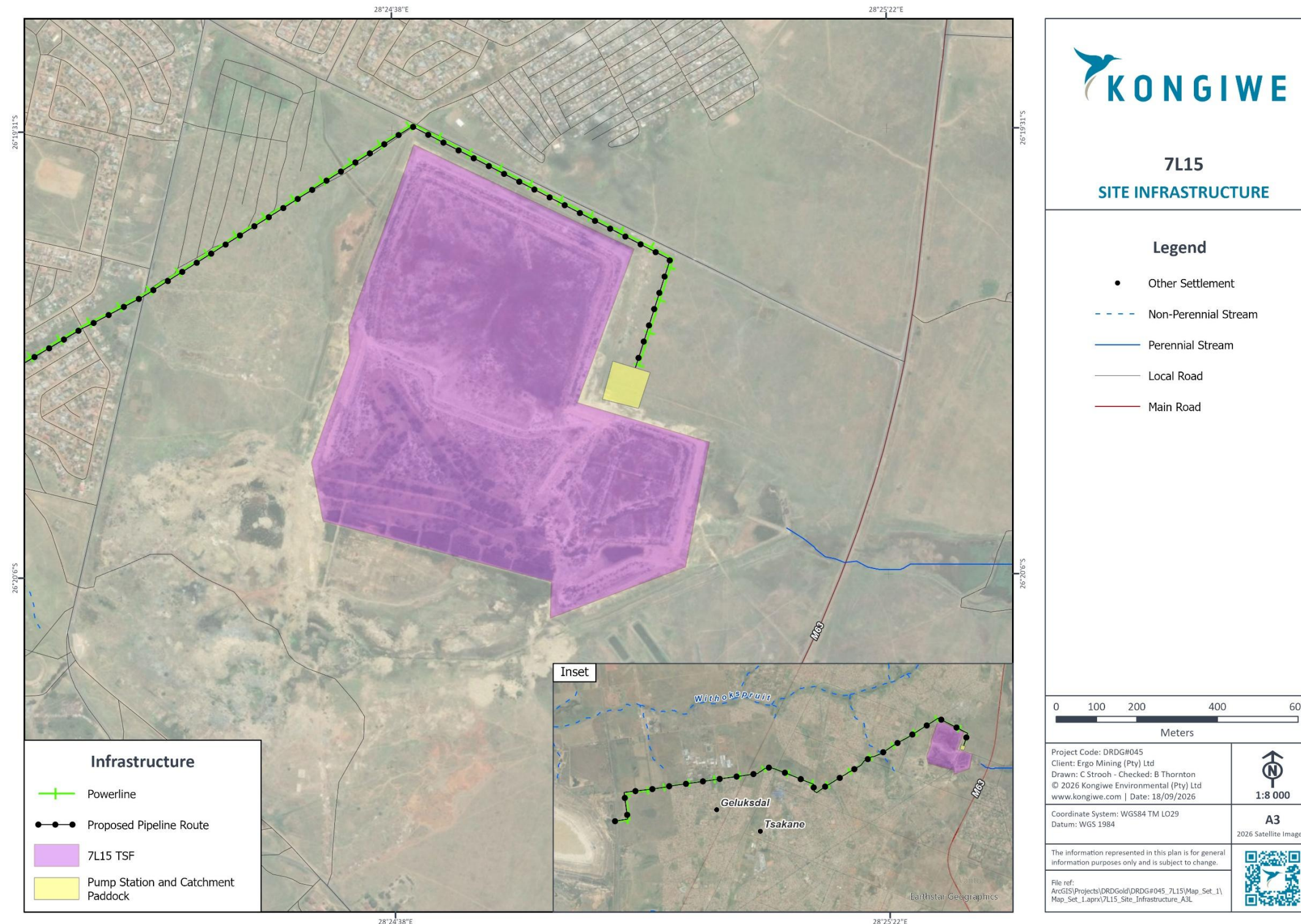


Figure 6-1: 7L15 Proposed Infrastructure Layout Map

6.1.4 The Technology to be used in the activity

The reclamation of the TSF is the “Preferred Activity” and there are no alternatives. The TSF will be reclaimed using **Hydraulic reclamation**. Other technology options which will be considered by Ergo for the reclamation of the TSF are recycling initiatives, water conservation and electricity alternatives. These technology alternatives are discussed in greater detail below.

6.1.4.1 Hydraulic Reclamation and Related Technology

Hydraulic reclamation is a method which uses a mobile, high-pressure water monitor to erode the slime dams in sections, washing the unconsolidated tailings material downstream (slurry) which is collected in a sump. Slimes dams are generally segregated by the coarseness of the material and grade of gold, and if a particular area of a dam is too coarse for pumping then blending is required. Once the required slurry density is obtained in the sump, and screening has prevented large objects from passing, the slurry is then pumped to thickeners and the underflow is reprocessed in a licenced processing plant. Waste material, after processing is then deposited onto a licenced TSF. A typical flow sheet for the reprocessing of a slimes dam is shown in Figure 6-2 below:

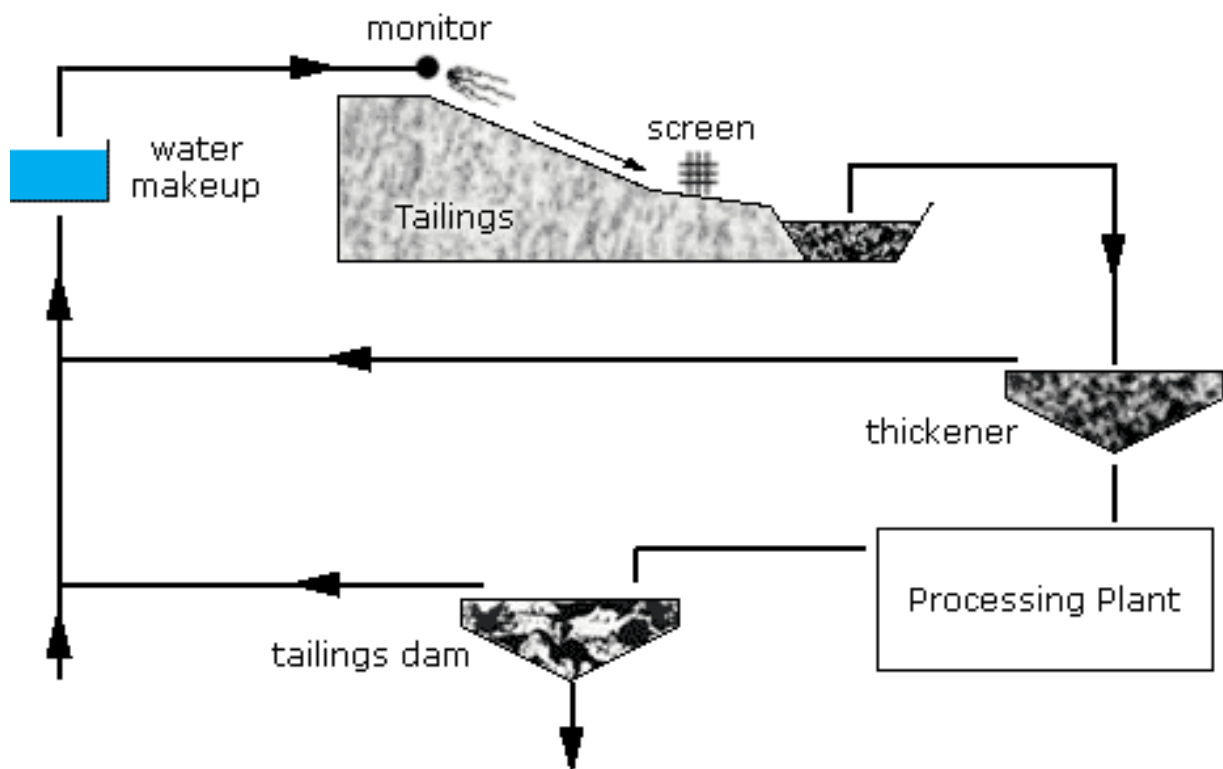


Figure 6-2: A Typical Flow Sheet for the Reprocessing of a Slimes Dam

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

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

Option	Advantage	Disadvantage
Hydraulic reclamation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost effective. • Easier to transport slurry for reprocessing. • Compatible with existing infrastructure. • Lowered risks when compared to other methods of reclamation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust emissions which are to be mitigated. • Not very labour intensive, thus new employment opportunities are limited. • May cause environmental impacts if not done responsibly.

6.1.4.2 Recycling, Water and Electricity

The reclamation of the TSF will, in its operational phase, implement recycling policies and measures for optimal utilisation of resources and minimisation of waste generation. Potable water will be sourced from the Brakpan TSF and stored in JoJo tanks until it becomes available for purchase from the CoE. In terms of process water reticulation, the water cycle operates as a closed circuit, meaning that limited make-up water will be required for the reclamation of the TSF.

Water required for the reclamation activity will be sourced from the Brakpan TSF and conveyed to the project site via newly constructed process water pipelines, which will be installed following the granting of authorisation. The water will be reused within a closed-circuit system.

Fuel types will be investigated, and energy conserving measures will be implemented where necessary.

Process alternatives imply the investigation of alternative processes or technologies that can be used to achieve the same goal. This includes using environmentally friendly designs or materials and re-using scarce resources like water and non-renewable energy sources. The preferred options, in terms of recycling, water and energy have been described below for the Proposed Project.

6.1.5 The Operational Aspects of the Activity

The newly constructed pipeline route (approximately 8.3km) from the 7L15 TSF to the Brakpan TSF will connect to the existing pipeline network conveying material from the Brakpan TSF to the Ergo Plant. There are no alternatives to the processing plant and depositional facility, as all reclaimed slurry will be reprocessed at the existing Ergo Plant and deposition will take place at the Brakpan/Withok TSF and/ or the Daggafontein TSF.

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

Option	Advantage	Disadvantage
The newly constructed pipelines are from the 7L15 TSF to the Brakpan TSF, where it will connect to the existing pipeline from the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new pipelines route, plant and deposition facility are existing. • Connecting pipelines will be with a disturbed area. • Welded, HDPE lined steel pipelines. • The Brakpan/Withok TSF and/ or the Daggafontein TSF is currently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for tampering with infrastructure which could lead to mechanical failures and spillages.

Option	Advantage	Disadvantage
Brakpan TSF to the Ergo Plant.	<p>the preferred deposition facility for Ergo's reclamation clean-up projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plant has the capacity to recover the intended quantities of gold. 	

6.1.6 The "No-Go" option

The Option of the Proposed 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 source removal, economic development, skills development, and the availability of land for re-development would not occur. The only alternative land use is to leave the dumps as they stand; there is no other potential use of the space as the project area is a cluster of polluting historic mine dumps that impact upon the surrounding biophysical and social environment.

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

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 TSF include:

- Removal of a source of pollution and radiation in the area.
- The potential to unlock land for redevelopment.
- Continued supply of gold to the local and national markets, and therefore contribution to local, provincial and international economy.

7. Public Participation

The Public Participation Process described in this section is presented in summary form only. Full details of the Public Participation Process are provided in the comprehensive Public Participation Report, included as **Appendix C**.

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

The PPP is designed to build and maintain constructive relationships. It is an ongoing process between the applicant and the Project's stakeholders that extends throughout the life of the Project. The PPP for the Project ensures that adequate and timely information is provided to all potentially Project-affected people and other stakeholders, that stakeholders are given sufficient opportunity to raise comments, and that these comments are taken into consideration during Project decisions.

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 was considered when developing and implementing the PPP:

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

7.2 Objectives of the Public Participation Process

The PPP objectives for this project are to:

- Ensure that stakeholders are informed about the reclamation of the 7L15 Tailings Storage Facility 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.
- Create awareness of the GISTM processes and that environmental permitting is the first step to this alignment.

7.3 Communication and Engagement

7.3.1 Public Participation Materials: Scoping Phase

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

Background Information Document (BID): The BID, as detailed in **Appendix C3**, was emailed on Wednesday, 16 September 2026, to I&APs listed on the stakeholder database as presented in **Appendix C6**. The BID is available on the Kongiwe website: (<https://kongiwe.com/projects/>).

Notification Letter with a Registration and Comment Form: An email was sent to stakeholders on **Wednesday, 16 September 2026**, to inform them about the Project. The email also shared details of the open day and invited the greater public to formally register as I&APs. A 'Registration and Comment Form' was also provided for stakeholders to use for formal registration as an I&AP and to submit their comments as presented in **Appendix C3**.

Short Message Service (SMS): An SMS was sent to stakeholders with no access to the internet. Arrangements were made to ensure that these stakeholders had full access to Project documentation. Stakeholders were also notified on when the public meeting will be held.

Newspaper advertisements: A newspaper advert was placed in the **Ekurhuleni News**, a local newspaper within the Project area, on **Thursday, 17 September 2026**, as presented in **Appendix C4**.

Site notice: The site notices inform stakeholders about the project, regulatory requirements, public participation process, and access to information, with location details and placement records documented in **Appendix C5**.

Telephonic discussions: Telephonic consultations will be undertaken to engage stakeholders, invite participation in meetings, and capture project-related comments, which were recorded and addressed by the project team.

7.3.2 Scoping Phase Consultation

A summary of the stakeholder engagement activities undertaken during the Draft Scoping Phase is presented in this section. These activities included, inter alia:

- Stakeholder mapping and identification;
- Identification of land claims;
- Compilation and distribution of the BID;
- Placement of newspaper advertisements;
- Placement of site notices;
- Announcement of the Proposed Project and the availability of the Draft Scoping Report; and
- Conduct of stakeholder consultation meetings and broader stakeholder engagement meetings during the Scoping Phase.

Comprehensive details of these public participation activities are fully documented in the Public Participation Report, included as **Appendix C**.

7.3.3 Consultation Undertaken as part of the Final Scoping Phase

Consultation during the Final Scoping Phase will focus on the EIA process, specialist studies, and stakeholder comments, with full details outlined in the Public Participation Report (**Appendix C**).

7.3.4 Consultation with Stakeholders during the Impact Assessment Phase

Consultation with stakeholders during the EIA 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 EIA / EMP, in support of the EA application as well as the IWWMP Report in support to the WUL. Stakeholder meetings will 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; however, it was determined on a case-by-case basis depending on stakeholders' preferences.

7.3.5 Consultation with stakeholders during the Decision-Making Phase

Once the Competent Authority which is **DMPR** has come to a decision regarding the EA authorisation of the Project, all 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.

The IWULAs will be submitted to the **VOCMA** in terms of the NWA. Once the competent authority, which is VOCMA has come to a decision regarding the IWULA, the VOCMA will notify the applicant and any person who has objected to the application, written reasons for decision will be given.

Comments raised by stakeholders are included in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR) (**Appendix C10**) of this report.

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

8. The Baseline Environment

At this stage of the Scoping Phase, only high-level desktop baseline studies have been conducted based on previous studies undertaken within the Proposed Project area, relevant literature and assessment reports received from the applicant, and other forms of desktop information. However, specialist studies are on-going, and findings will be included in the EIA stage.

The Screening Tool was run for the Proposed Project area. The following summary of the development footprint environmental sensitivities were identified. These specific sensitivities are indicative only (see Table 8-1) and will be verified on site by a suitably qualified person. As part of the specialist studies that will be undertaken during the EIA Phase, these sensitivity themes will be investigated and verified. The Screening Tool Reports supporting this determination is included as **Appendix E** to this DSR.

Table 8-1: Screening tool table for a 7L15 TSF reclamation area and pipeline route

Theme	Very High Sensitivity	High Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity	Very High Sensitivity	High Sensitivity	Medium Sensitivity	Low Sensitivity
Reclamation area				Pipeline route				
Agricultural Theme		X				X		
Animal Theme		X					X	
Aquatic Theme	X				X			
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme				X				X
Civil Aviation Theme			X				X	
Defence Theme				X				X
Palaeontology Theme	X				X			
Plant Species Theme			X				X	
Biodiversity Theme	X				X			

Table 8-2: Screening tool sensitivity rating, Specialist assessment identified and Motivation

No	Specialist Assessment Identified	Required Yes/No	Specialist Study	Motivation
1	Agricultural Impact Assessment	No	-	<p>The Screening Tool classified the Proposed Project area as High Sensitivity. A review of recent satellite imagery was undertaken to further interrogate the screening outcome and to inform the need for specialist studies.</p> <p>The assessment confirmed that the proposed TSF/Reclamation Area and Pipeline Route are predominantly situated within an existing mining-disturbed environment and surrounding areas characterised by human settlements and mining-related activities. No evidence of active agricultural land use, including cultivation or other farming activities, was identified within the Proposed Project footprint or within the 100 m to 500 m buffer surrounding the proposed development area.</p> <p>In accordance with the screening tool guidelines, specialist studies are required only where a proposed development is likely to result in a material impact on the relevant environmental theme. Given the absence of agricultural activities and the lack of agricultural resources within or adjacent to the Proposed Project area, the undertaking of an Agricultural Impact Assessment is not considered applicable or necessary for the Proposed Project.</p> <p>Accordingly, an Agricultural Impact Assessment will not be undertaken, as the Proposed Project is not anticipated to result in impacts on agricultural land, resources, or production.</p>
2	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	Yes	Heritage Impact Assessment	<p>The Screening Tool identified the Proposed Project area as having a Low Sensitivity for Archaeological and Cultural Heritage and Very High Sensitivity for the Palaeontology Theme. A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) will therefore be undertaken to verify the Archaeological, Cultural Heritage and Palaeontological sensitivities of the Proposed Project area and determine whether the proposed reclamation and pipeline activities could affect archaeological, cultural heritage and palaeontological resources. The HIA assessment will provide appropriate mitigation and management measures, where required, and will be included as an appendix to the EIA Report.</p>
3	Palaeontology Impact Assessment	Yes	Palaeontology Impact Assessment	

No	Specialist Assessment Identified	Required Yes/No	Specialist Study	Motivation
4	Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	Yes	Wetland Impact Assessment	<p>The Screening Tool identified sensitivity associated with the Aquatic Biodiversity Theme. Site sensitivity verification will be undertaken prior to or as part of the specialist assessment to confirm the current environmental condition and aquatic sensitivity of the affected areas. A Wetland Impact Assessment will assess potential impacts of the proposed reclamation and pipeline activities on aquatic ecosystems and associated water resources. The wetland assessment will provide appropriate mitigation and management measures, which will be incorporated into the EMPr.</p> <p>The Wetland Impact Assessment will be included as an appendix to the EIA Report.</p>
5	Hydrology Assessment	Yes	Hydrology Impact Assessment	<p>The Screening Tool did not assign a specific sensitivity rating to the Hydrology Theme. Given the nature of the proposed hydraulic reclamation activities and associated pipeline infrastructure, a Hydrology/Surface Water Assessment is considered necessary to establish baseline hydrological conditions and assess potential impacts on surface-water flow, drainage patterns, runoff and watercourses. The Surface Water Impact Assessment will inform appropriate mitigation and management measures to be incorporated into the EMPr and will be included as an appendix to the EIA Report.</p>
6	Noise Impact Assessment	Yes	Noise Impact Assessment	<p>The Screening Tool did not assign a specific sensitivity rating to the Noise Theme. However, the Proposed Project and associated activities may generate noise through the operation of pumps, equipment, vehicles and other machinery. Given the surrounding land uses and potential proximity of noise-sensitive receptors, a Noise Impact Assessment will be undertaken to assess potential noise impacts during the relevant project phases and recommend appropriate mitigation measures for incorporation into the EMPr.</p>
7	Traffic Impact Assessment	Yes	Traffic Impact Assessment	<p>The Proposed Project may generate additional traffic associated with construction, operation, maintenance and other project-related activities, including the movement of personnel, equipment and vehicles. These activities may affect traffic flow, road safety, access and the surrounding road network. A Traffic Impact Assessment will therefore be undertaken to assess existing and anticipated traffic conditions and identify appropriate traffic management and mitigation measures. The findings</p>

No	Specialist Assessment Identified	Required Yes/No	Specialist Study	Motivation
				will inform the EIA and EMP and the completed assessment will be included as an appendix to the EIA Report.
8	Geotechnical Assessment	No	-	<p>A Geotechnical Impact Assessment is not included as part of the Proposed Project, as it does not involve the construction of permanent buildings or fixed infrastructure. All on-site facilities required for the project will be temporary in nature, consisting primarily of mobile or temporary ablation facilities and associated temporary structures.</p> <p>Given the absence of permanent foundations, structural loading, or ground-bearing infrastructure, the proposed activities are not anticipated to pose geotechnical risks that would warrant a standalone geotechnical assessment.</p> <p>Accordingly, a Geotechnical Impact Assessment will be excluded from the specialist studies for this Proposed Project.</p>
9	Climate Impact Assessment	Yes	Climate Change Risk Assessment	A Climate Change Risk Assessment will be undertaken as part of the EIA Phase for the Proposed Project. The screening process has identified climate change as a relevant consideration; however, a detailed assessment is considered more appropriate during the EIA Phase, where sufficient project-specific information will be available. This approach will enable a comprehensive evaluation of both potential climate change impacts and associated risks, as well as the identification of appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures.
10	Health Impact Assessment	No	-	Health Impact Assessment is not considered necessary for the Proposed Project. Potential human-health-related impacts associated with the proposed activities, including air quality, noise, traffic, dust and community-related impacts, will be assessed through the relevant specialist studies and the broader EIA process. Appropriate mitigation and management measures will be incorporated into the EMP to address potential risks to surrounding communities and other sensitive receptors.
11	Socio-Economic Assessment	Yes	Social Impact Assessment	Although the Screening Tool does not assign a specific sensitivity rating to the Socio-Economic Theme, socio-economic considerations are relevant to the Proposed Project due to its location within an existing mining environment and its potential interaction with surrounding communities. A Socio-

No	Specialist Assessment Identified	Required Yes/No	Specialist Study	Motivation
				Economic Assessment will therefore be undertaken as part of the EIA Phase to assess potential positive and negative socio-economic impacts during the construction, operational and decommissioning/closure Phases. The assessment will recommend measures to enhance positive impacts and minimise potential negative impacts.
12	Ambient Air Quality Impact Assessment	Yes	Air Quality Impact Assessment	<p>An Air Quality Impact Assessment (AQIA) will be undertaken as part of the Proposed Project to assess potential air quality impacts during the construction, operation, decommissioning, and closure Phases of the project.</p> <p>The assessment will evaluate potential air quality impacts associated with dust generation, material handling, and vehicle movements, and will determine the significance of these impacts on surrounding receptors. Appropriate mitigation and management measures will be identified to ensure compliance with applicable air quality standards and guidelines. The findings of the AQIA will inform the EIA Phase and will be incorporated into the EMP. The completed assessment will be included as an appendix to the EIA Report.</p>
13	Air Quality Impact Assessment			
14	Plant Species Assessment	Yes	Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment	<p>The Screening Tool classified the Proposed Project area as having Medium Sensitivity for the Plant Species Theme, indicating the potential occurrence of sensitive plant species. A specialist Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment, including consideration of plant species, will therefore be undertaken to verify the site sensitivity and assess potential impacts associated with the proposed activities. Appropriate measures to avoid, minimise or mitigate impacts on sensitive plant species will be recommended and incorporated into the EMP.</p> <p>The Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment will be included as an appendix to the EIA Report.</p>
15	Animal Species Assessment	Yes	Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment	The Screening Tool identified the Proposed Project area as having High Sensitivity for the Animal Species Theme. A specialist terrestrial biodiversity assessment will therefore be undertaken to verify the sensitivity of the site and assess potential impacts on sensitive animal species associated with the

No	Specialist Assessment Identified	Required Yes/No	Specialist Study	Motivation
				<p>TSF/Reclamation Area and Pipeline Route. The assessment will provide appropriate avoidance, mitigation and management measures, which will be incorporated into the EMPr and EIA Report.</p> <p>The Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment will be included as an appendix to the EIA Report.</p>
16	Seismicity Assessment	No	-	<p>A Seismicity Assessment is not considered applicable to the Proposed Project and will therefore not be undertaken as part of the EIA process. The Proposed Project is confined to the reworking of existing tailings within an established TSF footprint and does not involve new large-scale infrastructure, deep excavations, or activities that may alter geological conditions or be sensitive to seismic activity. Furthermore, the project area is not located within a region of significant seismic risk, and the potential for seismic events to affect the proposed activities is considered negligible. As such, the exclusion of a seismicity assessment is justified.</p>
17	Groundwater Assessment	Yes	Groundwater Impact Assessment	<p>A Groundwater Impact Assessment is considered necessary due to the nature of the Proposed Project activities and the potential for interaction between the existing tailings material, groundwater regime and surrounding environment. The assessment will establish baseline groundwater conditions and evaluate potential impacts associated with hydraulic reclamation, seepage, water management and pipeline-related activities. Appropriate monitoring, mitigation and management measures will be recommended and incorporated into the EIA Report.</p>

8.1 Climate

The Proposed Project is located in Springs Kwa-Thema (East Rand region). The East Rand region experiences hot summers and cold dry winters, typical of semi-arid regions in southern Africa.

The Proposed Project falls within the Highveld climatic zone which can be associated by warm, rainy summers and cold winters. The area's wettest months occur from October through to March, with the driest months occurring over the period of June to August. This is characterised by summer rainfall with a cool temperature with frequent occurrence of frost. This vegetation unit experiences thermic continentality, with high extremes between maximum and minimum winter temperature, along with large thermic diurnal differences (Mucina, 2006). The Mean Annual Temperature (MAT) of 15°C indicates a transition between a cool-temperate and a warm-temperate climate. Frost is frequent during the winter months (Mucina, 2006). The summarised climatic conditions for the Tsakane Clay Grassland within the project area are presented in Figure 8-1.

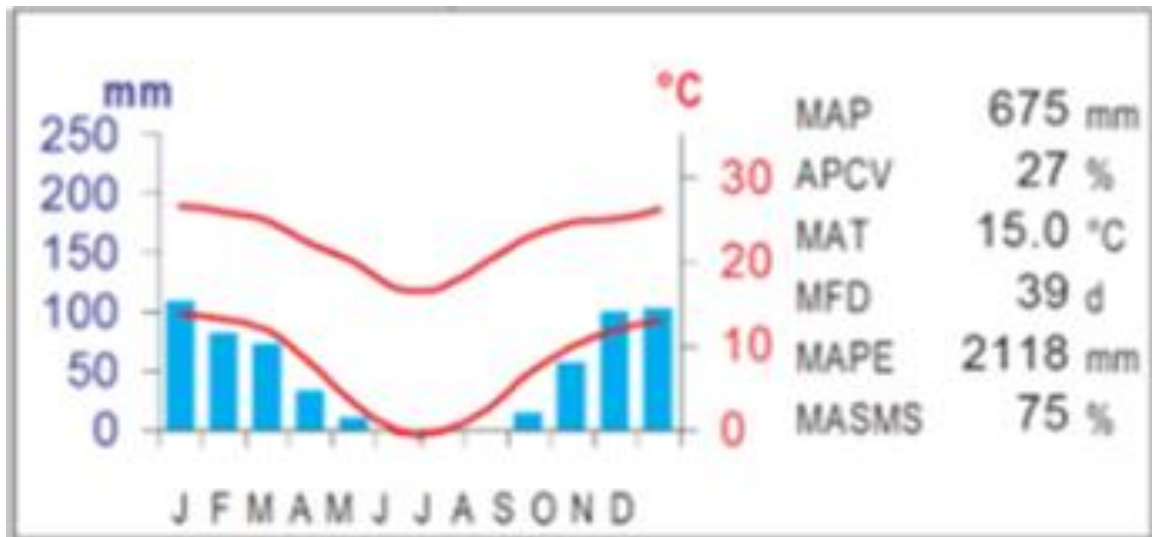


Figure 8-1: Summarised climate for the region (Mucina L & Rutherford M. C, 2006)

8.1.1 Temperature

According to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) MERRA-2 data (1980-2026), Springs has an average daily high temperature of 24°C. The warm season is from September 18 to March 18 while the cool season is from June 5 to August 2. The hottest month of the year is January, with an average high temperature of 26°C and a low of 15°C, and the coldest month is July, with an average low of 1°C and a high of 18°C. Figure 8-2 clearly indicates the fluctuations of the seasons, from summer in January to Winter in July.

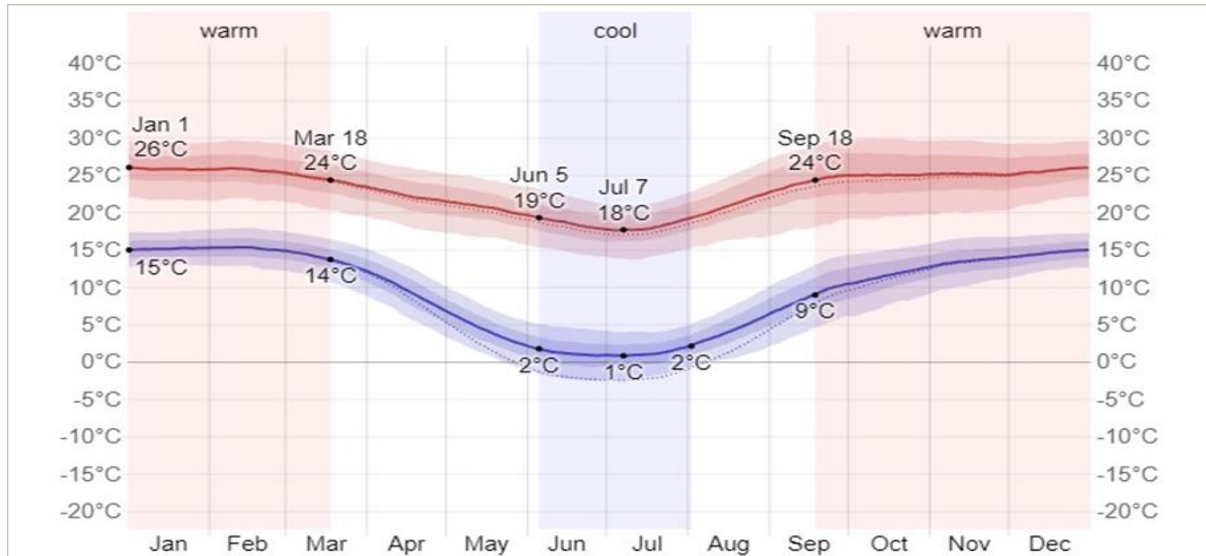


Figure 8-2: Average High and Low Temperatures at Springs 1980-2026 (Copyright © 2026 WeatherSpark.com)

8.1.2 Rainfall

Rainfall data for the area was obtained from the Springs (RWB) rainfall station (Station No. 0476736 W). The station is located 10 km south-west of 7L15 TSF. Patched rainfall data was obtained for the period of 1971 to 2003. The mean monthly rainfall is indicated in Figure 8-3. The area has an MAP of 715 mm. Rainfall is highest over the months of October to March, and lowest over the months of April to September (Kongiwe Environmental, 2025).

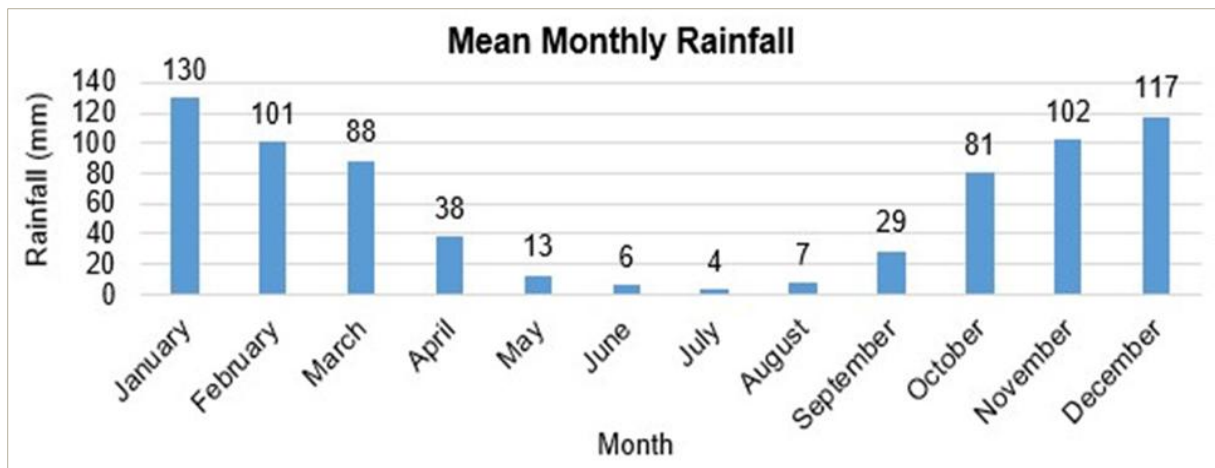


Figure 8-3: Average Monthly Rainfall Totals for the Area (Springs weather station).

8.1.3 Storm Rainfall Depths

The storm rainfall depths, which are required to calculate the peak flows, were extracted using the Design Rainfall Estimation in South Africa software programme. The programme uses the six closest rainfall stations (See Table

8-3) to a user specified coordinate, to calculate the storm rainfall depths for that site. Storm rainfall depths were extracted at the Springs (26°16'S 28°25'E). The storm rainfall depths are indicated in

Table 8-4 (Kongiwe Environmental, 2026).

Table 8-3: Six Closest Rainfall Stations to the Project

Station Name	Station No	Distance from Site	Latitude	Longitude	MAP (mm)	Altitude (mamsl)
Springs-Olympia Park	0476766_W	4	26°15'	28°25'	711	1 622
Govt Gold Mine Areas	0476673_W	5.7	26°12'	28°23'	723	1 603
Springs (RWB)	0476736_W	5.7	26°16'	28°25'	709	1 610
Brakpan (Mun)	0476644_W	7.4	26°14'	28°22'	737	1 617
New Modderfontein (GM)	0476641_W	7.0	26°11'	28°22'	739	1 615
Rietfontein	0476737_W	11.5	26°18'	28°30'	702	1 580

Table 8-4: Storm Rainfall Depths for the Project Area

Storm Duration	Return Period / Storm Rainfall Depth (mm)						
min/hr/day	1:2yr	1:5yr	1:10yr	1:20yr	1:50yr	1:100yr	1:200yr
5 min	8.5	11.8	14.2	16.9	20.7	23.9	27.4
10 min	12.4	17.1	20.6	24.4	29.9	34.6	39.7
15 min	15.3	21.2	25.6	30.3	37.2	42.9	49.2
30 min	19.6	27.0	32.7	38.7	47.5	54.8	62.9
45 min	22.6	31.2	37.7	44.7	54.8	63.2	72.6
1 hr	25.0	34.5	41.8	49.4	60.6	70.0	80.3
1.5 hr	28.9	39.9	48.2	57.0	70.0	80.8	92.7
2 hr	32.0	44.1	53.4	63.1	77.4	89.4	102.6
4 hr	38.0	52.4	63.4	75.0	92.0	106.2	121.9
6 hr	42.0	58.0	70.1	83.0	101.8	117.5	134.9
8 hr	45.1	62.3	75.3	89.1	109.3	126.2	144.9
10 hr	47.7	65.9	79.6	94.2	115.6	133.4	153.1
12 hr	49.9	68.9	83.3	98.6	120.9	139.6	160.2
16 hr	53.6	74.0	89.5	105.9	129.9	150.0	172.1
20 hr	56.7	78.2	94.6	112.0	137.3	158.6	181.9
24 hr	59.3	81.9	99.0	117.2	143.7	165.9	190.4
1 day	51.4	70.9	85.8	101.5	124.5	143.8	165.0
2 day	63.2	87.3	105.5	124.9	153.2	176.9	203.0
3 day	71.4	98.5	119.1	141.0	172.9	199.7	229.1
4 day	77.5	107.0	129.4	153.1	187.8	216.9	248.8
5 day	82.6	114.1	137.9	163.3	200.2	231.2	265.3
6 day	87.1	120.2	145.4	172.0	210.9	243.6	279.5
7 day	91.0	125.6	151.9	179.8	220.5	254.6	292.2

8.1.4 Evaporation

Symons Pan (S-Pan) evaporation data for the area was obtained from the WR2012 study for quaternary catchment C21D. 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 8-5. Evaporation is highest over the months of September to March, and lowest over the cooler months of April to August (Kongiwe Environmental, 2025).

Table 8-5:Evaporation for the Area

Month	S-Pan Evaporation (mm)	Evaporation Factor	Open Water Evaporation (mm)
January	185	0.84	155
February	153	0.88	135
March	143	0.88	126
April	108	0.88	95
May	88	0.87	77
June	71	0.85	60
July	77	0.83	64
August	111	0.81	90
September	150	0.81	122
October	177	0.81	143
November	177	0.82	145
December	191	0.83	159
Total	1 631	N/A	1 371

8.1.5 Wind Direction

The predominant wind direction at the Proposed Project (as given by the WRF data for the period from 2015 to 2017 for the Proposed Project) is from an easterly direction (for approximately 9.4% of the time) (). However, the highest number of winds with speeds greater than 5.5 m/s are expected from the north-easterly, southerly and westerly directions. The average hourly wind speed predicted by the WRF model is approximately 1.62 m/s. Calm conditions (wind speeds below 0.5 m/s) are predicted for approximately 3.3% of the time.

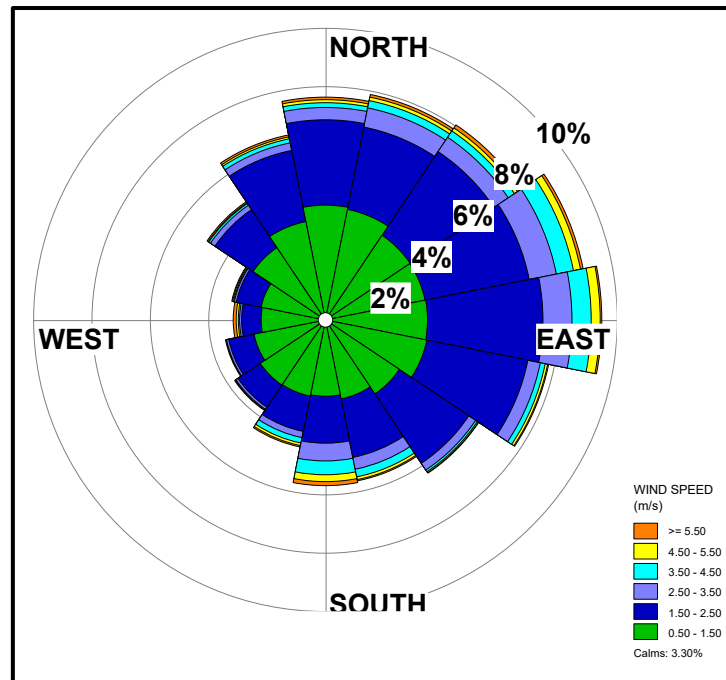


Figure 8-4: Wind rose of the average winds produced by the WRF model for the Proposed Project, for the years 2015-2017.

At the Proposed Project, winds speeds are higher during the day than during the night. There is, however, a small diurnal variation in wind direction. The dominant daytime wind directions are from the northerly to easterly quadrant, while during the night, the dominant wind directions are from the north-easterly to south-easterly quadrant (Figure 8-4).

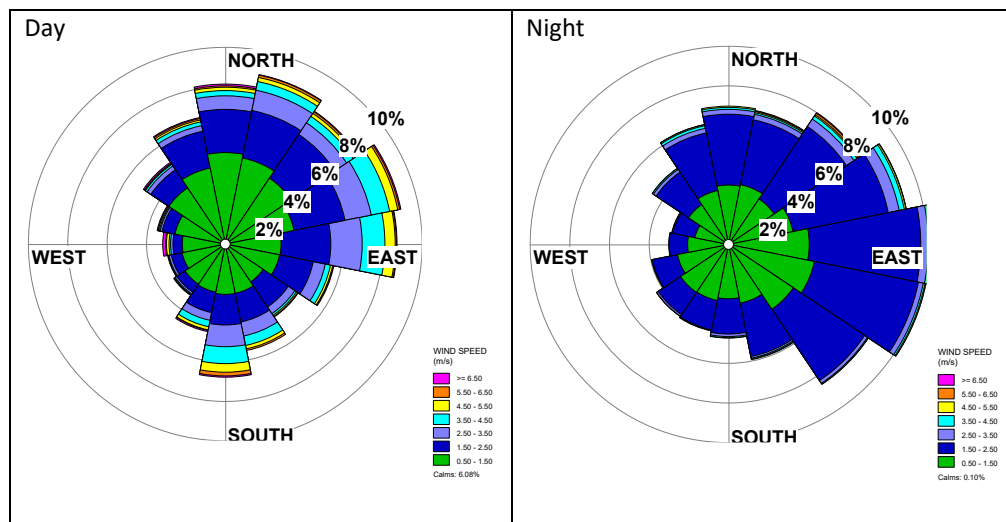


Figure 8-4: Diurnal wind roses predicted by the WRF model for the Proposed Project for the years 2015-2017.

The seasonal variations in wind direction for the site are illustrated in Figure 8-5. The prevalence of the easterly winds is evident in all seasons. The highest wind speeds (wind speeds above 6.5 m/s) are experienced mainly in Spring and Summer, with the highest average wind speeds occurring in Spring. The maximum number of calm conditions are experienced in Autumn and Winter.

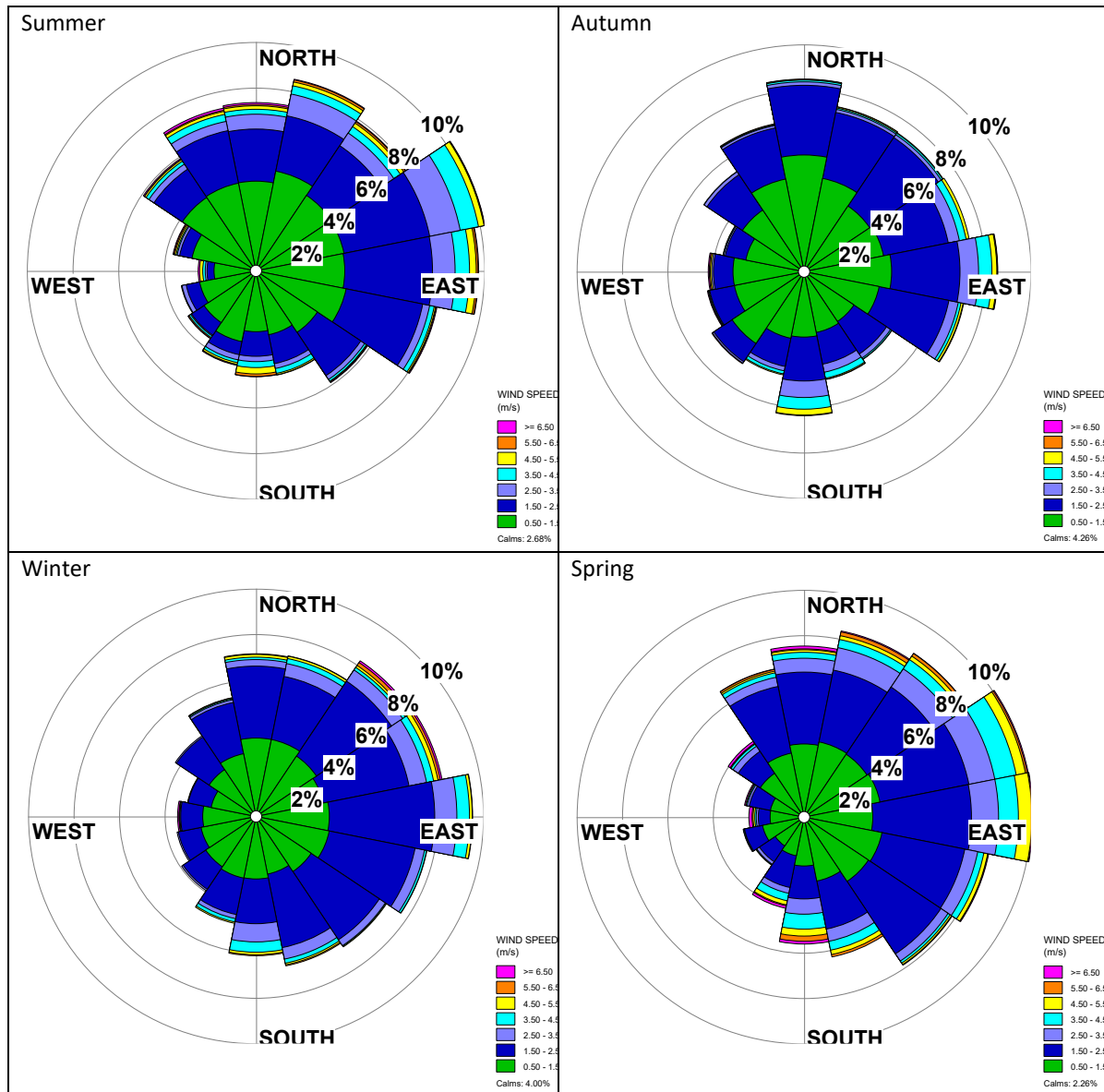
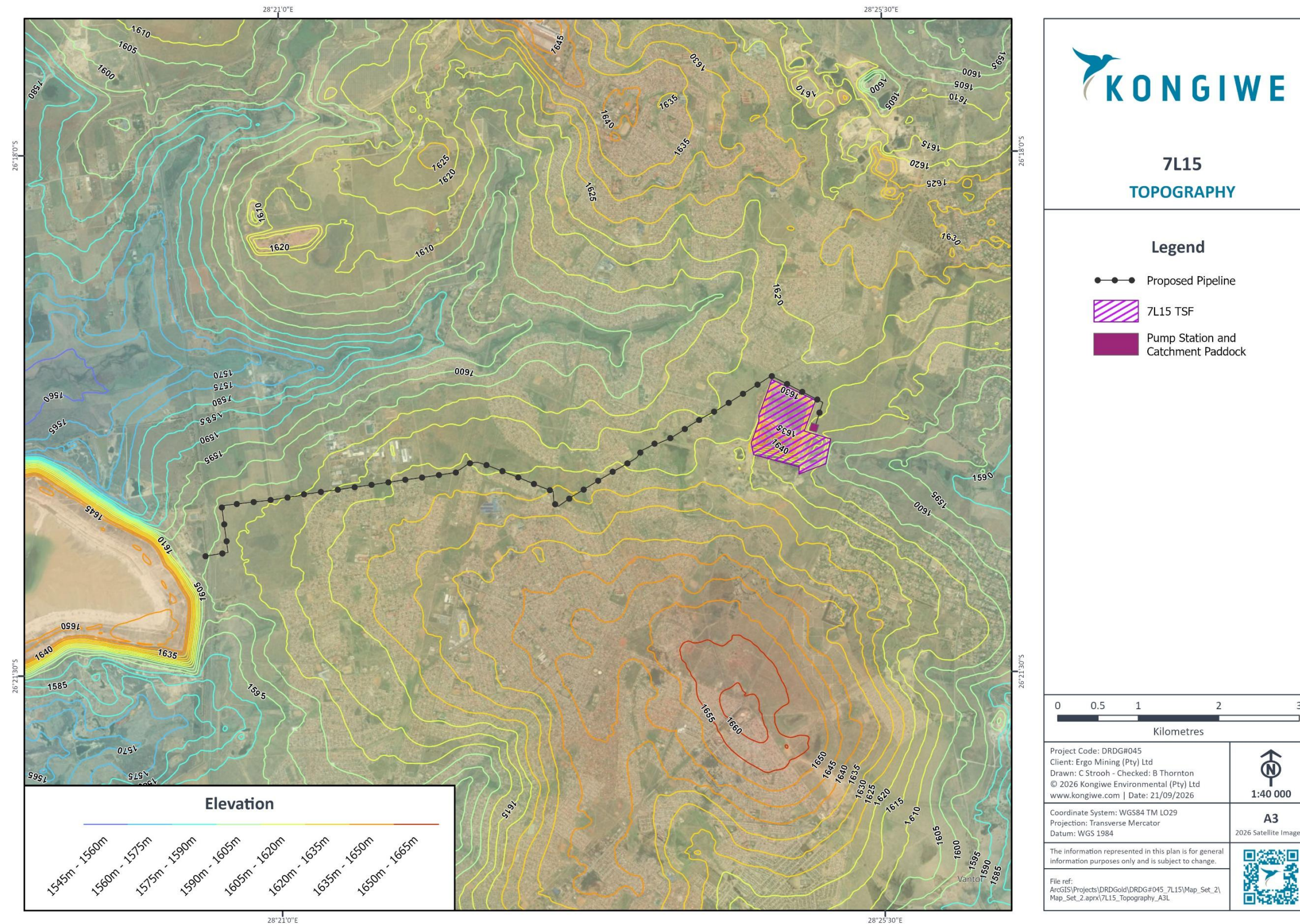


Figure 8-5: Seasonal wind roses of winds predicted by the WRF model for the Proposed Project for the years 2015-2017.

8.2 Topography

The topography of the area associated with the proposed location of the 7L15 TSF is characterised by generally flat to gently undulating terrain. Elevations across the area range from approximately 1,605 mamsl to 1,630 mamsl, indicating a relatively low to moderate variation in relief (refer to Figure 8-6). The undulating topography comprises gentle changes in elevation across the site, with the higher elevations occurring towards the central and northern portions of the mapped area and lower elevations generally occurring towards the southern and western portions. The contour distribution indicates a predominantly gentle relief, although localised steeper areas may occur in association with the existing TSF landform and other disturbed mining features.



8.3 Geology

The Proposed Project is situated within a geologically diverse region comprising geological formations associated with the Malmani Subgroup, Klipriviersberg Group, Turffontein Subgroup, Dwyka Group, Vryheid Formation and Karoo Dolerite Suite, as well as younger unconsolidated surface deposits. The regional geology reflects a complex sequence of sedimentary, volcanic and intrusive rocks that have been further modified by historical mining activities (refer to Figure 8-7). The principal geological formations mapped in the vicinity of the Proposed Project include the following:

- **Turffontein Subgroup (AMtu):** This unit comprises predominantly quartzite and conglomerate and represents one of the older sedimentary formations mapped within the broader study area.
- **Klipriviersberg Group (ANkb):** This volcanic sequence comprises tholeiitic basalt, andesite, basalt, tuff and agglomerate.
- **Malmani Subgroup (ANml):** The Malmani Subgroup is characterised predominantly by dolomite and stromatolitic horizons, with interbedded chert and minor carbonaceous shale, limestone and quartzite. The presence of dolomitic formations is an important consideration for the proposed development, particularly in relation to geotechnical conditions and groundwater considerations.
- **Dwyka Group (C-Pd):** This formation comprises diamictite, varved shale, siltstone and mudstone with dropstones, together with fluvioglacial gravel and sandstone.
- **Vryheid Formation (Pv):** The Vryheid Formation consists predominantly of fine- to coarse-grained sandstone, shale and coal seams and forms part of the Karoo geological sequence.
- **Karoo Dolerite Suite (Jd):** Intrusive doleritic rocks, with minor ultrabasic rocks, are also mapped within the broader area and represent intrusive features within the regional geological sequence.
- **Quaternary to recent deposits (N-Qg):** These younger surface deposits comprise alluvium, colluvium, eluvium, gravel, scree, sand, soil and debris and may occur locally overlying the underlying bedrock formations.

The Proposed Project is underlain by the Pv: Vryheid Formation, which is characterised by fine- to coarse-grained sandstone, shale, and coal seams and ANml: Malmani Subgroup - Dolomite, stromatolitic, interbedded chert, minor carbonaceous shale, limestone and quartzite and the geology underlying the Proposed Project should therefore be considered within the context of this variable geological setting. The presence of dolomite and associated chert of the Malmani Subgroup, together with sedimentary units of the Dwyka Group and Vryheid Formation and intrusive dolerite, indicates that geological and geotechnical conditions may vary across the project area. The mapped geology also indicates the occurrence of younger unconsolidated deposits, which may locally influence near-surface ground conditions.

The broader area has been substantially modified by historical mining activities, with existing mine-related infrastructure and tailings deposits forming part of the current landscape. These anthropogenic deposits may locally obscure the natural geological formations at surface and should therefore be distinguished from the underlying in-situ geological units during site-specific investigations.

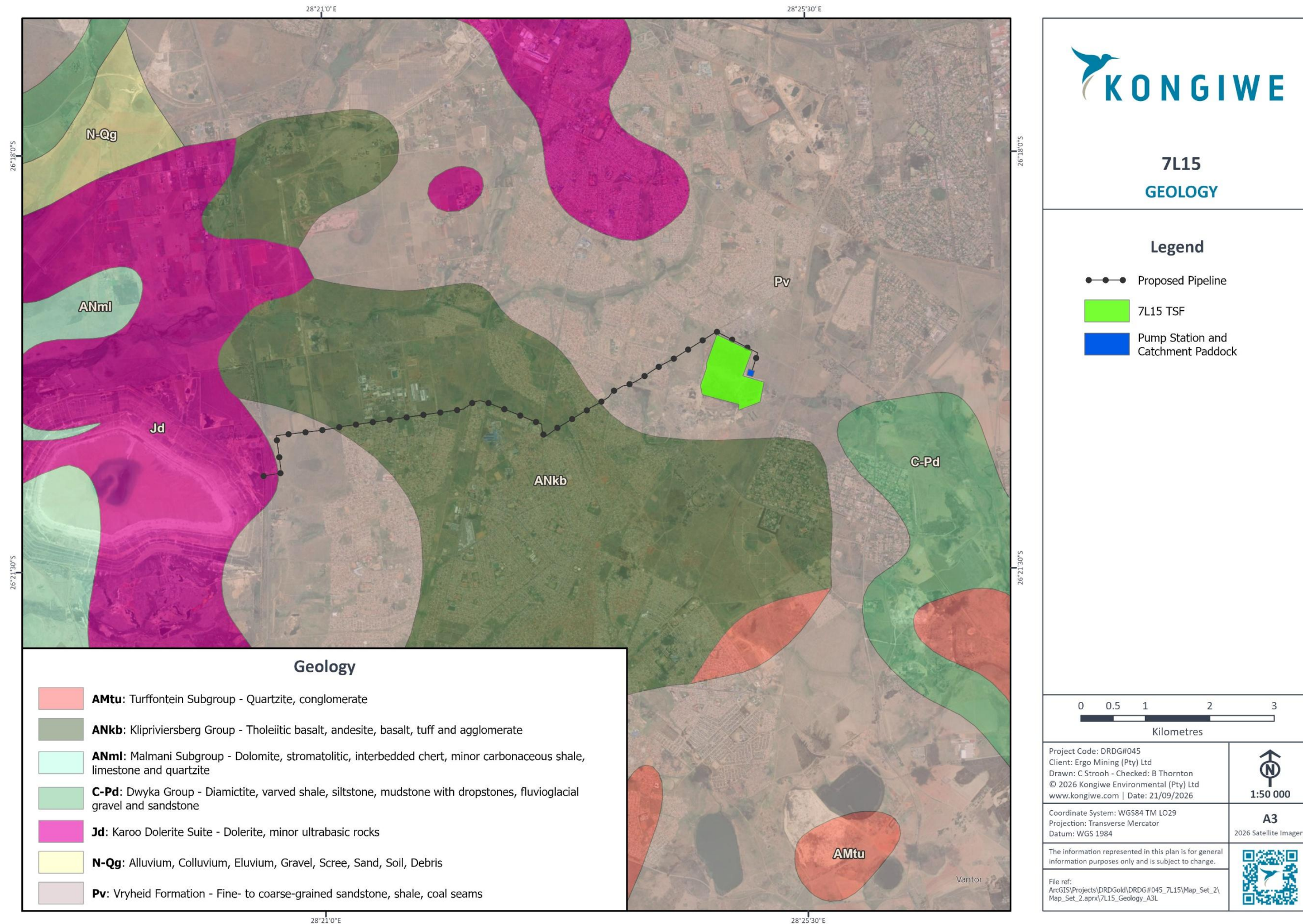


Figure 8-7: Geology Map

8.4 Soils. Land Capacity and Land use

8.4.1 Soils

According to the Land Type Survey Staff (1972–2006), the assessment area mainly falls within the Bb3 land type. The Ba1 land type is characterised by a plinthic catena, with upland duplex and marginalitic soils being rare, while dystrophic and/or mesotrophic soils and red soils are widespread. The Bb3 land type has a similar plinthic catena, although red soils are not widespread. The Ea20 land type is characterised by one or more vertic, melanic or red structured diagnostic horizons.

The Proposed Project is therefore predominantly associated with the Bb3 soil land type, with local occurrences of Ba1 and Ea20 within the broader assessment area (refer to Figure 8-8).

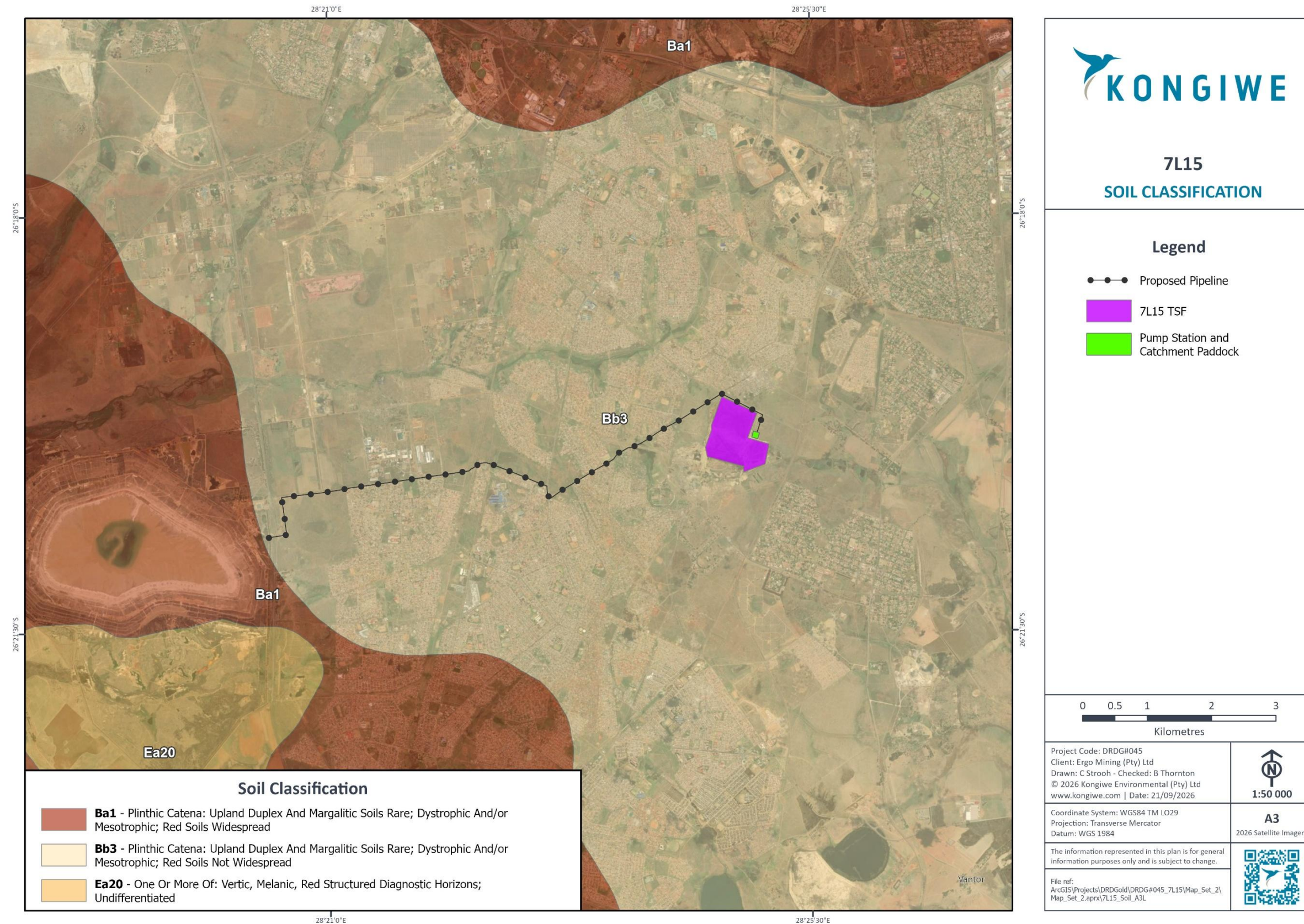


Figure 8-8: Soil classification Map

8.4.2 Land Capability and Use

Most of the land cover of the Proposed Project is classified as, built-up, cultivated, grassland, mines and quarries, waterbodies and wetlands as shown in Figure 8-9. The Proposed Project is currently vacant. However, it was previously utilised as a fill and rubble dumping site.

The TSF footprint is located along the eastern extent of the study area, with residential settlements and provincial road networks occurring to the north-west and south of the TSF footprint. These surrounding land uses and transport infrastructure form the primary receptors and access corridors in the vicinity of the proposed TSF area.

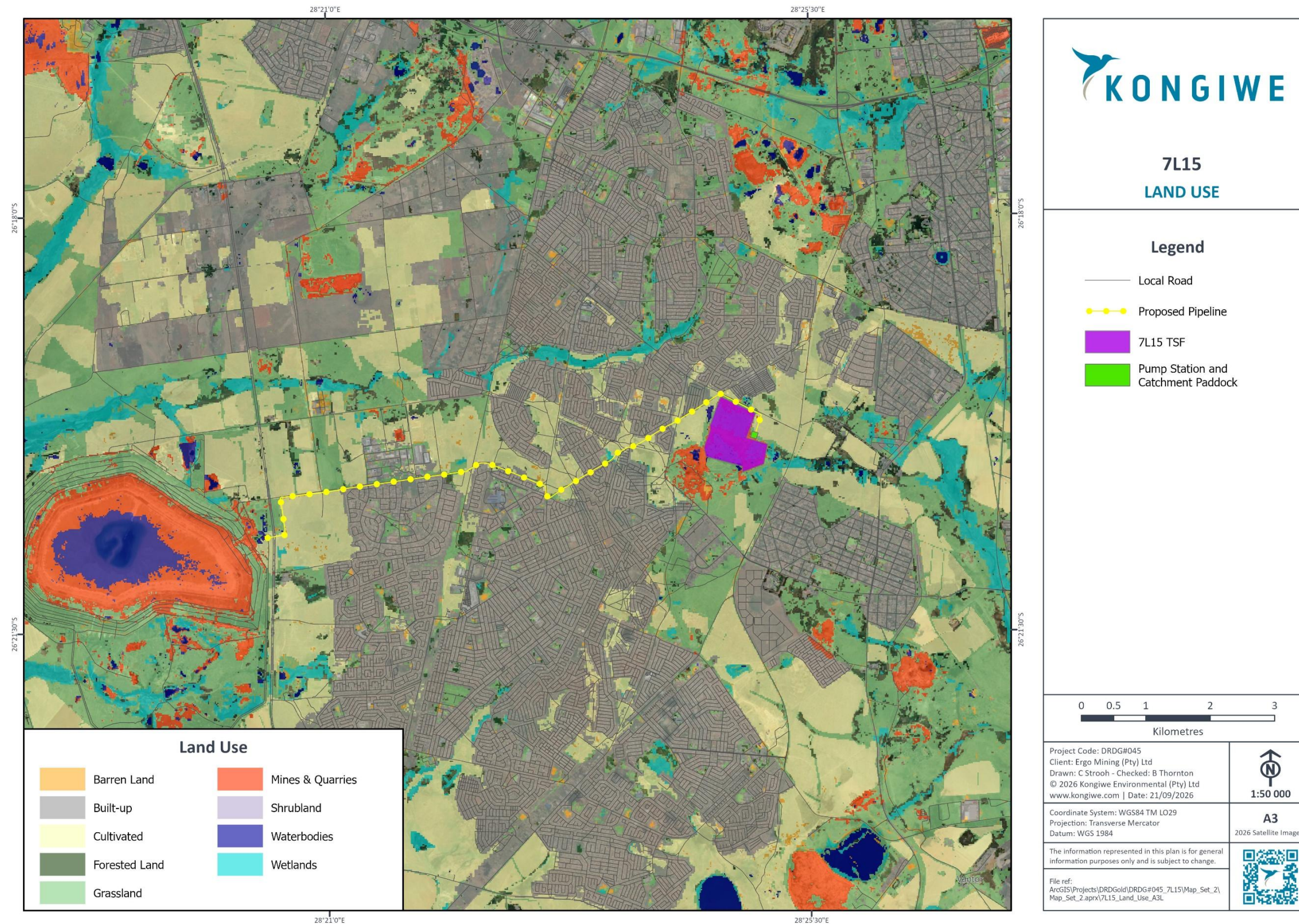


Figure 8-9: Land use Map

8.5 Surface Water

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 C21 (tertiary catchment 1 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. C21D (quaternary catchment D located within tertiary catchment C21).

The DWS has divided South Africa into six Water Management Areas (WMAs), that is, the Limpopo-Olifants, Inkomati-Usuthu, Pongola-Mtamvuna, Vaal -Orange, Mzimvubu-Tsitsikamma, Breede-Olifants WMAs.

The Proposed Project located within Kwa-Thema and Springs falls within the Upper Vaal Water Management Area, which forms part of the larger C (Vaal) primary catchment. Surface water drainage in the area is dominated by wetlands, which ultimately discharge into the Vaal River system.

The Proposed Project is located within the Vaal-Orange Water Management Area (WMA). The surface water map indicates that the Proposed Project area is situated within the C21E quaternary catchment areas.

The surrounding drainage network comprises both perennial and non-perennial watercourses, with the Withokspruit identified within the broader assessment area. The nearest mapped perennial watercourse is located approximately 0.5–0.7 km east to southeast of the Proposed Project, while the Withokspruit occurs further to the northwest. Several non-perennial streams are also present within the surrounding area, forming part of the local drainage network (refer to Figure 8-10).

The Surface Water Impact Assessment will be undertaken in the EIA Phase to identify and assess potential water impacts associated with the Proposed Project.

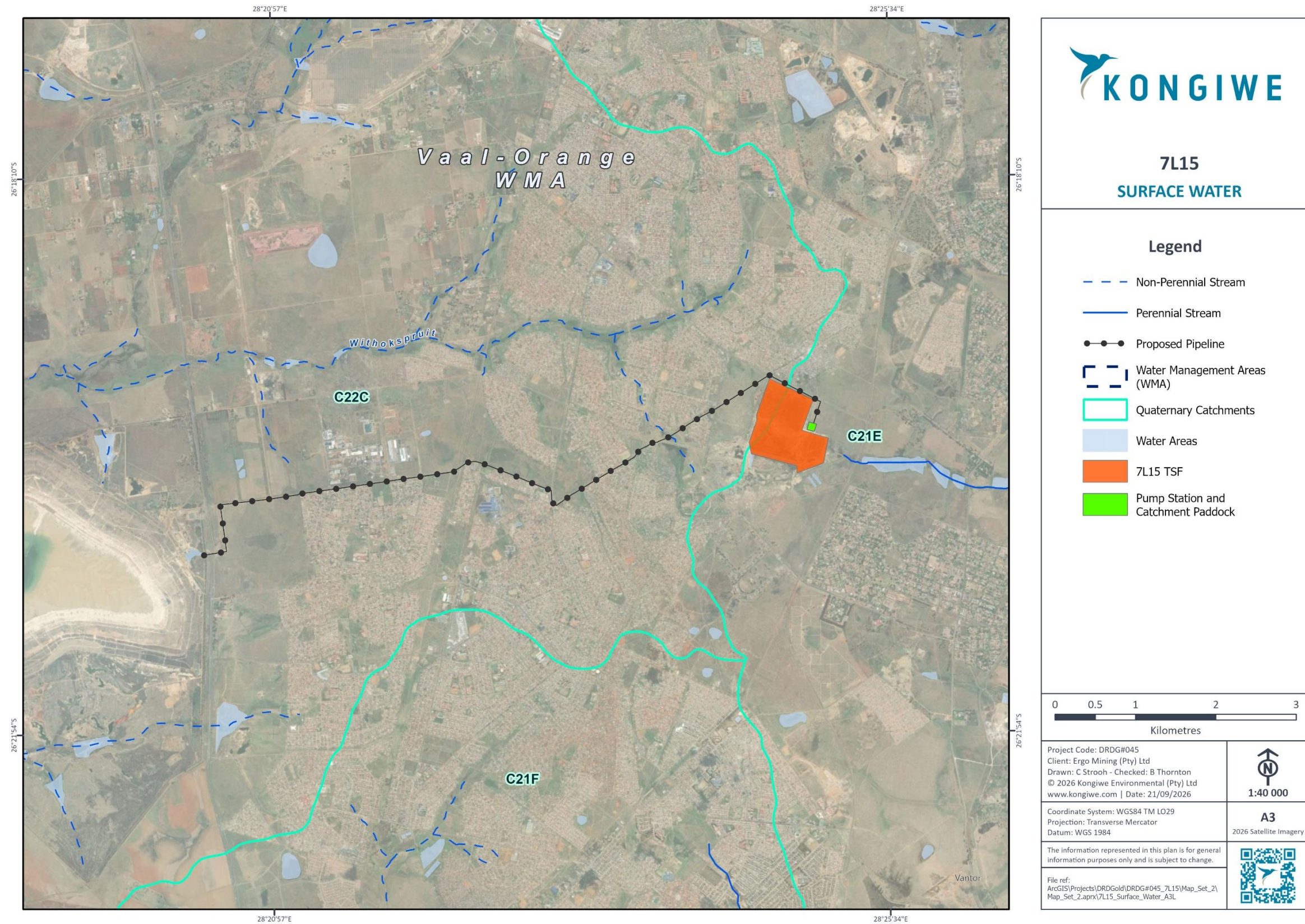


Figure 8-10: Surface water Map

8.6 Groundwater

8.6.1 Regional Geohydrology

The Proposed Project is underlain by the Vryheid Formation (Pv) of the Ecca Group within the Karoo Supergroup, as indicated on the applicable geological mapping. The Vryheid Formation is characterised by fine- to coarse-grained sandstone, shale and associated coal seams. From a groundwater perspective, the occurrence and movement of groundwater within the Vryheid Formation are influenced by the lithological characteristics of the formation, with groundwater potentially occurring within weathered and fractured zones and permeable sandstone horizons. The variable distribution and permeability of these lithological units should therefore be considered in assessing the groundwater conditions and potential groundwater-related impacts associated with the Proposed Project. At this stage, potential groundwater sensitivity including vulnerability to contamination and the role of groundwater in sustaining nearby surface water features cannot be fully confirmed. A detailed geohydrological (groundwater) study will be conducted in the EIA Phase which will provide information regarding the Proposed Project and the impact on groundwater.

8.7 Wetlands

A wetland is an area where water covers the soil, either seasonally or permanently. It can be saltwater, freshwater, or a mix of both. Wetlands function as distinct ecosystems and are characterised by vegetation adapted to wet soil (Keddy, Paul A, 2010).

Types of wetlands that may occur in the areas surrounding the Proposed Project include the following:

- Unchannelled valley-bottom wetlands;
- Valley bottom wet areas;
- Seepage zones; and
- Seasonal depressional wetlands.

According to the Screening Report, the Proposed Project area is predominantly situated within a low sensitivity zone for aquatic biodiversity, with a smaller section situated within a very high sensitivity zone (refer to Figure 8-11). The sensitivity feature/wetland type has been determined by the Screening Tool to be an unchannelled valley-bottom wetland. The identified wetland type, as well as other wetland types not identified by the Screening Tool, including their extent, condition and ecological function will be confirmed and presented in detail during the EIA Phase, following a comprehensive Wetland Delineation and Functionality Assessment.



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Very High	Wetlands, Unchannelled valley-bottom

Figure 8-11: Aquatic biodiversity theme sensitivity map

8.7.1 Gauteng Biodiversity Conservation Plan

The Gauteng Conservation Plan (C-Plan v4.0) classified areas on the basis of their contribution to reach the conservation targets within the province. These areas are classified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) to ensure sustainability in the long term. The Gauteng C-Plan uses the following terms to categorise the various land use types according to their biodiversity and environmental importance:

- Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA);
- Ecological Support Area (ESA);
- Important Area (IA);
- Irreplaceable Area (IA);
- Other Natural Area (ONA);
- Protected Area (PA); and
- Moderately or Heavily Modified Areas (MMA's or HMA's).

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

According to the Screening Tool, the project area is classified as having very high CBA 1 and ESA 1 sensitivity, primarily due to the potential occurrence of conservation-important species (refer to Figure 8-12). The screening results highlight sensitivities associated with National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES), including the Tsakane Clay Grassland (refer to Figure 8-12).

The Biodiversity Impact Assessment will be undertaken in the EIA Phase to confirm if these are areas that are classified as CBAs, ESAs and NPAES within the Proposed Project.



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Very High	CBA 1
Very High	ESA 1
Very High	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES)
Very High	EN_Tsakane Clay Grassland

Figure 8-12: Terrestrial Biodiversity theme sensitivity

8.7.2 Flora

The Proposed Project falls within the Tsakane Clay Grassland vegetation is widely distributed in the Gauteng province (Figure 8-14). According to Mucina and Rutherford (2006) this vegetation type occurs on a gentle to moderately undulating landscape of the Highveld plateau and is characterised by a dense, short- to medium-height grassland structure. Tsakane Clay Grassland typically supports a diversity of grass species adapted to clay-rich soils and is considered sensitive due to its limited extent and ongoing transformation within the region (Mucina L & Rutherford M.C, 2006). The vegetation is typically dominated by grass species such as *Themeda triandra*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Eragrostis curvula*, *Cymbopogon pospischilii*, and *Elionurus muticus*. Forbs and geophytes may occur but are less prominent due to the dense grass cover and seasonal disturbances such as grazing or fire (Mucina L & Rutherford M.C, 2006).

The Biodiversity Impact Assessment will be undertaken in the EIA Phase to confirm any sensitive floral species on site.

8.7.3 Fauna

According to the Screening Tool, the project area is classified as having medium to high faunal sensitivity, primarily due to the potential occurrence of conservation-important species (refer to Figure 8-13). The screening results highlight sensitivities associated with specific faunal features, including Aves – *Mycteria ibis* (African Openbill) and Aves – *Circus ranivorus* (African Marsh Harrier), both listed under the high-sensitivity category. Additional medium-sensitivity features identified include Insecta – *Aloeides dentatis dentatis* (Roodepoort Copper), Mammalia – *Chrysospalax villosus* (Rough-haired Golden Mole), Mammalia – *Crocidura maquassiensis* (Maquassie Musk Shrew), and Mammalia – *Hydricotis maculicollis* (African Clawless Otter).

It is important to note that the Screening Tool indicates potential sensitivity, and these species are not confirmed to occur on the project site. A comprehensive faunal specialist assessment will be undertaken during the EIA Phase to verify the presence or absence of these species, confirm actual site-specific faunal sensitivity, and provide appropriate mitigation measures. The findings of that assessment will be incorporated into the EIA Report.

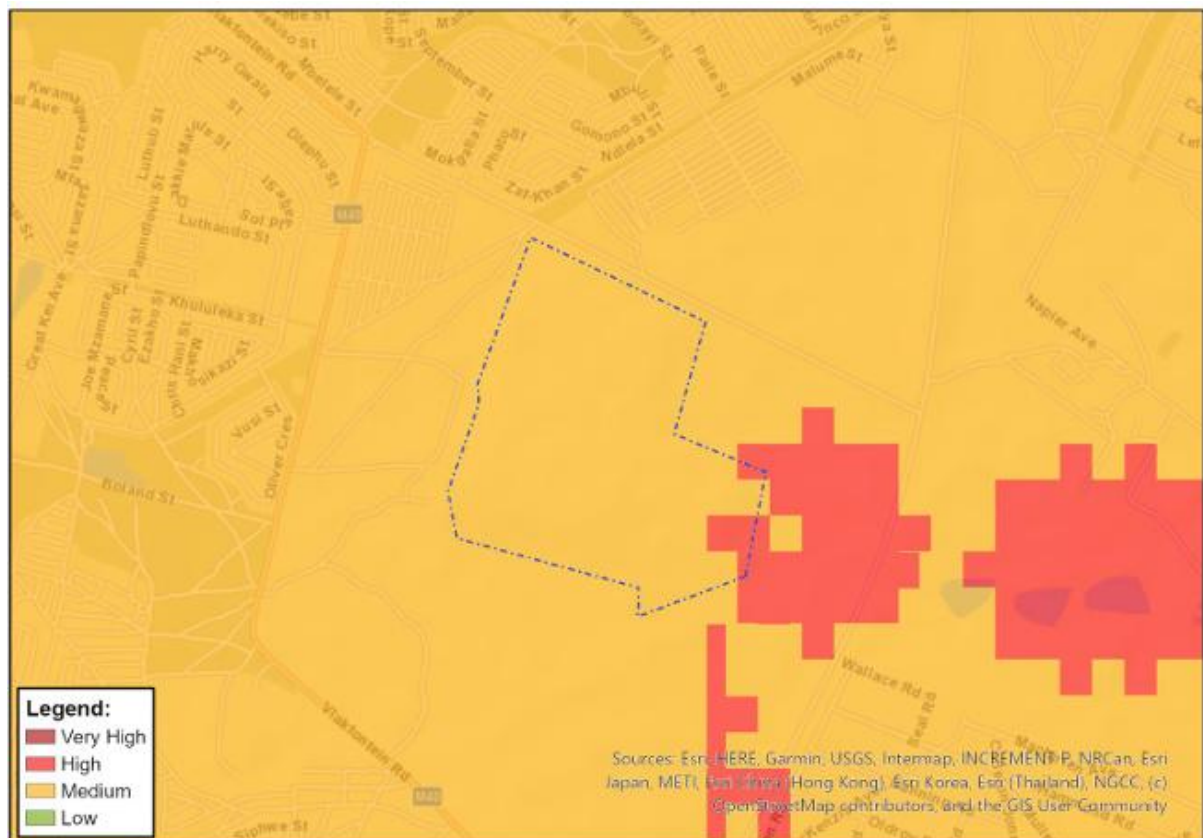


Figure 8-13: Animal Species theme map

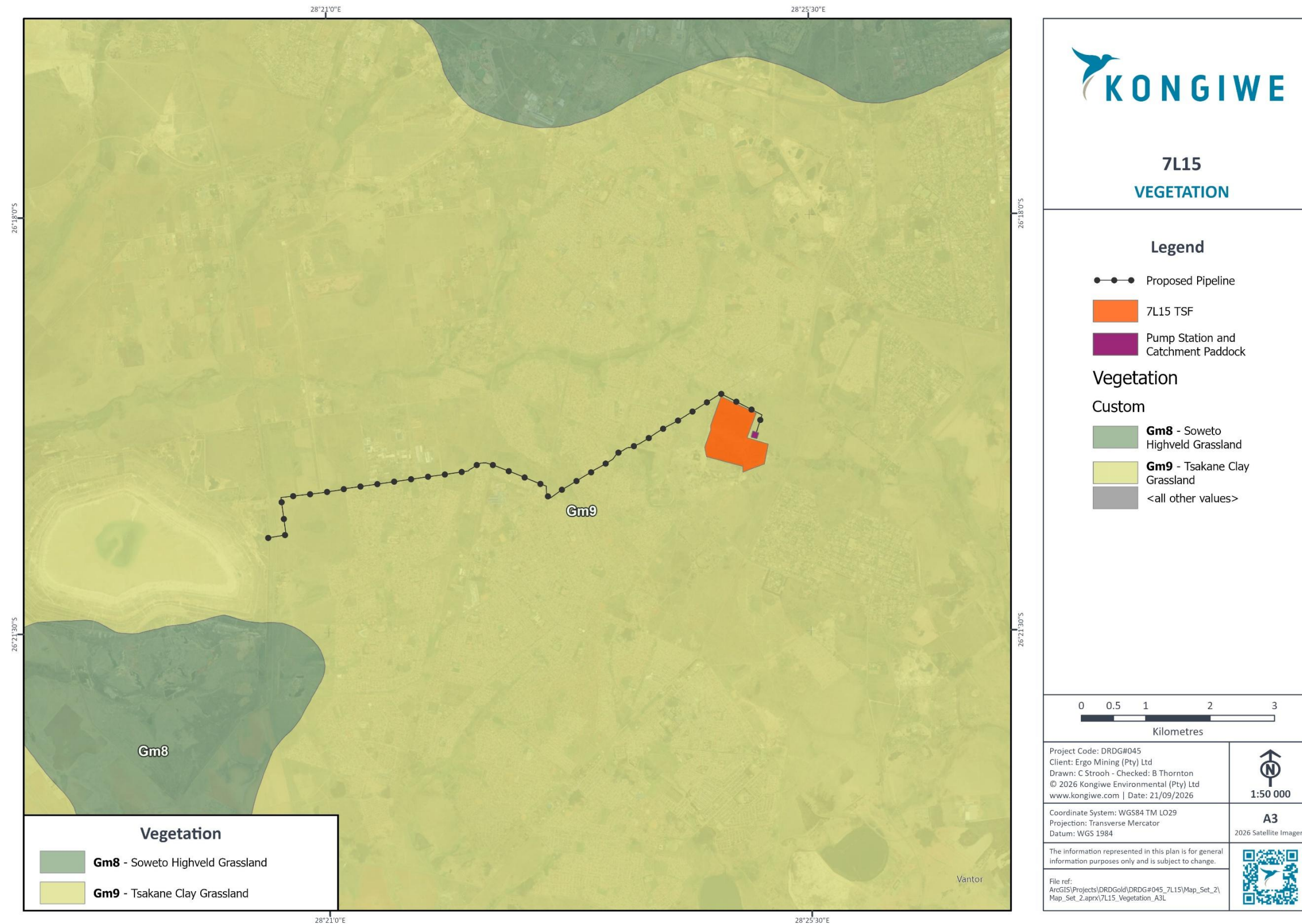


Figure 8-14: Vegetation Map

8.8 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.

Particulate Matter (PM) exists in the atmosphere as either solid or liquid particles varying in chemical composition and size, these particles can be considered as either primary or secondary pollutants. Particles can be classified by their aerodynamic properties into coarse particles, PM₁₀ and fine particles, PM_{2.5} (Harrison and Van Grieken, 1998). The fine particles contain the secondarily formed aerosols such as sulphates and nitrates, combustion particles and re-condensed organic and metal vapours. The coarse particles contain earth crust materials and fugitive dust from roads and industries (Fenger, 2002). It is the amount of fine dust and the chemical and mineralogical composition of the dust which will dictate the potential for health impacts (Schwegler, 2006).

The Air Quality Impact Assessment will be undertaken in the EIA Phase to identify and assess potential air quality impacts associated with the Proposed Project.

8.9 Noise

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

The Proposed Project site is in an area with a mixed-use development character, with agricultural and mining activities being the predominant activities in the area. The major noise sources in the area include vehicular traffic on the national and provincial roads in the areas, noises from the local communities, and other industrial and mining related noises.

The Noise Impact Assessment will be undertaken in the EIA Phase to assess and confirm the potential noise related impacts associated with the Proposed Project.

8.9.1 Construction Phase

The level and character of the construction noise will be highly variable as different activities with different equipment take place at different times, for different periods of time (operating cycles), in different combinations/sequences and on different parts of the construction site. The main construction related noises that are expected are listed below:

- Transport of workers, components and equipment to site – brought to site by means of flatbed trucks;
- Digging of foundations for infrastructure and pipeline support – Tractor-Loader-Backhoe (TLB);
- Development of stormwater infrastructure – TLB;
- Civil work to install the substation / transformer, screens, tanks and pump station – cement truck, flatbed trucks (with mobile crane); and

- Civil construction activities.

8.9.2 Operational Phase

The level and character of the noise during this phase is generally constant as it does not involve mobile equipment movement around the site. The noises expected during this phase are listed below:

- General operational noises;
- JCB/TLB backhoe loader being operated;
- The slurry pumps;
- Vibrating screens; and
- Water dozers and site equipment.

Noise can be defined as "unwanted sound", and an audible acoustic energy that adversely affects the physiological and/or psychological well-being of people, or which disturbs or impairs the convenience or peace of any person. Figure 8-15 illustrates the acceptable zone sound levels as set out by SANS.

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

Figure 8-15: Acceptable Zone Sound Levels for noise in districts (from SANS 10103:2008)

8.10 Visual

The Proposed Project site has been disturbed by the legacy of historic mining in the area. This then means that the Proposed Project will result in the removal of a visual disturbance source. The surrounding area around the TSF is lacking in natural vegetation that would help to screen off the proposed operation. The proposed site is also visible from the nearby residential and industrial areas as well as from the major and minor road routes surrounding the proposed site. It is also anticipated that the Proposed Project will result in a positive visual impact after the removal of the TSF in relation to the surrounding environment of the site.

8.11 Traffic

The Proposed Project is situated in an area with an established road network. The major access routes in the vicinity of the 7L15 TSF include the N17, which provides connectivity to M63 Road located to the north-east of the Proposed Project.

Road Classification

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

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

The first three classes (the arterials) are mobility roads, the second three classes are activity/access streets. In relation to the Proposed Project, the mobility roads will encompass M63 Road (Figure 8-16).

It is anticipated that the Proposed Project will result in a slight increase in traffic impacts during the construction and operation of the reclamation and well as during the decommissioning phase. This will be looked at in great detail during the EIA Phase of the Proposed Project.

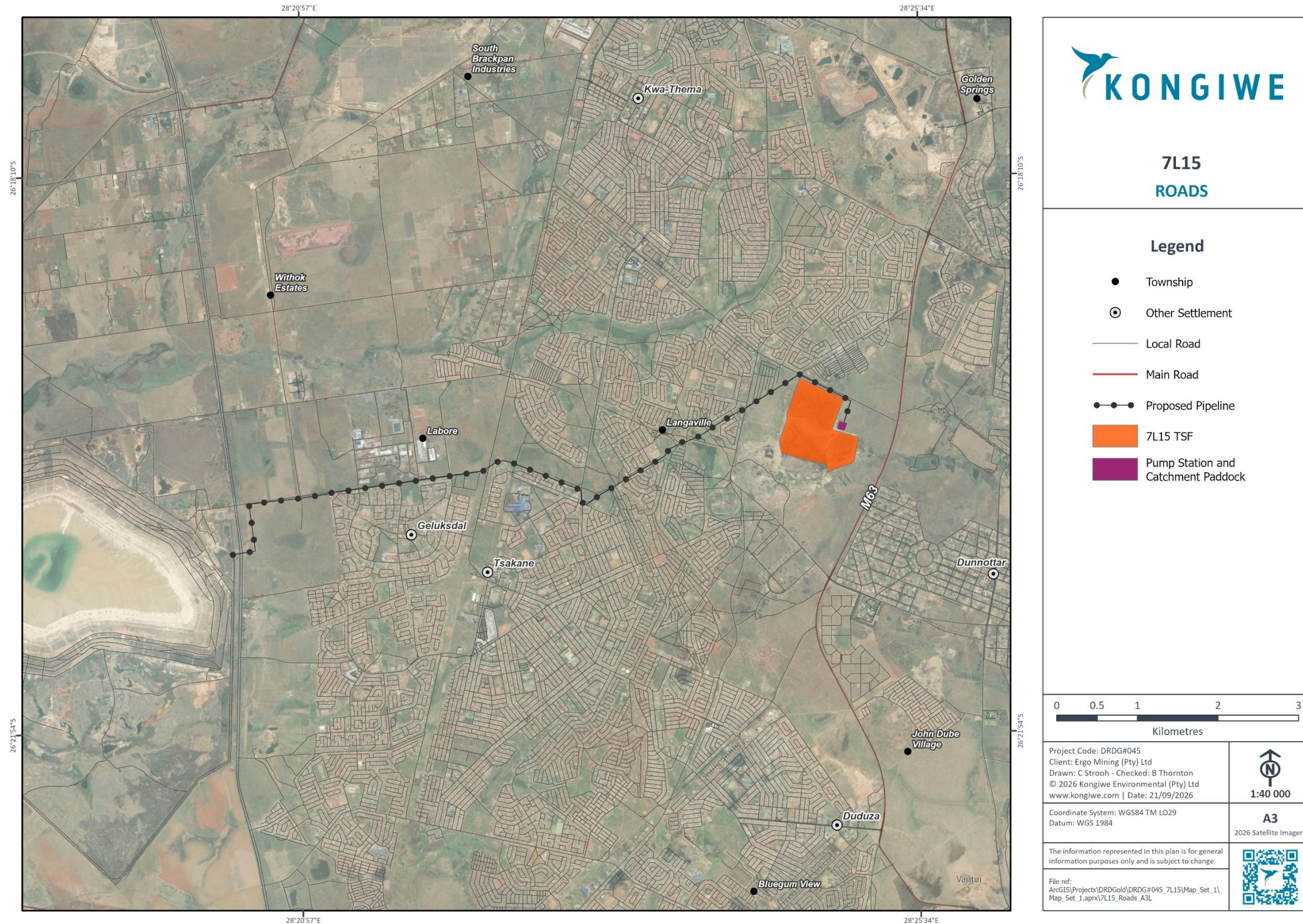


Figure 8-16: Road Map

8.12 Archaeological, Cultural Heritage and Palaeontology

The Screening Report indicates that the Proposed Project area is situated within a low archaeological and cultural heritage sensitivity zone (refer to Figure 8-17). In terms of palaeontological sensitivity, the area reflects a combination of low, medium, and very high sensitivity ratings across different portions of the site, with the very high sensitivity being dominant (refer to Figure 8-18).

To verify and refine these desktop findings, a qualified Cultural Heritage Specialist and a Palaeontologist will undertake field assessments as part of the EIA process. The outcomes of these specialist field investigations will be incorporated into the EIA report.

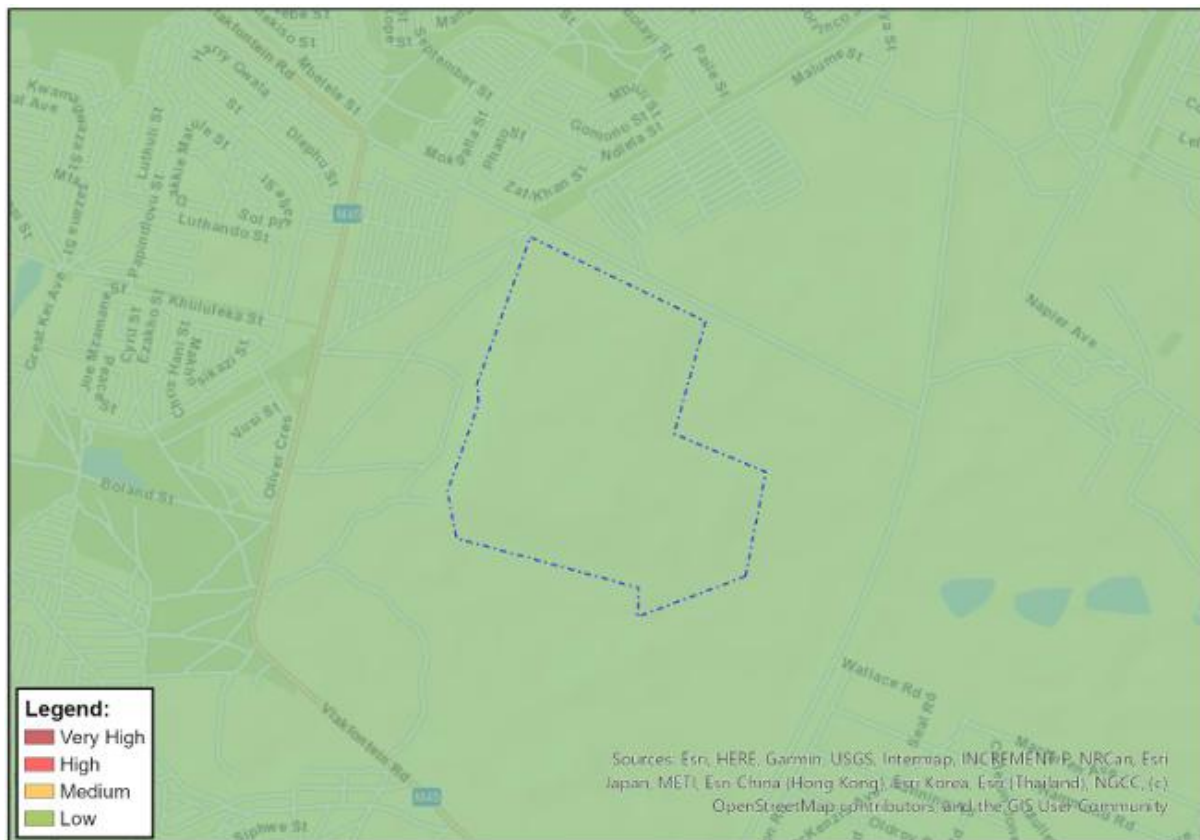


Figure 8-17: Archaeological and cultural heritage

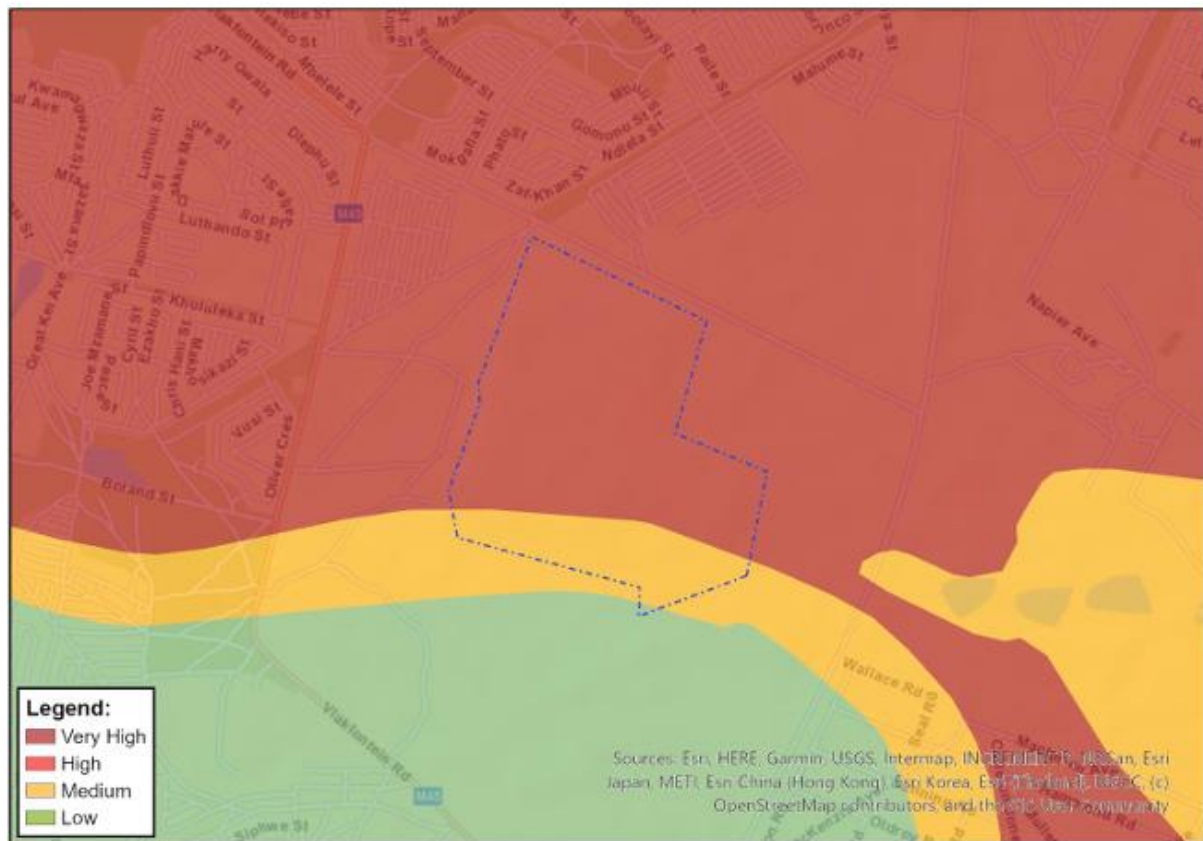


Figure 8-18: Palaeontology Map

8.13 Socio-Economic

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

Gauteng is the largest urban economy in Africa, with a population estimated to be 15.8 million, (Gauteng Spatial Development Framework 2030) (GSDF). In terms of land area, Gauteng is the smallest province in South Africa but also densely populated. Table 8-6 below provides an overview of the socio-economic baseline information for Gauteng province (GSDF, 2016).

Table 8-6: Socio-economic Baseline Information-Gauteng at a Glance

Description	Statistics
Demographics	
Population size	15 888 000
Population by size	Majority of the population (54.5%) is made up of the population group between the ages of 16-60.
Language	Isizulu is the most spoken language, approximately 19.8%
Migration	Approximately 93.9% of the population is born in South Africa (slightly less than the rate in South Africa)
Households	

Description	Statistics
Number of households	5 384 000, with 19.1% of the population reside in informal dwellings
Service Delivery	
Access to water services	98.4% are getting water from a regional or local service provider.
Access to electricity	82.7% have access to electricity.
Toilet facilities	88.7% have access to flush or chemical toilets.
Education	
Educational level	80.2% of individuals aged 5-24 are attending some form of schooling.
Employment	
Employment status	67% stated that they receive salaries as their main form of income
Unemployment status	37%
Economics	
Economic sectors	Manufacturing sector providing 14% of the total provincial output, followed by construction at 3%, mining at 2% and agriculture at under 0.5%.
Average annual income	R57 500 nearly double the amount in South Africa

Information extracted from Stats SA: Census 2011, the Community Survey: 2016, the General Household Survey:2021

8.13.1 The CoE Metropolitan Municipality - Overview

The CoE comprises of communities such as Springs, Tembisa, Katlehong, Vosloorus, Duduza, Daveyton and Thokoza etc. Ekurhuleni has a total surface area of 1975km² that accommodates a population of about 3 379 104 people, about one quarter of the figure in Gauteng (CoE, 2018). This population is living in an estimated 1 299 490 households, with 18.7% of those being informal dwellings (shacks). The city has a median age of 30 and 66% of the population is between the ages of 18-64, 18% is below the age of 18 and 6% is above the age of 65 (CoE, 2018).

Black Africans make up 82% of the population. In 2015, the unemployment rate in Ekurhuleni (based on the official definition of unemployment) was approximately 29%. About half of the population have completed matric or higher, which is about 20% higher compared to the national statistic and approximately 4% of the population have post graduate qualification (CoE, 2018).

Access to basic services (in terms of water supply) is relatively high, majority (98.5%) of the population get water from a regional or local service provider. 90% of the city has access to electricity; while only 89% of the population has flushing toilet facilities (Community Survey, 2016).

8.13.2 Key Challenges with Ekurhuleni

According to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2018/2019 review, the municipality is currently faced with the following challenges:

- Service delivery failure.
- Rapid population growth spurred by in-migration.
- Mushrooming of informal settlements which contributes to service delivery challenges.
- Ageing sanitation infrastructure and an increasing backlog for infrastructure in new developments.

- Illegal mining.
- Unemployment.

9. Potential Impacts Identified during the Scoping Phase

9.1 Methodology for determining the Significance of Environmental Impacts

This part of the document focuses on the identification of the major potential impacts the activities, processes and actions may have on the surrounding environment. Table 9-1 will be completed and inserted into the EIA report once all specialist studies have been completed. The table represents compliance with the EIA Regulations of 2014 in terms of assessing the significance of direct, indirect, cumulative and residual impacts. Each specialist has been requested to include Table 9-1 whilst compiling their reports to streamline the coherence of the EIA Report.

Potential environmental impacts (physical, biological, social and economic) associated with the Proposed Project are listed in Table 9-5. The review and significance of these impacts will be systematically assessed and rated, using the assessment methodology described in Section 9.1, once the results of the various specialist studies are available. The EIA will include a full risk assessment of all environmental impacts. The EIA and EMPr Report will set out mitigation measures to be implemented during the Construction, Operational, Decommissioning and Closure, as well as Post-Closure Phases in accordance with NEMA and EIA Regulations of 2014 requirements.

Table 9-1: Impact Assessment Criteria Used to Determine the Significance of Environmental Impacts

Nature of The Impact: Describe the Impact in Respect to The Activity to be Undertaken		
	Impact Rating Without Mitigation	Impact Rating with Mitigation
Impact Status: (positive or negative)		
Extent (Local, Regional, International)		
Duration (Short term, Medium term, Long term)		
Magnitude (Major, Moderate, Minor)		
Probability (Definite, Possible, Unlikely)		
Calculated Significance Rating (Low, Medium, High)		
Reversibility: (Reversible or Irreversible)		
Irreplaceable loss of resources: (Yes or No)		
Residual impacts		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (List these below) 		
Cumulative Impacts		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (List these below) 		

Nature of The Impact: <i>Describe the Impact in Respect to The Activity to be Undertaken</i>		
	Impact Rating Without Mitigation	Impact Rating with Mitigation
Mitigation measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (List these below) 		

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

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

- **Part A:** Define impact consequence using the three primary impact characteristics of magnitude, spatial scale/ population and duration.
- **Part B:** Use the matrix to determine a rating for impact consequence based on the definitions identified in Part A.
- **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, as showcased below in Table 9-2.

Table 9-2: Consequence Rating Methodology

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

Impact Characteristics	Definition	Criteria
Duration	National/ International	topographic Nationally or beyond
	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, as showcased in Table 9-3.

Table 9-3: Consequence Rating Methodology

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

9.1.3 Part C: Determining Significance Rating

Rate significance based on consequence and probability, as showcased in Table 9-4.

Table 9-4: Significance Rating Methodology

Probability (of Exposure to Impacts)	Consequence Negative			Consequence Positive		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
Definite	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High
Possible	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium

9.2 Possible Positive and Negative Impacts identified

Section 6.1 refers to the considered Proposed Project alternatives. Positive and negative impacts associated with each alternative identified for the Proposed Project will be assessed in the EIA Report.

Table 9-5 below will be used during the EIA Phase to describe the identified impacts of the Proposed Project, as well as the relevant mitigation measures proposed by specialist studies.

Table 9-5: Potential identified impacts because of the Proposed Project

Environmental Component	Component Type	Potential Impact (positive or negative)	Specialist Study Planned for EIA
Physical Environment (non-living)	Hydrology (including wetlands, surface water and ground water);	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for further Acid Mine Drainage (AMD), increased heavy metal concentrations and increased sulphate concentrations in local surface water and groundwater if runoff from operations is not adequately managed through efficient storm water management structures; • Water and ground contamination due to pipeline leaks/spillages if inadequate preventative measures are not implemented; • Improved surface and ground water quality around the project area due to the removal of the TSF; • Changes in natural surface water flow parameters as a result of the removal of the TSF; • Potential impact on drainage lines from access runoff during the operational phase of the project; and • Improved visual aesthetics of the area after the removal of the TSF. 	<p>Groundwater Impact Assessment</p> <p>Surface water Impact Assessment</p> <p>Wetland Impact Assessment</p>
Biological Environment (living)	Ecology and Biodiversity (including fauna and flora)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displacement of animal habitat by removing the TSF; • Removal of invasive species from the TSF; • Long-term improvement of ecosystem health and functioning of the project area following rehabilitation; and • Loss of migration corridors, and access to nesting and refuge areas, watering points, food supplies for faunal species. 	Biodiversity Impact Assessment
Cultural Environment	Heritage Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the footprint is a TSF , it is unlikely for there to be heritage resources on site; and 	Heritage Impact Assessment

Environmental Component	Component Type	Potential Impact (positive or negative)	Specialist Study Planned for EIA
		should heritage resources be present in the area, the reclamation project could potentially impact these.	
Social and Economic Environment	Land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use will change to an active reclamation site; Restoration and unlocking of land for future land uses; Better management and control of the area against illegal/informal mining. 	Social Impact Assessment
	Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise associated with the reclamation project mainly originates from construction activities of required infrastructure as well as noises from motors, pumps and increased vehicular travel during the operational phase as well as processing activities; and Noise associated with the mechanical and hydraulic reclamation. 	Noise Impact Assessment
	Transport and traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary increase in heavy vehicle traffic during the construction phase due to mobilisation of equipment, pipeline installation, and material deliveries; Increased pressure on existing public and access roads, potentially accelerating road surface wear and degradation; Elevated road safety risks for other road users, particularly along local and access roads used by construction vehicles; Short-term traffic delays or congestion during peak construction activities; 	Traffic Impact Assessment

Environmental Component	Component Type	Potential Impact (positive or negative)	Specialist Study Planned for EIA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced reliance on road-based haulage during the operational phase, as slurry and process water will be transported via pipelines; Long-term reduction in heavy vehicle movements on public roads, improving traffic flow and road safety; Potential improvements to access roads as a result of maintenance or upgrades undertaken for project needs. Implementation of traffic management measures (e.g. signage, speed control, designated routes), which may enhance overall road safety; and Improved compliance with municipal traffic and road safety requirements through project-related monitoring and management. 	
	Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued employment and job security; Continued investment in local economy; and Removal of the TSF could eliminate the attraction of illegal/informal miners who seek gold. 	Social Impact Assessment
	Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible increase in dust levels in some areas during operations; Overall removal of an air pollution source after the removal of the TSF; and Health impacts on livestock and people in proximity to the project site due to fine particulate emissions during construction and operational phases. 	Air Quality Impact Assessment

Environmental Component	Component Type	Potential Impact (positive or negative)	Specialist Study Planned for EIA
	Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in wind-blown dust emissions through stabilisation of tailings; • Improved land stability reduces erosion during extreme weather events; • Lower overall environmental footprint compared to greenfield projects; • Increased resilience to climate variability (rainfall and drought); • Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from machinery and transport; • High energy demand for pumping and processing operations; • Potential release of stored carbon during material disturbance; • Increased dust generation during dry and hot conditions; • High water demand may strain limited water resources; • Infrastructure vulnerability to extreme weather events (storms, flooding); • Increased erosion and runoff risks during heavy rainfall; • Increased frequency of extreme rainfall events; • Prolonged drought periods affecting water availability; • Tailings instability due to climate variability; • Increased operational disruptions due to weather extremes. 	Climate Change Risk Assessment

9.3 Cumulative Impacts

Due to the existence of other TSF and mining operations in the region, cumulative impacts and their assessment are of great importance. The identification and assessment of cumulative impacts will be undertaken, and mitigation measures suggested during the detailed EIA level investigation. The impact identification and calculation methodology employed by all specialists incorporates cumulative impacts in a quantitative manner to determine the final impact score and corresponding rating.

9.4 Application of Possible Mitigation Measure

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

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

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

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

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

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

The finalisation of specialist studies and recommendations made within the specialist reports will help to inform a final site layout plan. A preliminary site layout plan has been considered for the compilation of this DSR. The site layout plan is included in Appendix B of this report. This plan will also be presented to I&APs during the PPP and may be refined where necessary based on I&APs input as well as the findings and recommendations of the specialists. The final layout, if required, will be refined during the EIA Phase.

9.6 Statement where no Alternative Sites were considered

Alternatives have been considered, as per Chapter 6 above, and the site selected was chosen based on economic and environmental criteria.

9.7 Statement motivating the Preferred Site

The preferred site has been selected in accordance with Chapter 6; however, its final confirmation will occur during the EIA Phase, following the completion and assessment of specialist and other supporting studies.

10. Plan of Study for the Environmental Impacts Assessment

10.1 Alternatives to be considered, including the “No-Go” Option

Alternatives to be considered during the EIA Phase will be informed by the Alternatives described in Chapter 6 above based on specialist studies and other studies undertaken.

10.2 Aspects to be assessed as part of the Environmental Impact Process

The following aspects have been identified and will be assessed as part of the EIA process:

- Terrestrial Biodiversity;
- Wetlands;
- Climate change;
- Surface Water;
- Groundwater;
- Air Quality;
- Heritage and Palaeontology;
- Noise;
- Traffic;
- Socio-economic; and
- Financial Provision and closure.

10.3 Terms of Reference for Specialist Studies for the Plan of Study

Table 10-1 outlines the specialist studies proposed for the EIA Phase of the Proposed Project, and the proposed Plan of Study to be undertaken as part of the S&EIA process.

Table 10-1: Plan of Study for Specialist Studies

Study	Terms of Reference
Terrestrial Biodiversity Study	<p>The Scope of Work will include a desktop analysis of relevant conservation database, Important Bird Areas, National Biodiversity Assessment, Threatened Ecosystems and South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) databases.</p> <p>A field assessment will be undertaken, and assessment methods will be applied to characterise the dominant habitat types, Present Ecological State (PES) and Ecological Importance and Sensitivity (EIS) of the receiving environment. The ecological assessment will focus on the identification of sensitive habitats and the occurrence/ potential occurrence of Red Data Listed (RDL) floral and faunal species and species of conservation concern as identified by the relevant national and provincial databases.</p> <p>The assessment will also fulfil the ecological assessment requirements of the EIA as required in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and the associated regulations as well as other legal requirements applicable on both a national and provincial level.</p> <p>A site sensitivity map will be developed from the data gathered during the assessment. The assessment will be conducted to best meet the requirements of the Gauteng Province for ecological assessments and any other relevant regulations and other legal requirements applicable on both a national and provincial level.</p> <p><u>Floral Assessment:</u></p> <p>The proposed methodology includes both a desktop review and a field work component. A desktop review of distribution lists (including Red Data species and protected species according to the province) and available literature will be conducted to guide the field work component. The vegetation type for the study area will be defined according to sources such as Mucina and Rutherford (2006) and the National Vegetation Map Project (SANBI, 2024). Extensive consideration will also be given to determining the ecological importance and sensitivity of the study area according to the Biodiversity GIS (BGIS) database. The SANBI and PRECIS databases for the QDS will also be consulted and will serve as the reference data to which the field survey will be compared to.</p> <p>The assessment will include a detailed assessment of the proposed development site as well as the surrounding zone of influence. Results will be compared to a suitable reference site if the proposed areas are already significantly disturbed. The field assessment will identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various habitat types; • A description of each habitat type based on conservation importance and present ecological state; • Floral species associated with each habitat component: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Focus on sensitive habitat types, the ecological importance of flora species and impacts associated to them in order to fulfil the requirements of the study; ○ Vegetation communities will be identified and mapped; ○ Species lists and dominant species associated with each vegetation community will be compiled; ○ Focus will also be given to identifying areas of severe alien and invader encroachment and Category 1, 2 and 3 species in terms of GNR 598: National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act: (Act No. 10 of 2004) will be identified and listed; ○ Veld condition will be identified and compared to the typical vegetation for the vegetation type of the area according to Mucina & Rutherford (2006); ○ Sensitive areas will be mapped where detail will be given of the ecological aspect of concern in each sensitivity zone; ○ Specific focus will also be given to establishing the presence of RDL and protected plants as listed within the IUCN List, relevant provincial lists and the TOPS list of NEMBA; • Based on the findings a detailed baseline study on all identified significant risks will take place; and • Recommendations on management and mitigation measures (including opportunities and constraints) with regards to the construction and operation of the proposed activities in order to manage and mitigate impacts on the flora I assemblage of the area. <p><u>Faunal Assessments</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The faunal assemblage will be determined using the following methods:

Study	Terms of Reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Extensive consideration will be given to determining the ecological importance and sensitivity of the study area according to the relevant conservation databases. The relevant databases for the QDS will also be consulted and will serve as the reference data to which field surveys will be compared to; ○ Visual observations of actually occurring species; ○ Identification of evidence of occurrence, e.g. call spoor, droppings etc; ○ The reports produced will include sensitive habitat types (which will be mapped) and impacts from habitat disturbance, faunal assemblages at risk and an assessment of impacts on migratory routes; ○ An assessment of cumulative impacts on faunal assemblages in the region will also be made; ○ The SCC probability assessment will also be considered in order to quantify the importance of the study area in terms of faunal SCC conservation; ○ Based on the findings a detailed baseline study on all identified significant risks will take place; and ○ Recommendations on management and mitigation measures (including opportunities and constraints) with regards to the construction and operation of the proposed activities in order to manage and mitigate impacts on the faunal assemblage of the area. <p><u>Impact Assessment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assess impacts of ongoing and proposed activities on Biodiversity of the project area; ● Assess whether proposed activities are likely to have significant impacts on Biodiversity and specifically species of conservation concern; ● Identify practically implementable mitigation measures to reduce the significance of proposed activities on Biodiversity; ● Assess residual and cumulative impacts after implementation of mitigation measures; and ● Compilation of biodiversity management and monitoring plan. <p>The outcome of the impact assessment phase will be an integrated Biodiversity impact assessment report detailing the findings of each of the various sub-specialist studies. The impact assessment report will provide an integrated assessment of the significance of the potential impacts on the Biodiversity of the project area with specific emphasis on observed red data species. The report will identify suitable mitigation measures and assess the revised significance of potential impacts on Biodiversity post-implementation of mitigation measures. The integrated biodiversity impact assessment report will also include a biodiversity monitoring programme.</p>
Wetland Study	<p><u>Desktop assessment</u></p> <p>A detailed desktop assessment will be undertaken in which all available background information will be reviewed. All relevant national and provincial databases will be reviewed and searched as required, in order to further define the environmental sensitivities of the receiving environment. The desktop assessment will highlight the Ecological Importance and Sensitivity and Present Ecological State based on databases such as the NFEPA database (2011) and the BGIS website. As part of the desktop studies all freshwater areas will be mapped based on desktop delineation methods. The findings of the desktop studies will then be used to refine and focus the field work assessment. Further detail on the assessment methods are presented in the sections below.</p> <p><u>Freshwater and Aquatic ecological assessment</u></p> <p><u>A site visit will be undertaken whereby all freshwater feature(s) associated with study area as provided by the client will be assessed, and the following will be undertaken:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Delineation of the freshwater ecosystems within the study area will be verified, according to “DWAF, 2008: A practical Guideline Procedure for the Identification and Delineation of Freshwater ecosystems and Riparian Zones”. Aspects such as soil morphological characteristics, vegetation types and wetness will be used to verify the delineation of the freshwater temporary zone according to the guidelines; ● Delineation of freshwater features within 500m of the study area will be undertaken utilising desktop methods, with limited field verification thereof; ● If applicable, on-site biota specific water quality testing will take place for parameters including pH, Electrical Conductivity (EC), Dissolved Oxygen (DO) and temperature, ● Benthic diatom composition at each site will be assessed according to the Specific Pollution Index (SPI); ● All freshwater features identified during the field assessment will be mapped using a handheld GPS and the use of the applicable GIS software; ● Applicable buffer zones and/or zones of regulation according to relevant legislation or provincial guidelines will then be delineated around the freshwater ecosystems. The applicable buffer maps will be provided;

Study	Terms of Reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A freshwater classification assessment will be undertaken according to the Classification System for Freshwater and other Aquatic Ecosystems in South Africa. User Manual: Inland systems (Ollis et al., 2013); and Applicable buffer zones and/or zones of regulation according to relevant legislation or provincial guidelines will then be delineated around the freshwater ecosystems. The applicable buffer maps will be provided. <p><u>Reporting will include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A brief statement of the findings of the site assessment will be provided, as well as all maps and data from national and provincial databases that have bearing on the freshwater PES and EIS. In this regard specific mention is made of the NFEPA database and relevant Conservation datasets; The freshwater services provided by the resources associated with the proposed development will be assessed according to the method of Kotze et al (2020) in which services to the ecology of the site will be defined and services to the people of the area will be defined; The freshwater Present Ecological State (PES) will be assessed according to indices such as the Wet-Health (Level 1) / Index of Habitat Integrity as advocated by Macfarlane et al., (2008) and Kleynhans (2008), respectively as applicable; The freshwater EIS will be determined based on the method described by Rountree & Kotze, (2013); and Aspects regarding freshwater drivers and receptors as required by the DWS Chief Directorate Instream Water Use will be reported on, including the following: <p><u>Freshwater drivers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydrology; Water quality; and Sediment balance and the geomorphological regime; <p><u>Freshwater receptors:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat; and Biota. <p><u>Impact Assessment</u></p> <p>The Wetlands resource impact assessment will consist of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess impacts of ongoing and proposed activities on the local water resources; Assess whether proposed activities are likely to have significant impacts on the water resources; Identify practically implementable mitigation measures to reduce the significance of proposed activities on the water resources; and Assess residual and cumulative impacts after implementation of mitigation measures. <p>Based on the findings during the desktop and field assessments, and based on the project plan and proposed layout plan as provided, a detailed risk assessment on all identified significant risks will take place including cumulative impacts on freshwater assemblages in the region; and</p> <p>Recommendations on management and mitigation measures (including opportunities and constraints) with regards to the development/operation or decommissioning of the proposed development in order to improve manage and mitigate impacts on the freshwater ecology of the area will be provided.</p>
Surface Water study	<p>A full, detailed hydrological assessment will be undertaken for the EIA Phase of the project.</p> <p><u>Site Visit</u></p> <p>A site visit will be undertaken to:</p>

Study	Terms of Reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the hydrological and hydraulic characteristics of the Vaal River in the vicinity of the project; and Obtain surface water quality samples from upstream and downstream positions of the project. <p><u>Baseline Hydrology</u></p> <p>The baseline hydrology will provide a description of the current surface water environment of the project. The following will be included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A desktop review of existing information and data on the area will be undertaken. A description of the hydrological setting of the project in terms of the catchments, watercourses, topography, land cover/use and soils. An analysis and description of the climate of the area in terms of the rainfall and evaporation; An analysis of the surface water runoff of the area. An assessment of the surface water quality from three (3) samples taken on the site visit as well as from monitoring data from the DWS. Samples will be sent to SANAS accredited laboratory for water quality analysis. <p><u>Impact Assessment:</u></p> <p><u>1. Flood Lines</u></p> <p>The flood peaks for the 1:50- and 1:100-year return intervals will be calculated for the contributing catchment area associated with each river. Flood peak determination will factor in regional rainfall and relevant catchment characteristics influences. Based on the provided elevations, and utilising the calculated flood peaks, the flood lines for current conditions will be generated using the HEC-RAS one dimensional backwater flow model. The model can simulate the effects of various control points/obstructions located within the watercourse. It assumed that topographical data at an acceptable resolution of the site will be provided.</p> <p><u>2. Conceptual Stormwater Management Plan</u></p> <p>Based on the information gathered during the desktop review and the site walkover, a conceptual stormwater management plan will be developed for the Project. ‘Dirty’ and ‘clean’ contributing catchments will be discretised based on topographical fall, associated activities. Furthermore, the discretisation of the catchments will factor in existing stormwater infrastructure and the overall functionality and the most practical and feasible implementation of the final stormwater management plan. Based on the discretised catchments, the required stormwater management drainage elements (including channels, pipes, berms, and pollution control dams) will be defined to ensure appropriate stormwater management according to the management principles outlined in the GN704 and BPGs.</p> <p><u>3. Water and Salt Balance</u></p> <p>An annual average static water balance associated with the mine will be developed using Excel, based on a Process Flow Diagram (PFD) developed in conjunction with Ergo. The PFD will indicate sources and movement of water within the mine and projected volumes. A final project site plan is required to finalise the water balance. The salt balance calculations will be based on the volumes calculated within the water balance and water quality data provided. If available, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) data will be used to calculate the salt balance.</p> <p><u>4. Water Quality Analysis and Monitoring Data</u></p> <p>A surface water quality analysis will be undertaken, and a monitoring programme will be developed for the mine to allow for the appraisal of impacts to surface water as a result of onsite activities and to allow for the formulation of various management actions associated with the protection of water resources. Sampling locations, methodology, sampling frequency and an analytical programme (i.e. analytes) will be rationalised as part of the assessment. Water quality data obtained from the site will be compared against the relevant DWS water quality standard limits. A water quality monitoring plan will be developed to determine key water quality monitoring points, chemical monitoring suites and the frequency of water quality sampling and analysis.</p>
Groundwater study	<u>Impact Assessment:</u>

Study	Terms of Reference
	<p>The Impact Assessment phase will involve several tasks, as explained below. The results will help characterise the underlying aquifer systems and define potential impacts on the local aquifers, but also groundwater users and sensitive receptors in the Project area.</p> <p><u>1. Data Review</u></p> <p>During this task all available data for the project area will be collated and reviewed. This includes geological, hydrogeological, groundwater monitoring, meteorological data and National Groundwater Archive data. A review will be conducted, and interpretations performed to establish a conceptual idea of the hydrogeological nature of the area and what risks currently exists.</p> <p><u>2. Hydrocensus</u></p> <p>During the Hydrocensus important data pertaining to the current groundwater conditions and use will be collected. This will include localities of current groundwater abstraction points (boreholes, hand dug wells or springs), ownership, current usage volumes and types, equipment and groundwater levels. Groundwater samples (5 samples) will be taken from selected boreholes. The Hydrocensus will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A groundwater use assessment within a 1-kilometre radius of the TSF; and • Sampling of accessible boreholes and springs. A spectrum of determinants will be analysed. The samples will be sent to a SANAS accredited laboratory for inorganic analyses. • This data together with its spatial distribution will determine the current water resource and environmental status and serve as reference to the proposed reclamation. • Data from the Department of Water and Sanitation will be sourced to help define water use and borehole localities in the area. <p><u>3. Reporting</u></p> <p>An impact assessment report will present the results and interpretations of the groundwater desktop and Hydrocensus assessments, with an indication of potential current impacts. The impact assessment report will include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characteristics of the local groundwater environment, including current groundwater use and groundwater qualities; • Definition of the local geology and potential roles the structural geology and depth of weathering may play in surface water-groundwater interactions; • Identification of potential hydrogeological impacts and sensitive receptors associated with the reclamation activities; and • A groundwater monitoring network that will effectively monitor the groundwater quality and level changes during the reclamation phase and after closure.
Air Quality study	<p>The Scope of Work will include:</p> <p><u>Baseline Assessment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A brief project description. • A description of the study site including surrounding sensitive receptors, surrounding land use and topography. • Meteorological assessment. Met data will be evaluated to determine the local prevailing weather conditions, and its influence on the dispersion and dilution potential of pollutants released into the atmosphere. AERMET ready modelled met data, for input into the AERMOD model, from Lakes Environmental will be used. • Identification of existing sources of emissions and characterisation of ambient air quality at or near to the project site using available monitoring data (this can only be conducted if data is available). • Review of the current legislative and regulatory air quality requirements. • Literature review of the potential health effects associated with the criteria air pollutants of concern. • Detailed literature review of emissions from all activities on site. Where information is not available on emission rates, USEPA or NPI emission factors will be used (client to assist in the provision of information needed to calculate emissions).

Study	Terms of Reference
	<p><u>Emissions Inventory</u></p> <p>Compilation of an emissions inventory for the project for criteria air pollutants and dustfall. The following information will need to be supplied by the Client in order to calculate emissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particulate emission rates – If this is not available, emission factors will be applied; • Facility design and detailed layout, including process flow diagram and stack description: height, diameter, exit velocity and exit temperature, fuel consumption, and material inputs and outputs for facility processes, where applicable; • Source parameters for area sources (dimensions and co-ordinates - length, width, height as well as activity rates, material characteristics, etc.); • Information on all line sources and information of vehicle type and activity. • A detailed questionnaire will be put together with all the required information. <p><u>Dispersion Modelling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispersion modelling, using the AERMOD model, will be conducted in line with the South African National Regulations Regarding Air Dispersion Modelling, 2014. • Potential emissions from the operation and associated activities will be modelled, to determine the predicted ambient air pollutant concentrations (for criteria air pollutants and dustfall only). • Emissions will be modelled for the construction and operational phases of the project. • The output of the dispersion model will include contour maps presenting the area of dispersion and the results of the assessment. • Comparison of the predicted concentrations will be made with the South African National Ambient Air Quality Standards and Dust Control Regulations to determine compliance. Where there are no SA standards, international standards will be used to determine compliance. <p><u>Impact Assessment - Analysis and Interpretation</u></p> <p>Dispersion simulations of ground level pollutant concentrations will be carried out. The anticipated and cumulative impacts of the activities on the ambient air quality of the area will also be identified and discussed.</p> <p>Analysis of dispersion modelling to highlight:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predicted zones of maximum ground level impacts (particulate and gaseous emissions for selected criteria air pollutants). • Maximum concentrations at the boundary of the site. • Maximum concentrations at identified nearby discrete receptors. • Area of exceedances of selected criteria air pollutants and dust fallout. <p>General recommendations will be provided regarding the mitigation and management of the identified potential impacts. This may include the implementation of an air quality monitoring programme.</p>
Noise study	<p>The primary objective of the Noise Impact Assessment is to evaluate the potential noise impacts of the Proposed Project on surrounding sensitive receptors and to recommend appropriate mitigation measures to ensure compliance with applicable noise standards.</p> <p><u>Baseline Acoustic Monitoring</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy Type 1 sound level meters at key receptors (e.g. nearby residential areas, schools, clinics). • Monitoring to occur continuously for at least 3 days, capturing both day and night-time levels. • Measurement parameters: L_{Aeq}, L_{max}, L_{min}, L₉₀, L₁₀ in octave bands. <p><u>Noise Source Identification</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of key noise sources during:

Study	Terms of Reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction: heavy machinery, transport vehicle. etc. ○ Operation activities. <p>Noise Modelling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a predictive noise model using ISO 9613-2 or equivalent. • Incorporate terrain data, meteorological conditions, and absorption factors. • Model cumulative noise from all planned infrastructure. <p>The specific objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the baseline ambient noise levels within the project area and surrounding environment. • Identify noise-sensitive receptors, including residential areas, schools, health facilities, and other land uses. • Identify and quantify noise sources associated with project activities, including construction equipment, operational machinery, and vehicle movements. • Assess the potential noise impacts on surrounding receptors during different project phases. • Evaluate compliance with relevant noise legislation, guidelines, and standards. • Recommend mitigation measures to minimise noise impacts and protect community well-being. • Assess residual noise impacts following the implementation of mitigation measures. <p>Legislative and Policy Framework</p> <p>The Noise Impact Assessment is informed by the following legislation and guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) • SANS 10103:2008 – <i>The measurement and rating of environmental noise with respect to annoyance and speech communication</i> • SANS 10103 / SANS 10117 (where applicable) • National Noise Control Regulations (R154 of 1992) • Relevant provincial and municipal noise control by-laws <p><u>Reporting and Recommendations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a comprehensive report including baseline data, modelling outputs, impact ratings (nature, extent, duration, intensity, probability, significance), and mitigation measures. • Recommend noise management strategies and draft an environmental monitoring plan.
Heritage and Palaeontology Study	<p><u>Desktop Study</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review of archaeological, palaeontological, and historical records will be conducted, incorporating previous heritage assessments, old topographic maps, and relevant literature for the study area and its surroundings. <p><u>Impact Assessment:</u></p> <p>The Heritage Scoping Report will be compiled in compliance with NHRA and the NEMA. The HIA process consists of three steps:</p> <p><u>1. Literature Review and initial site analysis:</u></p>

Study	Terms of Reference																																
	<p>The background information to the field survey relies greatly on the Heritage Background Research which was undertaken through archival research and evaluation of aerial photography and topographical maps of the study area.</p> <p><u>2. Physical Survey:</u></p> <p>A physical survey is subsequently conducted on foot through the Proposed Project area by a qualified heritage specialist/s (e.g. an archaeologist and a palaeontologist)) and is aimed at locating and documenting sites falling within and adjacent to the proposed development footprint.</p> <p>3. The final step involves the recording and documentation of relevant heritage resources identified in the physical survey, the assessment of resources in terms of the HIA criteria and report writing, as well as mapping and constructive recommendations.</p> <p>The significance of heritage sites is based on four main criteria in accordance with site integrity (i.e. primary vs. secondary context), amount of deposit, range of features (e.g., stonewalling, stone tools and enclosures), and density of scatter (dispersed scatter):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low - <10/50m2• Medium - 10-50/50m2• High - >50/50m2• Uniqueness. <p>Management actions and recommended mitigation, which will result in a reduction in the impact on the sites, will be expressed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A - No further action necessary;• B - Mapping of the site and controlled sampling required;• C - No-go or relocate development activity position;• D - Preserve site, or extensive data collection and mapping of the site; and• E - Preserve site. <p>Impacts on these sites by the development will be evaluated as follows:</p> <p>Site significance classification standards prescribed by the SAHRA (2006) and approved by the ASAPA for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, were used for the purpose of this report.</p> <table><tr><th>FIELD RATING</th><th>GRADE</th><th>SIGNIFICANCE</th><th>RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</th></tr><tr><td>National Significance (NS)</td><td>Grade 1</td><td>-</td><td>Conservation; National Site nomination</td></tr><tr><td>Provincial Significance (PS)</td><td>Grade 2</td><td>-</td><td>Conservation; Provincial Site nomination</td></tr><tr><td>Local Significance (LS)</td><td>Grade 3A</td><td>High Significance</td><td>Conservation; Mitigation not advised</td></tr><tr><td>Local Significance (LS)</td><td>Grade 3B</td><td>High Significance</td><td>Mitigation (Part of site should be retained)</td></tr><tr><td>Generally Protected A (GP. A)</td><td>-</td><td>High / Medium Significance</td><td>Mitigation before destruction</td></tr><tr><td>Generally Protected B (GP. B)</td><td>-</td><td>Medium Significance</td><td>Recording before destruction</td></tr><tr><td>Generally Protected C (GP. A)</td><td>-</td><td>Low Significance</td><td>Destruction</td></tr></table>	FIELD RATING	GRADE	SIGNIFICANCE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION	National Significance (NS)	Grade 1	-	Conservation; National Site nomination	Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2	-	Conservation; Provincial Site nomination	Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3A	High Significance	Conservation; Mitigation not advised	Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3B	High Significance	Mitigation (Part of site should be retained)	Generally Protected A (GP. A)	-	High / Medium Significance	Mitigation before destruction	Generally Protected B (GP. B)	-	Medium Significance	Recording before destruction	Generally Protected C (GP. A)	-	Low Significance	Destruction
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Socio_Economic Impact Assessment	<p>The objective of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is to is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assess the social impacts of the Proposed Project including any impacts on local infrastructure and services;• Recommend mitigation measures to minimise adverse impacts and maximise benefits of the Project; and																																

Study	Terms of Reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the consideration of alternatives. <p>The SIA will use both quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques. In terms of the quantitative data, data from Statistics SA was used to understand the local social circumstances of the Proposed Project area. This method was used to gather baseline information for the purposes of the Scoping report. The qualitative method includes focus group meetings and in-depth interviews will be conducted to understand the affected communities’ perceptions, how they view themselves and the environment around them. Qualitative data will be collected as the project progresses. The SIA will use the following sets of data to inform the study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An investigative site visit; Interviews with Ward Councillors, municipal officials, directly affected land owners/occupiers Statistics South Africa data; A literature review of the Integrated Development Plan and the Spatial Development Framework; and Scan and analysis of the Comments and Responses Report and various specialist studies (Compiled by Kongiwe Environmental)
Traffic study	<p>The Objectives of the Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA):</p> <p>The primary objective of the Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) is to evaluate the potential impacts of the proposed development on the surrounding transportation network and to identify appropriate mitigation measures to ensure safe, efficient, and sustainable traffic operations.</p> <p><u>The specific objectives of the TIA are to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the existing traffic conditions on the surrounding road network, including traffic volumes, road geometry, access points, and current levels of service. Evaluate the traffic generated by the proposed development during construction, operation, and (where applicable) closure or rehabilitation phases. Determine the potential impacts on road capacity and traffic flow, including peak-hour conditions and cumulative impacts in conjunction with existing developments. Assess road safety implications, including vehicle, vehicle–pedestrian, and vehicle–cyclist interactions, with particular attention to heavy vehicle movements associated with the project. Evaluate the adequacy of existing access points and intersections, including sight distances, turning movements, and signage. Assess the impact of construction-related traffic, including haulage routes, construction vehicles, and abnormal loads, on public roads. Identify any required upgrades or improvements to road infrastructure, intersections, or access arrangements to accommodate project-related traffic. Assess the potential impacts on public transport operations, non-motorised transport, and local community access. Ensure compliance with relevant national, provincial, and municipal traffic and road safety standards, guidelines, and policies. Recommend practical mitigation and management measures to minimise negative traffic impacts and enhance road safety for all road users.
Climate Change Study	<p>The primary objective of the Climate Change Risk Impact Assessment is to evaluate how current and projected climate change conditions may affect the Proposed Project and to ensure that climate-related risks are adequately identified, assessed, and managed throughout the project lifecycle.</p> <p><u>The specific objectives of the Climate Change Risk Assessment are to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify current climate conditions and projected climate change trends relevant to the project area, including temperature, rainfall variability, extreme weather events, and wind patterns. Assess the vulnerability of the proposed development to climate-related hazards such as increased rainfall intensity, flooding, drought, heat stress, and extreme storm events. Evaluate the potential impacts of climate change on project infrastructure, operational safety, and long-term stability, particularly in relation to stormwater management, erosion, and structural integrity. Assess the potential climate change–related risks to the receiving environment, including surface water systems, soils, biodiversity, and surrounding land uses. Determine the project’s resilience to future climate scenarios over its anticipated operational and closure phases. Ensure alignment with national and provincial climate change policies and strategies, including relevant adaptation and resilience frameworks.

Study	Terms of Reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inform decision-making by integrating climate risks into the overall impact assessment and mitigation planning process. <p>The climate change risk impact assessment and mitigation will be undertaken as part of the impact study using a structured, risk-based approach, as outlined below:</p> <p><u>Baseline Climate Review:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review historical climate data for the project area, including rainfall, temperature, wind, and extreme weather records.• Consider regional climate projections based on recognised climate models and national climate scenarios. <p><u>Climate Risk Identification:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify climate-related hazards relevant to the project, such as flooding, increased storm intensity, prolonged dry periods, and temperature extremes.• Identify project components and environmental receptors that may be sensitive to these hazards. <p><u>Risk Analysis and Evaluation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assess the likelihood and consequence of identified climate risks under current and future climate scenarios.• Classify risks according to a recognised risk rating framework to prioritise management actions. <p><u>Mitigation and Adaptation Measures:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify and assess design, operational, and management measures to reduce climate-related risks, including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Climate-resilient infrastructure design○ Enhanced stormwater management and erosion control○ Adaptive operational practices○ Progressive rehabilitation and vegetation cover to improve resilience <p><u>Residual Risk Assessment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reassess risks after the application of mitigation measures to determine residual impacts and overall project resilience. <p><u>Monitoring and Adaptive Management:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define climate-related monitoring indicators and response measures.• Apply an adaptive management approach, allowing mitigation measures to be refined in response to observed climate trends or extreme events.

10.4 Proposed EIA Methodology

The EIA will be undertaken according to the method detailed below. This methodology is compliant with the NEMA 2014 EIA Regulations, as amended in 2017 and 2021.

Generally, the impact assessment is divided into three parts:

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

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

10.4.1 Assessment of the Duration of Significance

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

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

10.4.2 Stages at which the Competent Authority will be Consulted

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

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

10.4.3 Public Participation to be undertaken during the EIA Phase

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

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

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

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

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

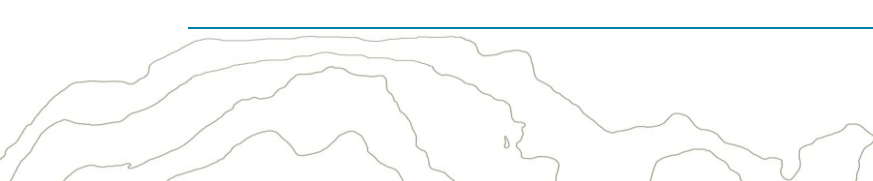
- The project description (final site layout, all alternatives investigated) and the surrounding baseline environment.
- Findings from the specialist studies undertaken.
- Potential biophysical and socio-economic impacts during construction, operations, closure and decommissioning phases of the project.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

10.4.4 Tasks to be undertaken during the Environmental Impact Phase

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

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

1. Specialists will conduct and complete specialist impact assessments. Workshops will be held with specialists to workshop all potential impacts and integrate specialist studies;
2. Stakeholder engagement materials will be prepared (advertisements, notification letters, site notices), and a public open day, focused group meetings and consultation with affected landowners will be undertaken;



3. A draft EIA Report will be compiled, and management measures and commitments workshopped with the Applicant;
4. The draft EIA Report will be made available for public review and comment; and
5. The final EIA Report, including public comments and responses, will be submitted to authorities for decision-making.

10.4.5 Mitigation, Management and Monitoring of Identified Impacts

The summary of potential issues identified during the Scoping Phase of the project have been indicated in Section 9.4. These impacts require further investigation during the EIA Phase. Section 9 provides an indication of the independent specialist studies, field surveys and assessments that are required to form part of the EIA Phase. The specialist studies will consider the footprint proposed for the TSF Reclamation project, including all associated infrastructure. With this information, the Proposed Project will be able to fully assess and investigate the feasible and reasonable alternatives proposed in Chapter 6.

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

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

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

Activity	Potential Impact	Stakeholder Comment	Mitigation Measures
Construction			
<p>Construction of infrastructure, temporary infrastructure, pipelines and potential roads.</p> <p>All necessary activities involved with site preparation including site clearing.</p>	<p>Socio-economic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential to further contractor opportunities; • Disruption of movement patterns and other displacement impacts; • Project-induced population influx ; • Local and regional economic development; • Increase in the availability of land; • Nuisance factors; • Community Health and Safety; and • Negative impact on adjacent Economic Activities <p>The removal of the TSF will result in a certain short-term impact, however, it is envisaged that the long term impact will be positive.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempt to extend goods and services from local businesses who are BBBEE compliant and currently contracted by Ergo. • If jobs are available, should ensure that local communities are made aware of the employment opportunities by means of a structured stakeholder engagement programme Ergo. • Develop skills development and training targets for local procurement and include these in contractor management plans; • Successfully complete the removal of the TSF and the rehabilitation of the remaining footprint to prevent the creation of new/more contaminated areas; • Assess end-land uses for each individual rehabilitated site. Rehabilitation must be consistent with the relevant end land-use objectives of closure plans; • Unauthorised access to the TSF should be prevented. The area must have strict access control and must be fenced off; • Mitigation against potential impacts of air pollution and radiation strict adherence to air quality impact and health impact studies related to the project;

Activity	Potential Impact	Stakeholder Comment	Mitigation Measures
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict adherence to standards of Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 for personnel working close to the TSF; • Strictly adhere to management plan of the groundwater report; • Grievance management mechanism should be in place to receive incident related queries; and • Construction hours must preferably be limited to daylight day hours e.g., 6 am to 6 pm where possible.
	<p>Air quality: Short-term air quality impacts could arise from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) load in the atmosphere leading to deteriorated air quality. <p>The removal/reclamation of the TSF will result in the reduction of current air quality issues. There is a long-term positive impact envisaged.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular, light watering of unpaved roads; • Strict speed control on unpaved roads; • Wet suppression wherever possible, • Wind-speed reduction barriers around construction sites.
	<p>Noise: Construction activities will result in a short-term increase in noise levels.</p> <p>Noise impacts are anticipated to only contribute to the surrounding ambient sound levels for a short period of time.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake construction operations during working hours only. • Construction equipment should be properly maintained and switched off when not operational. • Regular planned vehicle services are considered best practise.

Activity	Potential Impact	Stakeholder Comment	Mitigation Measures
	<p>Surface Water: Potential pollution from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase sedimentation on downstream watercourses due to exposed surfaces resulting in siltation of surface water resources. • Mixing of upstream clean water runoff with dirty water runoff from cleared site areas. • Potential for flooding of pipeline structures at river crossings. • Seepages/spillages of excess rainfall stored on the TSF and the existing paddocks. <p>The removal/reclamation of the TSF will result in the removal of a source of environmental pollution.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with the Gauteng Noise Control Regulations
	<p>Groundwater: Decrease in surface and groundwater quality as a result of water.</p> <p>The removal/reclamation of the TSF will result in the removal of a source of environmental pollution.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The runoff from the upstream clean water catchment is to be diverted away from the proposed infrastructure. • Infrastructure to be established should be outside any modelled flood lines. • Surface water quality monitoring must be implemented according to a detailed plan. • Dirty water runoff should be captured and contained within the dedicated storage facility such as the existing paddocks. • To minimise seepage and the effects of ponding, water volumes should be contained when necessary, pumped out and re-used where required during the construction phase of the project.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface water management measures must ensure that runoff and dirty water spills are contained; • Implement a detailed groundwater monitoring plan for the project as described in the ground water impact report.

Activity	Potential Impact	Stakeholder Comment	Mitigation Measures
	<p>Wetland: Potential loss and disturbance of wetland and aquatic habitat due to site preparation and clearing of vegetation. There could also be alien plant infestation due to the disturbance.</p> <p>The removal of the TSF will reduce the current risk of AMD seepage, and the removal of the environmental point source in the long term.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhere to any prescribed buffers should any be recommended; Adhere to the recommendations proposed in the surface water and groundwater reports; Minimise the footprint of any areas disturbed during construction; Locate all temporary offices, constructors' camps, laydown areas, ablution facilities etc. a minimum of the prescribed distance from any delineated sensitive watercourse/wetland (should wetlands exist). Develop and implement a construction stormwater management plan prior to the commencement of site clearing activities; A rehabilitation Plan for disturbed wetland must be in place as prescribed by the wetland specialist study.
	<p>Heritage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction activities could cause damage to or destroy any physical heritage resources that may be present in the development footprint areas; The installation of pipelines and power lines outside of existing servitudes will cause damage to or destroy any physical 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct heritage impact assessment to identify heritage sites within the project area If any heritage sites are identified, appropriate steps as per the Heritage Resources Act will be undertaken.

Activity	Potential Impact	Stakeholder Comment	Mitigation Measures
	heritage resources that may be present within the development footprint.		
	Traffic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in traffic volumes on existing traffic network • Cumulative impact on the road surface condition This impact is expected to be localised and short-term.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic signage at site access points • Upgrade gravel roads to tarred roads where required. • Road maintenance, on the public road network, is not a responsibility of Ergo. It is therefore recommended that Ergo engages with the planning authorities regarding future maintenance needs of the surrounding road network.
	Fauna and Flora: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct loss of floral species/vegetation types and biodiversity. • Direct habitat loss for species that are established on the TSF. • Alien vegetation recruitment. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise disturbance and destruction of areas that are not going to be directly reclaimed. • In the case of plants, if this is not possible relocation permits may be required. • The ecosystem present must be preserved, this includes areas not directly affected by project activities and can be achieved by limiting project activities to areas where they are essential. • The risk of habitat fragmentation must be reduced through preservation of natural corridors. • Rehabilitation plans must be initiated during construction to minimise disturbed areas. • Follow any local and national policies and plans regulating and protecting biodiversity in the project area.

Activity	Potential Impact	Stakeholder Comment	Mitigation Measures
	Climate change: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from construction equipment and vehicles. Increased dust emissions during dry and windy conditions. Soil erosion and surface runoff during rainfall events. Disruption due to extreme weather conditions. Loss of vegetation and reduced carbon sequestration potential. Increased energy consumption during construction activities. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use fuel-efficient, well-maintained construction equipment to minimise GHG emissions. Limit unnecessary vehicle idling and optimise transport routes. Implement dust suppression measures (e.g., water spraying) during dry and windy conditions. Install temporary stormwater controls to prevent erosion and runoff. Schedule construction activities to avoid extreme weather conditions where possible. Minimise vegetation clearance and protect existing natural areas. Promote use of energy-efficient construction practices.
OPERATION			
Reclamation of the TSF by Hydraulic Reclamation.	Socio-economic: These are anticipated to be the same as those impacts predicted during the construction phase.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These should be read with what is proposed as mitigation measures for the Construction Phase.
	Air quality: These are anticipated to be the same as those impacts predicted during the construction phase. As the TSF will be hydraulically mined, this could create dust fall out.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular, light watering of unpaved roads; Strict speed control on unpaved roads; Ensuring that all tailings material is removed to 'red earth' before moving on to the next section (this will reduce the area of fine material exposed to wind erosion);

Activity	Potential Impact	Stakeholder Comment	Mitigation Measures
	Noise: Potential impacts include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for noise disturbance from the operation of the reclamation station and pipelines. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comply with the Gauteng Noise Control Regulations; If complaints are received about the noise from the pump station, then noise barriers could potentially be installed between the pump station and the specific complainant. Regular service maintenance on the pumps and pipelines to mitigate water hammer noise as well as maintaining a constant flow rate during pumping of water and slurry. Machines and vehicles used during reclamation must be serviced to ensure noise suppression mechanisms are effective. Machines and vehicles should be switched off when not in use.
	Surface Water: Potential impacts include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overflow of the collection sumps to the downstream surface water resources. Overflow dirty of the water collected in the TSF during a severe weather event. Decrease of salt loads reporting to the waterbodies/watercourse in the area due to reduction in discharges 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pumps located at each of the sumps should be installed within closed off/bunded areas to contain material spillages. In times of power failure, manual monitoring of the sump associated with the reclamation station should be carried out. Overflow channels should be constructed so as to contain any spillages that do occur into the pollution control area.
	Groundwater: Seepage from the TSF and existing Paddocks could negatively influence the groundwater quality in the underlying		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are expected to be the same as the mitigation measures proposed for the Construction phase. Mitigation would thus include:

Activity	Potential Impact	Stakeholder Comment	Mitigation Measures
	aquifers during the operational phase.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous monitoring of groundwater quality.
	<p>Wetlands and Aquatics: Potential impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued loss of water input into surrounding watercourses Pipeline could pollute the watercourse if failure of the pipeline occurs; Potential for sedimentation and salt loading in the watercourse Potential to discharge treated water, if required. <p>The pipelines are designed to minimise spillages and failure as far as possible.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhere to any prescribed buffers, should any be recommended; Adhere to the recommendations proposed in the surface water and groundwater reports; Minimise the footprint of any areas disturbed during construction; Locate all temporary offices, constructors' camps, laydown areas, ablution facilities etc. a minimum of the prescribed distance from any delineated sensitive watercourse/wetland (should wetlands exist). Develop and implement a construction stormwater management plan prior to the commencement of site clearing activities; A rehabilitation plan for disturbed wetland must be in place as prescribed by the wetland specialist study. Dust suppression for the farm roads will decrease the windblown sediments, this should be read with the Air Quality Impact Assessment during the EIA Phase.
	<p>Heritage: During operation, the sources of risk to heritage resources are primarily restricted to the processes associated with the hydraulic reclamation of the historical dumps.</p> <p>This will be confirmed by a Heritage Impact</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct heritage impact assessment to identify heritage sites within the project area If any heritage sites are identified, appropriate steps as per the Heritage Resources Act will be undertaken

Activity	Potential Impact	Stakeholder Comment	Mitigation Measures
	Assessment.		
	Traffic: These are expected to be the same as for construction.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation measures for the construction phase apply here
	Fauna and Flora: The major impacts are expected during construction. During operation, the following impact could occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance of local biodiversity during operation and routine maintenance. Potential for windblown particulates to pollute habitat quality. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise disturbance and destruction of areas that are not going to be directly reclaimed. Create awareness regarding environmental preservation amongst all personnel involved in the TSF reclamation project. Monitor surrounding vegetation to assess the affect the reclamation activities on the said vegetation.
	Climate change: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from pumping and processing activities. High energy consumption during operations. Increased dust generation during dry and hot conditions. High water demand and pressure on water resources. Erosion and runoff during heavy rainfall events. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimise pumping and processing systems to improve energy efficiency; use energy-efficient equipment; monitor and manage GHG emissions. Implement energy-efficient technologies and regular maintenance of equipment; consider renewable energy options where feasible. Maintain dust control measures such as water spraying, chemical suppressants, and surface stabilisation. Maximise water recycling and reuse within the process; implement water-efficient practices and monitor water usage. Maintain and regularly inspect stormwater management and drainage systems to ensure proper functioning.

Activity	Potential Impact	Stakeholder Comment	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerability of infrastructure to extreme weather events. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design, maintain, and upgrade infrastructure to withstand extreme weather conditions; implement climate adaptation measures.
DECOMMISSIONING			
Completed Reclamation of the TSF. Rehabilitation to Red Earth and the removal of infrastructure.	Socio-economic: Potential impacts include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved Quality of life. Increased access to land. Potential for dependency on the Project for sustaining the local economy. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointment of workforce and investment in the local economy where applicable during rehabilitation.
	Air quality: The final rehabilitation of the TSF will make use of heavy machinery and vehicles similar to the construction phase. The landscaping and transportation of material to and off site will result in fugitive dust generation. It is anticipated that this will be very short term.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring dust levels on site, at upwind and downwind locations preferably at discrete receptors (if identified).
	Noise: Potential for noise disturbance when rehabilitating. However, with the rehabilitation activities using similar machinery and vehicles than the construction phase, it is expected that the noise impact during this phase will be similar.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to the construction phase mitigation measures.
	Surface Water: Potential impacts include:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the pipelines are emptied of all residual material before decommissioning.

Activity	Potential Impact	Stakeholder Comment	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water pollution from accidental spillages of decommissioned infrastructure. Residual water pollution from rehabilitated infrastructure footprints post closure 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the consideration of the durability and longevity of water management designs, e.g. provision of erosion protection for long-term control of erosion and potential pollution to water resources during decommissioning. It should be ensured that the potential future impacts from the reclamation of the TSF has been identified. The final topography should be planned, as far as possible, to be free-draining.
	Groundwater: If Seepage continues, this could negatively influence the groundwater quality in the underlying aquifers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are expected to be the same as the mitigation measures proposed for the Construction and operation phase.
	Wetlands and Aquatics: Potential impacts include those associated with removing site infrastructure, including pipelines.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of the footprints must be done according to the Rehabilitation Plan. Pipelines must be flushed clean and rendered safe for decommissioning and removal. Decommissioning and rehabilitation should be done in the dry season. However, it is recommended that seeding be done with the first rains.
	Heritage: No sources of risk to heritage resources are envisaged for the decommissioning phase of the project at this stage. However, if structures older than 60 or 100 years at the time of		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct heritage impact assessment to identify heritage sites within the project area If any heritage sites are identified, appropriate steps as per the Heritage Resources Act will be undertaken

Activity	Potential Impact	Stakeholder Comment	Mitigation Measures
	decommissioning exists, these may be impacted upon by decommissioning.		
	Traffic: These are expected to be the same as for construction.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation measures for the construction phase apply here
	Fauna and Flora: No impacts are envisioned during this stage.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow a detailed rehabilitation plan. Minimise disturbed areas. Follow any local and national policies and plans regulating and protecting biodiversity in the project area.
	Climate change: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHG emissions from decommissioning activities and machinery. Dust generation from exposed surfaces during site closure. Soil erosion and instability post-closure. Loss of long-term carbon sequestration potential. Increased runoff and poor stormwater management after closure. Reduced resilience to climate variability (e.g., drought, heavy rainfall). 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise use of heavy machinery where possible; ensure equipment is fuel-efficient and well maintained. Stabilise tailings surfaces and implement dust suppression measures where necessary. Implement final landform design and stabilisation measures; establish vegetation cover to prevent erosion. Rehabilitate disturbed areas with indigenous vegetation to enhance carbon sequestration. Install and maintain long-term stormwater management systems to control runoff. Monitor rehabilitated areas and implement adaptive management measures to ensure long-term stability and resilience.

10.5 Other Information Requirements

10.5.1 Impact on the Socio-economic Conditions of any Directly Affected Parties

A Social Impact Assessment will be undertaken and will be finalised during the EIA Phase. Potential Social impacts have been included in Table 9-5.

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

As a historical mining site, several areas containing historical mining and residential structures are likely to be impacted by the Proposed Project. The TSF may also represent 'Historical Settlements and Townscapes' as per the NHRA if it was established more than 60 years ago. Dumps and other associated mining infrastructure are integral components of the historical mining townscapes and settlements of the East Rand.

11. Declaration of Independence

11.1 Undertaking Regarding Correctness of Information

I, Phathutshedzo Munyai, herewith undertake that the information provided in the foregoing report is correct.



Signature of EAP

DATE: 21 September 2026

11.2 Undertaking Regarding Level of Agreement

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



Signature of EAP

DATE: 21 September 2026

12. References

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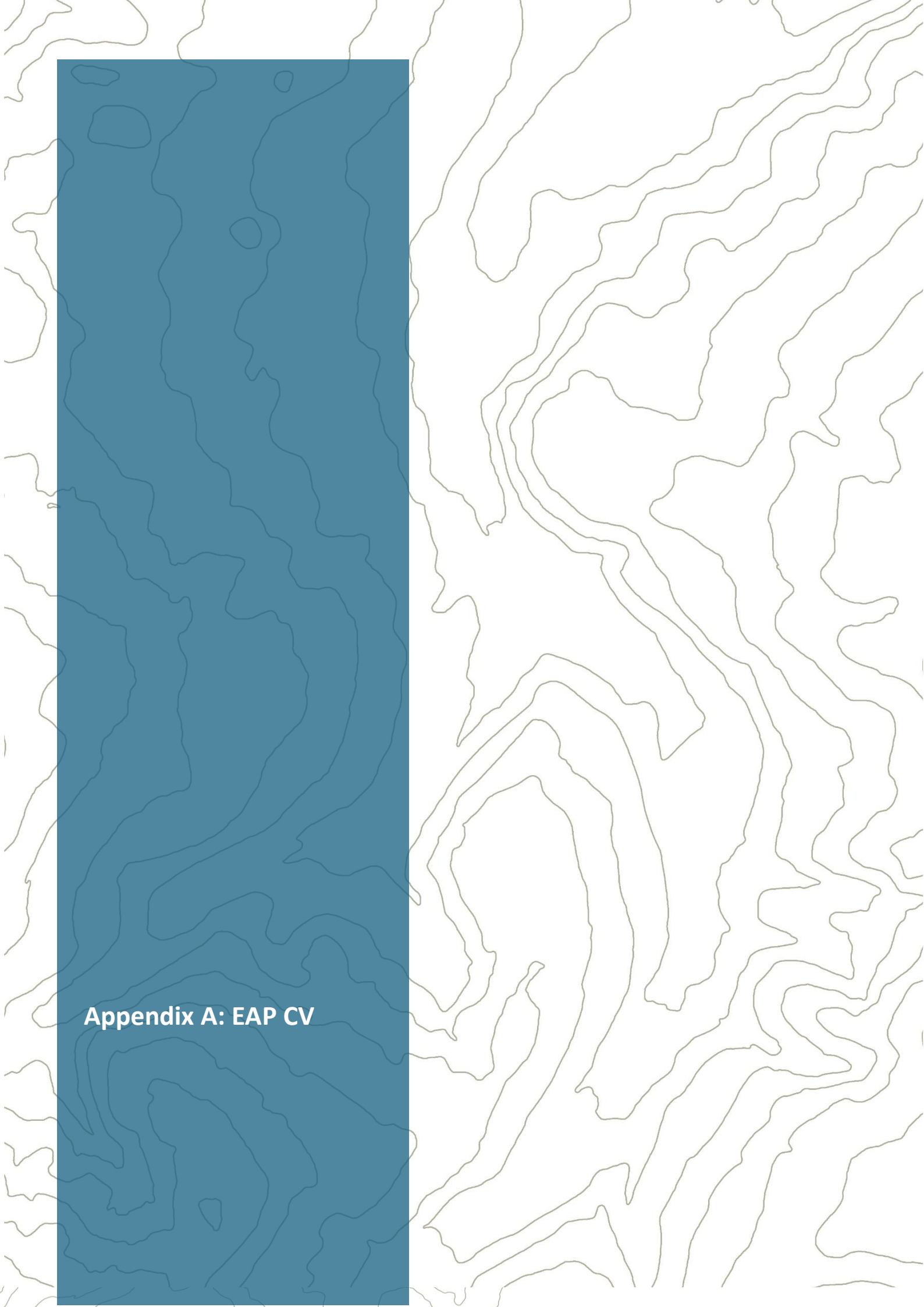
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13. Appendices



Appendix A: EAP CV



PHATHUTSHEDZO MUNYAI

Junior Environmental Consultant
Kongiwe Environmental



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SOUTH AFRICA

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATIONS



International Association for Public Participation
(IAP2)



Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association
of South Africa (EAPASA)

EDUCATION

2023 - Occupational Workplace Health and Safety
for the Mining Industry, Alison Collage

2023 - Risk Assessment Awareness, SHEilds
Institute

2020 - B.A. Environmental Management, University
of South Africa

LANGUAGES

English – Fluent

Tshivenda – Fluent



IMPACT

Phathutshedzo is a registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner with EAPASA and a member of the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2). With over three years of experience, he has provided environmental advisory services across mining, infrastructure, and waste management sectors. His capabilities span the full suite of EIA processes, including the preparation of BARs, EMPs, Scoping Reports, and EIRs, as well as securing key environmental authorisations such as WULAs, Waste Management Licences, and Atmospheric Emission Licences. Phathutshedzo is particularly skilled in facilitating public participation processes in accordance with NEMA, and has a strong track record in navigating complex regulatory requirements. His earlier role as a Safety Officer in the mining sector enhances his integrated approach to environmental risk, compliance, and stakeholder engagement.

KEY SKILLS

- Environmental Assessment & Compliance
- Permitting & Regulatory Applications
- Stakeholder Engagement & Public Participation
- Project Support & Reporting

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Mining & Infrastructure Projects – Gauteng, Mpumalanga & Limpopo, South Africa (2025–Current)

Environmental Consultant

Conducting EIAs, including BARs, EMPs, SRs and EIRs. Responsible for PPPs per NEMA Ch.6 and submission of EA applications for mining rights, prospecting, permits, WMLs and TSFs. Coordinated sub-consultant appointments for various proposed developments.

Mining Compliance Audits – Mpumalanga, South Africa (2025–Current)

Environmental Consultant

Conducting WUL and EMP external audits across mining operations. Duties include site inspections, compliance checks and audit reporting with CAPs.

Mining & Industrial Projects – Mpumalanga, Limpopo & KZN, South Africa (2023–2024)

Environmental Consultant

Compiled BARs, EMPs, SRs, EIRs, rehab plans and PPP reports. Managed stakeholder engagement and Section 24G applications for unauthorised activities (fuel depots, filling stations). Reviewed specialist inputs and provided mitigation recommendations.

**Environmental Assessment
Practitioners Association
of South Africa**



Registration No. 2021/4297

Herewith certifies that
PHATHUTSHEDZO NELSON MUNYAI
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 April 2026

Expires: 31 March 2027

Chairperson

Registrar





PHUMLA MNGWENGWE

Senior Environmental Consultant
Kongiwe Environmental



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PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATIONS



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

GEOGRAPHICAL EXPERIENCE



AFRICA

South Africa, Zimbabwe

EDUCATION

2017 - B.Sc. Honours Geography and
Environmental Science, University of
Pretoria

2016 - B.Sc. Geography, University of Pretoria

LANGUAGES

English – Fluent

isiZulu – Fluent



KONGIWE

LEADERSHIP & IMPACT

Phumla is a Senior Environmental Consultant and Water Use Licence Unit Manager at Kongiwe Environmental. She holds a BSc (Hons) in Environmental Science and Geography and supports mining and construction projects across all phases. Her expertise includes environmental impact assessments, water use licensing, compliance auditing, stakeholder engagement, and regulatory liaison. Phumla leads the delivery of WULAs across the business and is committed to quality, environmental responsibility, and supporting client approvals within complex regulatory frameworks.

KEY SKILLS

- Environmental Impact Assessment & Authorisations
- Water Use Licensing (IWULA and e-WULAAS)
- Stakeholder Engagement & Authority Liaison
- Environmental Compliance & Auditing
- Technical Reporting & Communication
- GIS and Spatial Data Interpretation

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Mining Infrastructure Projects - Gauteng, South Africa (2022–Current)

Stakeholder Engagement Consultant

Led SEP for multiple gold reclamation and reprocessing projects, including liaison with authorities and Interested and Affected Parties, coordination of public meetings and compilation of participation reports. Oversaw logistics and maintained stakeholder databases across overlapping regulatory applications.

Gold Mining Operations – Free State Province, South Africa (2022–2023)

Stakeholder Engagement and Environmental Consultant

Managed stakeholder engagement and IWULA processes for complex water use compliance matters. Compiled IWWMPs and eWULAAS submissions, coordinated meetings with authorities and community stakeholders, and prepared detailed reporting in support of authorisation applications.

Renewable Energy Development – Free State Province, South Africa (2023–Current)

Environmental Consultant

Prepared scoping and basic assessment reports and managed IWULA processes for a large-scale solar photovoltaic and battery energy storage project. Contributed to regulatory compliance and environmental authorisation for sustainable infrastructure development.



BRADLY THORNTON

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GEOGRAPHICAL EXPERIENCE



AFRICA

South Africa, Namibia,
Botswana, Zimbabwe,
Mozambique, Malawi, Ghana,
Mauritius, Morocco.

EDUCATION

2012 – MDP, Univ. of Stellenbosch Business School
2004 – BSc Hons Env. Management, RAU
2003 – BSc Geography & Geology, RAU

LANGUAGES

English – Fluent
Afrikaans – Average



LEADERSHIP & IMPACT

Bradly Thornton is the Founder and CEO of Kongiwe, with over 20 years' experience in environmental advisory and geospatial sciences. He leads the company with a clear purpose: to deliver sustainable, technically sound solutions that balance development with environmental and social responsibility. Bradley oversees strategy, client delivery, business development and compliance. His expertise includes ESIA's, due diligence and environmental risk assessments for major multinational mining, energy, and infrastructure projects. Under his leadership, Kongiwe has grown into a trusted advisory partner, known for its multidisciplinary team and its ability to navigate complex regulatory environments while creating stakeholder value.

KEY SKILLS

- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)
- Environmental Regulatory Legal Compliance and Audit
- Environmental & Social Due Diligence (ESDD)
- ESG Strategy & Integration
- Sustainability Leadership and Impact Reporting
- GIS & Remote Sensing
- Stakeholder Engagement and Management
- Investor Relations and Business Development
- Cross-Border Project Delivery

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

DRDGOLD Ltd (2018–Present)

Project Manager

Environmental Authorisations: City Deep, Rooikraal, Soweto Cluster, etc.

Sibanye-Stillwater (2020–Present)

Project Director

EMP & IWUL Amendments for Kloof and Driefontein operations.

Glencore Coal South Africa (2013–Present)

Project Director & Lead Auditor

Environmental audits and closure assessments across Mpumalanga.

Mkango Resources, Malawi (2014–Present)

Project Manager

ESIA for Songwe Hill Rare Earth Project; ESG reporting.

RAUBEX, Zimbabwe (2019–Present)

Project Director

Due diligence and ESG advisory for Beitbridge border infrastructure upgrade.



VANESSA VILJOEN

Principal Stakeholder Engagement Consultant

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PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATIONS



International Association for Public Participation Practitioners, Southern Africa (IAP2- Southern Africa)

GEOGRAPHICAL EXPERIENCE

AFRICA

South Africa, Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria, Botswana, Swaziland and Zambia



EDUCATION

2006 - International Association of Public Participation IAP2 course (all 3 modules) for Public Participation Practitioners

LANGUAGES

English – Fluent

Afrikaans – Fluent



KONGIWE

LEADERSHIP & IMPACT

Vanessa Viljoen brings over 25 years of leadership in stakeholder engagement and public participation processes, consistently delivering high-impact support on complex Environmental Impact Assessments and related processes. Her ability to design and execute inclusive, legally compliant engagement strategies has helped build trust and transparency across diverse stakeholder groups, from government departments to local communities in both urban and remote rural contexts. Vanessa has played a pivotal role in strengthening client-community relations, managing sensitive consultations and ensuring projects meet regulatory and social licence-to-operate requirements. Her international experience across South Africa, the DRC, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia and Swaziland reflects her capacity to navigate diverse socio-political environments, adapt engagement strategies across cultures and lead meaningful dialogue that shapes project success.

KEY SKILLS

- Managing Stakeholder Engagement Processes
- Stakeholder Mapping and Database Development
- Project/Logistical Co-Ordination
- Facilitation of Landowner Activities

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Solar PV Facility – Bloemfontein, South Africa (2023)

Stakeholder Engagement Consultant

Facilitated stakeholder consultation for EA and IWULA processes, including online and in-person engagements. Compiled PPP materials, developed stakeholder databases, and coordinated logistics.

Withok Reinstatement – Gauteng, South Africa (2024)

Stakeholder Engagement Consultant

Managed stakeholder consultation for EA and IWULA applications. Prepared PPP materials, maintained stakeholder databases, and coordinated engagement logistics.

Tailings Reclamation & Processing – Limpopo, South Africa (2025)

Stakeholder Engagement Consultant

Led PPPs for EA and IWULA processes, including online and in-person consultations. Prepared PPP materials, expanded stakeholder databases, and oversaw logistics.

Highway Upgrade Project – Zambia (2025)

Stakeholder Engagement Consultant

Enhanced stakeholder engagement for an IFC-compliant road upgrade project. Coordinated consultations with local consultants and ensured alignment with IFC performance standards.



This is to certify that

Vanessa Viljoen

is a member of the

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

for the year

2025

Membership Number IAP2SA162

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Makwela'.

Mike Makwela

Chairperson



CHELSEA STROOH

Junior Geospatial Consultant
Kongiwe Environmental



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BRYANSTON, SANDTON, 2191
SOUTH AFRICA

KEY SKILLS

- Geospatial Analysis & Remote Sensing
- Programming & Data Science
- Research & Scientific Communication
- Environmental Science & Applied Ecology

EDUCATION

Current - B.Sc. Computer Science , University of the People

2024 - Google Data Analytics Course, Coursera

2021 - B.Sc. Honours Environmental Science,
University of the Witwatersrand

2020 - B.Sc. Life and Environmental Science in
Geography and Zoology , University of Johannesburg

LANGUAGES

English – Fluent

IMPACT

Chelsea is a Junior Geospatial Consultant with a strong foundation in GIS and Remote Sensing, holding a BSc (Hons) in Environmental Science and currently pursuing a second degree in Computer Science. She brings a multidisciplinary skill set that combines environmental science with spatial data technologies and programming.

Her expertise includes geospatial analysis, remote sensing, and data visualisation, with practical experience in agricultural data analysis, burn scar mapping, and spatial modelling. Chelsea is proficient in Python for spatial analysis and automation, with hands-on experience working with APIs and data processing libraries such as pandas and openpyxl.

Chelsea's academic and research background has refined her communication, time management, and scientific writing skills.

With a solid grounding in environmental science and ecology, Chelsea brings a systems-based approach to problem-solving and is committed to applying her diverse technical skills in support of high-quality, data-driven environmental solutions.

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Mining, Infrastructure & Utility Mapping – South Africa (2024–Current)

Junior Geospatial Consultant

Supported the development of spatial products and GIS databases for mining, infrastructure, and municipal planning projects. Assisted in the preparation of spatial deliverables for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and Water Use Licence Applications (WULAs). Contributed to corporate GIS mapping, including utility and pipeline layouts, and gained experience in spatial data quality control and digital map production.

Tailings Facility Knowledge Base Update – National, South Africa (2024)

Junior Geospatial Consultant

Assisted in the spatial categorisation and integration of environmental and social datasets into a geodatabase for GIS representation, supporting compliance with the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM). Conducted data reviews, supported gap analysis processes, and contributed to the accurate digitisation and alignment of spatial information for enterprise-level GIS systems.



BENJAMIN DUNN

Environmental Consultant
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PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATIONS



Candidate Environmental Assessment Practitioners
Association of South Africa (EAPASA)

KEY SKILLS

- Environmental Assessment & Compliance
- Permitting & Regulatory Applications
- Climate Change Risk Assessments
- Stakeholder Engagement & Public Participation
- Project Support & Reporting

EDUCATION

2024 - Master of Science Environmental Sciences,
University of Witwatersrand

2021 - B.A Honours Geography, University of
Witwatersrand

2020 - B.A. Geography and Sociology, University of
Witwatersrand

LANGUAGES

English – Fluent

Afrikaans – Average



IMPACT

Benjamin is an Environmental Consultant experienced in delivering environmental and social advisory services for mining, renewable energy and infrastructure projects across Southern Africa. His expertise includes climate risk assessments, GHG reporting, environmental due diligence, permitting, and environmental and social management plans.

He has supported projects in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia and the DRC, addressing national legislation and international lender requirements, including the IFC Performance Standards, Equator Principles and IFRS S2.

Benjamin holds an MSc in Environmental Sciences from the University of the Witwatersrand, with research focused on climate change adaptation in commercial agriculture. He combines strong analytical and technical writing skills with practical expertise in environmental assessment, ESG and climate resilience.

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Environmental Authorisation Applications – Gauteng & Limpopo, South Africa (2025–Current)

Environmental Consultant

Assisted with Basic Assessment Reports (BARs), EMPs, and S&EIRs for multiple mining-related projects, including site notice placement and document logistics.

Climate Change Risk Assessments and Greenhouse Gas Reporting – South Africa & Democratic Republic of the Congo (2026–Present)

Environmental Consultant

Undertakes climate change risk assessments and greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories for mining, renewable energy and cross-border infrastructure projects in accordance with international lender requirements and recognised good practice. Responsibilities include assessing physical climate risks, developing climate adaptation and mitigation measures, preparing GHG inventories and emissions assessments, and supporting climate-related disclosures aligned with IFRS S2, the IFC Performance Standards, and the Equator Principles.

Environmental Due Diligence – Southern Africa (2025–Present)

Environmental Consultant

Supports environmental and social due diligence assignments for mining and infrastructure developments across Southern Africa. Responsibilities include reviewing environmental authorisations and permitting requirements, assessing environmental and social risks and liabilities, evaluating compliance with national legislation and international lender standards, identifying permitting gaps, and contributing to technical due diligence reports for investment and project financing purposes.

**Environmental Assessment
Practitioners Association
of South Africa**



Registration No. 2024/8330

Herewith certifies that
BENJAMIN GRAHAM DUNN
is registered as an
Candidate Environmental Assessment Practitioner

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

Effective: 01 April 2026

Expires: 31 March 2027

Chairperson

Registrar





HILTON SPARKS

Professional Engineer
Kongiwe Environmental

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PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATIONS

Engineering Council of South Africa
Pr Eng 740604



South African Council for the
Project and Construction
Management Professions
PrCPM D/202/2004



Member of the South African
Institute of Civil Engineers



Member of South African Institute of
Municipal Engineers



EDUCATION

1977 - Business Management, Damelin

Year - NQF 7 Advanced Diploma Labour Based
Construction, University of Natal

1969 - BSc Civil Engineering, University of Natal

KEY SKILLS

- Civil Engineering
- Project Management
- Risk Assessment
- Mentorship

LANGUAGES

English – Fluent Afrikaans – Fluent



LEADERSHIP & IMPACT

Hilton is a registered Professional Engineer and Construction Project Manager with over 50 years of experience in the built environment. His career includes a decade at a parastatal water utility, where he was responsible for the design and construction of large-scale water treatment works (up to 800 Ml/d) and bulk pipelines (450 mm to 3500 mm diameter). He has extensive experience in the consulting sector, delivering infrastructure across civil engineering disciplines, including rural and urban water and sanitation, housing, and township development. Hilton applies PMBOK-aligned project management methodologies and has led multidisciplinary teams on projects from planning through to implementation. Throughout his career, he has also played a key role in mentoring young professionals, supporting skills development and knowledge transfer within project teams. His focus on technical quality, regulatory compliance, and efficient delivery has contributed to the successful implementation of a wide range of infrastructure programmes.

AWARDS

Masimanyane Award for innovation and excellence in engineering (1997)

Repairs to Damaged Houses Project, Katorus

Impumelelo Award for innovative dedicated work in the field of poverty reduction and community development (2000)

Repairs to Damaged Houses Project, Katorus

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Environmental Engineering & Infrastructure Projects – South Africa (2024–2025)

Senior Project Manager

Undertook investigation, civil design, and project management of environmental infrastructure, including surface water studies for multiple tailings storage facilities and as-built documentation for Gold operations. Implemented project management systems across environmental portfolios.

National Housing & Urban Upgrading Projects – Various Provinces (1994–2010)

Director & Project Manager

Managed diverse engineering projects from township developments and bulk services to high-profile assignments including Soccer City (2010 FIFA World Cup), SAFA House, Alexandra Renewal, and the award-winning Katorus housing repair programme. Delivered thousands of low-income erven and coordinated national housing subsidies.



MUTONDWA MUSHAATHONI

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PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATIONS



Candidate Engineer with the Engineering Council of South Africa (ECSA)



Associate Member of the South African Institution of Civil Engineering (SAICE)

EDUCATION

2023 - B.Eng. Civil Engineering, University of Johannesburg

LANGUAGES

English – Fluent

Tshivenda – Fluent



IMPACT

Mutondwa is a driven junior engineering consultant with a solid foundation in civil and geotechnical engineering, complemented by experience in environmental protection. She is already distinguishing herself through technical presentations, published work, and active industry engagement.

Her work spans design reviews, technical documentation, and client interfacing, supported by dual exposure to both technical and commercial functions. Mutondwa is passionate about sustainable infrastructure and brings a balanced, solution-oriented approach to every project, combining technical rigour with stakeholder value.

KEY SKILLS

- Civil & Geotechnical Engineering Design
- Engineering Drawing & Technical Documentation
- Project Planning & Proposal Evaluation
- Public Speaking & Technical Presentation
- CRM & Stakeholder Relationship Management
- Research & Technical Writing
- Sustainable Design Principles
- Software Proficiency: AutoCAD and MS Office

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Mining and Environmental Infrastructure & Operations – South Africa (2025–Current)

Junior Civil Engineer

Provide civil engineering support on environmental and mining-sector projects, with a focus on surface water assessments, stormwater management design, and regulatory compliance. Contribute to the preparation of engineering designs and drawings, technical reports, and project proposals, and take part in site inspections and assessments. Collaborate with environmental consultants and clients to develop integrated project designs aligned with environmental legislation and industry standards. Assist with project management, technical reviews, and delivery of multidisciplinary project components.

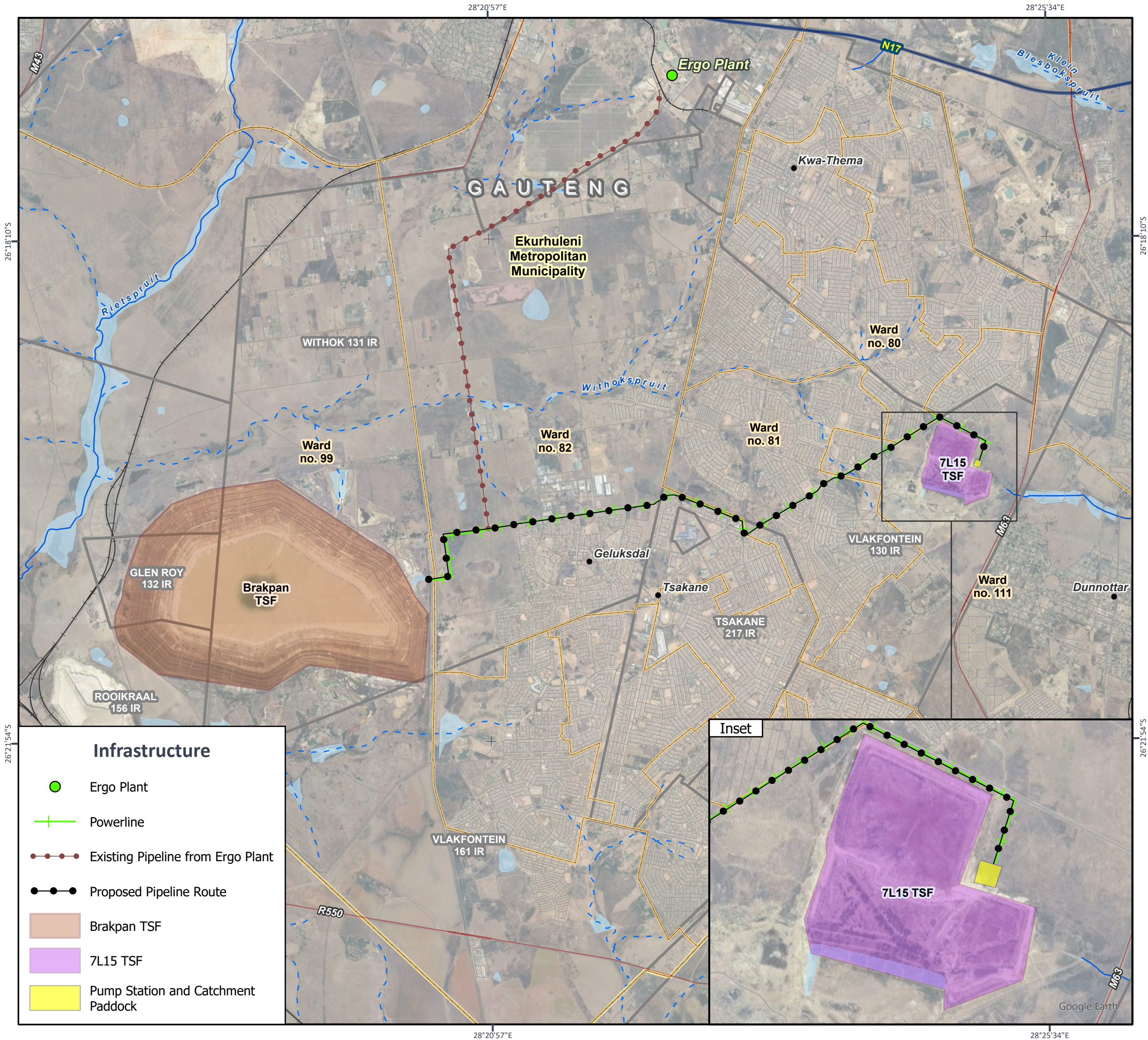
Geotechnical Engineering Projects – South Africa (2023–2025)

Graduate Civil Engineer

Supported both technical and commercial aspects of delivering engineered geotechnical solutions. Contributed to design development, preparation of drawings, and creation of technical documentation, while assisting with project coordination. Participated in site visits, contributed to product specification support, cost estimation, and liaised with clients, consultants, and contractors to ensure smooth integration of solutions within project scopes.

The background of the page is a topographic map with thin, light gray contour lines. A solid blue vertical bar runs down the left side of the page, starting from the top and extending to the bottom. The text 'Appendix B: A3 Maps' is located within this blue bar, positioned in the lower half.

Appendix B: A3 Maps



7L15 LOCAL ORIENTATION

Legend

- Other Settlement
- - - Non-Perennial Stream
- Perennial Stream
- Local Road
- Main Road
- National Road
- + + + Railway
- Parent Farm
- Ward Boundaries
- Local Municipalities
- Provinces
- Water Areas



Project Code: DRDG#045
Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd
Drawn: C Strooh - Checked: B Thornton
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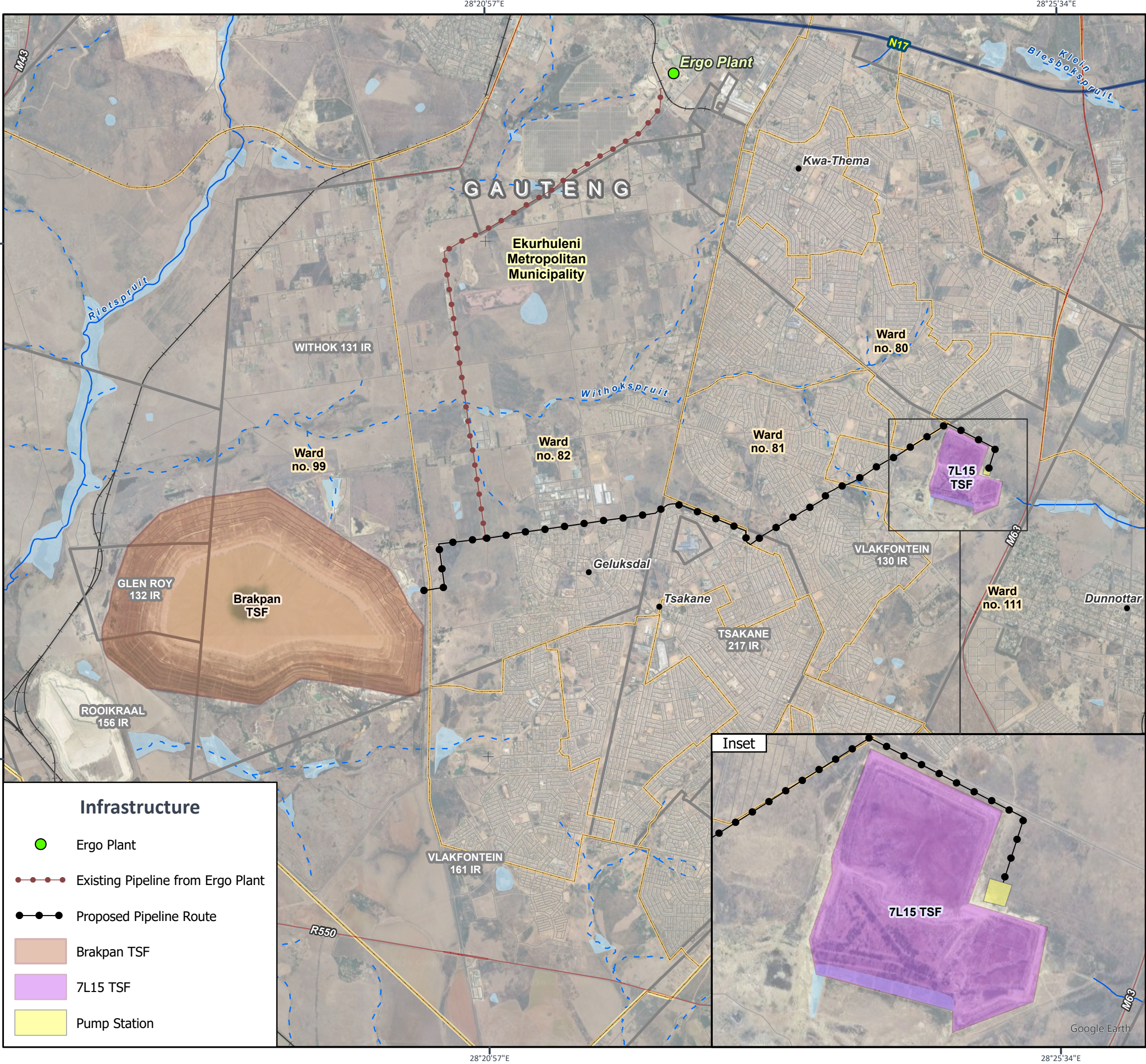
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Datum: WGS 1984

A3
2026 Satellite Imagery

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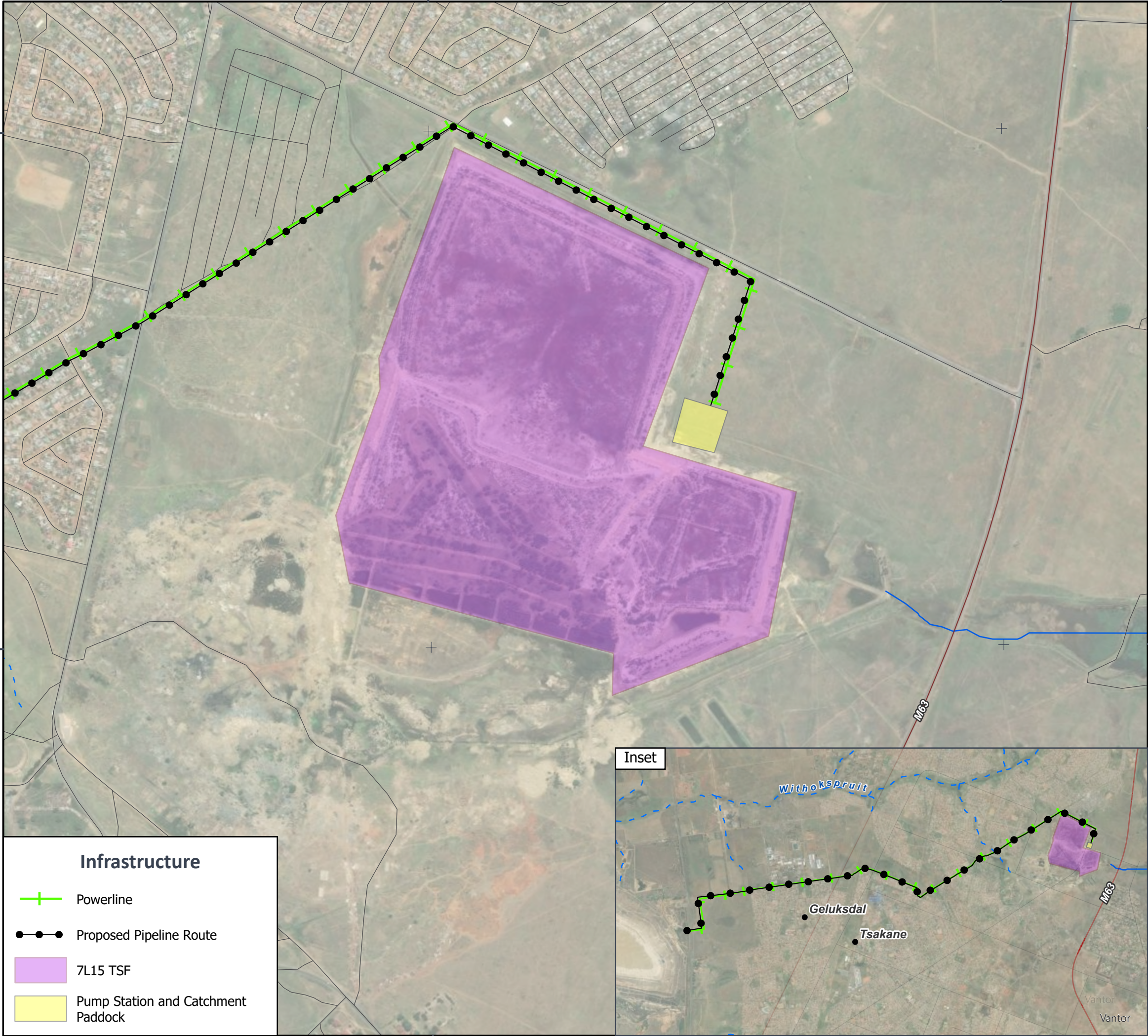
7L15
LOCAL ORIENTATION

Legend

- Other Settlement
- - - Non-Perennial Stream
- Perennial Stream
- Local Road
- Main Road
- National Road
- + + + Railway
- Parent Farm
- Ward Boundaries
- Local Municipalities
- Provinces
- Water Areas



Project Code: DRDG#045 Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd Drawn: C Strooh - Checked: B Thornton © 2026 Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd www.kongiwe.com Date: 11/09/2026	 1:50 000
Coordinate System: WGS84 TM LO29 Datum: WGS 1984	A3 2026 Satellite Imagery
The information represented in this plan is for general information purposes only and is subject to change.	
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Infrastructure

Powerline

Proposed Pipeline Route

7L15 TSF

Pump Station and Catchment Paddock

7L15
SITE INFRASTRUCTURE

Legend

Other Settlement

Non-Perennial Stream

Perennial Stream

Local Road

Main Road

0100200400600

Meters

Project Code: DRDG#045

Client: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd

Drawn: C Strooh - Checked: B Thornton

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Coordinate System: WGS84 TM LO29

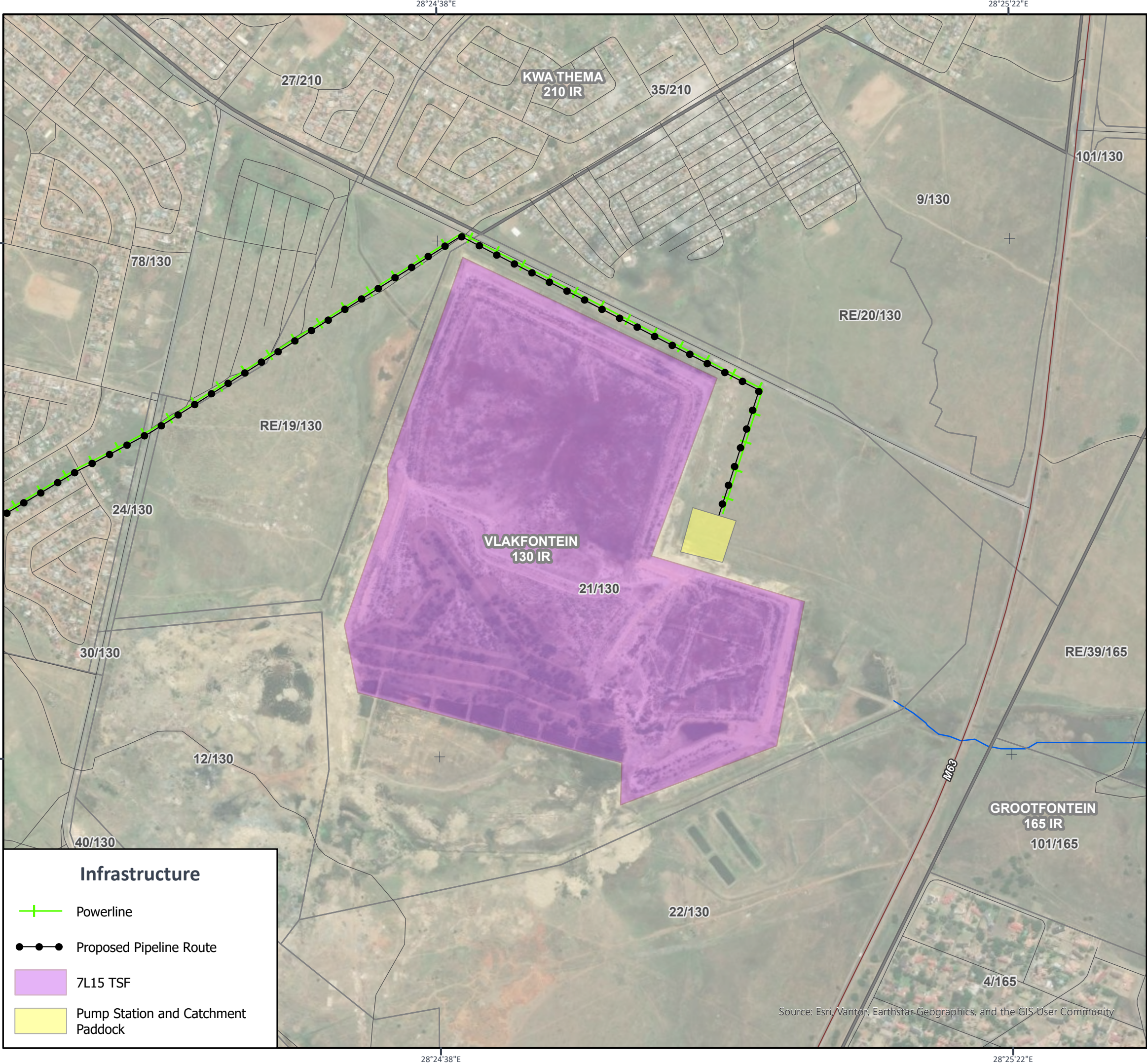
Datum: WGS 1984

A3

2026 Satellite Imagery

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Map_Set_1.aprx\7L15_Site_Infrastructure_A3L



7L15
SITE ORIENTATION

Legend

- Other Settlement
- Perennial Stream
- Local Road
- Main Road
- Farm Portion
- Parent Farm



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Coordinate System: WGS84 TM LO29
Datum: WGS 1984

A3
2026 Satellite Imagery

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File ref:
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Map_Set_1.aprx\7L15_Site_Infrastructure_A3L



Source: Esri, Vantor, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community



Appendix C: Public Participation Information



Ergo Mining (Pty) Limited

**Environmental Authorisation and
Integrated Water Use Licence
Application for the Reclamation of
the 7L15 Tailings Storage Facility
(TSF) in the City of Ekurhuleni
Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng
Province**

**Public Participation Report
September 2026**

Report Preparation By

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd	
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Registered Address	150 Bryanston Drive, Bryanston, Sandton, 2191, South Africa
Mailing Address	PostNet Suite No 163, Private Bag X21, Bryanston, 2021, South Africa
Website	www.kongiwe.com

Report Information

Client	Ergo Mining (Pty) Limited
Project	The Reclamation of the 7L15 Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) in the City of Ekurhuleni Municipality, Gauteng Province
Report Title	Public Participation Report
DMPR Reference No.	To be confirmed
Project No.	DRDG#045
Compilation Date	September 2026
Status of Report	Public Participation Report for the Draft Scoping Report
Actions	Application for Environmental Authorisation (EA)

Approval

Verification	Name	Capacity	Signature	Date
Compiled by	Vanessa Viljoen	Principal Stakeholder Consultant		14 September 2026
Reviewed and approved by	Phathutshedzo Munyai	Environmental Consultant		14 September 2026

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
BID	Background Information Document
CA	Competent Authority
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
COE	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
CRR	Comments and Response Report
DLRRD	Department of Land Reform and Rural Development
DMPR	Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources
DSR	Draft Scoping Report
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme Report
FSR	Final Scoping Report
ha	Hectare
I&AP	Interested and Affected Party
IAP2	International Association for Public Participation
IFC	International Finance Corporation
km	Kilometre
m	Metre
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
NEM:WA	National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation

Abbreviation	Description
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
PR	Prospecting Right
S&EIA	Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
SMS	Short Message Service
t/month	Tonnes per month (production rate)
TSF	Tailings Storage Facility
VOCMA	Vaal-Orange Catchment Management Agency

Reference Documents

References	Description
National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA)	Framework environmental law for South Africa
Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended) (EIA 2014 Regulations)	Regulations under NEMA governing EIAs
Public Participation guideline in terms of NEMA Act No. 107 of 1998	Guideline on public participation under NEMA
National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008)	Waste management legislation
List of Waste Management Activities (GN R921 of 29 Nov 2013, as amended)	Prescribed waste management activities
National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998)	Water resource management legislation
Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000) (PAIA)	Law promoting access to information
Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013) (POPIA)	Law safeguarding personal information
International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards (PS)	International standards for environmental and social sustainability

1. Project Background

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (“Kongiwe”) has been appointed by Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd (the “Applicant”), as the independent Environmental Service Provider and tasked with conducting the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process which is aimed at critically evaluating the potential environmental and social impacts for the Reclamation of the 7L15 Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) (“the Project”).

Ergo Mining intends to reclaim and reprocess the 7L15 TSF with the objective of recovering gold using hydraulic reclamation. During hydraulic reclamation, a water monitor blasts the sides of the TSF, the process water mixes with the unconsolidated material, resulting in what is known as a ‘slurry’. The slurry will report to a pumpstation, located at the lowest point of a TSF, where it will then be pumped and conveyed to Ergo Mining Plant for reprocessing via newly constructed pipelines. The ensuing tailings will be deposited on the Brakpan/Withok TSF and/ or the Daggafontein TSF.

The Project will be consolidated into an Integrated Environmental Authorisation (IEA) application. This application will be submitted to the Department of Mineral Petroleum Resources (DMPR), which serves as the Competent Authority responsible for assessing and approving mining-related environmental projects in Gauteng Province. In addition to the IEA, a Water Use Licence (WUL) will be required for any activities that may impact water resources. The Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) will be reviewed and considered by the (VOCMA), ensuring that all water-related aspects of the Project comply with National Regulations.).

2. Legislative Requirements and Good-Practice Guidelines

2.1 Applicable Legislation and International Best Practice

The Public Participation Process (PPP), as required by the environmental law and regulations specified therein, is being undertaken in line with the statutory requirements for public participation. The following legislation is and will be considered throughout the development and implementation of the PPP for the Project:

- NEMA.
- The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 (as amended) (EIA 2014 Regulations).
- Public Participation guidelines in terms of NEMA.
- National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No 59 of 2008) (NEM:WA) and the List of Waste Management Activities (GN R921 of 29 November 2013, as amended).
- NWA.
- 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).

NEMA mandates public participation for environmental decision-making, ensuring affected communities have a voice in the development of projects through the EIA Regulations, 2014. The NEMA Public Participation Guideline (in terms of the EIA Regulations) is a mandatory part of the EA process, aiming for transparent and informed decisions that promote sustainable development by integrating social, economic, and environmental factors.

The NWA is the primary law for the protection, management, and equitable use of the water resources. The NWA establishes the government's role in allocating water resources, promoting sustainable use of water resources, and preventing pollution.

The POPIA regulates the processing of personal information by both public and private bodies, aiming to protect individuals' constitutional right to privacy.

The PAIA gives effect to the constitutional right to access information held by both the state and private bodies. The Act establishes procedures for individuals to request information for the protection or exercise of their rights.

POPIA: Safeguarding Registered Person's Personal Information

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

2.2 International Standards

In addition to the above legislation, the PPP is to be aligned to International good-practice guidelines for public participation, particularly in regard to the following Core Values of the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2):

- To be based on the belief that those who are affected by a decision have a right to be involved in the decision-making process.
- To include the promise that the public's contribution will influence the decision.
- To promote sustainable decisions by recognising and communicating the needs and interests of all participants, including decision makers.
- To seek out and facilitate the involvement of those potentially affected by or interested in a decision.
- To seek input from participants in designing how they participate.
- To provide participants with the information they need to participate in a meaningful way.
- To communicate to participants how their input affected the decision.

3. Public Participation Process (PPP)

The Public Participation Process (PPP) offers stakeholders an opportunity to be informed about the Project, to raise issues and provide suggestions for mitigating potential negative impacts and enhancing positive ones. The PPP has been developed to ensure compliance with relevant legislation and facilitate meaningful stakeholder engagement, as required for the Environmental Authorisation (EA) and Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) processes (discussed below).

3.1 PPP Objectives for the Project

The PPP objectives for this Project include the following:

- Ensure that stakeholders are informed about the development of for the Project in an adequate and timely manner.
- 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 3-1 below.

Table 3-1: Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Project Phase	Activities to be Undertaken
Pre-Scoping Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Consultation meeting with the Vaal-Orange Catchment Management Agency (VOCMA), Gauteng Province • Stakeholder identification (WinDeed searches, compilation of stakeholder database). • Consultation with communities (within the nearby surroundings of the Project). • Consultation with the relevant Authorities (including ward councillors/ward committees) (Microsoft Teams/ One-on-one consultation meetings). • Compilation of announcement documents, such as Background Information Documents (BIDs), Registration and Comment Forum, adverts, site notices and Draft Scoping Report (DSR) notification letter). • Obtaining initial comments, suggestions from stakeholders. • Land Claims enquiry.
Scoping Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site visit with the Vaal-Orange Catchment Management Agency (VOCMA). • Consultations with Directly and Indirectly Affected Landowners (Consultation meetings). • Distribution and placement of Project announcement materials (site notices, and newspaper advertisements). • Updating of the stakeholder database. • Making available the DSR for public review and comment. • Providing stakeholders with further details of the Project and associated specialist studies. • Consultations with stakeholders (online meetings and open day). • Obtaining further comments or suggestions from stakeholders. • Development of Comments and Response Report (CRR), capturing all comments/questions and responses. • Informing specialists and the applicant about comments received from stakeholders. • Making available the Final Scoping Report.
EIA Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide feedback about the specialist studies conducted and mitigation measures proposed by means of consultation with stakeholders. • Provide opportunity for stakeholders to comment on specialist findings, impacts assessments and recommendations. • Make the relevant environmental reports available for public review and comment. • Consultation with stakeholders (open day and online meeting). • Verify that comments raised by stakeholder have been accurately recorded • Update CRR with new comments, questions and responses. • Inform specialists and the proponent of stakeholders' comments. • Making available the Final EIA / EMPr / IWWMP.
Decision Making Phase DMPR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once the Competent Authority which is DMPR had 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 with associated timeframes.
Decision Making Phase WUL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IWULA will be submitted to Vaal-Orange Catchment Management Agency (VOCMA), in terms of the NWA. Once VOCMA has come to a decision regarding the WULA, VOCMA will notify the applicant and any person who has objected to the application. Written reasons for the decision will be given.

4. Public Participation Approach

4.1 Consultation with Authorities

4.1.1 Submission of the Environmental Authorisation Application Form

The application for the EA was submitted to the DMPP which is the Competent Authority (CA) for the Project on **Wednesday, 23 September 2026**.

4.1.2 Submission of the Integrated Water Use Licence Application

The IWULAs process will start when the Project is registered on the VOCMA' electronic Water Use Licence Application and Authorisation System (e-WULAAS). A pre-application meeting will be held with VOCMA for the application.

4.2 Summary of Issues Raised by Stakeholders

Comments raised by stakeholders during the Scoping Phase and EIA Phase will be included in the CRR, a template of which will be presented in **Appendix C10**.

4.3 Stakeholder Mapping and Identification

Stakeholder mapping is a process of identifying stakeholders before the Project commences. Identified stakeholders are grouped according to their levels of participation, interest, and influence in the Project. These groupings assist in determining how best to involve and communicate to each group throughout the PPP. Project stakeholders are defined as individuals / groups / entities that have an interest in the Project. Such stakeholders are referred to as Interested & Affected Parties (I&APs).

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

- Desktop and online research and WinDeed search for the directly affected and adjacent farms.
- Identify and consult with relevant communities (within the nearby surroundings of the Project).
- Identify and consult with relevant Authorities (DMPP / VOCMA).
- Identify and consult with relevant local and district and local authorities:
 - Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
- Identify and consult relevant ward councillors and ward committees for the affected wards, Directly and Indirectly Affected Wards:
- **Directly Affected Ward:**
 - Ms Sarah C. Nkosi, Ward Councillor: Ward 80
 - Mr Standley Bulala, Ward Councillor: Ward 81
 - Mr Henry Buitendacht, Ward Councillor: Ward 82
 - Mr Andile Petrus Daemane, Ward Councillor: Ward 99
 - Mr Zingisile Mabhe, Ward Councillor: Ward 111
- **Indirectly Affected Wards:**
 - Ms Sarah C. Nkosi, Ward Councillor: Ward 80
 - Mr Henry Buitendacht, Ward Councillor: Ward 82
 - Mr Zingisile Mabhe, Ward Councillor: Ward 111
- Consult with adjacent landowners and land occupiers (directly and adjacent affected landowners).
- Consult with the Department of Land Reform and Rural Development (DLRRD), Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: Gauteng Province.

- Consulting government departments on a National, Provincial and Local level relevant to the Project.
- Consult with stakeholders who respond to the publication of newspaper advertisements.
- Consult with stakeholders who respond to the distribution of project documentation.
- Site visits will be conducted in the effort to identify any additional stakeholders.

I&APs have been grouped into the following broad categories:

- Landowners and occupiers:
 - With assets within the Project footprint (i.e., directly affected by the Project).
 - With assets adjacent to the Project footprint (i.e., adjacent affected by the Project).
 - Vulnerable persons, including female-headed household heads, children/ youth, the elderly, ethnic minorities, and disabled persons.
- Government: National, Provincial, and Local Municipality Authorities (including ward councillors and ward committee members).
- Parastatals: Various semi-government entities, organs of State.
- 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 forums.
- Business and Industry: Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs), mines, as well as industrial and large business organisations.

Updating the stakeholder database from attendance registers from a broad range of stakeholder meetings that will be held throughout the process, as indicated in **Appendix C1**.

4.4 Land Claims Enquiry

A formal letter of enquiry was compiled and sent to the DLRRD – Gauteng Province to **Mr Solomon Maruma**, Office of the Regional Land Claims Commissioner on **Thursday, 17 September 2026**. The letter contained a list of all the directly affected properties for the project. Should DLRRD confirm that there are land claims on the affected project areas, Kongiwe will consult with the relevant parties, as shown in **Appendix C2**.

5. Communication and Engagement

5.1.1 Public Participation Materials: Scoping Phase

Considering the legislative requirements and good practice guidelines, the following documents were developed and distributed to stakeholders. The various PPP information materials will be used as part of the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process.

Background Information Document (BID): The BID, as detailed in **Appendix C3**, were emailed on **Wednesday, 16 September 2026**, to I&APs listed on the stakeholder database as presented in **Appendix C6**. The BID is available on the Kongiwe website: (<https://kongiwe.com/projects/>).

The BID provides the following details:

- An overview of the Project.
- The Scoping and EIA and the PPP to be undertaken in support of the relevant environmental authorisations.
- Details about how stakeholders can register as an I&AP and be kept informed about the Project developments.

- Invitation to attend an online meeting via Microsoft Teams.
- Invitation to attend an open day.
- Contact details of the stakeholder engagement consultants.

Notification Letter with a Registration and Comment Form: An email was sent to stakeholders on **Wednesday, 16 September 2026**, to inform them about the Project. The email also shared details of the open day and invited the greater public to formally register as I&APs. A 'Registration and Comment Form' was also provided for stakeholders to use for formal registration as an I&AP and to submit their comments as presented in **Appendix C3**.

A reminder notification will be emailed to further notify stakeholders of the availability of the DSR for public review and comment. The reminder emails will also serve the purpose of encouraging stakeholders to attend the open day and will be presented in **Appendix C6**.

Short Message Service (SMS): An SMS was sent to stakeholders with no access to the internet. Arrangements were made to ensure that these stakeholders had full access to Project documentation. Stakeholders were also notified on when the open day will be held.

Newspaper Advertisements: A newspaper advert was placed in the **Ekurhuleni News**, a local newspaper within the Project area, on **Thursday, 17 September 2026**, as presented in **Appendix C4**. The advert included the following details:

- An overview of the Project.
- Legal framework and details of the competent authorities.
- How stakeholders can access the Draft Scoping Report for public review and comment.
- Registration as I&APs.
- Invitation to attend an online meeting via Microsoft Teams.
- Invitation to attend an open day.
- Contact details of the stakeholder engagement consultants.

Site Notice: The site notice, presented in **Appendix C5**, will include the following:

- An overview of the Project, including a locality map.
- Legal framework and details of the competent authorities.
- PPP to be followed and where relevant information could be obtained.
- Invitation to attend an online meeting via Microsoft Teams.
- Invitation to attend an open day and where stakeholders can register to attend.

Photographs and co-ordinates of where the site notices are placed will be recorded into in the site notice report, and a site notice map will be developed and presented in the Final Scoping Report.

Telephonic Discussions: Stakeholders will be consulted by means of telephonic discussions where required. These discussions facilitate the process of inviting stakeholders to stakeholder meetings and provide stakeholders with a platform to raise comments and suggestions regarding the Project. Comments raised through telephonic discussions will be recorded and addressed by the project team (including the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) and relevant specialists).

6. Stakeholder Engagement Meetings

This Section outlines the consultation approach as well as details of consultations in relation to the Draft and Final Scoping Report.

6.1 Consultation Approach

Consultation during the Scoping phase aimed at providing stakeholders with an overview of the Project and to obtain comments to inform specialist studies and Project planning. Stakeholders will be invited to participate through online and in-person engagements depending on preference. The purpose of these meetings will be to discuss the Project, contents of the DSR, provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the Project team members. Locality, infrastructure and land tenure maps will be distributed as part of these meetings.

The following meetings will be held:

- **Authority Meetings:** Meetings will be held with the relevant Authorities.
- **Landowner Meetings:** Consultation meetings will be held with directly and indirectly affected landowners.
- **Online Meeting:** Online meeting will be held with stakeholders who prefer online engagements.
- **Broader Public Consultation Meeting:** An open day will be held with the broader public during the public review period.

Focused efforts were made to engage with directly impacted stakeholders (those residents in the 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 opinions openly. Stakeholders were given the option to raise issues in the language of their choice and where translation is required, it was provided.

Authorities, NGOs, landowners / land occupiers and community members were engaged to promote attendance, by means of telephonic consultation and distribution of emails and SMS.

A list of meetings and consultations undertaken during the process is presented in **Appendix C8**.

Minutes of these meetings, along with the presentation materials, were compiled and distributed to all stakeholders who attended, and is presented in **Appendix C8**.

All comments raised by stakeholders during these meetings were recorded in the CRR, with responses prepared in accordance with the Project scope and available information, as presented in **Appendix C10**.

6.2 Consultation to be Undertaken for the Scoping Phase

Stakeholders are invited to participate through online and in-person engagements depending on preference. The purpose of these meetings will be to discuss the Project, contents of the DSR, provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the Project team members.

Table 5-1 below for the stakeholder meeting schedule.

Table 5-1: Meeting Dates and Methods of Public Engagement

Meeting Dates	Stakeholders	Time Slots
Online Meetings		
Wednesday, 14 October 2026	Microsoft Teams – Online Meeting (with Broader stakeholders)	10:00 – 11:00
In-Person Meetings: Open Day		
Saturday, 17 October 2026	Broader Stakeholders Meeting: Open Day Menzi Primary School Great Kei St, Langaville, Brakpan, 1550	10:00 – 12:00

6.2.1 Availability of the Draft Scoping Report for Public Review and Comment

As part of the Scoping Process, the applicant is required to compile a **Draft Scoping Report (DSR)** for mining-related activities. The **DSR** will be available for public review and comment from **Wednesday, 23 September 2026 to Friday, 23 October 2026**.

A notification of the availability of the **DSR** for public review and comment was distributed on **Wednesday, 16 September 2026** to all stakeholders on the database.

The DSR will be made available as follows:

- An electronic copy on Kongiwe's website: <https://kongiwe.com/projects/>.
- Hard copies at the **Tsakane Public Library** and the **Kwa-Thema Public Library**. Contact details are shown in Table 6-2.

Relevant Authorities will receive an email with a website link of the DSR as part of the announcement of the Project.

Table 6-2: Places where the DSR Report were Circulated

Location	Physical Address	Contact Person / Times
Tsakane Public Library,	3889 Bhalu Street (Cnr Xhosa Street and Gubhela Street), Tsakane, 1550	Ms Lindiwe Shandu, Librarian (011) 999 8014 Monday – Friday Open: 09H00 Close: 15H30
Kwa-Thema Public Library,	24501 Nkosi Street, Kwa-Thema, Springs, 1575	Ms Khalipha Khumalo, Librarian (011) 999 8494 Monday – Friday Open: 09H00 Close: 16H00

6.3 Summary of Consultations

Table 6-3 below provides a summary of the stakeholder engagement activities that formed part of the Draft Scoping Phase.

Table 6-3: Summary of Activities Undertaken as Part of the Scoping Phase

Activity	Details	Appendices
Stakeholder Mapping and Identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners were identified by means of WinDeed searches and a stakeholder database was compiled. • Stakeholders were identified through research and stakeholder networking. • The database will be updated with new I&APs who have formally registered and attended stakeholder meetings or submitted comments throughout the process. 	Appendix C1 Stakeholder Database
Identification of Land Claims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A formal letter of enquiry was compiled and sent to the Land Claims Commission, DLRRD – Gauteng Province. 	Appendix C2 Land Claims Enquiry Letter and Correspondence from

Activity	Details	Appendices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The letter comprised a list of directly affected properties for the Project. 	the DLRRD
Compilation of BID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BID was developed and emailed to all stakeholders on the database. The BID is available on Kongiwe's website (under public documents). 	Appendix C3 BID
Placement of Newspaper Advertisements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A newspaper advert has been placed in Ekurhuleni News. 	Appendix C4 Newspaper Advertisements
Placement of Site Notices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site notices will be placed at publicly accessible places within proximity of the Project area. Copies of the site notices will also be placed at the Tsakani Public Library and Kwa-Thema Public Library. A site notice report and site notice map will be developed, indicating the exact locations of where the site notices will be placed, with photos and GPS coordinates. 	Appendix C5 Site Notice Report and Placement Map
Announcement of the Project and the Availability of the Draft Scoping Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The announcement letter was distributed to stakeholders to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Announce availability of the DSR. Invite stakeholders to the online meeting and open day; and Indicate where the DSR is available for public review and comment. The DSR is available on Kongiwe's website. A copy of the DSR has been placed in the following public place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tsakane Public Library. Kwa-Thema Public Library. 	Appendix C6 Announcement Correspondence Appendix C3 BID
Stakeholder Consultation Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation during the Scoping phase is aimed at providing key stakeholders with an overview of the Project, and to obtain comments which will inform specialist studies and project planning. Stakeholders will be invited to participate through online and in-person engagements. One-on-one consultation meetings with authorities, directly and indirectly affected landowners will be held via on-line forums such as Microsoft Teams or in-person depending on preference. The Project team will present a formal presentation of the Project the Locality, Infrastructure and Land Tenure maps will be displayed as part of the meetings. 	Appendix C8 List of Meetings and Meeting Minutes Appendix C10 CRR

Activity	Details	Appendices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes of these meetings will be compiled and distributed to everyone who attended these meetings. Comments raised from the meeting will be included into the CRR. 	
Broader Stakeholder Meetings: Scoping Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders will be invited to participate through online and in-person engagements. The purpose of these meetings will be to discuss the Project, contents of the DSR, to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the Project team members. Minutes of these meetings will be compiled and distributed to everyone who attended these meetings. Comments raised from the meeting will be included into the CRR. 	Appendix C8 List of Meetings and Meeting Minutes Appendix C10 CRR

6.3.1 Consultation Undertaken as part of the Final Scoping Phase

Once the Final Scoping Report (FSR) is submitted to the DMPR, stakeholders will be notified by email of the availability of the FSR for review. Stakeholders will be provided with the opportunity to verify that their comments will be captured during the Draft Scoping Phase and to review responses provided by the project team. All comments received on the FSR will be incorporated into the CRR.

Table 6-4 below is a summary of the activities during the Final Scoping Phase.

Table 6-4: Summary of Activities to be Undertaken During the Final Scoping Phase

Activity	Details
Update of Stakeholder Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The stakeholder database will be updated with new I&APs who formally registered, participated in stakeholder meetings or submitted comments.
Placement of Final Scoping Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FSR will be made available on the Kongwe's website.
Submission to the Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FSR will be submitted to DMPR.
Announcement of the submission of the Final Scoping Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A notification letter notifying stakeholders that the Final Scoping report has been submitted to DMPR will be emailed to the full stakeholder database. An SMS will be sent to stakeholders who have no access to the internet.

7. Consultation with Stakeholders during the Impact Assessment Phase

Consultation with stakeholders during the EIA 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 EIA / EMP, in support of the EA application as well as the IWWMP Report in support to the WUL. Stakeholder meetings will 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; however, it was determined on a case-by-case basis depending on stakeholders' preferences.

8. Consultation with Stakeholders during the Decision-Making Phase

Once the Competent Authority which is **DMPR** has come to a decision regarding the EA authorisation of the Project, all 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.

The IWULAs will be submitted to the **VOCMA** in terms of the NWA. Once the competent authority, which is VOCMA has come to a decision regarding the IWULA, the VOCMA will notify the applicant and any person who has objected to the application, written reasons for decision will be given.

The background of the page is a light gray topographic map with thin, wavy contour lines. A solid blue vertical bar runs down the left side of the page, starting from the top and extending to the bottom. The text 'Appendix C1: Stakeholder Database' is located in the lower-left portion of this blue bar.

Appendix C1: Stakeholder Database

Environmental Authorisation and Integrated Water Use Licence Application for the Reclamation of the 7L15 Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) in the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

Stakeholder Database

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Agricultural Union	Afgri South Africa: National	Ms	Nadia	Hetzel	Legal Representative (Afgri)	Gauteng
Agricultural Union	Agri South Africa: National	Mr	Janse	Rabie	Head of Natural Resources	Gauteng
Agricultural Union	TLU SA Central Region	Ms	Lynette	Du Plessis	Manager TAU SA Central Region	Gauteng
Agricultural Union	Transvaal Agricultural Union of South Africa (TAUSA)	Mr	Henry	Geldenhuis	President	Gauteng
Directly Affected Landowner, Indirectly Affected Landowner	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Winston	Marumo	Real Estate and Property Management Department	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	African Wattle Crane Programme	Ms	Kerryn	Morrison	Manager	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Andrew Barker Development Consultant/ KlipSA	Mr	Andrew	Barker	Development Consultant	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Benchmarks Foundation (BMF)	Mr	David	van Wyk	Environmental	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	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 Geoscience: National	Dr	Thakane	Ntholi	Specialist Scientist	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Earthlife Africa Johannesburg	Ms	Makoma	Lekalakala	Director	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)	Dr	Ian	Little	Head of Conservation and Science	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)	Dr	Oliver	Cowan	Conservation Science Officer	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	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	Johannesburg Heritage Foundation	Mr	Mark	Schaerer	Member of the Joint Plans Committee West	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)	Ms	Vivian	Malema	Director: Biodiversity Education and Public Engagement Directorate	Gauteng
Environmental NGO's	South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)	Ms	Zama	Nzeru	Admin	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
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) Springs & Nigel branch	Mr	Peter	Law	Springs-Nigel Branch Chair	Gauteng
Farmers Association	African Farmers' Association of South Africa (AFASA)	Ms	Nicky	Mabokela	Gauteng Chairperson	Gauteng
Indirectly Affected Landowner	AfriSam (Trans Atlas)	Mr	Oscar	Olen	Environmental Specialist	Gauteng
Indirectly Affected Landowner	AfriSam (Trans Atlas)	Mr	Zielas	Du Preez	Regional Manager	Gauteng
Indirectly Affected Landowner	AfriSam (Trans-Atlas Ltd)	Mr	Leon	Serfontein	Director	Gauteng
Indirectly Affected Landowner	AfriSam South Africa	Mr	Quentin	Dollman	AfriSam Property Consultant	Gauteng
Indirectly Affected Landowner	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Ms	Friedah	Khoza	Property Manager	Gauteng
Labour Union	National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa (NUMSA)	Mr	Gift	Nkabinde	RLO - Legal Representative	Gauteng
Labour Union	National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa (NUMSA)	Ms	Zwiitwaho	Raidane	RLA - Legal Representative	Gauteng
Libraries	Kwa-Thema Public Library	Ms	Khalipha	Khumalo	Liberian	Gauteng
Libraries	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Lindiwe	Shandu	Librarian Tsakane Library	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality			Ekurhuleni Environment		Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Adv	Tersia	Visser	Area Manager: Property Management- Springs and Kwa-Thema CCA	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Dr	Imogen	Mashazi	Municipal Manager	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Dr	Ewert	Maseko	Acting Area Manager: Property Management Springs and Kwa-Thema CCA	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Bafana	Mazibuko	Disaster & Emergency Services Department	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Chris	Kapp	Air Quality/Noise Control	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Christopher	Munyai	Brakpan Economic Development	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Flip	Visser	Air Quality Section	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Jerry	Chaka	Director Environmental Health	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Makhudu	Molepo	Senior Environmental Health Practitioner	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Mpho	Sedibe	Water and sanitation: Engineer	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Nkosindiphile	Khakaza	Mayor	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Papi	Msimang	Disaster Management	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Pule	Makena	Catchment Management Specialist	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Rendani	Khorombi	Waste Management Services Division: Compliance	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Samukelo	Shongwe	Specialist: Air Quality Management	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Scelo	Ndimma	Environmental Resource and Waste Management Department	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Sifiso	Ndwandwe	Governance and Compliance	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Sthembiso	Garane	LED Manager: (HOD: Economic Development)	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Victor	Nesengani	Waste Management Services Division: Compliance	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Betty	Thabethe	Waste Management Services Division: Compliance	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Bongeka	Mtyana	Environmental Resource and Waste Management Department	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Dudu	Twala	Area Manager: Brakpan CCA: City Planning	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Helen	Naidoo	CRM Manager Brakpan / Springs	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Kwanele	Mdletshe	Environmental Resource and Waste Management Department	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Lerato	Selolo	Compliance Division	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Lillian	Matlala	Environmental Officer	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Linda	Naicker	Municipal Managers PA	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Mankodi	Hlongwane	Environmental Protection, Resilience and Project Management	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Nelisiwe	Mvuni	IDP Manager	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Neo	Mphahlele	Senior Specialist for Disaster Management and Emergency	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Nonhlanhla	Mnisi	Waste Management Services Division: Compliance	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Nthabiseng	Tshivhenga	Speaker	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Pheta P.	Mokoena	Waste Manager: EMM	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Rebotile	Motau	CRM Manager Tsakane / Geluksdal	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Regina	Gosebo	Senior Admin	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Rifiloe	Moletjie	Water Quality Section	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Sarah	Nduli	Water Quality	Gauteng
Local Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Sibongile	Mdhluli	Administrative officer: Environmental Resource & Waste Management Department	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Agriculture (DoA)	Ms	Lydia	Bosoga	Deputy Director: Sustainable Land Management	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Agriculture (DoA)	Ms	Mashudu	Marubini	Deputy Director	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Agriculture (DoA)	Ms	Vuyiswa	Qobo	Environmental Officer	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Forestry Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)			DFFE	Forestry Branch	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)			DFFE - Biodiversity		Gauteng
National Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)			DFFE: Online Applications		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	Obed	Baloyi	Environmental Impact Evaluation	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Mr	Themba	Dlamini	Regional Office	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
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	Keitumetse	Mekgoe	Environmental Programmes	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	Mmatlala	Rabothata	Biodiversity Conservation	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Ms	Mulalo	Sundani	National Office: Directorate: Forestry Regulation and Oversight: Environmental	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Ms	Pumeza	Nodada	Chief Director: Forestry Management	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Health (DOH): National	Ms	Belinda	Makhafola	Directorate: Environmental Health Services	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Land Reform and Rural Development (DLRRD)	Mr	Matsobane Solomon	Maruma	Land Claims Gauteng Regional Officer	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources (DMPR)	Adv	Mmadikeledi	Moloto	DDG: Mineral Regulation	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources (DMPR)	Mr	Musa	Mangobe	Gauteng Environment	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources (DMPR)	Mr	Nicholas	Chavalala	Deputy Director: Mine Environmental Management	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources (DMPR)	Mr	Rudzani	Mabogo	Head of Environment: Director for Compliance and Enforcement	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
National Government	Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources (DMPR)	Mr	Siyabonga	Vezi	Acting Gauteng Regional Director	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources (DMPR)	Ms	Carol	Khanyile	Gauteng Regional: Secretary	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Mr	Khumbulani	Thobani	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	Thapelo	Duma	PA to Regional Manager	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Mr	Zakhele	Ndebele	Real Estate Management Services	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Ms	Jabulile	Mabaso	Acting Regional Manager	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Transport	Ms	Michelle	Phenya	Personal Assistant to the Director-General	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Londolani	Mutshekwa	National	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Mogale	Matseba	Manager: Water Resource Planning and Management: Catchment Forum	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Noe	Malise	Resource Protection & Waste	Gauteng
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Phillimon	Khwinana	Control Environmental Officer, Blesbokspruit and Rietspruit Catchment Forum Ch	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
National Government	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	Mr	Victor	Nkuna	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	Karabo	Modiba	Environmental Officer	Gauteng
National Government	Minerals Council South Africa: National	Mr	Matome	Makwela	Environmental Advisor	Gauteng
National Government	Minerals Council South Africa: National	Ms	Jeannette	Hofsajer	Environment Department: National Administration	Gauteng
National Government	Minerals Council South Africa: National	Ms	Stephinah	Mudau	Head: Environmental Advisor	Gauteng
National Government	National Nuclear Regulator (NNR)	Mr	Patle	Mohajane	Programme Manager: NORM	Gauteng
National Government	South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)	Ms	Khanyisile	Bonile	Heritage Officer: Development Applications Unit	Gauteng
National Government	South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)	Ms	Natasha	Higgitt	Manager	Gauteng
National Government	South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)	Ms	Nokusho	Ngobeni	Heritage Officer	Gauteng
National Government (Provincial Office)	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Mr	Shumani	Dzivhani	Deputy Director: Forestry Regulation	Gauteng
National Government (Provincial Office)	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Ms	Khuliso	Khomari	Environmental Officer	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
National Government (Provincial Office)	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Ms	Nompumelelo	Lekalakala	Biodiversity	Gauteng
National Government, Water Bodies - Institution	Vaal-Orange Catchment Management agency (VOCMA)	Mr	Khathutshelo	Mudau	Specialised Production	Gauteng
National Government, Water Bodies - Institution	Vaal-Orange Catchment Management Agency (VOCMA)	Ms	Basani Lerato	Nkuna	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
Nature Reserve	SANParks	Ms	Navishni	Govender	Senior Manager: Conservation	Gauteng
Nature Reserve	SANParks	Ms	Tracy-Lee	Petersen	Environmental Manager	Gauteng
Parastatal	Eskom	Mr	Jason	Kasper	Land and Rights Manager	Gauteng
Parastatal	Eskom	Mr	Luvuyo	Diniso	W/L Allocations	Gauteng
Parastatal	Eskom	Mr	Moitheri	Khuphane	Ekurhuleni Environmental	Gauteng
Parastatal	Eskom	Mr	Sbu	Nkalanga	Ekurhuleni Representative	Gauteng
Parastatal	Eskom	Ms	Charmaine	Mare	Environmental Manager	Gauteng
Parastatal	Eskom	Ms	Nkateko	Msimango	Ekurhuleni Environmental	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Parastatal	National Transmission Company South Africa (NTCSA)	Mr	Khululwa	Matshoba	Senior Environmental Advisor	Gauteng
Parastatal	South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL)	Mr	David	Thubane	Land Acquisition Specialist	Gauteng
Parastatal	South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL)	Ms	Victoria	Bota	Environmentalist (Gauteng Region)	Gauteng
Parastatal	South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL)	Mr	Izak	Van der Linde	PM: Traffic & Transport	Gauteng
Parastatal	South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL)	Ms	Ria	Barkhuizen	Environmentalist (NR)	Gauteng
Parastatal	South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL)	Ms	SANRAL	SANRAL	Central Environmental Department email	Gauteng
Parastatal	Transnet Freight Rail Ltd: Gauteng	Ms	Suzan	Aidelomo	Gauteng Environmental Specialist	Gauteng
Parastatal	Transnet Freight Rail Ltd	Mr	Xolisa	Kilani	Technical Engineer	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Health (DOH): Ekurhuleni District	Mr	Cheleng	Khotle	Environmental Health Manager	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Department of Health (DOH): Gauteng	Ms	Londiwe	Mkhize	Environmental Health Practitioner- Ekurhuleni District	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Wetland Forum (GDEnv)	Mr	Mpfareleni	Mashau	Contact for Management	Gauteng
Provincial Government	Gauteng Wetland Forum (GDEnv)	Mr	Tebogo	Nkadimeng	Representative	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Provincial Government	The Gauteng Department of Environment (GDEnv)			GDEv	Environmental Department	Gauteng
Provincial Government	The Gauteng Department of Environment (GDEnv)	Mr	Dan	Motaung	Deputy Director: EIA	Gauteng
Provincial Government	The Gauteng Department of Environment (GDEnv)	Mr	Eric	Mulibana	Air Quality	Gauteng
Provincial Government	The Gauteng Department of Environment (GDEnv)	Mr	Erick	Moletsane	Manager: Environmental Planning & Impact Assessment	Gauteng
Provincial Government	The Gauteng Department of Environment (GDEnv)	Mr	Happy	Khumalo	Gauteng Wetland Forum	Gauteng
Provincial Government	The Gauteng Department of Environment (GDEnv)	Mr	Loyiso	Mkwana	Chief Director	Gauteng
Provincial Government	The Gauteng Department of Environment (GDEnv)	Mr	Marc	Leroy	Environmental Information Manager	Gauteng
Provincial Government	The Gauteng Department of Environment (GDEnv)	Mr	Tjatja	Mosia	Environmental Officer	Gauteng
Provincial Government	The Gauteng Department of Environment (GDEnv)	Ms	Albertina	Setsiba	PS	Gauteng
Provincial Government	The Gauteng Department of Environment (GDEnv)	Ms	Christina	Seegers	Protected Areas	Gauteng
Provincial Government	The Gauteng Department of Environment (GDEnv)	Ms	Hellen	Sithole	Environmental Officer: Ekurhuleni	Gauteng
Provincial Government	The Gauteng Department of Environment (GDEnv)	Ms	Lydia	Muditambi	Air Quality	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Provincial Government	Department of Roads and Transport (DRT): Gauteng	Dr	Thulani	Mdadane	Gauteng Head of Department	Gauteng
Ward Committee Member	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Lawrence	Mahlobogwane	Ward Committee Member: Ward 99	Gauteng
Ward Committee Member	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Muzi	Hlatshwayo	Ward Committee Member: Ward 99	Gauteng
Ward Committee Member	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Sbusiso	Mdlalose	Ward Committee Member: Ward 99	Gauteng
Ward Committee Member	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Vusi	Mbele	Ward Committee Member: Ward 99	Gauteng
Ward Committee Member	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Agnes	Maguvu	Ward Committee Member: Ward 99	Gauteng
Ward Committee Member	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Nomadlozi Gladys	Mofokeng	Ward Committee Member: Ward 99	Gauteng
Ward Committee Member	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Rose	Munjoma	Ward Committee Member: Ward 99	Gauteng
Ward Councillor	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Cllr	Andile Petrus	Daemane	Ward Councillor: Ward 99	Gauteng
Ward Councillor	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Cllr	Henry	Buitendacht	Ward Councillor: Ward 82	Gauteng
Ward Councillor	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Standley	Bulala	Ward Councillor: Ward 81	Gauteng
Ward Councillor	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr	Zingisile	Mabhe	Ward Councillor: Ward 111	Gauteng

I&AP Sector	Organisation	Mr/Ms	First Name	Last Name	Position	Province
Ward Councillor	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Ms	Sarah C.	Nkosi- Ramothebe	Ward Councillor: Ward 80	Gauteng
Water Bodies - Institution	Ekurhuleni Water Care Company (ERWAT)	Mr	Brendan	Adam	Environmental Officer	Gauteng
Water Bodies - Institution	Ekurhuleni Water Care Company (ERWAT)	Ms	Ntokozo	Makhaya	Environmental Officer	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	Randwater	Mr	Jimmy	Maluleke	Environmental Co-ordinator	Gauteng
Water Bodies - Institution	Randwater	Mr	Lesley	Hoy	Manager Environmental Assessments & Compliance	Gauteng
Water Bodies - Institution	Randwater	Ms	Kgalalelo	Gaobotse	Environmental Officer	Gauteng
Water Bodies - Institution	Randwater	Ms	Lindiwe	Gamede		Gauteng
Water Bodies - Institution	Water Research Commission	Dr	Shafick	Adams	Senior Research Manager	Gauteng
Water Bodies - Institution	Water Research Commission	Mr	Bennie	Mokgonyana	Water Use & Waste Management	Gauteng
Water Bodies - Institution	Water Research Commission	Mr	Jay	Bhagwan	Research Manager	Gauteng

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

Environmental Authorisation and Integrated Water Use Licence Application for the Reclamation of the 7L15 Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) in the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

Landowners Database

Directly Affected Landowners

Farm Name & Number	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Owner-Windeed	Farm owner	Contact Person
Vlakfontein 130	IR	21	Municipality Brakpan	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr Winston Marumo
Vlakfontein 130	IR	RE/19	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr Winston Marumo
Vlakfontein 130	IR	28	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr Winston Marumo
Vlakfontein 130	IR	24	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr Winston Marumo
Vlakfontein 130	IR	52	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr Winston Marumo
Vlakfontein 130	IR	71	No windeed info - Individual Erf Numbers	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr Winston Marumo
Vlakfontein 130	IR	78	No windeed info - Individual Erf Numbers	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr Winston Marumo
Withok 131	IR	65	No windeed info - Individual Erf Numbers	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr Winston Marumo

Farm Name & Number	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Owner-Windeed	Farm owner	Contact Person
Withok 131	IR	RE/0	No windeed info - Individual Erf Numbers	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr Winston Marumo
Withok 131	IR	1	Municipality Brakpan	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr Winston Marumo
Withok 131	IR	74	No windeed info - Individual Erf Numbers	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr Winston Marumo
Withok 131	IR	77	Ergo Mining Pty Ltd	Ergo Mining Pty Ltd	Mr Masala Tshamano
Withok 131	IR	107	No windeed info - Individual Erf Numbers	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr Winston Marumo
Withok Estate 397	IR	1	Ergo Mining Pty Ltd	Ergo Mining Pty Ltd	Mr Masala Tshamano
Tsakane 217	IR	22	No windeed info - Individual Erf Numbers	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr Winston Marumo
Tsakane Ext 12 Parcel 27232	IR	0	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr Winston Marumo
Tsakane Ext 12 Parcel 27152	IR	0	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr Winston Marumo
Tsakane Ext 12 Parcel 38546	IR	0	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr Winston Marumo

Indirectly Affected Landowners

Farm Name & Number	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Owner-Windeed	Farm owner	Contact Person
Vlakfontein 130	IR	12	Afrisam (South Africa) Prop Pty Ltd	Afrisam (South Africa) Prop Pty Ltd	Mr Quentin Dollman
Vlakfontein 130	IR	40	Bahlaloga Prop Management Pty Ltd	Bahlaloga Prop Management Pty Ltd	To be identified
Vlakfontein 130	IR	RE/20	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr Winston Marumo
Vlakfontein 130	IR	22	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr Winston Marumo
Vlakfontein 130	IR	9	No windeed info - Individual Erf Numbers	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr Winston Marumo
Vlakfontein 130	IR	30	No Windeed Information	No Windeed Information	To be identified
Kwa Thema 210	IR	35	No windeed info - Individual Erf Numbers	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr Winston Marumo
Withok Estates 375	IR	0	National Government of the Republic of South Africa	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)	Ms Friedah Khoza
Withok Estates 376	IR	0	Municipality Brakpan	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	Mr Winston Marumo

The background of the page is a light gray topographic map with thin, irregular contour lines. A solid blue vertical bar runs down the left side of the page, starting from the top and extending to the bottom. The text 'Appendix C2: Land Claims' is positioned at the bottom of this blue bar.

Appendix C2: Land Claims

Vanessa Viljoen

From: Vanessa Viljoen
Sent: Thursday, 17 September 2026 08:12
To: Matsobane Solomon Maruma; 'Matsobane Solomon Maruma'
Cc: Jean-Mari Williams
Subject: Land Claims enquiry: EA and Integrated WUL Application for the Reclamation of the 7L15 Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) in the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
Attachments: DRDG#045_LC.pdf

Dear Mr Solomon Maruma

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (“Kongiwe”) has been appointed to undertake the Environmental Authorisation and Integrated Water Use Licence Application for the Reclamation of the 7L15 Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) Project.

The Project is located approximately 10 km south-west of Springs, in Ward 111, on the farm Vlakfontein 130 IR, Kwa-Thema, within the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (CoE), Gauteng Province. The 7L15 TSF has a total footprint of approximately 73.27 hectares, with proposed TSF activities on Portions 21, 12, RE/19 and 22 of Vlakfontein 130 IR.

The Project is approximately 1.6 km south-east of Dunnottar Township, while the Kwa-Thema community, north of the existing 7L15 TSF, is approximately 1.4 km from the TSF footprint. The TSF is surrounded by Vlakfontein Road and M63 Road, with the reclamation area primarily bordered by nearby townships and a main road.

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

Much appreciated.

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.

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

www.kongiwe.com

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Environmental Authorisation and Integrated Water Use Licence Application for the Reclamation of the 7L15 Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) in the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

DMPR reference number: To be confirmed

Date:	Thursday, 17 September 2026
Attention	Mr Solomon Maruma
Government Body	Department of Land Reform and Rural Development (DLRRD)
Email	Matsobane.Maruma@dlrrd.gov.za / Solomon.Maruma@dlrrd.gov.za

Notice is hereby given that Ergo intends to reclaim and reprocess the 7L15 TSF with the objective of recovering gold using hydraulic reclamation. During hydraulic reclamation, a water monitor blasts the sides of the TSF, the process water mixes with the unconsolidated material, resulting in what is known as a 'slurry'. The slurry will report to a pumpstation, located at the lowest point of a TSF, where it will then be pumped and conveyed to Ergo Plant for reprocessing via newly constructed pipelines. The ensuing tailings will be deposited on the Brakpan/Withok TSF and/ or the Daggafontein TSF.

Kongwiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd ("Kongwiwe") has been appointed by Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd (the "Applicant"), as the independent Environmental Service Provider and tasked with conducting the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process which is aimed at critically evaluating the potential environmental and social impacts for the Reclamation of the 7L15 Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) ("The Project").

The Project is located approximately 10 km south-west of Springs, in Ward 111, on the farm Vlakfontein 130 IR, Kwa-Thema, within the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (CoE), Gauteng Province. The 7L15 TSF has a total footprint of approximately 73.27 hectares, with proposed TSF activities on Portions 21, 12, RE/19 and 22 of Vlakfontein 130 IR.

The Project is approximately 1.6 km south-east of Dunnottar Township, while the Kwa-Thema community, north of the existing 7L15 TSF, is approximately 1.4 km from the TSF footprint. The TSF is surrounded by Vlakfontein Road and M63 Road, with the reclamation area primarily bordered by nearby townships and a main road.

The Project area impacts the farm portions listed in the table below:

Farm Name and Number	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Landowner
Vlakfontein 130	IR	21	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Vlakfontein 130	IR	RE/19	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Kongwiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Registration Number 2016/135562/07

Telephone: +27 (10) 140 6508, Email: info@kongwiwe.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.kongwiwe.com

Farm Name and Number	Farm ID	Farm Portion	Landowner
Vlakfontein 130	IR	28	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Vlakfontein 130	IR	24	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Vlakfontein 130	IR	52	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Vlakfontein 130	IR	71	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Vlakfontein 130	IR	78	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Withok 131	IR	65	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Withok 131	IR	RE/0	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Withok 131	IR	1	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Withok 131	IR	74	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Withok 131	IR	77	Ergo Mining Pty Ltd
Withok 131	IR	107	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Withok Estate 397	IR	1	Ergo Mining Pty Ltd
Tsakane 217	IR	22	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Tsakane Ext 12 Parcel 27232	IR	0	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Tsakane Ext 12 Parcel 27152	IR	0	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Tsakane Ext 12 Parcel 38546	IR	0	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

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.

Yours faithfully,



Vanessa Viljoen
Stakeholder Engagement Consultant



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 6500/6578

Dear Mr / Ms Vanessa Viljoen

LAND CLAIMS ENQUIRY – PORTIONS 21, 24, 28, 52, 71, 78 & RE OF PORTION 19 OF THE FARM VLAKFONTEIN 130, REG DIV IR

We refer to your land claim enquiry dated **16th September 2026**.

We confirm that there is/are an existing land claims against the Property/ies. The claims were lodged as per attached list.

The claim was lodged in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act, 2014 (Act No 15 of 2014) ("the Amendment Act") which, amongst others, reopened the lodgement of claims for a period of five years.

The validity of the Amendment Act was challenged in the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court found the Amendment Act to be invalid because of the failure of Parliament to facilitate public involvement as required by the Constitution. The Amendment Act ceased to be law on 28 July 2016.

The Constitutional Court ordered that the claims that were lodged between 1 July 2014 and 27 July 2016 are validly lodged, but it interdicted the Commission from processing those claims until the Commission has finalised the claims lodged by 31 December 1998 or until Parliament passes a new law providing for the re-opening of lodgement of land claims. Parliament was given until 27 July 2018 to pass such a law.

Parliament has so far not been able to pass new legislation and has instead approached the Constitutional Court for an extension until 29 March 2019 and the application was rejected. As a result the Commission will, unless directed otherwise by Constitutional Court, not be processing claims lodged between 1 July 2014 until 27 July 2016 until all the claims lodged on or before 31st December 1998 are finalised and or a new Act is passed by Parliament and signed into law by the President. In the meantime, the Commission through the Chief Land Claims Commissioner has been ordered to report the progress of all the outstanding land claims on six months basis for monitoring by the court.

The Commission will contact you directly and communicate widely once we have been granted permission to begin dealing with these claims.

For further enquiries please contact

Solomon Maruma at Matsobane.maruma@dlrrd.gov.za , telephone 012 310 6588

Edith Mokgoko at Edith.mokgoko@dlrrd.gov.za , telephone 012 310 6573

Yours faithfully



MS. C. BENYANE
CHIEF DIRECTOR

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSION
GAUTENG PROVINCE
DATE:



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: Ms Desiree T Kgole
Telephone: (012) 310-6500/6578

Claimants who also lodged their claims on **THE FARM VLAKFONTEIN 130 JR, GAUTENG**

R/3/117/261/120985	LEBASA ANGELINA REBONE	2015-12-06
R/3/117/261/45444	MAKOPO PAULUS	2015-01-26



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 Kgole
Telephone: (012) 310-6500/6578

Dear Mr / Ms Vanessa Viljoen

LAND CLAIMS ENQUIRY- PORTION 1 OF HOLDING NO. 397 WITHOK ESTATES AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS, REG DIV IR, GAUTENG

We refer to your letter dated **16th September 2026**.

We confirm that as at the date of this letter no land claims appear on our database in respect of the Property. 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 Kgole** who could be reached at the following contact details: Tel: (012) 310-6578 or via e-mail at Desiree.Kgole@dlrrd.gov.za

Yours faithfully


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



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 Kgole**
Telephone: **(012) 310-6500/6578**

Dear Mr / Ms Vanessa Viljoen

LAND CLAIMS ENQUIRY– PORTION 22 OF THE FARM TSAKANE 217, REG DIV IR, GAUTENG

We refer to your letter dated **16th September 2026**.

We confirm that as at the date of this letter no land claims appear on our database in respect of the Property. 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 Kgole** who could be reached at the following contact details: Tel: (012) 310-6578 or via e-mail at Desiree.Kgole@dlrrd.gov.za

Yours faithfully


Ms. G. BENYANE
CHIEF DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSION
GAUTENG PROVINCE
DATE: 



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 6500/6578

Dear Mr / Ms Vanessa Viljoen

LAND CLAIMS ENQUIRY – PORTIONS 1, 65, 74, 77, 107 & RE OF OF THE FARM WITHOK 131, REG DIV IR, GAUTENG

We refer to your land claim enquiry dated **16th September 2026**.

We confirm that there is/are an existing land claims against the Property/ies. The claims were lodged as per attached list.

The claim was lodged in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act, 2014 (Act No 15 of 2014) ("the Amendment Act") which, amongst others, reopened the lodgement of claims for a period of five years.

The validity of the Amendment Act was challenged in the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court found the Amendment Act to be invalid because of the failure of Parliament to facilitate public involvement as required by the Constitution. The Amendment Act ceased to be law on 28 July 2016.

The Constitutional Court ordered that the claims that were lodged between 1 July 2014 and 27 July 2016 are validly lodged, but it interdicted the Commission from processing those claims until the Commission has finalised the claims lodged by 31 December 1998 or until Parliament passes a new law providing for the re-opening of lodgement of land claims. Parliament was given until 27 July 2018 to pass such a law.

Parliament has so far not been able to pass new legislation and has instead approached the Constitutional Court for an extension until 29 March 2019 and the application was rejected. As a result the Commission will, unless directed otherwise by Constitutional Court, not be processing claims lodged between 1 July 2014 until 27 July 2016 until all the claims lodged on or before 31st December 1998 are finalised and or a new Act is passed by Parliament and signed into law by the President. In the meantime, the Commission through the Chief Land Claims Commissioner has been ordered to report the progress of all the outstanding land claims on six months basis for monitoring by the court.

The Commission will contact you directly and communicate widely once we have been granted permission to begin dealing with these claims.

For further enquiries please contact

Solomon Maruma at Matsobane.maruma@dlrd.gov.za, telephone 012 310 6588

Edith Mokgoko at Edith.mokgoko@dlrd.gov.za, telephone 012 310 6573

Yours faithfully


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



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Tel: (012) 310 6500 | Fax: (012) 323 0312

Enquiries: Ms Desiree T Kgole
Telephone: (012) 310-6500/6578

Claimants who also lodged their claims on WITHOK 131 JR, GAUTENG

R/3/117/261/125732	SEAGE KHAME PHILEMON	2016-01-21
R/3/117/261/125733	MATHEBULA EMILY	2016-01-21
R/3/117/261/43762	MNGUNI NOMBI ESTHA	2015-01-13
R/3/117/261/43769	SIBUSI MACALA PHINEAS	2015-01-13
R/3/117/261/47985	NHLENGETWA MARIA NTOMBIKAYISE	2015-02-11
R/3/117/261/43770	VILAKAZI SHELE ABEL	2015-01-13
R/3/117/261/47966	MKWANAZI ISAAC JABULANE	2015-02-11
R/3/117/261/52221	NKHWASHU SILOANE SELINA ROSSY	2015-03-12



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Tel: (012) 310 6500 | Fax: (012) 323 0312

Enquiries: Desiree Kgole
Telephone: (012) 310-6500/6578

Dear Mr / Ms Vanessa Viljoen

LAND CLAIMS ENQUIRY– ERVEN 27152, 27232 & 38546 TSAKANE EXT 12, REG DIV IR, GAUT-ENG

We refer to your letter dated **16th September 2026**.

We confirm that as at the date of this letter no land claims appear on our database in respect of the Property. 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.

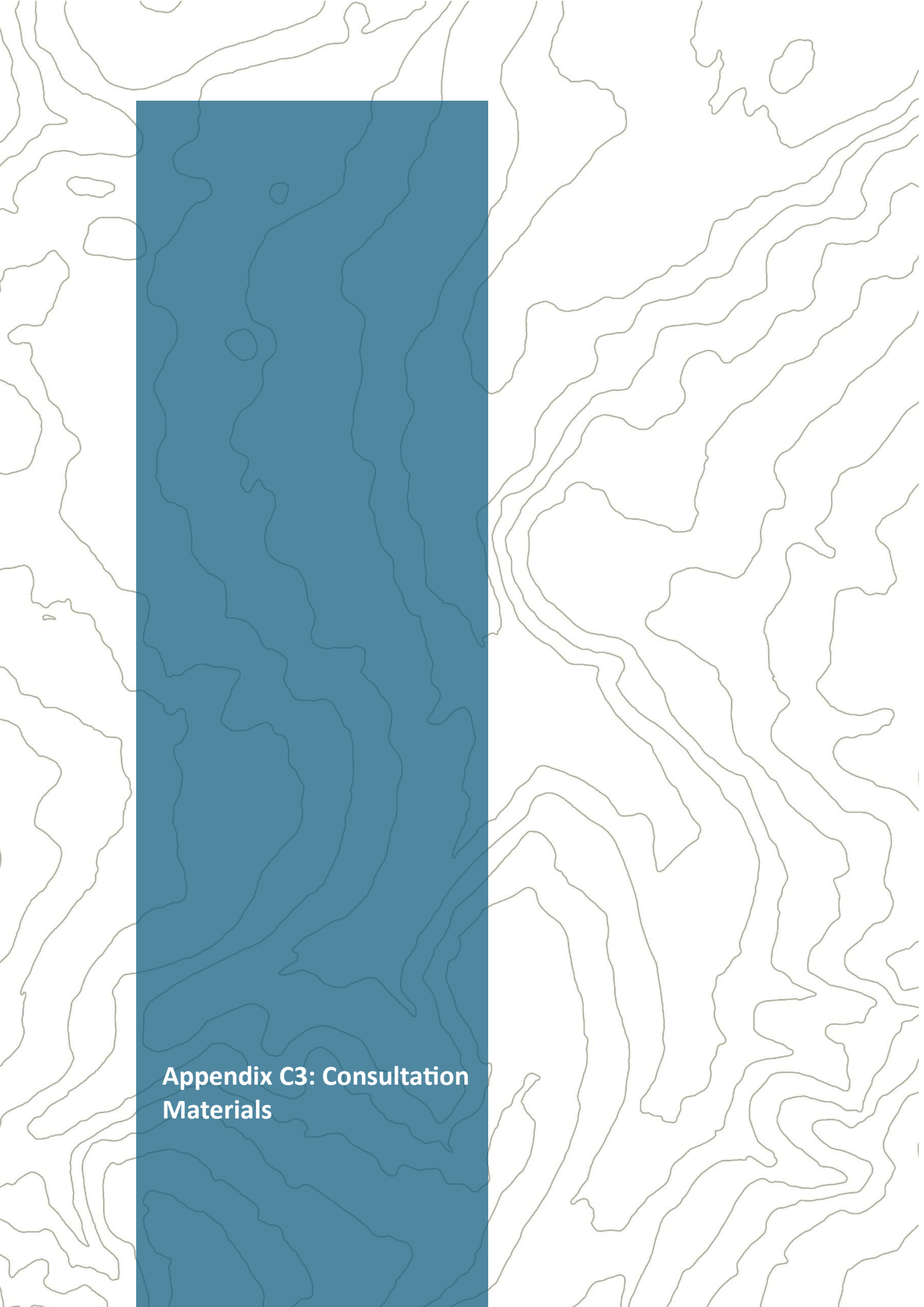
The Commission therefore does not accept any liability whatsoever if through the process of further investigation of claims it is found that there is in fact a land claim in respect of the above property.

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 Kgole** who could be reached at the following contact details: Tel: (012) 310-6578 or via e-mail at Desiree.Kgole@dlrrd.gov.za

Yours faithfully


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

The background of the page is a light gray topographic map with thin, wavy contour lines. A solid blue vertical bar is positioned on the left side of the page, extending from the top to the bottom. The text 'Appendix C3: Consultation Materials' is located at the bottom of this blue bar.

Appendix C3: Consultation Materials

Environmental Authorisation and Integrated Water Use Licence Application for the Reclamation of the 7L15 Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) in the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

Background Information Document

DMPR reference number: To be determined

Purpose of the Document

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

- Project background for the Reclamation of the 7L15 Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) (“the Project”), located in the in the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (CoE), Gauteng Province.
- The Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) and the Public Participation Process (PPP) to be undertaken as part of the Environmental Authorisation (EA) process.
- The PPP that will also be undertaken as part of the Project’s Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA), and comment period for the draft Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP).
- How to register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and be kept informed about the Project’s developments, and
- The public review and comment period for the Draft Scoping Report (DSR).

Project Background and Motivation

Ergo Mining is a major surface gold tailings retreatment operation that focuses on old and abandoned TSFs. Ergo Mining is a wholly owned subsidiary of DRDGOLD - within which the group’s eastern surface retreatment assets are consolidated.

Ergo Mining is also the largest gold tailings retreatment company in South Africa. The surface deposits controlled by Ergo Mining are waste products created from the historical processing of gold and uranium ores of the Witwatersrand Supergroup. Ergo Mining owns the 7L15 TSF, and this TSF was historically used as a mining waste deposition site which has been dormant for some time.

Tailings from the 7L15 TSF are proposed to be conveyed via newly constructed pipelines (approximately 8.3km). The pipeline will convey slurry from the TSF area to the Ergo Mining Beneficiation Plant (Ergo Mining Plant), with ultimate residue deposition taking place on the Brakpan/Withok TSF and/ or the Daggafontein TSF.

As part of Ergo Mining rehabilitation strategy, the removal of historic TSFs allows repurposing of the land in a more sustainable manner and ultimate offsetting of environmental impacts. The reclamation project is in line with the objectives of the Gauteng Mine Residue Area Strategy (2012), which are 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.

Project Activities

Ergo Mining intends to reclaim and reprocess the 7L15 TSF with the objective of recovering gold using hydraulic reclamation. Hydraulic reclamation is a largely mechanised process with a risk profile that is significantly lower than that of conventional mining. During hydraulic reclamation, a water monitor blasts the sides of the TSF, the process water mixes with the unconsolidated material, resulting in what is known as a 'slurry'. The slurry will report to a pumpstation, located at the lowest point of a TSF, where it will then be pumped and conveyed to Ergo Mining Plant for reprocessing.

The reclamation of the 7L15 TSF will be consolidated into an Integrated Environmental Authorisation (IEA) application. This application will be submitted to the Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources (DMPR), which serves as the Competent Authority responsible for assessing and approving mining-related environmental projects in the Gauteng Province. In addition to the IEA, a Water Use License (WUL) will be required for any activities that may impact water resources. The Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) will be reviewed and considered by the Vaal-Orange Catchment Management Agency (VOCMA), ensuring that all water-related aspects of the Project comply with National Regulations.

The Project will require environmental permitting in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and the National Environmental: Waste Management Act, 2004 (Act No 59 of 2008) (NEM:WA), Category B activities. The Project thus triggers the need for the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) to be undertaken.

It is certain that the Project activities will trigger the requirement for a WUL, due to the section 21 water use requirements. An IWULA will be prepared and submitted in accordance with the Water Use Licence Application and Appeals Regulations 2017 published in GNR 267 on 24 March 2017 and will be supported by a Technical Report and Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP).

Method of Reclamation

The reclamation method which will be used to reclaim the TSF is referred to as top-down hydraulic reclamation. This technique uses high-pressure water monitors / cannons to deliver a high-pressure water jet to excavate unconsolidated tailings material within the TSF hydraulically. The water from the cannon mixes with the tailings and forms a slurry with a high solids content. The slurry then flows under gravity along trenches at the base of the TSF to a collection sump which is positioned at the lowest elevation of the bench being mined.

At the sump, finger screens remove any debris that may impact pumping operations, and a penstock will control water flow into the sump. The position of the collection sump will change as the reclamation progresses. From the collection sump, the slurry reports to a reclamation station. To control the volume of water reporting to the reclamation station, flapper valves are used to hold, and release slurry contained in the collection sump. The slurry will then report to a pumpstation, located at the lowest point of a TSF, where it will then be pumped and conveyed to Ergo Mining Plant for reprocessing.

Infrastructure for the Project

The following infrastructure will be utilised:

- Reclamation infrastructure at each TSF consisting of a pump station which includes:
 - Slurry sump;
 - Vibrating Screen;

- Penstock;
- Water tank;
- Receiving Points;
- Motor control centre;
- Slurry and associated Pumps; and
- Water associated pumps.
- A 500 Nominal Bore (NB) High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) - lined pipeline will be installed to transport slurry to the Ergo Mining Plant, while a 450NB pipeline will be installed to convey process water from the Brakpan TSF to the reclamation site. Both the slurry and process water pipelines will be constructed after authorisation has been granted;
- Stormwater management infrastructure including:
 - Pumpstation and stormwater systems; and
 - Existing paddocks on the TSF footprint.
- 11 kV overhead powerlines capable of transmitting 3 kVA of electricity and electricity reticulation;
- Administration buildings, including change houses and ablution facilities;
- Access roads, routed from existing entry points; and
- Construction contractors' yards (temporary facilities).

Project Location

The Project is located approximately 10 km south-west of Springs, in Ward 111 on the farm Vlakfontein 130 IR in Kwa-Thema within the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (CoE), Gauteng Province. The 7L15 TSF reclamation activities will be undertaken on Portion 21 of Vlakfontein 130 IR.

The Project is located approximately 1.6 km south-east of Dunnottar Township. The Kwa-Thema community situated to the north of the existing 7L15 TSF is located approximately 1.4 km from the TSF footprint. The TSF is surrounded by the Vlakfontein Road and M63 Road, while the reclamation area is primarily bordered by nearby townships and a main road.

The total footprint of the 7L15 TSF is approximately 73.27 hectares. 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	Farm ID	Farm Portion	SG Code	Property owner
7L15 TSF Reclamation Site				
Vlakfontein 130	IR	21	TOIR00000000013000021	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Pumpstation				
Vlakfontein 130	IR	21	TOIR00000000013000021	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Pipeline				
Vlakfontein 130	IR	RE/19	TOIR00000000013000019	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Vlakfontein 130	IR	28	TOIR00000000013000028	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

Farm Name	Farm ID	Farm Portion	SG Code	Property owner
Vlakfontein 130	IR	24	TOIR00000000013000024	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Vlakfontein 130	IR	52	TOIR00000000013000052	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Vlakfontein 130	IR	71	TOIR00000000013000071	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Vlakfontein 130	IR	78	TOIR00000000013000078	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Withok 131	IR	65	TOIR00000000013100065	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Withok 131	IR	RE/0	TOIR00000000013100000	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Withok 131	IR	1	TOIR00000000013100001	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Withok 131	IR	74	TOIR00000000013100074	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Withok 131	IR	77	TOIR00000000013100077	Ergo Mining Pty Ltd
Withok 131	IR	107	TOIR00000000013100107	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Withok Estate 397	IR	1	TOIR07370000039700001	Ergo Mining Pty Ltd
Tsakane 217	IR	22	TOIR00000000021700022	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Tsakane Ext 12 Parcel 27232	IR	0	TOIR07760002723200000	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Tsakane Ext 12 Parcel 27152	IR	0	TOIR07760002715200000	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
Tsakane Ext 12 Parcel 38546	IR	0	TOIR07760003854600000	City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

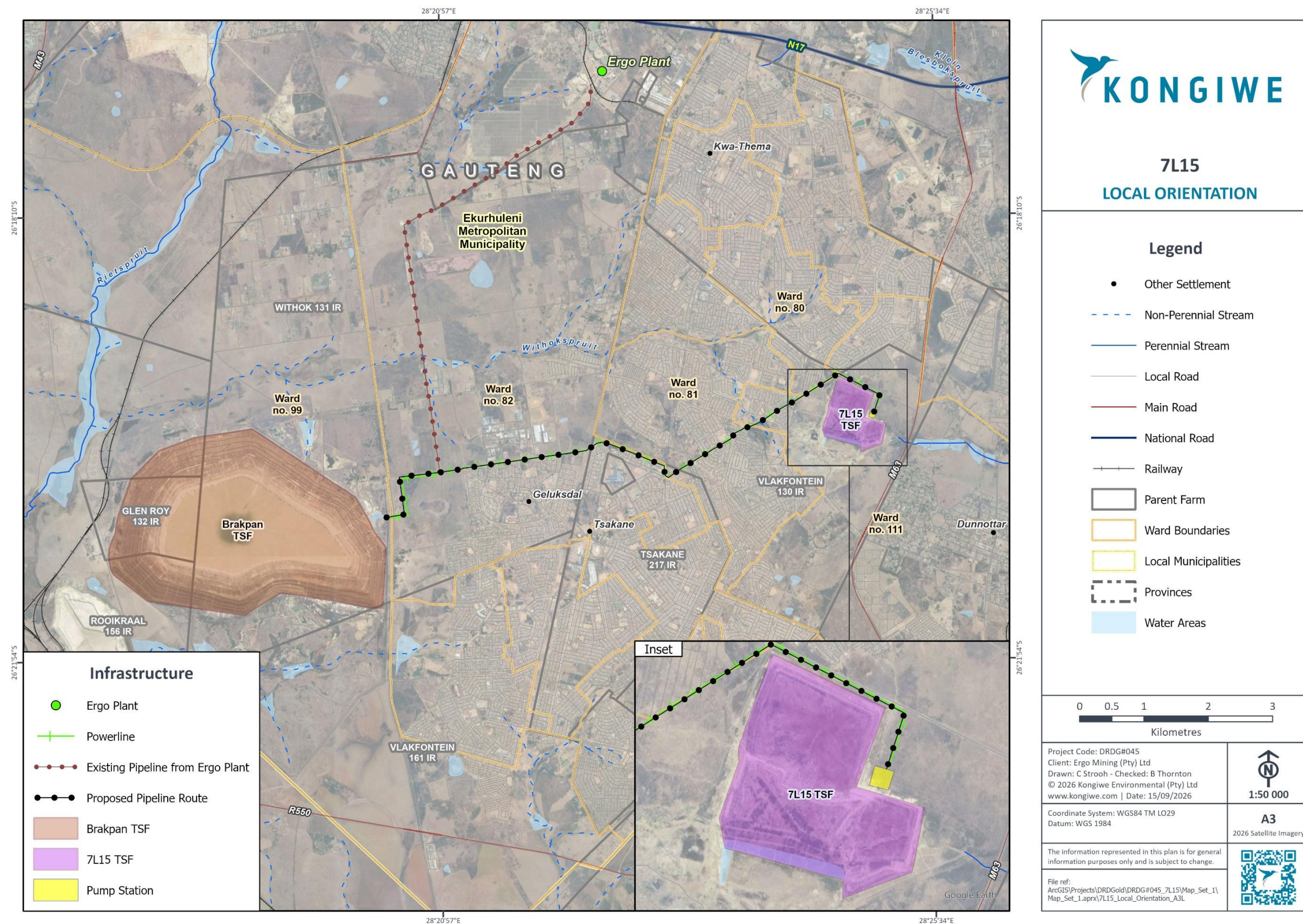


Figure 1: Locality Map

Land Use

The Project area is predominantly surrounded by mining areas, residential areas, powerline infrastructure, and existing road networks. Most of the Project area has been subject to significant disturbance due to past mining activities and infrastructure, the presence of the existing TSF, and grazing cattle roaming throughout the area. Most of the land cover of the Project area is classified as mine dumps, grassland, townships residents and waterbodies.

Access

The major access routes in the vicinity of the 7L15 TSF include the N17, which provides connectivity to the M63 Road located to the north-east of the TSF site operation area.

As far as possible, existing access roads will be utilised, and where this is not possible, these will be constructed. Where access roads are to be constructed, these will be 4m wide gravel roads with mitre drains to protect the road structure from flood damage. Intersections will be properly designed to provide safe entry and exit in and out of the reclamation area. Approvals from the provincial roads authorities will be obtained where necessary.

Power and Water Supply

The reclamation activity will require 11 kV overhead powerlines capable of transmitting 3 kVA of electricity. Power will be supplied by Eskom.

Potable water will be sourced from the Brakpan TSF and stored in JoJo tanks until it becomes available for purchase from the CoE.

In terms of process water, the water cycle operates as a closed circuit, meaning that limited make-up water will be required for the reclamation of the TSF. Process water required for the reclamation activities will be sourced from the Brakpan TSF and conveyed to the Project site via newly constructed process water pipelines, which will be installed following the granting of authorisation. The water will be reused within a closed-circuit system.

Life of Operation

The life of the Project is expected to be 10 years. An estimated maximum amount of 300 000 to 450 000 tons/month of slurry is expected to be pumped from the 7L15 TSF to the Ergo Mining Plant for beneficiation.

Rehabilitation

The Proposed Project is for the purpose of reclaiming the historic TSFs and removing a pollution source from the area, aiding in the rehabilitation of the mining legacy left behind in the area. Once reclamation is completed, the areas 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.

Oversized vegetative material generated during the reclamation process, which does not contain radiological contamination, may be reused for rehabilitation following completion of the TSF reclamation activities. The material may be applied as organic compost to rehabilitation areas to improve soil structure, increase organic matter content, support revegetation, and assist in maintaining the integrity and quality of the topsoil layer. This

measure promotes sustainable material reuse and contributes to the successful rehabilitation. Following rehabilitation, it is anticipated that the land will be returned to the landowner to use at their discretion.

Legislative Requirements and Good-Practice Guidelines

Applicable Legislation and International Best Practice

The Public Participation Process (PPP), as required by the environmental law and regulations specified therein, is being undertaken in line with the statutory requirements for public participation. The following legislation is and will be considered throughout the development and implementation of the PPP for the Project:

- NEMA and Public Participation guidelines in terms of NEMA;
- The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 (as amended) (EIA 2014 Regulations);
- NEM:WA and the List of Waste Management Activities (GN R921 of 29 November 2013, as amended);
- NWA;
- Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013) (POPIA); and
- Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2000) (PAIA).

NEMA mandates public participation for environmental decision-making, ensuring affected communities have a voice in the development of projects through the EIA Regulations, 2014. The NEMA Public Participation Guideline (in terms of the EIA Regulations) is a mandatory part of the (EA process, aiming for transparent and informed decisions that promote sustainable development by integrating social, economic, and environmental factors.

The NWA is the primary law for the protection, management, and equitable use of the water resources. The NWA establishes the government's role in allocating water resources, promoting sustainable use of water resources, and preventing pollution.

The POPIA regulates the processing of personal information by both public and private bodies, aiming to protect individuals' constitutional right to privacy.

The PAIA gives effect to the constitutional right to access information held by both the state and private bodies. The Act establishes procedures for individuals to request information for the protection or exercise of their rights.

POPIA: Safeguarding Registered Person's Personal Information

In terms of section 19 of the Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013) (POPIA), a responsible party must, subject to Sections 9 and 11 of the Act, ensure the integrity and confidentiality of personal information in its possession or under its control by taking appropriate, reasonable technical and organisational measures to prevent loss of, damage to or unauthorised destruction of personal information, unlawful access to or processing of personal information. POPIA requires that personal information should be adequately protected to avoid unauthorised access. Therefore, Kongiwe continuously reviews security controls and procedures to ensure that personal information is secured. It should be noted that in terms of Section 11, personal information may be processed to the extent that this is necessary for pursuing the legitimate interests of the responsible party or parties to whom the information is supplied.

International Standards

In addition to the above legislation, the PPP is to be aligned to international good-practice guidelines for public participation, particularly in regard to the following Core Values of the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2):

- To be based on the belief that those who are affected by a decision have a right to be involved in the decision-making process.
- To include the promise that the public's contribution will influence the decision.
- To promote sustainable decisions by recognising and communicating the needs and interests of all participants, including decision makers.
- To seek out and facilitate the involvement of those potentially affected by or interested in a decision.
- To seek input from participants in designing how they participate.
- To provide participants with the information they need to participate in a meaningful way.
- To communicate to participants how their input affected the decision.
- Development of a PPP also needs to align to any additional considerations noted in the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards (PSs), particularly in relation to stakeholder engagement aspects outlined in PS 1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts).

SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

Kongwiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd ("Kongwiwe") has been appointed by Ergo Mining as the independent Environmental Service Provider and tasked with conducting the S&EIA process which is aimed at critically evaluating the potential environmental and social the Project.

The steps involved in the S&EIA process are outlined in **Figure 2** below.

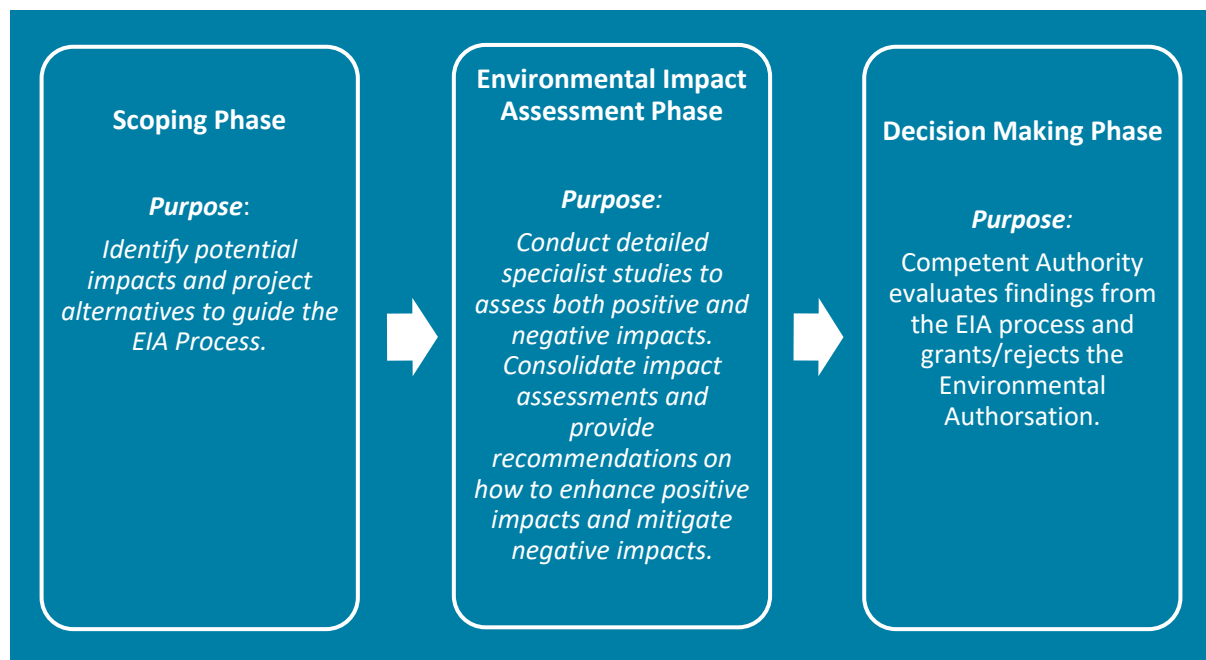


Figure 2: S&EIA Process

Summary of Listed Activities

Below is a list of activities triggered by the Project in terms of the EIA 2014 Regulations.

Applicable Listing Notice as Amended	Name of Activity & Description
GNR 984 – 21F	Reclamation of a residue stockpile or a residue deposit
GNR 984 – 6	Satellite pump station / Reclamation Station
GNR 983 – 13	Slurry receiving facility
GNR 984 – 6	Slurry receiving facility
GNR 984 – 6	Screening facility at the pump station
GNR 984 – 6	Transfer pumps in series
GNR 985 – 2	Slurry receiving facility
GNR 985 – 14	Slurry receiving facility
GNR 983 – 9	Stormwater systems
WML Activities	
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).

INTEGRATED WATER USE LICENCE

An IWULA process will be undertaken in terms of Section 40 and 41 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No.36 of 1998) (NWA). The Project triggers Section 21 (c), (g) and (i) water uses of the NWA. Section 21 (c) and (i) water uses are triggered by activities that impede or divert the flow of water in a watercourse; or which alter the bed, banks, courses or characteristics of a watercourse. Section 21 (g) water uses are activities concerned with the disposing of waste in a manner which may detrimentally impact on a water resource.

An IWWMP is a comprehensive plan which is used to manage and protect water resources while effectively managing waste within mining or industrial projects. It can be considered a living document that will continue to be revised and updated as and when there are fundamental changes, or as stipulated by the DWS throughout the life of a project. The purpose of updates is to accommodate any additional information and improved technology to ensure that water and waste management is continually optimised and adapted to the changing needs of the water management area, thereby reducing the risks of project activities to the environment and humans.

The IWWMP for the Project will follow the content list as stipulated in the Regulations Regarding the Procedural Requirements for Water Use Licence Applications and Appeals, GN R267, Government Gazette 40713 24 March 2017.

From a legal perspective, an approved IWWMP fulfils the requirement of an IWULA and provide a comprehensive plan for managing water uses, as outlined in Section 21 of the NWA.

From a best management practice perspective, an IWWMP provides the mine with a consolidated approach for the implementation of Best Practice Guidelines (BPGs) (DWAf, 2006, 2008) to integrate mine water management while protecting surrounding water resources

Specialist Studies

Various specialist studies are being undertaken as part of the S&EIA and IWULA processes to assess the potential impacts associated with the Project. Specialist studies being undertaken include:

- Air Quality Impact Assessment
- Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment
- Wetland Delineation and Functionality Assessment
- Climate Change Risk Impact Assessment
- Geohydrological impact Assessment (Groundwater)
- Hydrological Impact Assessment (Surface water)
- Heritage and Palaeontology Impact Assessment
- Noise Impact Assessment
- Social Impact Assessment
- Traffic Impact Assessment
- Closure and Rehabilitation Plan

The findings of the specialist studies will be incorporated into the EIA and the IWWMP.

Public Participation Process

The Public Participation Process (PPP) will form part of the S&EIA and IWULA processes. The PPP offers stakeholders an opportunity to be informed about the Project, to raise issues and to make suggestions for enhanced Project benefits. It also outlines the ways in which the Project team will communicate with stakeholders.

The PPP has been developed to ensure compliance with the relevant legislation and facilitate meaningful stakeholder engagement for the S&EIA and IWULA process.

Availability of the Draft Scoping Report for Public Review and Comment

As part of the Scoping Process, the applicant is required to compile a **Draft Scoping Report (DSR)** for mining-related activities. The DSR will be available for public review and comment for a period of **30 days** from **Wednesday, 23 September 2026 to Friday, 23 October 2026**.

A notification of the availability of the DSR for public review and comment was distributed on **Tuesday, 15 September 2026** to all stakeholders on the database.

The DSR will be made available as follows:

- An electronic copy on Konglwe's website: <https://konglwe.com/projects/>.
Hard copies at the **Tsakane Public Library** and the **Kwa-Thema Public Library**. Contact details are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Libraries with Hard Copies of the Draft Scoping Report

Location	Physical Address	Contact Person
Tsakane Public Library	3889 Bhala Street (Cnr of Xhosa and Gubhela Street), Tsakani, Brakpan, 1548	Ms Lindiwe Shandu, Librarian (011) 999 8014 Monday – Friday Open: 09H00 Close: 16H30
Kwa-Thema Public Library	24501 Nkosi Street, Kwa-Thema, Springs, 1575	Ms Khalipha Khumalo, Librarian (011) 999 8494 Monday – Friday Open: 09H00 Close: 16H00

Availability of the Draft EIA Report and the Draft IWWMP for Public Review and

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

The Draft IWWMP, 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 IWWMP 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 Engagement Meetings

Stakeholders are invited to participate through online and in-person engagements. Consultation meetings will be held using platforms like Microsoft Teams, and as well an in-person open day. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss the Project and the contents of the **DSR**, and to provide Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with the opportunity to raise their comments and to interact with the project team.

Table 3 provides details of the stakeholder meetings. Please confirm your attendance for the meeting (*Confirmation of attendance may be submitted via the stakeholder's email address or telephonically*).

Table 3: Schedule of Stakeholder Meetings

Meeting Dates	Available Time Slots	Method of Engagement
Online Meeting		
Wednesday, 14 October 2026	10H00 – 11H00	Microsoft Teams
In-Person Meetings: Open Day		
Saturday, 17 October 2026	10H00 – 12H00	Menzi Primary School Great Kei St, Langaville, Brakpan, 1550

Invitation to be Involved as a Stakeholder

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

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

The purpose of the above-mentioned methods of engagement is to encourage dialogue with stakeholders and provide stakeholders with opportunities to raise their comments. Minutes of all meetings with stakeholders will be compiled and recorded in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR). Stakeholders are encouraged to indicate their preferred method of engagement on the Registration Form attached to this BID.

For consultation to be Inclusive, it is the Responsibility of Stakeholders to

- Register or ensure you are registered as an I&AP.
- Inform others whom you think may be interested and/or affected by the Project.
- Provide comments on the Project.
- Ensure comments are submitted within the allowed timeframes and received by the Stakeholder Engagement office.
- Contribute information and/or knowledge of the Project area's environment.
- Attend meetings that are scheduled throughout the process to participate and access information.

Comments and Queries

Any person affected by or who may be interested in the Project is encouraged to complete the Registration and Comments Form attached to this document (BID) should they have any comments / queries.

Contact Details

Ms Vanessa Viljoen	+27 (10) 140 1725	stakeholders@konglwe.com
Ms Jean-Mari Williams	+27 (10) 140 1726	stakeholders@konglwe.com

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

Environmental Authorisation and Integrated Water Use Licence Application for the Reclamation of the 7L15 Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) in the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

DMPR reference number: To be determined

Stakeholder Registration and Comment Form

Please return a completed registration form to the Stakeholder Engagement Team:

Ms Vanessa Viljoen / Phone: (010) 140 1725 / Ms Jean-Mari Williams / Phone (010) 140 1726

or E-mail: stakeholders@kongiwe.com

Postal Address: PostNet Suite No 163, Private Bag X21, Bryanston, 2021

Please provide your complete contact details:

Landowner	Property					
Land Occupier	Property			Property Owner		
Title	Mr	Mrs	Ms	Dr	Prof	Other
First Name						
Surname						
Organisation						
Position in Organisation						
Contact Details	Cell				Tel	
Email Address						
Postal Address						
Please indicate your preferred method of communication	Email	☐	SMS	☐	Post	☐

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

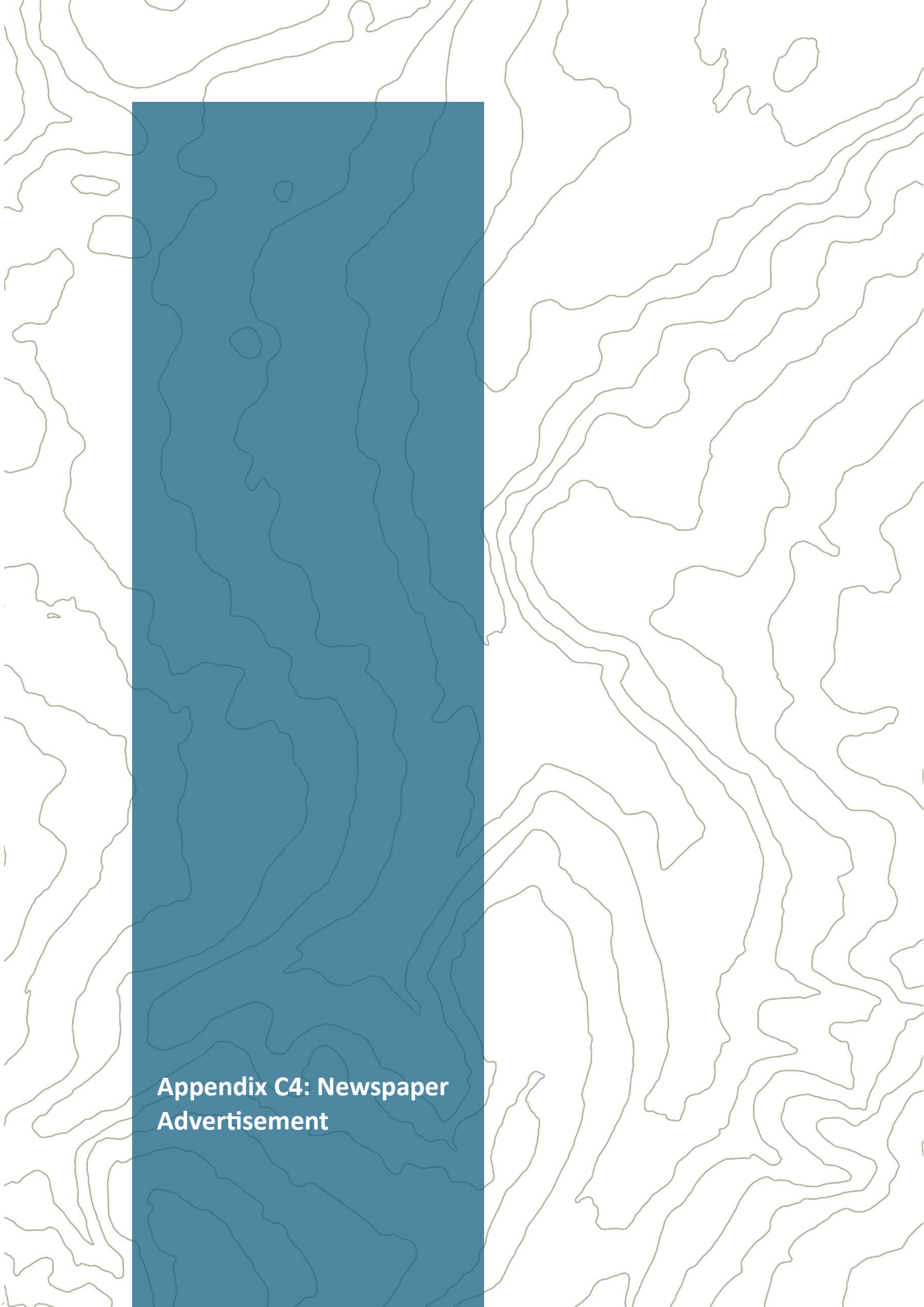
Meeting Dates	Available Time Slots	Method of Engagement	Yes	No
Online Meeting:				
Wednesday, 14 October 2026	10H00 – 11H00	Microsoft Teams	Yes	No
In-Person Meeting: Public Meeting				
Saturday, 17 October 2026	10H00 – 12H00	Menzi Primary School Great Kei St, Langaville, Brakpan, 1550	Yes	No

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 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	
------------------	--	-------------	--

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Appendix C4: Newspaper Advertisement

Environmental Authorisation and Integrated Water Use Licence Application for the Reclamation of the 7L15 Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) in the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

DMPR reference number: To be determined

Applicant: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd

Project Name: Reclamation of the 7L15 Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) in the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

Kongwiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd ("Kongwiwe") has been appointed by Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd ("Ergo") as the independent Environmental Service Provider tasked with conducting the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process which is aimed at critically evaluating the potential environmental and social impacts for the Reclamation of the 7L15 Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) ("the Project").

Ergo intends to reclaim and reprocess the 7L15 TSF with the objective of recovering gold using hydraulic reclamation. During hydraulic reclamation, a water monitor blasts the sides of the TSF, the process water mixes with the unconsolidated material, resulting in what is known as a 'slurry'. The slurry will report to a pumpstation, located at the lowest point of a TSF, where it will then be pumped and conveyed to Ergo Plant for reprocessing via newly constructed pipelines. The ensuing tailings will be deposited on the Brakpan/Withook TSF and/or the Daggafontein TSF.

The Project will be consolidated into an Integrated Environmental Authorisation (IEA) application. This application will be submitted to the Department of Mineral Petroleum Resources (DMPR), which serves as the Competent Authority responsible for assessing and approving mining-related environmental projects in Gauteng Province. In addition to the IEA, a Water Use Licence (WUL) will be required for any activities that may impact water resources. The Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) will be reviewed and considered by the Vaal-Orange Catchment Management Agency (VOCMA), ensuring that all water-related aspects of the Project comply with National Regulations.

The Project is located approximately 10 km south-west of Springs, in Ward 111, on the farm Vlakfontein 130 IR, Kwa-Thema, within the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (CoE), Gauteng Province. The 7L15 TSF has a total footprint of approximately 73.27 hectares, with proposed TSF activities on Portions 21, 12, RE/19 and 22 Vlakfontein 130 IR. The Project is approximately 1.6 km south-east of Dunnottar Township, while the Kwa-Thema community, north of the existing 7L15 TSF, is approximately 1.4 km from the TSF footprint. The TSF is surrounded by Vlakfontein Road and M63 Road, with the reclamation area primarily bordered by nearby townships and a main road.

Availability of the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) for Public Review and Comment: The DSR for the Project will be made available for public review and comment for 30 days, from **Wednesday, 23 September 2026 to Friday, 23 October 2026**. The DSR will be made available on Kongwiwe's website <https://kongwiwe.com/projects/>, and an electronic copy will be made available upon request.

Hard copies of the DSR will be made available at the following public places: **Tsakane Public Library** (Ms Lindiwe Shandu, Librarian, (011) 999 8014) and the **Kwa-Thema Public Library** (Ms Khalipha Khumalo, Librarian, (011) 999 8494).

Stakeholder Meetings: Consultation meetings will be held using platforms like Microsoft Teams (online meeting) as well as an in-person open day. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss the Project and the contents of the DSR, and to provide Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with the opportunity to raise their comments and interact with the Project team.

Please see below the stakeholder meetings details:

Meeting dates	Available Time Slots	Method of Engagement/Notice
Online Meeting		
Wednesday, 14 October 2026	10H00 – 11H00	Microsoft Teams
In-Person Meeting: Open Day		
Saturday, 17 October 2026	10H00 – 12H00	Broader Stakeholders Meeting: Open Day Menzi Primary School, Great Kei Street, Langaville, Brakpan, 1550

To register as an I&AP please contact: Kongwiwe Environmental Stakeholder Engagement Team
Ms Vanessa Viljoen - Phone: (010) 140 1725 / Ms Jean-Mari Williams - Phone (010) 140 1726
or E-mail: stakeholders@kongwiwe.com



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

I AM A SPIRITUAL HEALER

I HELP YOU RECONNECT WITH YOUR ROOTS
AND REDISCOVER YOUR MORALS AND VALUES.



• OUR POWERFUL RING AND OIL WILL GIVE YOU POWERS, FIND YOUR LOST ONE, ANY CHALLENGES IN YOUR LIFE, MONEY MAGNET, AND ALSO HELP YOU TO FIND

• YOUR ORIGINS, HERITAGE, TRADITIONS, AND SPIRITUAL FOUNDATION ARE VERY IMPORTANT IN OUR LIVES.

MANY PEOPLE ARE GOING THROUGH A LOT BECAUSE THEY HAVE LOST TOUCH WITH THEIR ROOTS AND FORGOTTEN WHO THEY TRULY ARE.

• YOU MAY THINK THAT SOMEONE IS FIGHTING YOU OR WORKING AGAINST YOU, YET YOU REALLY NEED TO FIND YOURSELF AGAIN.

• SOME PEOPLE ARE IN FAMILIES WHERE THEY DON'T TRULY BELONG BECAUSE OF THEIR MOTHERS OR THEIR FAMILY HISTORY.

• THE JOURNEY TO HEALING BEGINS WITH UNDERSTANDING WHERE YOU COME FROM, RECONNECTING WITH YOUR ROOTS, AND FINDING YOUR TRUE SENSE OF SELF.

CONTACT FOR MORE INFO

067 575 6909

POOL CLEANING

Crystal Clear Pools, Healthier Living!

We know how to save your money

Green pool to blue in 2 to 3 days

Call/WhatsApp **+27 71 632 2022**

BEFORE **AFTER** **BEFORE** **AFTER**

OUR SERVICES

- ✓ New pool installations
- ✓ Renovations & repairs
- ✓ Epoxy coatings
- ✓ Paving & tar
- ✓ Grass cutting & garden maintenance

Professional & Reliable Pool Cleaning Services

Epoxy Flooring & Paving

Reliable Affordable Fast Results Professional Service

Clean Pools • Beautiful Spaces • Happy You!

WELCOME TO MEN'S HEALTH CLINIC

PENIS ENLARGEMENT

Longer, Stronger, Harder
The Bigger The Better This



4 IN 1

EXCLUSIVE SPECIALISTS IN MALE SEXUAL PERFORMANCE AND SIZE

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PERMANENT PENIS ENLARGEMENT, WEAK ERECTIONS, EARLY EJACULATION, ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION, LOW LIBIDO, LOW SEX DRIVE, SPERM COUNT AND FERTILITY BOOSTER.

100% NATURAL ORGANIC PRODUCTS WITH NO SIDE EFFECTS OR COMPLICATIONS AND RESULTS ARE PERMANENT.

+276 919 33525

PLEASE CONTINUE WITH THE CHAT AND LET US KNOW HOW WE CAN HELP YOU.

ARE YOU STUCK IN LOVE PROBLEMS? CAREER PROBLEMS? MONEY PROBLEMS? ESSENTIALLY ANY LIFE PROBLEMS?



I CAN SHED SOME LIGHT AMID THE THICK CLOUD OF OBSCURITY

- BLOOD PRESSURE
- DIABETES
- RETURN YOUR EX/LOST LOVER SAME DAY
- STOP HIM/HER FROM CHEATING ON YOU
- FINANCIAL PROBLEMS (BAD DEBTS)
- WIN DIVORCE OR ANY COURT CASES
- RESTORE BROKEN MARRIAGES
- NEED TO TALK TO YOUR ANCESTORS DIRECTLY
- HAS YOUR PENSION OR ACCIDENT FUNDS DELAYED AND NEED TO SPEED IT UP
- ARE YOU BLACK LISTED OR UNDER DEBT REVIEW
- TAX DEBT
- DO YOU NEED POLITICAL POWER OR PROTECTIONS
- IS YOUR BUSINESS UNDER LIQUIDATION OR NEED BOOST
- DO YOU WANT TO APPROVE YOUR BUSINESS LOAN
- MONEY WONDER STICK TO INCREASE SALES
- COME AND GET MUTHI FOR PASSING EXAMS

CALL MAMA DIPUO AND PROF ALDEN

067 890 2132

BRIAN HAIR SALON

WITH MORE THAN 15 YRS EXPERIENCE



OUR SERVICES

- BRAIDS
- HAIRCUTS
- RELAX
- HAIR WASH
- BLOW
- PERM
- ETC.

10758 CNR LOBEDU & NARENG STR, DTON

083 890 9922

BABA MBELE

071 438 7796 • 063 074 1325



I'M HERBALIST CALLED BABA MBELE.
I help people whom can't have children.
I help people with case.

Bring back lost lover in few days.
Male whom have problem with ejaculated.

The fast money to receive in bank account
hundreds percent with guaranteed.

Unfinished job will also assist with
guaranteed.

FOR MORE INFO CONTACT ON THIS NUMBER

071 438 7796 • 063 074 1325

MAMA MARIAM

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE WITH GOD AND THE ANCESTORS

- I WILL BRING BACK YOUR MAN/ WIFE IN 2 DAYS

- MAKE REVENGE MPINDA IN 4 DAYS
- UTHANDWE ABANTU BAKUKLONIPHE
- UMDWEBO WEMALI-ZONKE
- INTHALANTLA YAMAHASHI NEFAFI
- NESIKHUMBA SAKHO SIBE SIHLE SENZA
- ABAKWELENTAYO BEKUKHOKHELE
- WOZA WOZA FOR TENDERS
- GET BABIES NOMAKAJANI
- BABHEKE WENA KUPHELA AT WORK

CALL OR WHATSAPP MAMA MARIAM

069 586 7144

2026

FOR US ALL NO MORE TEARS

BABA MNTHINI HERBALIST

AFRICAN TRADITION HEALER

072 381 8658



BRING YOUR PROBLEM TO GET SOLUTION
SUCH AS FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

- BRICK BACK YOUR LOST LOVER NO MATTER HOW LONG SHE LEFT YOU OR HE LEFT YOU. DON'T BE A 2 MINUTES MAN ON BED DURING SEX WITH YOUR PARTNER.
- STAY LONG INSIDE WITH YOUR PARTNER DURING SEX
- MARRIAGE, QUICK DIVORCE PROBLEMS
- WIFE CHEATING ON YOU OR HUSBAND CHEATING ON YOU.
- PROMOTION AT WORK.
- IMALI YAPHANSI AND YAMASOSHA.
- WIN COURT CASES NO MATTER HOW BIG OR SMALL IT MAY BE.
- MAKE YOUR PENNIES STRONG AND THICK.
- STOPPING SOMEONE FROM SMOKING WHOONGA AND DRUGS.
- GET A GOOD JOB.
- BE LIKED AT WORK.
- GET PREGNANCY QUICKLY.
- PASS EXAMS. INTERVIEWS.

CALL OR WHATSAPP

072 381 8658

DR JEMBA

HERBALIST DR AND TRADESON FOR ALL THE PROBLEMS



ALUNDO OIL

BAMUDA OIL

CALL OR WHATSAPP

073 939 9402

BABA MATETE

072 995 3797

- STOP SUFFERING NOW THROUGH DEITY BETTER LET IT BE MERCY.
- LIFE CHANGE DOESN'T NOT CAUSE SELF-DESTRUCTION BECAUSE YOU ARE SUFFERING.
- YOUR PROBLEMS CAN BE SOLVED AND YOUR QUESTIONS CAN BE ANSWERED.
- YOUR TEARS CAN BE WIPED AWAY, BE FREE, I CAN DELETE YOUR PLANS NO MATTER HOW BIG OR SMALL
- AMAGUNDANE AND SHORT BOYS THAT BRING MONEY OR GET THROUGH YOUR OWN SPIRIT LOVE/LIFE RELATIONSHIP.
- GET A MAN OR WOMAN OF YOUR CHOICE. MANHOOD ENLARGEMENT. ASSIST WITH FINANCIAL PROBLEMS. REMOVE TOKOLOSHE. WIN TENDERS.
- CAN HELP WITH FEMALE HEALTH PROBLEMS. QUIT ALCOHOL AND DRUGS. I HAVE A DECADE OF EXPERIENCE.
- ONLY 24 HOURS OF MY CHALLENGE TO BE THE FIRST TO SEE MIRACLE LADENBURG MASHISHING

CALL/WHATSAPP BABA MATETE

072 995 3797

BABA GUMEDE

069 965 9909

AMAFUTHA ESANDAWANA
ADONSA IMALI IZE KUWE
NGQO, AKUGEJI INGENA
ENDLINI, NAKWI-ACCOUNT
UNGENA ESTOLO UBUYE
NEMALI SAME TIME
NGIHAMBA NAWA UNGESABI
(ETC.)

THINTA UBABA GUMEDE

069 965 9909

NGSHINTSHA IZIMPILO ZABANTU!

EMAHLE TRAINING ACADEMY

YOUR DEVELOPMENT IS OUR PRIORITY

SHOOTING EXPERIENCE PRACTICE

HANDGUN (25 ROUNDS) **R650**

HANDGUN (25 ROUNDS), SHOTGUN (5 ROUNDS), AK (10 ROUNDS) **R850**

OUR SERVICES

PSIRA EACH GRADE E, D, C R800 1 WEEK

PSIRA GRADE B R1100 1 WEEK

PSIRA GRADE A R1200 1 WEEK

COMBO SPECIALS

GRADE B & A R2200 2 WEEKS

GRADE E, D, C, B R2500 4 WEEKS

GRADE E, D, C, B, A R3700 5 WEEKS

GRADE E, D, C R1700 3 WEEKS

WE ALSO PROVIDE

PSIRA REGISTRATION R500

PSIRA CERTIFICATE RENEWAL R350

PSIRA PROFILE CREATION SELF-STUDY

CALL OR WHATSAPP US **066 302 1205**

COMPANY PSIRA 4333978

COMPANY REGISTRATION 22397815

Email: emahletrainingacademy@gmail.com

FIREARM TRAINING

- HANDGUN FOR SELF DEFENSE R1600 3 DAYS
- HANDGUN BUSINESS PURPOSE R2600 5 DAYS
- SHOTGUN BUSINESS PURPOSE R2600 3 DAYS
- RIFLE + BUSINESS PURPOSE R2800 3 DAYS
- HANDGUN & SHOTGUN BUSINESS P R2400 5 DAYS
- HANDGUN & RIFLE BUSINESS PURPOSE R4300 5 DAYS
- SHOTGUN & RIFLE BUSINESS PURPOSE R4300 5 DAYS
- HANDGUN & SHOTGUN + RIFLE BUSINESS P R4000 5 DAYS
- ONE GUN BUSINESS PURPOSE ONLY R1450 3 DAYS
- 2 GUN BUSINESS PURPOSE ONLY R2900 3 DAYS
- 3 GUN BUSINESS PURPOSE ONLY R4000 3 DAYS
- REGULATION 21
- 1 GUN R700 2 GUNS R1350 3 GUNS R2000 ONE DAY
- PSIRA SPECIAL COURSES
- EVENT SECURITY R1700 1 WEEK
- REACTION OFFICER R1700 1 WEEK
- CIT OFFICER R1700 1 WEEK

Location 153 Kaunda street Molekoti section Kaitshong. Crossing next to ecc Church

Also at 6236 Down city (Down park) opposite 2 sisatol garages

4177 kanana park 3 Grassmire next to thulwana taxi rank

We Are Hiring FIELD AGENTS

JOIN US

AROUND EKURHULENI

CONTACT **011 045 3643 | 081 278 6052 | 068 328 2424**

MAMA ZULAH HERBAL CLINIC

TRADITIONAL GARMENT & HERBS OF ALL KINDS

MUTHI SHOP

CONTACT ON **072 674 9667**

MON - SUN FROM: 7H00 - 6H00

BABA GUMEDE

069 965 9909

AMAFUTHA ESANDAWANA
ADONSA IMALI IZE KUWE
NGQO, AKUGEJI INGENA
ENDLINI, NAKWI-ACCOUNT
UNGENA ESTOLO UBUYE
NEMALI SAME TIME
NGIHAMBA NAWA UNGESABI
(ETC.)

THINTA UBABA GUMEDE

069 965 9909

NGSHINTSHA IZIMPILO ZABANTU!

The background of the page is a topographic map with thin, light gray contour lines. A solid blue vertical bar runs down the left side of the page, starting from the top and extending to the bottom. The text "Appendix C5: Site Notice" is located at the bottom of this blue bar.

Appendix C5: Site Notice

Environmental Authorisation and Integrated Water Use Licence Application for the Reclamation of the 7L15 Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) in the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province

DMPR reference number: To be determined

Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd (“Kongiwe”) has been appointed by Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd (“Ergo Mining”), as the independent Environmental Service Provider and tasked with conducting the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process as well as an Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) which is aimed at critically evaluating the potential environmental and social impacts for the Reclamation of the 7L15 Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) (“the Project”).

Ergo Mining intends to reclaim and reprocess the 7L15 TSF with the objective of recovering gold using hydraulic reclamation. During hydraulic reclamation, a water monitor blasts the sides of the TSF, the process water mixes with the unconsolidated material, resulting in what is known as a ‘slurry’. The slurry will report to a pumpstation, located at the lowest point of the TSF, where it will then be pumped and conveyed to the Ergo Mining Plant for reprocessing via newly constructed pipelines. The ensuing tailings will be deposited on the Brakpan/Withok TSF and/ or the Daggafontein TSF.

The Project will be consolidated into an Integrated Environmental Authorisation (IEA) application. This application will be submitted to the Department of Mineral Petroleum Resources (DMPR), which serves as the Competent Authority responsible for assessing and approving mining-related environmental projects in Gauteng Province. In addition to the IEA, a Water Use Licence (WUL) will be required for any activities that may impact water resources. The Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) will be reviewed and considered by the Vaal-Orange Catchment Management Agency (VOCMA), ensuring that all water-related aspects of the Project comply with National Regulations.

The Project is located approximately 10 km south-west of Springs, in Ward 111, on the farm Vlakfontein 130 IR, Kwa-Thema, within the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (CoE), Gauteng Province. The 7L15 TSF has a total footprint of approximately 73.27 hectares, with proposed TSF activities on Portions 21, 12, RE/19 and 22 Vlakfontein 130 IR.

The Project is approximately 1.6 km south-east of Dunnottar Township, while the Kwa-Thema community, north of the existing 7L15 TSF, is approximately 1.4 km from the TSF footprint. The TSF is surrounded by the Vlakfontein Road and M63 Road, with the reclamation area primarily bordered by nearby townships and a main road.

Availability of the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) for Public Review and Comment:
The **DSR** for the Project will be made available for public review and comment for **30 days**, from **Wednesday, 23 September 2026 to Friday, 23 October 2026**.

The **DSR** will be made available on Kongiwe’s website <https://kongiwe.com/projects/>, and an electronic copy will be made available upon request.

Hard copies of the **DSR** will be made available at the following public places: **Tsakane Public Library** - Ms Lindiwe Shandu, Librarian, (011) 999 8014 and the **Kwa-Thema Public Library** - Ms Khalipha Khumalo, Librarian, (011) 999 8494).

Stakeholder Meetings:

Consultation meetings will be held using platforms like Microsoft Teams (online meeting) as well as an in-person open day. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss the Project and the contents of the **DSR**, and to provide Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with the opportunity to raise their comments and interact with the Project team.

Please see below the stakeholder meetings details:

Meeting Dates	Available Time Slots	Method of Engagement / Venue
Online Meeting		
Wednesday, 14 October 2026	10H00 – 11H00	Microsoft Teams
In-Person Meeting: Open Day		
Saturday, 17 October 2026	10H00 – 12H00	Broader Stakeholders Meeting: Open Day: Menzi Primary School, Great Kei St, Langaville, Brakpan, 1550

To register as an I&AP, contact:
Kongiwe Environmental Stakeholder Engagement Team
Ms Jean-Mari Williams - Phone (010) 140 1726
Ms Vanessa Viljoen - Phone: (010) 140 1725
E-mail: stakeholders@kongiwe.com

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

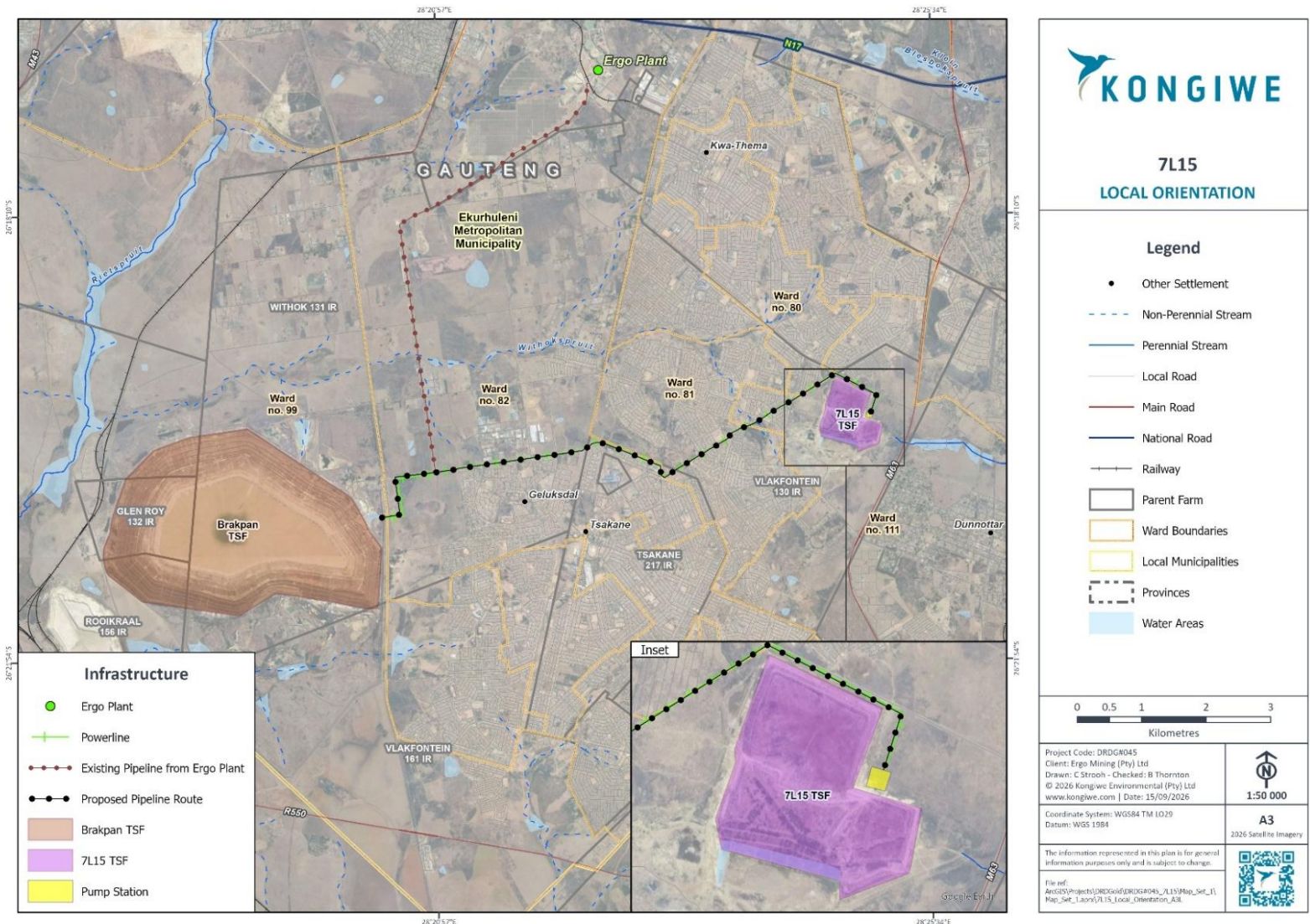


Figure 1: Locality Map



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Appendix C6: Correspondence

Vanessa Viljoen

From: Kongiwe Stakeholder Engagement
Sent: Wednesday, 16 September 2026 13:57
To: Phumla Mngwengwe; Phathutshedzo Munyai; Vanessa Viljoen
Subject: EA and IWULA for the Reclamation of the 7L15 Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) in the City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
Attachments: DRDG#045_BID_Final.pdf; DRDG#045_REG_FRM.pdf

Dear Stakeholder

This email serves to notify you that Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd has been appointed by Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd as the independent Environmental Service Provider tasked with conducting the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process which is aimed at critically evaluating the potential environmental and social impacts for the Reclamation of the 7L15 Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) ("the Project").

AVAILABILITY OF THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT (DSR) FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT

The DSR is available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days from **Wednesday, 23 September 2026 to Friday, 23 October 2026**.

INVITATION TO AN ONLINE MEETING OR OPEN DAY

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to attend an online meeting or open day as indicated below, depending on your preference. The purpose of these meeting is to discuss the 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.

Meeting Dates	Available Time Slots	Method of Engagement/Venue
Online Meeting		
Wednesday, 14 October 2026	10H00 – 11H00	Microsoft Teams
In-Person Meeting: Open Day		
Saturday, 17 October 2026	10H00 – 12H00	Broader Stakeholders Meeting: Open Day Menzi Primary School Great Kei Street, Langaville, Brakpan, 1550

Any person affected by or who may be interested in the Project is asked to register as an I&AP by completing the attached Stakeholder Registration and Comment Form (attached) or by contacting the stakeholder engagement team.

Contact Details:		
Ms Vanessa Viljoen	+27 (10) 140 1725	stakeholders@kongiwe.com
Ms Jean-Mari Williams	+27 (10) 140 1726	

Attached please find the Background Information Document (BID) for further information.

Kind Regards,



Stakeholder Engagement Team | Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd.

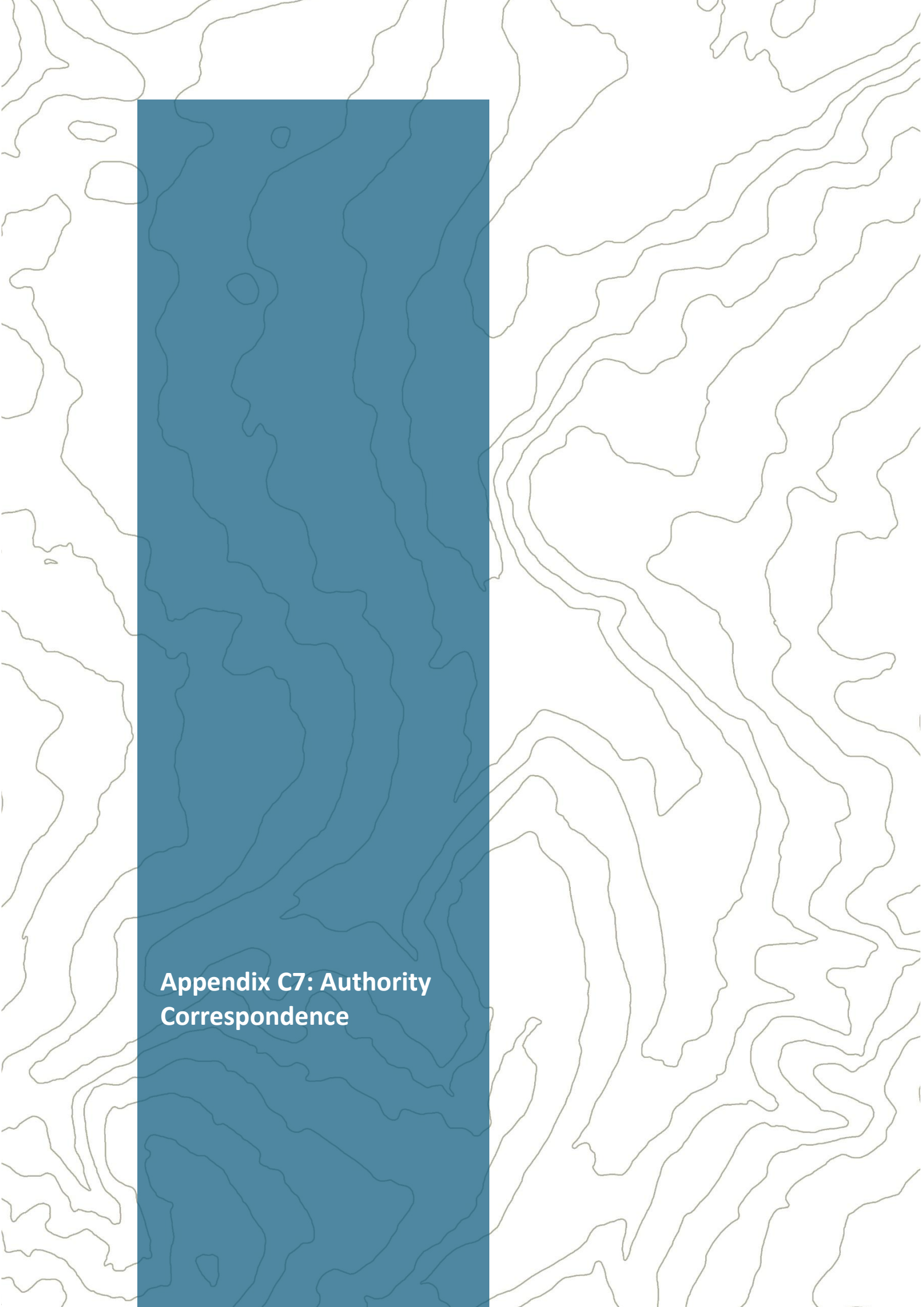
Tel: +27 (10) 140 1725 | Email: stakeholders@kongiwe.com

150 Bryanston Drive, Bryanston, Sandton, 2191, South Africa.

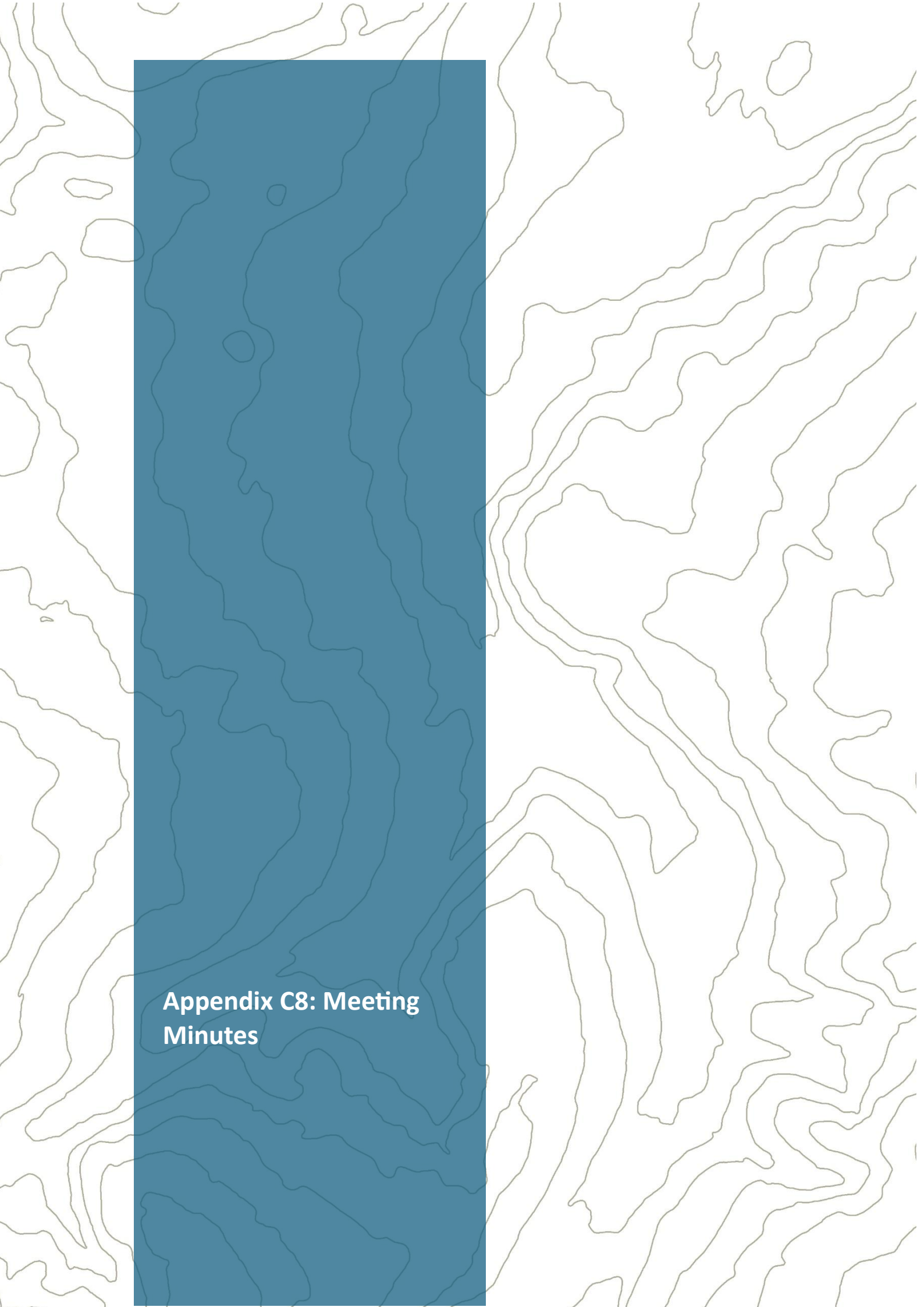
PostNet Suite no 163, Private Bag X21, Bryanston, 2021, South Africa.

www.kongiwe.com

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The background of the page is a light gray topographic map with thin, irregular contour lines. A solid blue vertical band runs down the left side of the page, starting from the top and extending to the bottom. The text is positioned within this blue band.

Appendix C7: Authority Correspondence

The background of the page is a topographic map with thin, light brown contour lines. A solid blue vertical band runs down the left side of the page, starting from the top and extending to the bottom. The text 'Appendix C8: Meeting Minutes' is located within this blue band, positioned in the lower half of the page.

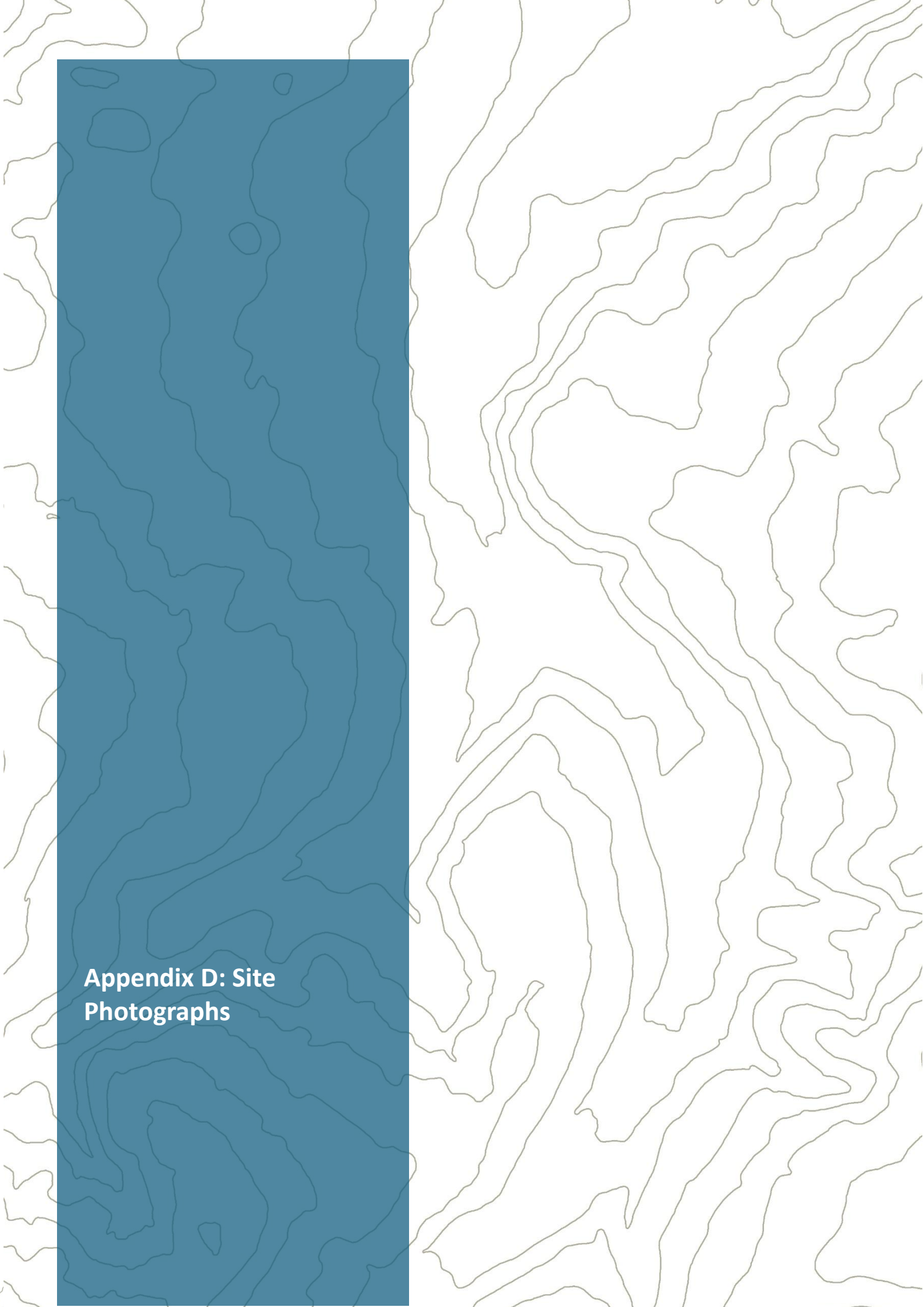
Appendix C8: Meeting Minutes

The background of the page is a topographic map with thin, light brown contour lines. A solid blue vertical bar is positioned on the left side of the page, extending from the top to the bottom. The text 'Appendix C9: Written Comments' is located within this blue bar, near the bottom.

Appendix C9: Written Comments

The background of the page is a light gray topographic map with thin, irregular contour lines. A solid blue vertical bar runs down the left side of the page, starting from the top and extending almost to the bottom. The text is located in the lower portion of this blue bar.

Appendix C10: Comment and Response Report



Appendix D: Site Photographs

SITE PHOTOS



View of the 7L15 TSF area



7L15 Existing paddock



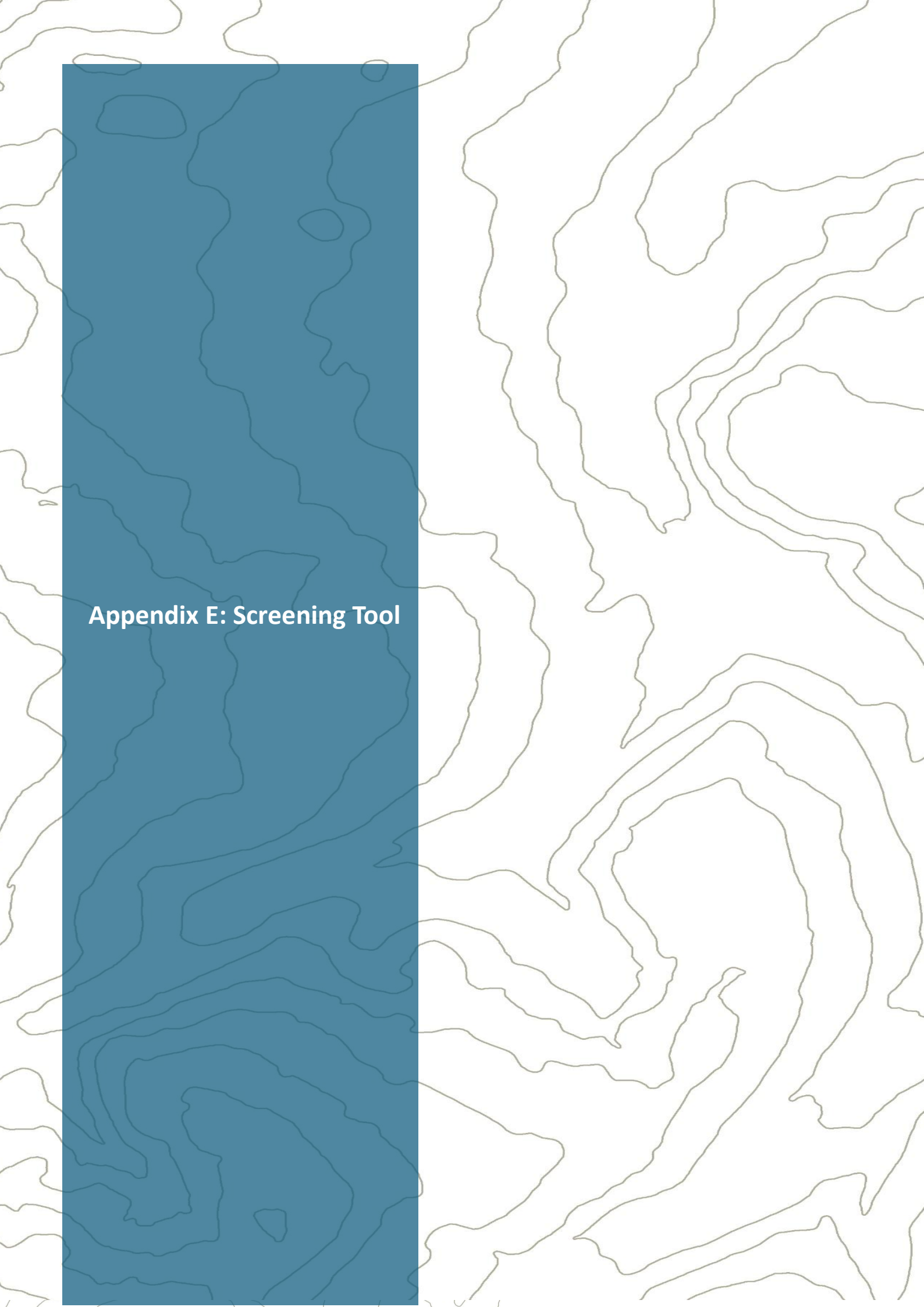
Pipeline route



Access road leading to the 7L15 TSF



Vegetated Grassland below TSF slope

The background of the page is a light gray topographic map with thin, irregular contour lines. A solid blue vertical bar runs down the left side of the page, starting from the top and ending at the bottom. The text 'Appendix E: Screening Tool' is centered within this blue bar.

Appendix E: Screening Tool

**SCREENING REPORT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION AS
REQUIRED BY THE 2014 EIA REGULATIONS – PROPOSED SITE
ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY**

EIA Reference number:

Project name: 7L15 Reclamation of the TSF

Project title: Reclamation of the 7L15 Tailings Storage Facility Project

Date screening report generated: 19/02/2026 12:24:02

Applicant: Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd

Compiler: Phathutshedzo Nelson Munyai

Compiler signature:

.....

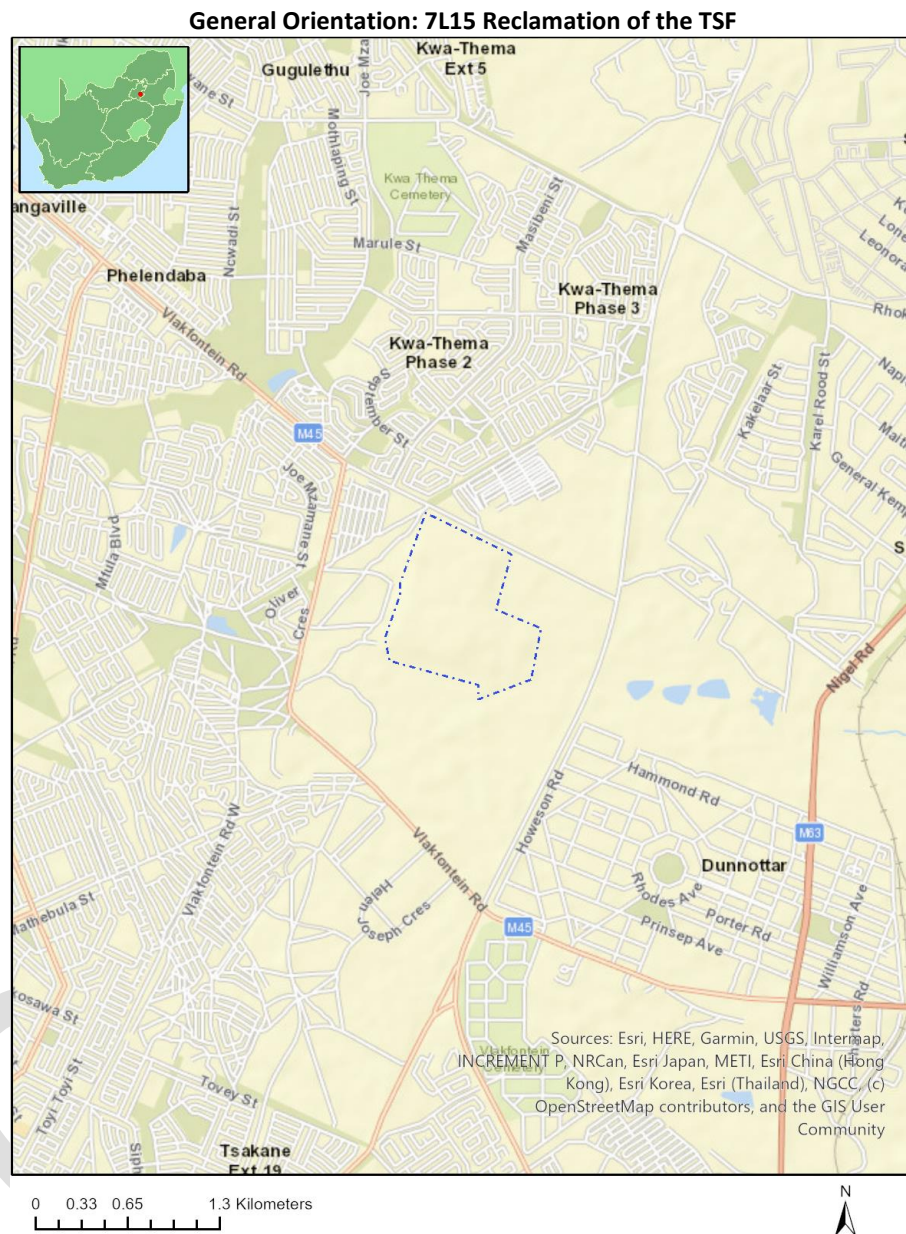
Application Category: Mining|Beneficiation|Mineral

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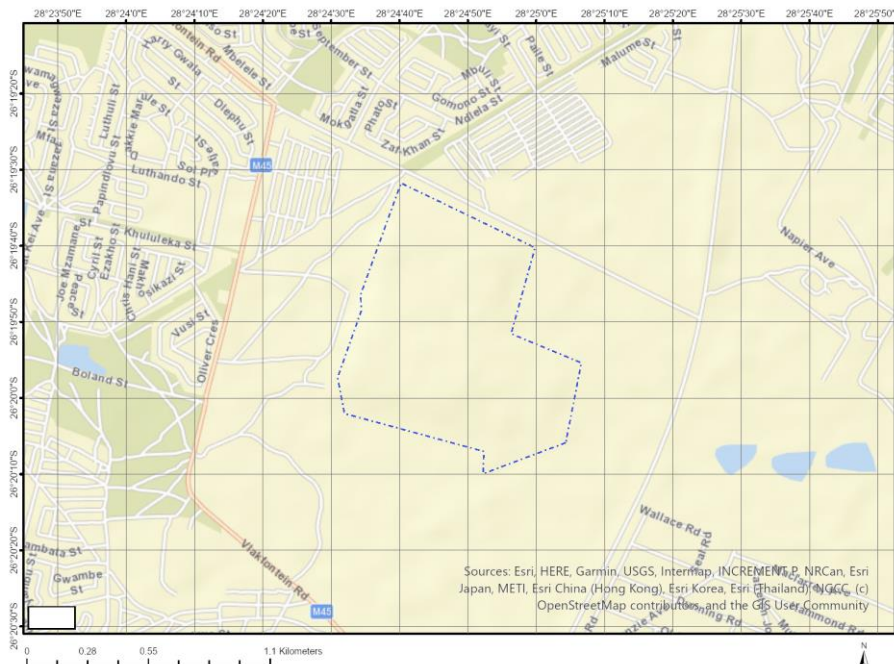
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Proposed Project Location

Orientation map 1: General location



Map of proposed site and relevant area(s)



Cadastral details of the proposed site

Property details:

No	Farm Name	Farm/ Erf No	Portion	Latitude	Longitude	Property Type
1	VLAKFRONTEIN	130	0	26°19'57.47S	28°23'58.03E	Farm
2	VLAKFRONTEIN	130	21	26°19'56.59S	28°24'47.95E	Farm Portion

Development footprint¹ vertices:

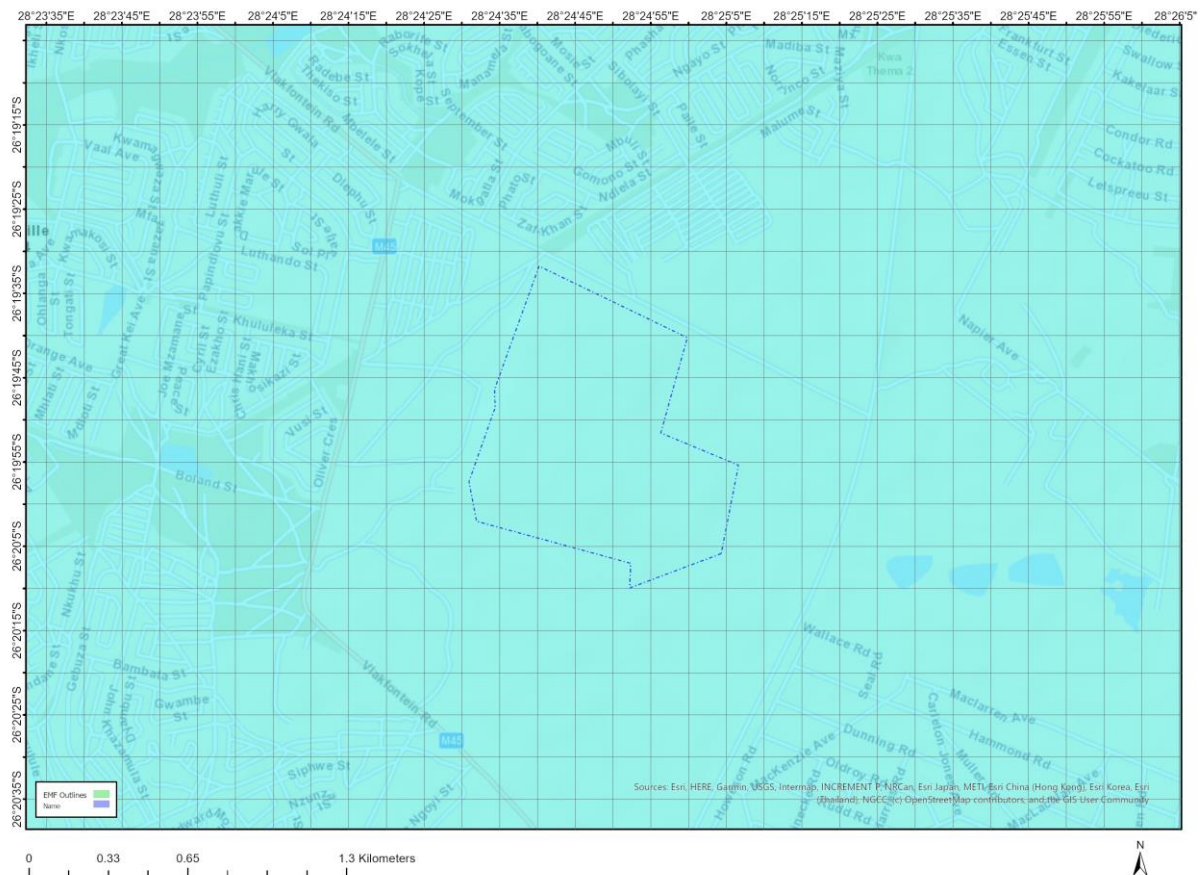
No development footprint(s) specified.

Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area

No	EIA Reference No	Classification	Status of application	Distance from proposed area (km)
1	14/12/16/3/3/2/375/AM1	Solar PV	Approved	30
2	14/12/16/3/3/1/2358	Solar PV	Approved	15.3
3	14/12/16/3/3/2/375	Solar PV	Approved	30
4	14/12/16/3/3/1/569	Solar PV	Approved	17.2

¹ "development footprint", means the area within the site on which the development will take place and includes all ancillary developments for example roads, power lines, boundary walls, paving etc. which require vegetation clearance or which will be disturbed and for which the application has been submitted.

Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application



Environmental Management Framework	LINK
Gauteng EMF	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/EMF/GPEMF_2021_Gazette_and_summary.pdf

Environmental screening results and assessment outcomes

The following sections contain a summary of any development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions that apply to the proposed development site as well as the most environmental sensitive features on the site based on the site sensitivity screening results for the application classification that was selected. The application classification selected for this report is:

Mining | Beneficiation | Mineral.

Relevant development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions

The following development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions and their implications that apply to this site are indicated below.

Incentive, restriction or prohibition	Implication
Strategic Transmission Corridor-Central corridor	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/Developmen

	tZones/Combined_EGI.pdf
Air Quality-Highveld Priority Area	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/HIGHVELD_PRIORITY_AREA_AQMP.pdf
Gauteng EMF-Urban development zone 1	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Zone1_2021.pdf

Proposed Development Area Environmental Sensitivity

The following summary of the development site environmental sensitivities is identified. Only the highest environmental sensitivity is indicated. The footprint environmental sensitivities for the proposed development footprint as identified, are indicative only and must be verified on site by a suitably qualified person before the specialist assessments identified below can be confirmed.

Theme	Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
Agriculture Theme		X		
Animal Species Theme		X		
Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	X			
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme				X
Civil Aviation Theme			X	
Defence Theme				X
Paleontology Theme	X			
Plant Species Theme			X	
Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme	X			

Specialist assessments identified

Based on the selected classification, and the known impacts associated with the proposed development, the following list of specialist assessments have been identified for inclusion in the assessment report. It is the responsibility of the EAP to confirm this list and to motivate in the assessment report, the reason for not including any of the identified specialist study including the provision of photographic evidence of the site situation.

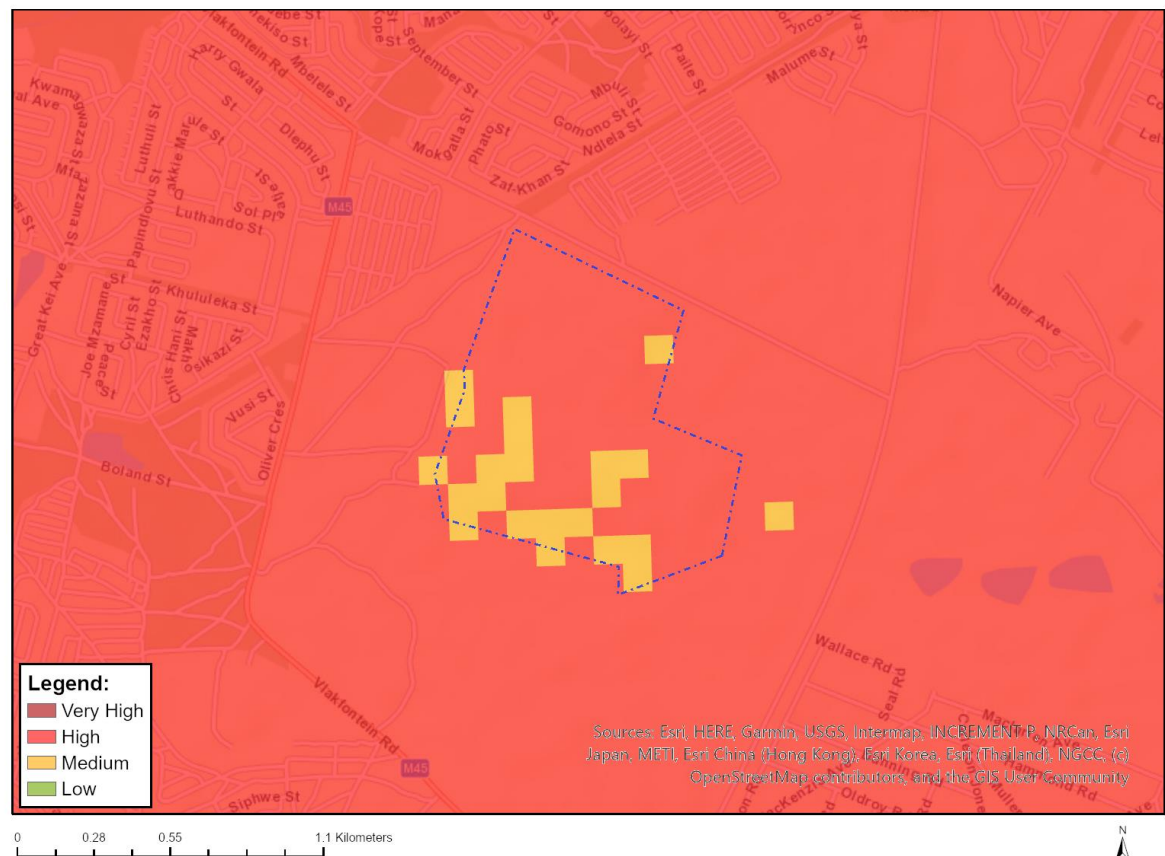
No	Specialist assessment	Assessment Protocol
1	Agricultural Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Agriculture_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
2	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/GuidanceforHIA.pdf
3	Palaeontology Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/GuidanceforPIA.pdf
4	Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Terrestrial_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
5	Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Aquatic_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
6	Hydrology Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Hydrology_Assessment_Protocols.pdf

		ssmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
7	Noise Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Noise Impacts Assessment Protocol.pdf
8	Traffic Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
9	Geotechnical Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
10	Climate Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
11	Health Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
12	Socio-Economic Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
13	Ambient Air Quality Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
14	Air Quality Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
15	Plant Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Plant Species Assessment Protocols.pdf
16	Animal Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Animal Species Assessment Protocols.pdf

Results of the environmental sensitivity of the proposed area.

The following section represents the results of the screening for environmental sensitivity of the proposed site for relevant environmental themes associated with the project classification. It is the duty of the EAP to ensure that the environmental themes provided by the screening tool are comprehensive and complete for the project. Refer to the disclaimer.

MAP OF RELATIVE AGRICULTURE THEME SENSITIVITY

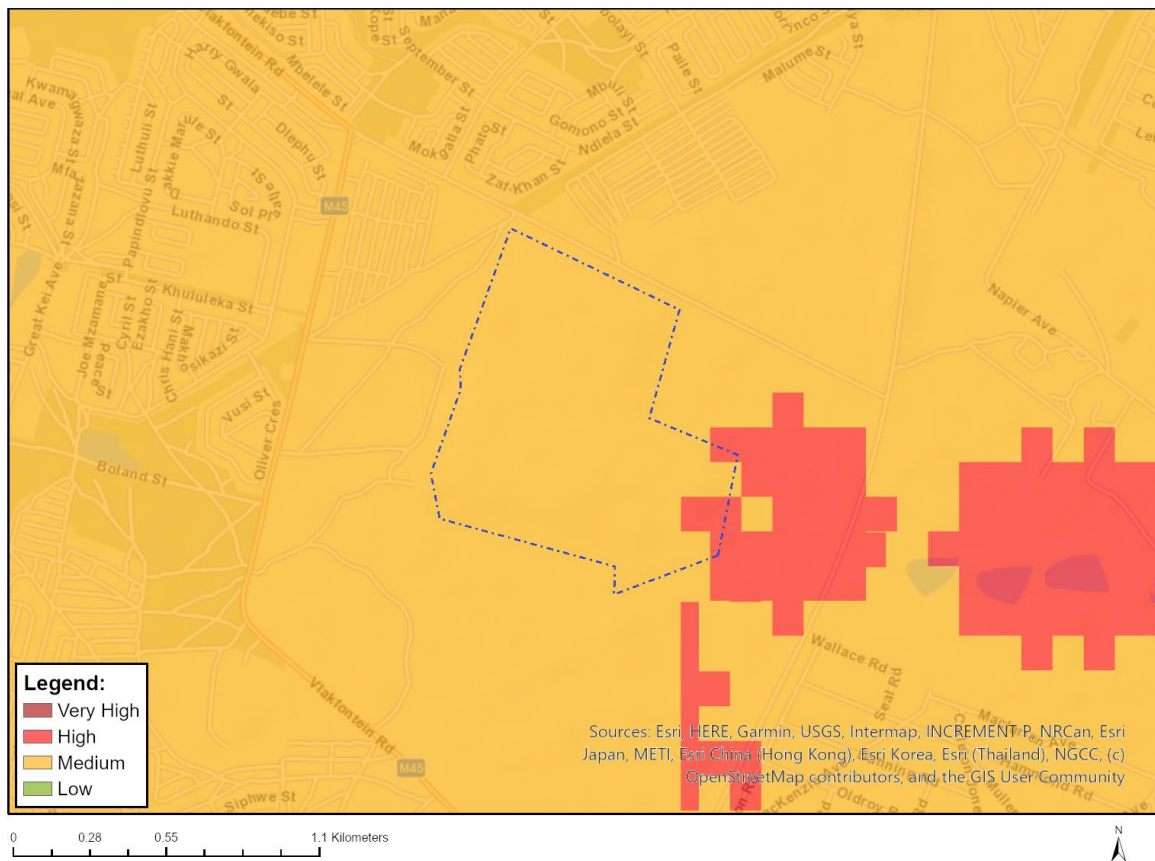


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	08. Moderate
High	09. Moderate-High
High	10. Moderate-High
Medium	07. Low-Moderate
Medium	06. Low-Moderate

MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



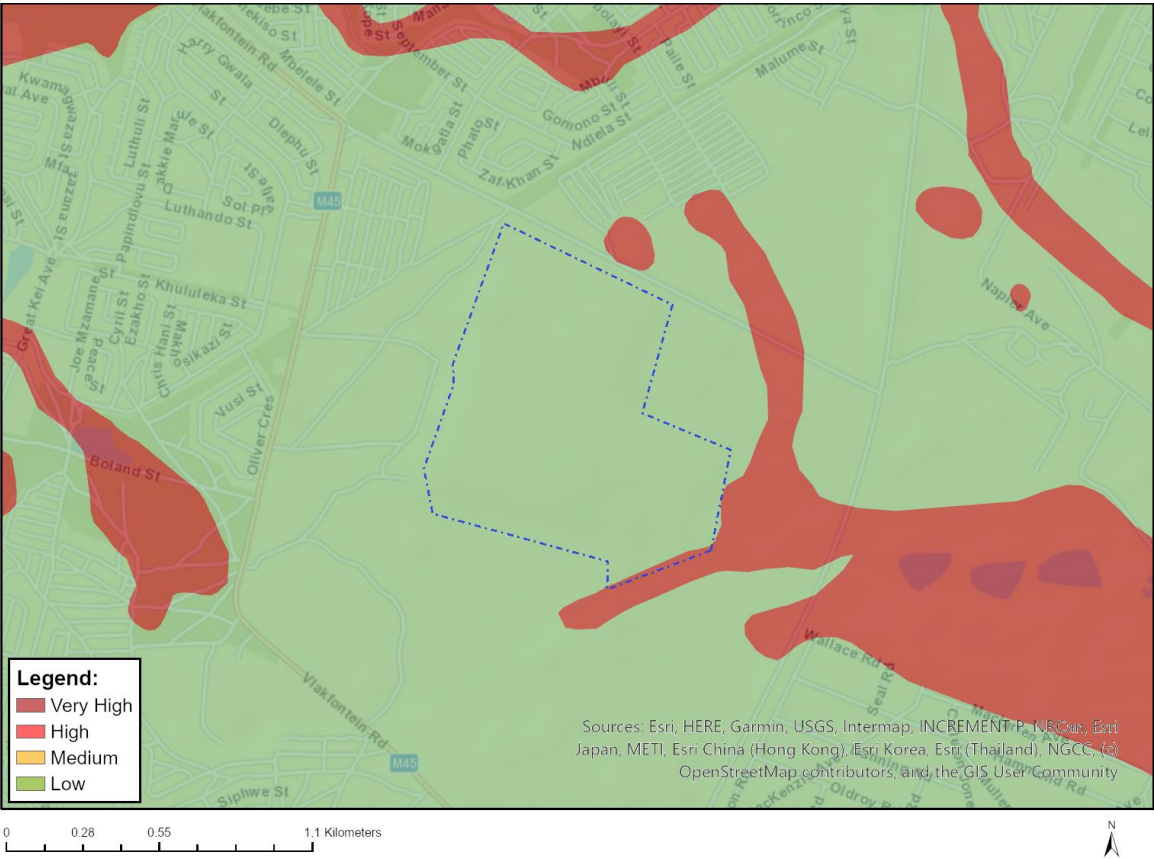
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadaterequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their unique identifiers for which information is required. The name has been withheld as the species may be prone to illegal harvesting and must be protected. SANBI will release the actual species name after the details of the EAP or specialist have been documented.

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Aves-Mycteria ibis
Medium	Aves-Circus ranivorus
Medium	Insecta-Aloeides dentatis dentatis
Medium	Mammalia-Chrysospalax villosus
Medium	Mammalia-Crocidura maquassiensis
Medium	Mammalia-Hydrictris maculicollis

MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY

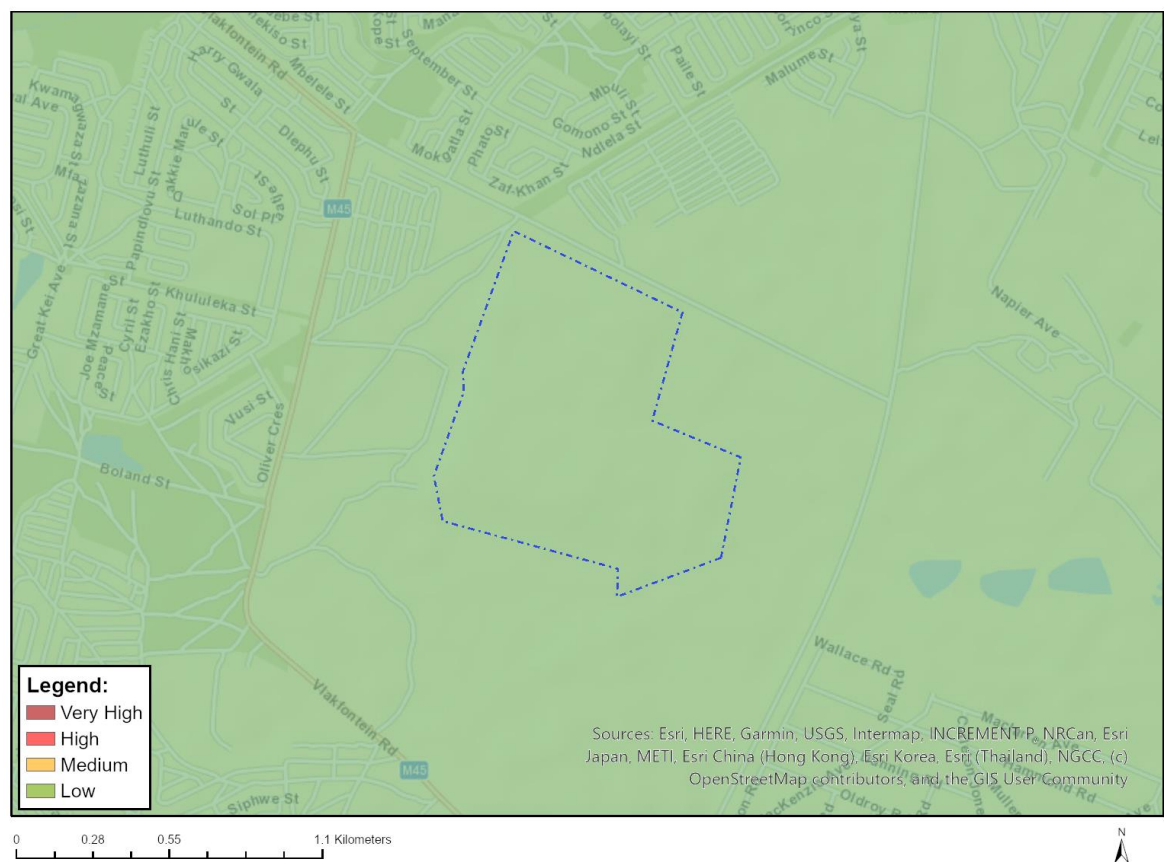


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Very High	Wetlands_Unchannelled valley-bottom

MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY

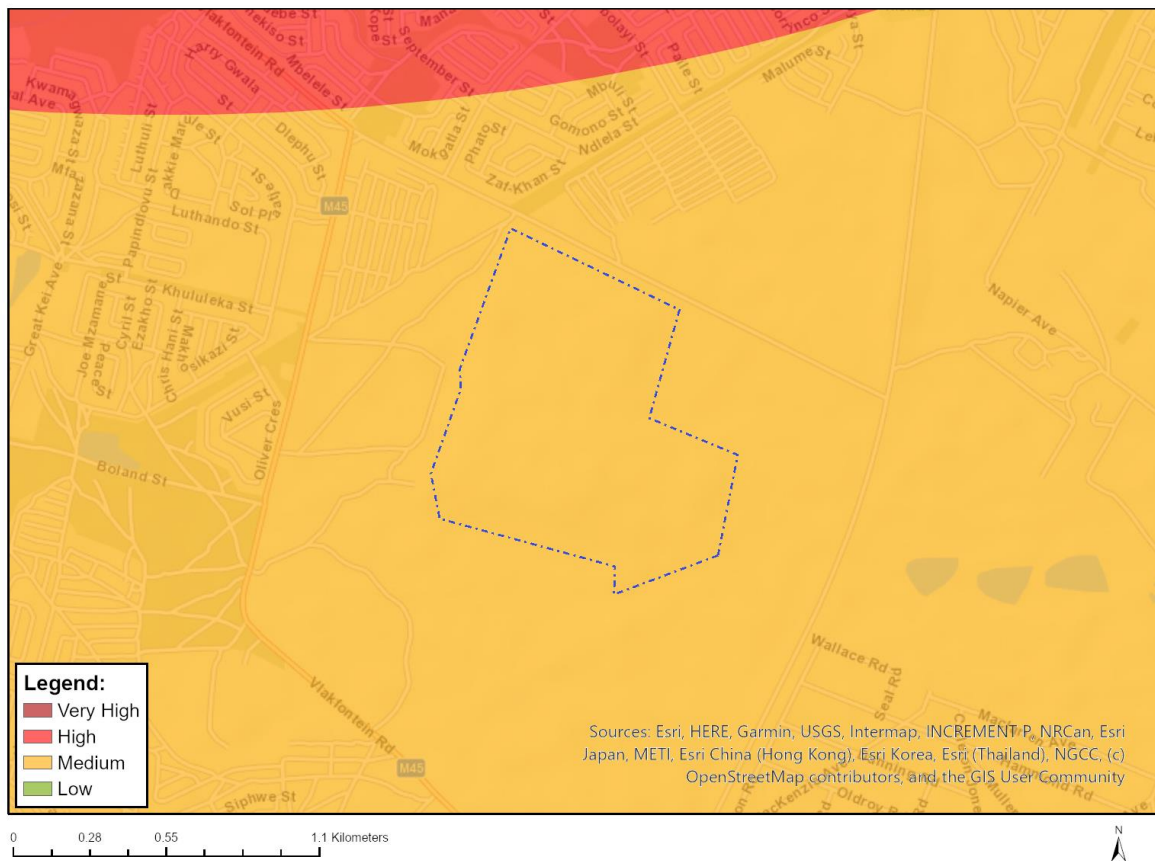


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE CIVIL AVIATION THEME SENSITIVITY

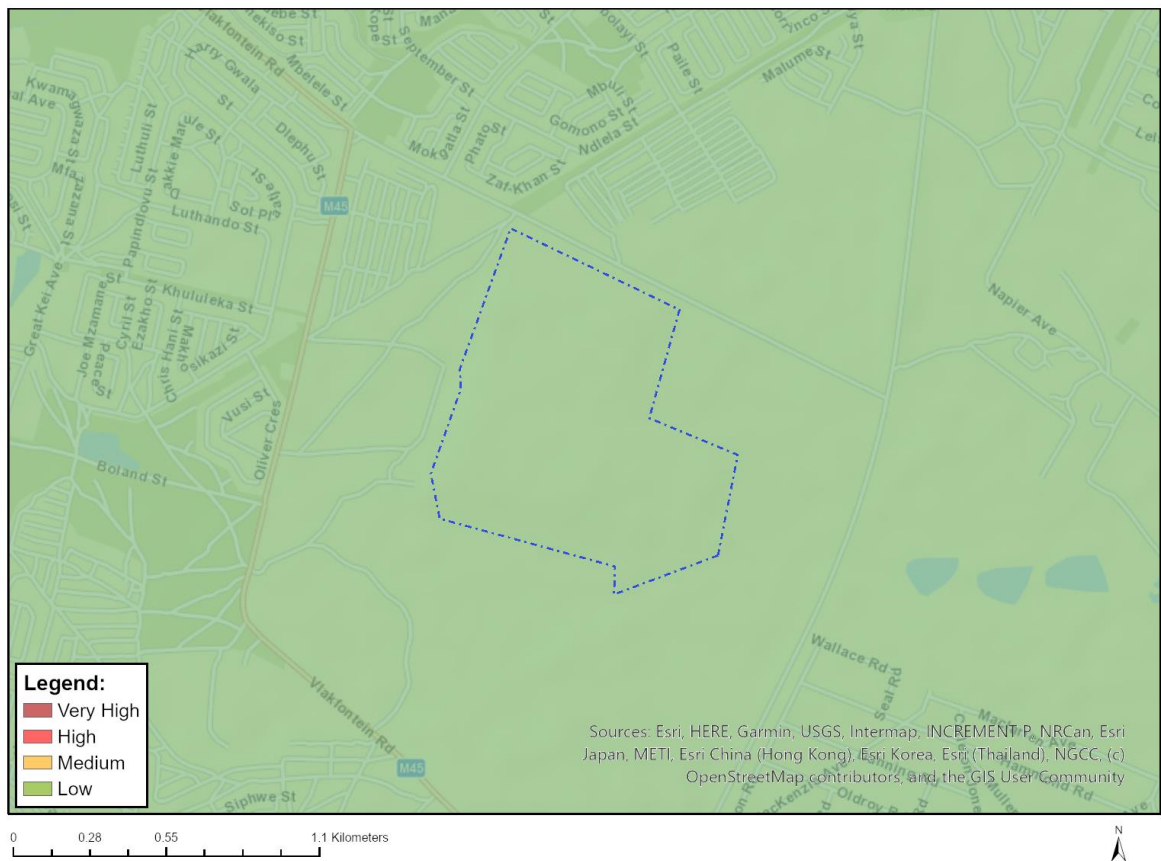


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Medium	Between 15 and 35 km from a civil aviation radar
Medium	Between 15 and 35 km from a major civil aviation aerodrome
Medium	Between 8 and 15 km of other civil aviation aerodrome

MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY

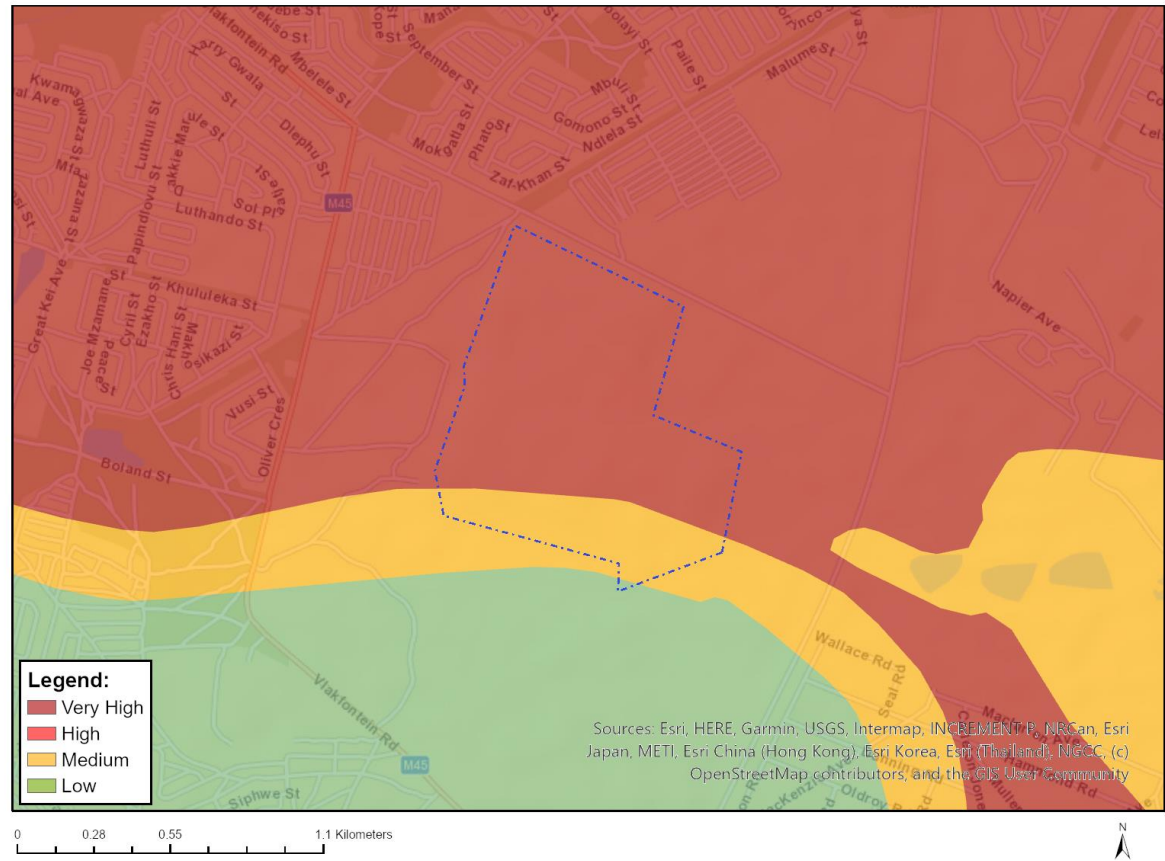


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY

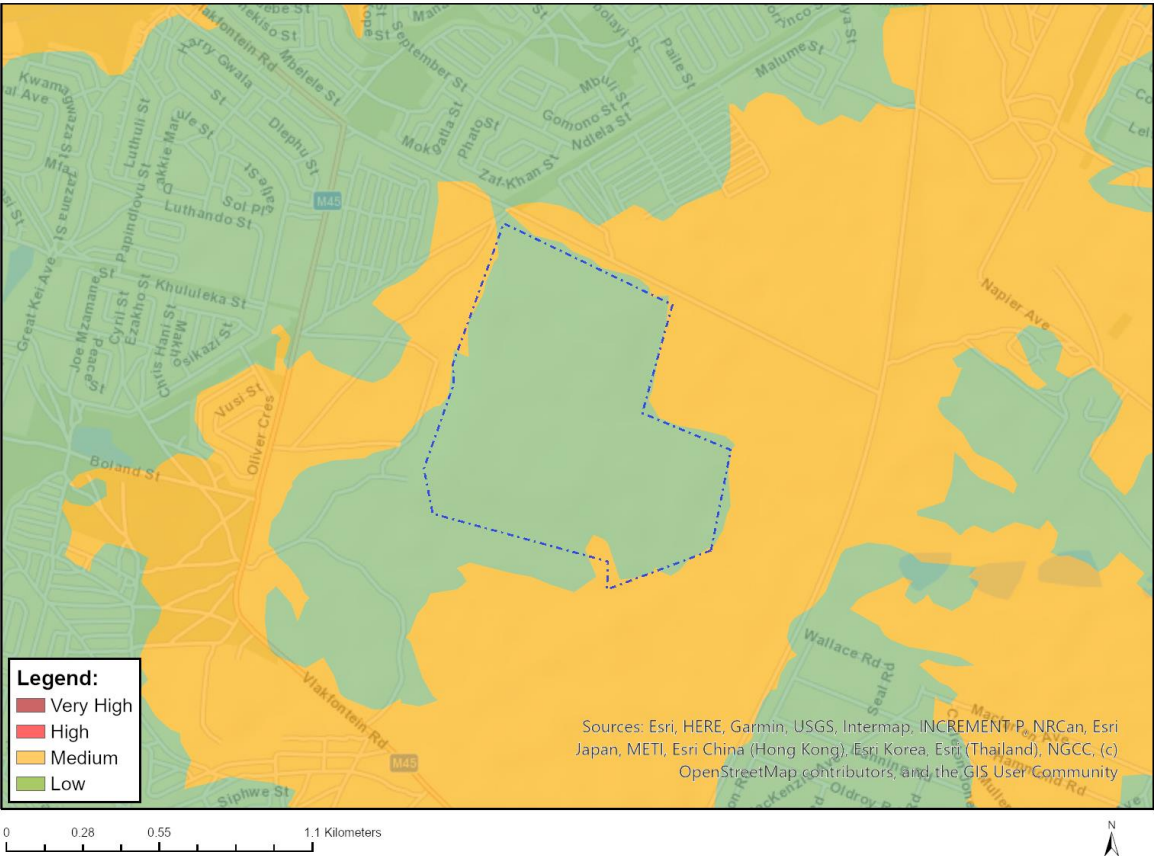


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Features with a Low paleontological sensitivity
Medium	Features with a Medium paleontological sensitivity
Very High	Features with a Very High paleontological sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



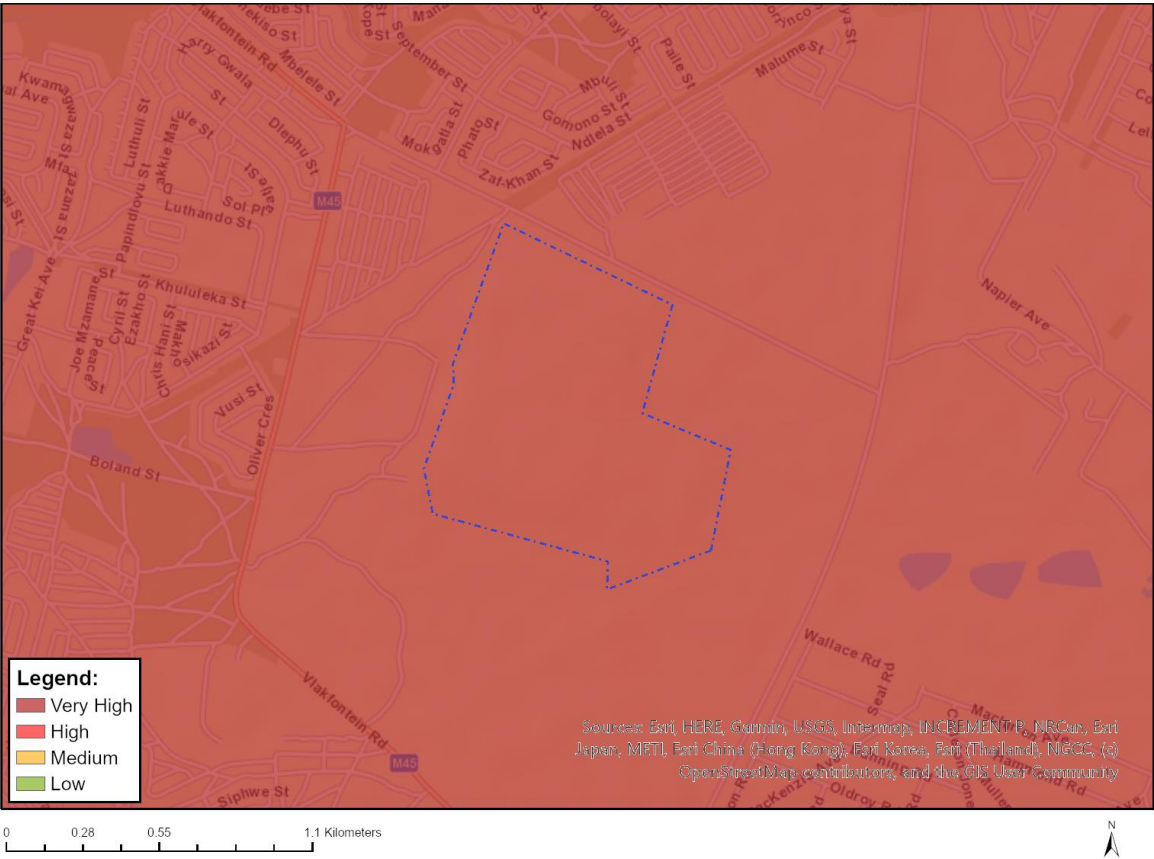
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their unique identifiers for which information is required. The name has been withheld as the species may be prone to illegal harvesting and must be protected. SANBI will release the actual species name after the details of the EAP or specialist have been documented.

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Medium	Sensitive species 1252
Medium	Khadia beswickii
Medium	Sensitive species 1248

MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Very High	CBA 1
Very High	ESA 1
Very High	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES)
Very High	EN_Tsakane Clay Grassland

**SCREENING REPORT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION AS
REQUIRED BY THE 2014 EIA REGULATIONS – PROPOSED SITE
ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY**

EIA Reference number:

Project name: 7L15 Pipeline Route

Project title: Reclamation of the 7L15 Tailings Storage Facility Project

Date screening report generated: 11/09/2026 15:35:57

Applicant: Ergo mining (Pty) Ltd

Compiler: Phathutshedzo Nelson Munyai

Compiler signature:

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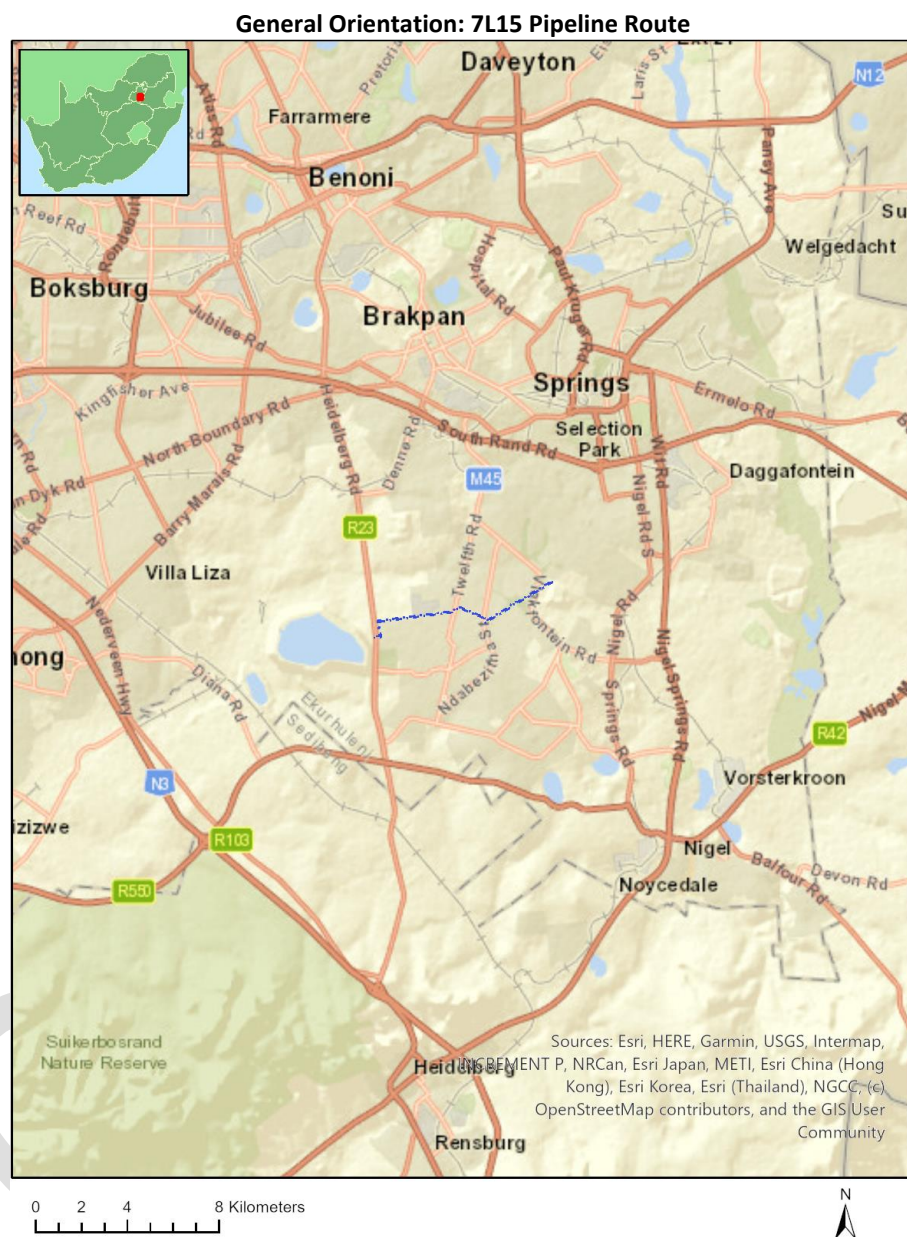
Application Category: Utilities Infrastructure| Pipelines| Water| Waste Water

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Proposed Project Location

Orientation map 1: General location



Map of proposed site and relevant area(s)



Cadastral details of the proposed site

Property details:

No	Farm Name	Farm/ Erf No	Portion	Latitude	Longitude	Property Type
1	TSAKANE	27132	0	26°20'6.26S	28°22'24.4E	Erven
2	TSAKANE	27134	0	26°20'5.91S	28°22'25.37E	Erven
3	TSAKANE	27135	0	26°20'5.76S	28°22'25.88E	Erven
4	TSAKANE	27159	0	26°20'7.97S	28°22'36.74E	Erven
5	TSAKANE	27165	0	26°20'8.65S	28°22'38.56E	Erven
6	TSAKANE	27171	0	26°20'9.35S	28°22'40.4E	Erven
7	TSAKANE	27178	0	26°20'10.4S	28°22'43.19E	Erven
8	TSAKANE	27197	0	26°20'11.41S	28°22'45.89E	Erven
9	TSAKANE	27198	0	26°20'11.76S	28°22'46.85E	Erven
10	TSAKANE	27203	0	26°20'12.09S	28°22'47.72E	Erven
11	TSAKANE	27209	0	26°20'12.78S	28°22'49.55E	Erven
12	TSAKANE	27223	0	26°20'13.69S	28°22'51.6E	Erven
13	TSAKANE	27234	0	26°20'20.88S	28°23'1.96E	Erven
14	TSAKANE	27191	0	26°20'10.72S	28°22'44.06E	Erven
15	TSAKANE	27224	0	26°20'13.88S	28°22'52.11E	Erven
16	TSAKANE	27225	0	26°20'14.07S	28°22'52.62E	Erven
17	TSAKANE	27226	0	26°20'14.25S	28°22'53.09E	Erven
18	TSAKANE	27233	0	26°20'19.9S	28°23'1.69E	Erven
19	GELUKSDAL	578	0	26°20'16.2S	28°21'24.95E	Erven
20	GELUKSDAL	581	0	26°20'15.94S	28°21'27.09E	Erven
21	GELUKSDAL	598	0	26°20'15.57S	28°21'29.4E	Erven
22	GELUKSDAL	600	0	26°20'15.34S	28°21'31.24E	Erven
23	GELUKSDAL	2	0	26°20'16.61S	28°21'21.64E	Erven
24	GELUKSDAL	5	0	26°20'16.78S	28°21'20.15E	Erven
25	GELUKSDAL	7	0	26°20'16.81S	28°21'19.14E	Erven
26	GELUKSDAL	10	0	26°20'16.87S	28°21'17.46E	Erven
27	GELUKSDAL	12	0	26°20'16.91S	28°21'16.17E	Erven

28	GELUKSDAL	15	0	26°20'17.15S	28°21'13.8E	Erven
29	GELUKSDAL	17	0	26°20'17.46S	28°21'12.34E	Erven
30	GELUKSDAL	20	0	26°20'18.71S	28°21'10.59E	Erven
31	GELUKSDAL	984	0	26°20'12.33S	28°21'55.22E	Erven
32	GELUKSDAL	989	0	26°20'12.06S	28°21'58.15E	Erven
33	GELUKSDAL	992	0	26°20'11.94S	28°21'59.11E	Erven
34	GELUKSDAL	997	0	26°20'11.63S	28°22'1.7E	Erven
35	GELUKSDAL	999	0	26°20'12.26S	28°22'2.83E	Erven
36	GELUKSDAL	1002	0	26°20'11.22S	28°22'3.42E	Erven
37	GELUKSDAL	623	0	26°20'14.96S	28°21'34.97E	Erven
38	GELUKSDAL	625	0	26°20'14.78S	28°21'36.4E	Erven
39	GELUKSDAL	629	0	26°20'14.95S	28°21'39.03E	Erven
40	GELUKSDAL	895	0	26°20'17.77S	28°21'46.28E	Erven
41	GELUKSDAL	976	0	26°20'12.81S	28°21'51.99E	Erven
42	GELUKSDAL	979	0	26°20'12.69S	28°21'52.98E	Erven
43	GELUKSDAL	982	0	26°20'13.24S	28°21'54.72E	Erven
44	GELUKSDAL	6	0	26°20'16.8S	28°21'19.65E	Erven
45	GELUKSDAL	8	0	26°20'16.83S	28°21'18.62E	Erven
46	GELUKSDAL	9	0	26°20'16.85S	28°21'18.05E	Erven
47	GELUKSDAL	11	0	26°20'16.89S	28°21'16.82E	Erven
48	GELUKSDAL	13	0	26°20'16.95S	28°21'15.44E	Erven
49	GELUKSDAL	14	0	26°20'17.04S	28°21'14.63E	Erven
50	GELUKSDAL	582	0	26°20'15.88S	28°21'28.09E	Erven
51	GELUKSDAL	1	0	26°20'16.54S	28°21'22.15E	Erven
52	GELUKSDAL	3	0	26°20'16.67S	28°21'21.14E	Erven
53	GELUKSDAL	4	0	26°20'16.73S	28°21'20.64E	Erven
54	GELUKSDAL	622	0	26°20'15.04S	28°21'34.26E	Erven
55	GELUKSDAL	624	0	26°20'14.87S	28°21'35.69E	Erven
56	GELUKSDAL	626	0	26°20'14.7S	28°21'37.12E	Erven
57	GELUKSDAL	627	0	26°20'14.61S	28°21'37.84E	Erven
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60	GELUKSDAL	993	0	26°20'11.85S	28°21'59.86E	Erven
61	GELUKSDAL	996	0	26°20'11.71S	28°22'0.89E	Erven
62	GELUKSDAL	577	0	26°20'16.29S	28°21'24.23E	Erven
63	GELUKSDAL	579	0	26°20'16.11S	28°21'25.66E	Erven
64	GELUKSDAL	580	0	26°20'16.03S	28°21'26.38E	Erven
65	GELUKSDAL	599	0	26°20'15.41S	28°21'30.33E	Erven
66	GELUKSDAL	602	0	26°20'15.37S	28°21'32.79E	Erven
67	GELUKSDAL	621	0	26°20'15.24S	28°21'33.58E	Erven
68	GELUKSDAL	651	0	26°20'14.55S	28°21'40.26E	Erven
69	GELUKSDAL	652	0	26°20'13.96S	28°21'40.15E	Erven
70	GELUKSDAL	972	0	26°20'13.03S	28°21'50.22E	Erven
71	GELUKSDAL	975	0	26°20'12.91S	28°21'51.19E	Erven
72	GELUKSDAL	980	0	26°20'12.51S	28°21'53.85E	Erven
73	GELUKSDAL	983	0	26°20'13.15S	28°21'55.45E	Erven
74	GELUKSDAL	985	0	26°20'12.25S	28°21'56.35E	Erven
75	GELUKSDAL	988	0	26°20'12.16S	28°21'57.43E	Erven
76	GELUKSDAL	1001	0	26°20'11.43S	28°22'2.68E	Erven
77	GELUKSDAL	1615	0	26°20'13.93S	28°22'10.79E	Erven
78	LANGAVILLE	1902	0	26°20'7.18S	28°23'32.96E	Erven
79	LANGAVILLE	1903	0	26°20'7.46S	28°23'32.45E	Erven
80	LANGAVILLE	1720	0	26°20'12S	28°23'23.93E	Erven
81	LANGAVILLE	1721	0	26°20'12.27S	28°23'23.46E	Erven
82	LANGAVILLE	1722	0	26°20'12.52S	28°23'22.99E	Erven
83	LANGAVILLE	1724	0	26°20'13.03S	28°23'22.04E	Erven
84	LANGAVILLE	1726	0	26°20'13.54S	28°23'21.09E	Erven
85	LANGAVILLE	1727	0	26°20'13.79S	28°23'20.61E	Erven
86	LANGAVILLE	1729	0	26°20'14.31S	28°23'19.6E	Erven
87	LANGAVILLE	1731	0	26°20'15.42S	28°23'18.98E	Erven

88	LANGAVILLE	1732	0	26°20'15.69S	28°23'19.47E	Erven
89	LANGAVILLE	1834	0	26°20'4.62S	28°23'39.54E	Erven
90	LANGAVILLE	1836	0	26°20'4.03S	28°23'38.72E	Erven
91	LANGAVILLE	1838	0	26°20'4.66S	28°23'37.67E	Erven
92	LANGAVILLE	1839	0	26°20'4.93S	28°23'37.18E	Erven
93	LANGAVILLE	1841	0	26°20'5.45S	28°23'36.21E	Erven
94	LANGAVILLE	1843	0	26°20'5.96S	28°23'35.24E	Erven
95	LANGAVILLE	1844	0	26°20'6.24S	28°23'34.72E	Erven
96	LANGAVILLE	1905	0	26°20'7.99S	28°23'31.46E	Erven
97	LANGAVILLE	1906	0	26°20'8.22S	28°23'31.02E	Erven
98	LANGAVILLE	1907	0	26°20'8.45S	28°23'30.59E	Erven
99	LANGAVILLE	1909	0	26°20'8.91S	28°23'29.72E	Erven
100	LANGAVILLE	1911	0	26°20'9.57S	28°23'28.69E	Erven
101	LANGAVILLE	1912	0	26°20'10.05S	28°23'29.11E	Erven
102	LANGAVILLE	1960	0	26°20'9.82S	28°23'28.22E	Erven
103	LANGAVILLE	1962	0	26°20'10.23S	28°23'27.27E	Erven
104	LANGAVILLE	1963	0	26°20'10.48S	28°23'26.8E	Erven
105	LANGAVILLE	1965	0	26°20'10.98S	28°23'25.87E	Erven
106	LANGAVILLE	1967	0	26°20'11.47S	28°23'24.93E	Erven
107	TSAKANE	27131	0	26°20'6.4S	28°22'23.83E	Erven
108	TSAKANE	27152	0	26°20'6.93S	28°22'32.67E	Erven
109	TSAKANE	27160	0	26°20'8.33S	28°22'37.7E	Erven
110	TSAKANE	27166	0	26°20'9.02S	28°22'39.53E	Erven
111	TSAKANE	27172	0	26°20'9.7S	28°22'41.36E	Erven
112	TSAKANE	27177	0	26°20'10.03S	28°22'42.22E	Erven
113	TSAKANE	27235	0	26°20'21.55S	28°23'2.06E	Erven
114	TSAKANE	27509	0	26°20'19.52S	28°23'4.83E	Erven
115	TSAKANE	27210	0	26°20'13.14S	28°22'50.52E	Erven
116	TSAKANE	27222	0	26°20'13.65S	28°22'51.11E	Erven
117	TSAKANE	27227	0	26°20'14.42S	28°22'53.55E	Erven
118	TSAKANE	27232	0	26°20'16.78S	28°22'58.5E	Erven
119	LANGAVILLE	1723	0	26°20'12.77S	28°23'22.51E	Erven
120	LANGAVILLE	1728	0	26°20'14.04S	28°23'20.14E	Erven
121	LANGAVILLE	1730	0	26°20'15.07S	28°23'18.35E	Erven
122	LANGAVILLE	1733	0	26°20'14.96S	28°23'20.19E	Erven
123	LANGAVILLE	1835	0	26°20'4.1S	28°23'39.19E	Erven
124	LANGAVILLE	1837	0	26°20'4.4S	28°23'38.18E	Erven
125	LANGAVILLE	1840	0	26°20'5.19S	28°23'36.69E	Erven
126	LANGAVILLE	1904	0	26°20'7.73S	28°23'31.94E	Erven
127	LANGAVILLE	1908	0	26°20'8.69S	28°23'30.15E	Erven
128	LANGAVILLE	1910	0	26°20'9.24S	28°23'29.13E	Erven
129	LANGAVILLE	1959	0	26°20'10.38S	28°23'28.49E	Erven
130	LANGAVILLE	1961	0	26°20'9.98S	28°23'27.74E	Erven
131	LANGAVILLE	1964	0	26°20'10.73S	28°23'26.34E	Erven
132	LANGAVILLE	1966	0	26°20'11.23S	28°23'25.41E	Erven
133	LANGAVILLE	1842	0	26°20'5.7S	28°23'35.73E	Erven
134	LANGAVILLE	1901	0	26°20'6.88S	28°23'33.51E	Erven
135	TSAKANE	27204	0	26°20'12.46S	28°22'48.68E	Erven
136	GELUKSDAL	601	0	26°20'15.33S	28°21'32.07E	Erven
137	GELUKSDAL	628	0	26°20'14.24S	28°21'38.8E	Erven
138	TSAKANE	27192	0	26°20'11.08S	28°22'45.02E	Erven
139	GELUKSDAL	576	0	26°20'16.37S	28°21'23.53E	Erven
140	GELUKSDAL	981	0	26°20'13.33S	28°21'53.99E	Erven
141	GELUKSDAL	3479	0	26°20'15.7S	28°20'33.28E	Erven
142	GELUKSDAL	3477	0	26°20'19.99S	28°20'29.84E	Erven
143	GELUKSDAL	3478	0	26°20'20.47S	28°20'33.13E	Erven
144	LANGAVILLE	8131	0	26°19'31.74S	28°24'22.83E	Erven
145	LANGAVILLE	7993	0	26°19'47.11S	28°24'10.41E	Erven
146	LANGAVILLE	7980	0	26°19'50.77S	28°24'4.26E	Erven
147	LANGAVILLE	7981	0	26°19'50.25S	28°24'4.65E	Erven

148	LANGAVILLE	7982	0	26°19'49.91S	28°24'5.26E	Erven
149	LANGAVILLE	7983	0	26°19'49.68S	28°24'5.75E	Erven
150	LANGAVILLE	7984	0	26°19'49.42S	28°24'6.21E	Erven
151	LANGAVILLE	7985	0	26°19'49.16S	28°24'6.67E	Erven
152	LANGAVILLE	7986	0	26°19'48.91S	28°24'7.13E	Erven
153	LANGAVILLE	7987	0	26°19'48.66S	28°24'7.59E	Erven
154	LANGAVILLE	7988	0	26°19'48.41S	28°24'8.07E	Erven
155	LANGAVILLE	7989	0	26°19'48.16S	28°24'8.53E	Erven
156	LANGAVILLE	7990	0	26°19'47.9S	28°24'9.01E	Erven
157	LANGAVILLE	7991	0	26°19'47.64S	28°24'9.48E	Erven
158	LANGAVILLE	7992	0	26°19'47.38S	28°24'9.93E	Erven
159	LANGAVILLE	7929	0	26°19'46.52S	28°24'11.33E	Erven
160	LANGAVILLE	7930	0	26°19'46.93S	28°24'11.59E	Erven
161	TSAKANE	38546	0	26°20'23.14S	28°23'10.16E	Erven
162	LANGAVILLE	1725	0	26°20'13.28S	28°23'21.56E	Erven
163	TSAKANE	11421	1	26°20'23.34S	28°23'4.42E	Erven
164	VLAKFONTEIN	130	0	26°19'57.48S	28°23'58.03E	Farm
165	WITHOK	131	0	26°19'33.44S	28°20'34.31E	Farm
166	TSAKANE	217	0	26°21'16.55S	28°22'42.43E	Farm
167	WITHOK	131	1	26°18'25.07S	28°20'10.15E	Farm Portion
168	WITHOK	131	64	26°20'31.26S	28°22'12.65E	Farm Portion
169	TSAKANE	217	16	26°20'23.15S	28°22'56.55E	Farm Portion
170	VLAKFONTEIN	130	71	26°20'24.6S	28°23'53.74E	Farm Portion
171	TSAKANE	217	1	26°20'40.83S	28°23'12.76E	Farm Portion
172	WITHOK	131	77	26°20'55.02S	28°19'30.76E	Farm Portion
173	VLAKFONTEIN	130	28	26°20'15.64S	28°23'12.15E	Farm Portion
174	WITHOK	131	107	26°20'46.12S	28°21'52.84E	Farm Portion
175	WITHOK	131	65	26°20'30.05S	28°21'37.68E	Farm Portion
176	VLAKFONTEIN	130	24	26°19'50.54S	28°24'14.66E	Farm Portion
177	WITHOK	131	0	26°19'14.43S	28°20'49.79E	Farm Portion
178	WITHOK	131	74	26°19'33.96S	28°22'23.35E	Farm Portion
179	VLAKFONTEIN	130	21	26°19'56.59S	28°24'47.95E	Farm Portion
180	WITHOK	131	130	26°20'14.57S	28°20'34.2E	Farm Portion
181	VLAKFONTEIN	130	19	26°19'47.5S	28°24'20.31E	Farm Portion
182	TSAKANE	217	17	26°20'28.89S	28°22'58.85E	Farm Portion
183	TSAKANE	217	22	26°20'18.18S	28°23'3.41E	Farm Portion
184	WITHOK	131	66	26°20'4.92S	28°21'29.86E	Farm Portion
185	WITHOK	131	129	26°20'19.79S	28°20'29.58E	Farm Portion
186	VLAKFONTEIN	130	52	26°19'55.65S	28°23'22.27E	Farm Portion
187	VLAKFONTEIN	130	78	26°19'32.01S	28°24'5.55E	Farm Portion
188	WITHOK ESTATES (AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS)	376	0	26°20'35.38S	28°20'32.58E	Agri Holding
189	WITHOK ESTATES (AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS)	387	1	26°19'57.1S	28°20'53.81E	Agri Holding
190	WITHOK ESTATES (AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS)	388	0	26°20'1.33S	28°20'45.28E	Agri Holding
191	WITHOK ESTATES (AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS)	386	0	26°19'59.93S	28°21'13.34E	Agri Holding
192	WITHOK ESTATES (AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS)	397	0	26°20'38.5S	28°20'49.78E	Agri Holding
193	WITHOK ESTATES (AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS)	375	0	26°20'26.6S	28°20'31.16E	Agri Holding
194	WITHOK ESTATES (AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS)	397	1	26°20'21.19S	28°20'45.27E	Agri Holding

195	WITHOK ESTATES (AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS)	389	0	26°20'1.4S	28°20'31.76E	Agri Holding
196	WITHOK ESTATES (AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS)	387	0	26°20'4.25S	28°21'0.91E	Agri Holding
197	LANGAVILLE	2163	0	26°20'9.06S	28°23'29.46E	Public Place
198	LANGAVILLE	8147	0	26°19'52.25S	28°24'1.77E	Public Place
199	LANGAVILLE	9501	0	26°20'1.33S	28°23'45.16E	Public Place
200	TSAKANE	29099	0	26°20'11.33S	28°22'21.04E	Public Place
201	LANGAVILLE	2165	0	26°19'56.38S	28°23'37.95E	Public Place
202	LANGAVILLE	2171	0	26°20'6.59S	28°23'9.13E	Public Place
203	LANGAVILLE	8134	0	26°19'53.34S	28°23'52.1E	Public Place
204	LANGAVILLE	8146	0	26°19'45.17S	28°24'13.5E	Public Place
205	LANGAVILLE	9500	0	26°19'58.48S	28°23'41.09E	Public Place
206	LANGAVILLE	9505	0	26°20'4.2S	28°23'58.58E	Public Place
207	LABORE	129	0	26°20'11.46S	28°21'38.27E	Public Place
208	TSAKANE	29104	0	26°20'10.51S	28°22'46.44E	Public Place
209	TSAKANE	38710	0	26°20'23.43S	28°23'20.61E	Public Place
210	LANGAVILLE	2164	0	26°20'8.37S	28°23'28.74E	Public Place

Development footprint¹ vertices:
No development footprint(s) specified.

Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area

No	EIA Reference No	Classification	Status of application	Distance from proposed area (km)
1	14/12/16/3/3/2/375/AM1	Solar PV	Approved	22.8
2	12/12/20/2147	Solar PV	Approved	27.8
3	14/12/16/3/3/1/2358	Solar PV	Approved	15.3
4	14/12/16/3/3/1/569	Solar PV	Approved	9.6
5	14/12/16/3/3/2/375	Solar PV	Approved	22.8
6	12/12/20/2147/A1	Solar PV	Approved	27.8

¹ “development footprint”, means the area within the site on which the development will take place and includes all ancillary developments for example roads, power lines, boundary walls, paving etc. which require vegetation clearance or which will be disturbed and for which the application has been submitted.

Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application



Environmental Management Framework	LINK
Gauteng EMF	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/EMF/GPEMF_2021_Gazette_and_summary.pdf

Environmental screening results and assessment outcomes

The following sections contain a summary of any development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions that apply to the proposed development site as well as the most environmental sensitive features on the site based on the site sensitivity screening results for the application classification that was selected. The application classification selected for this report is:

Utilities Infrastructure | Pipelines | Water | Waste Water.

Relevant development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions

The following development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions and their implications that apply to this site are indicated below.

Incentive, restriction or prohibition	Implication
Strategic Transmission Corridor-Central corridor	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/Developmen

	tZones/Combined_EGI.pdf
Air Quality-Highveld Priority Area	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/HIGHVELD_PRIORITY_AREA_AQMP.pdf
Gauteng EMF-Urban development zone 1	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Zone1_2021.pdf
Main Electricity Distribution Substation	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Distribution_Transmission.pdf

Proposed Development Area Environmental Sensitivity

The following summary of the development site environmental sensitivities is identified. Only the highest environmental sensitivity is indicated. The footprint environmental sensitivities for the proposed development footprint as identified, are indicative only and must be verified on site by a suitably qualified person before the specialist assessments identified below can be confirmed.

Theme	Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
Agriculture Theme		X		
Animal Species Theme			X	
Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	X			
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme				X
Civil Aviation Theme			X	
Defence Theme				X
Paleontology Theme	X			
Plant Species Theme			X	
Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme	X			

Specialist assessments identified

Based on the selected classification, and the known impacts associated with the proposed development, the following list of specialist assessments have been identified for inclusion in the assessment report. It is the responsibility of the EAP to confirm this list and to motivate in the assessment report, the reason for not including any of the identified specialist study including the provision of photographic evidence of the site situation.

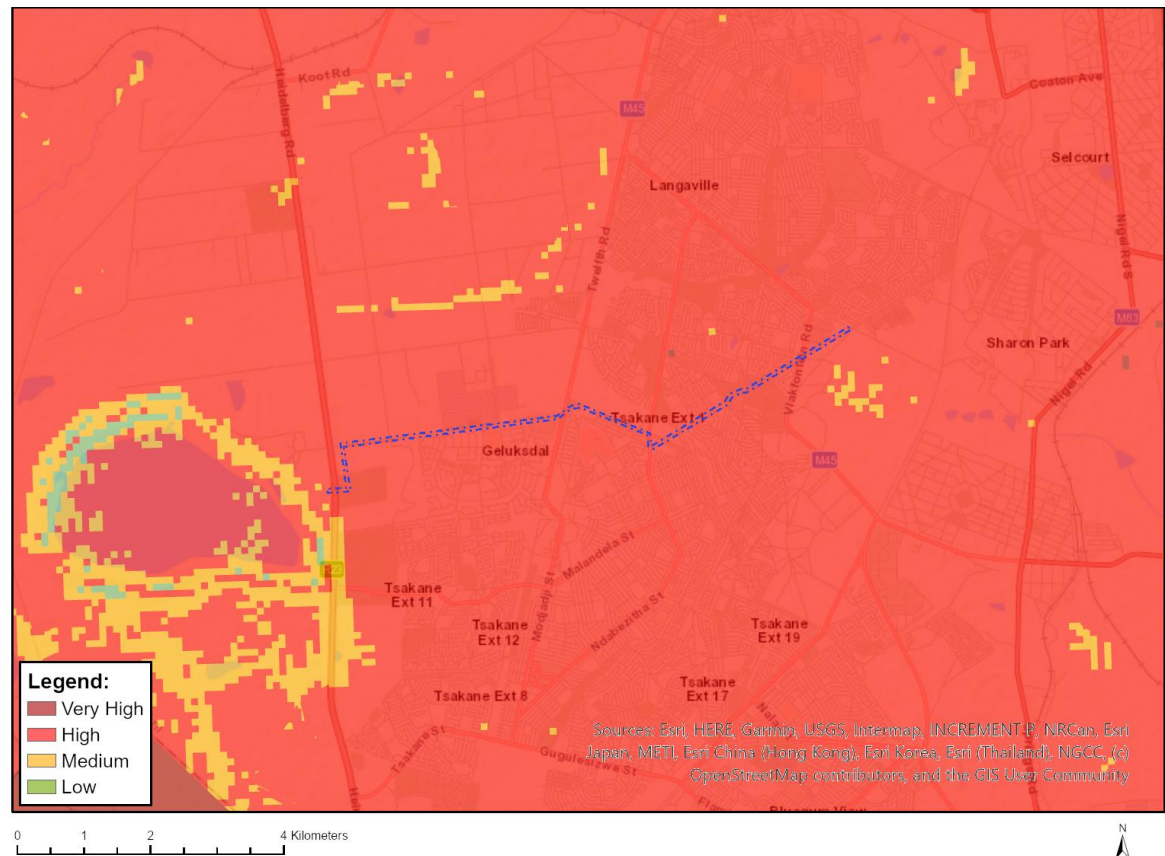
No	Specialist assessment	Assessment Protocol
1	Agricultural Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Agriculture_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
2	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/GuidanceforHIA.pdf
3	Palaeontology Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/GuidanceforPIA.pdf
4	Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Terrestrial_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
5	Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Aquatic_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf

		otocols.pdf
6	Hydrology Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
7	Geotechnical Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
8	Socio-Economic Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
9	Seismicity Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
10	Plant Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Plant_Species_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
11	Animal Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Animal_Species_Assessment_Protocols.pdf

Results of the environmental sensitivity of the proposed area.

The following section represents the results of the screening for environmental sensitivity of the proposed site for relevant environmental themes associated with the project classification. It is the duty of the EAP to ensure that the environmental themes provided by the screening tool are comprehensive and complete for the project. Refer to the disclaimer.

MAP OF RELATIVE AGRICULTURE THEME SENSITIVITY

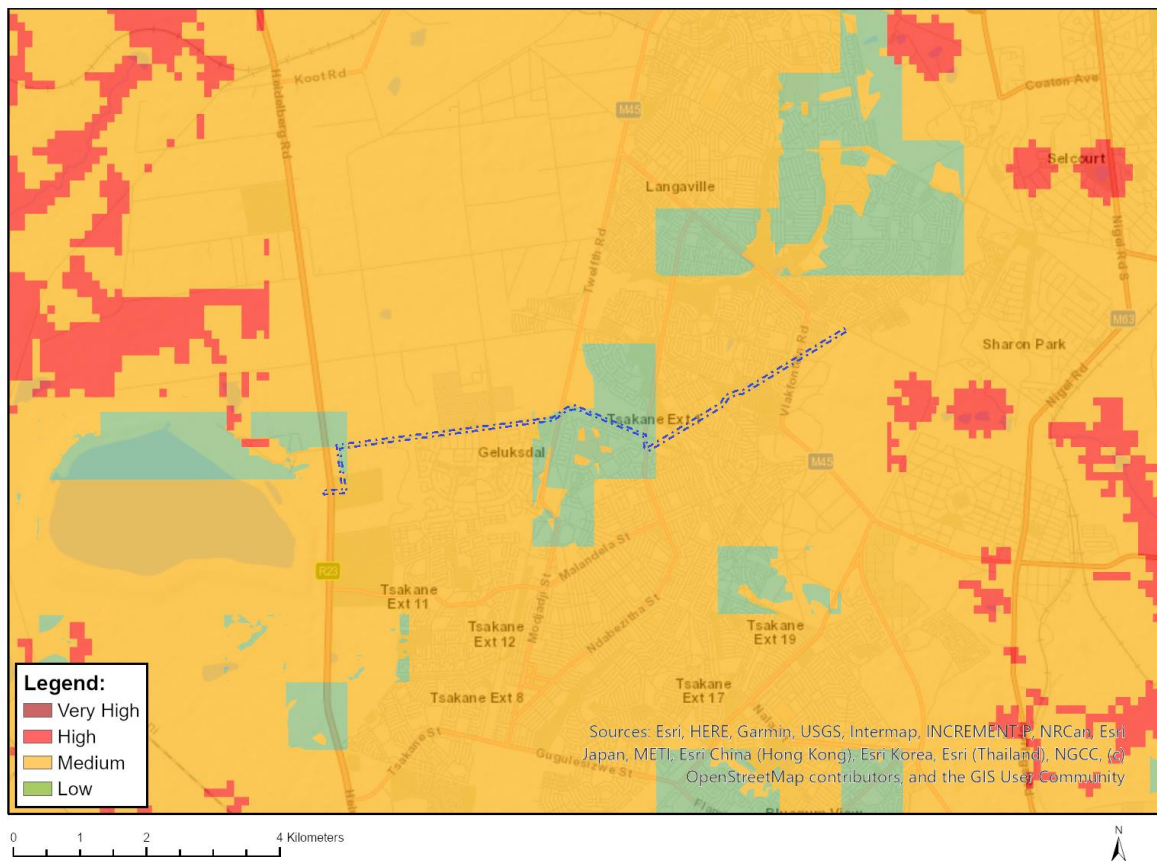


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Rainfed Annual Crop Cultivation / Planted Pastures
High	09. Moderate-High
High	08. Moderate
High	10. Moderate-High

MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarerequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their unique identifiers for which information is required. The name has been withheld as the species may be prone to illegal harvesting and must be protected. SANBI will release the actual species name after the details of the EAP or specialist have been documented.

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Subject to confirmation
Medium	Aves-Tyto capensis
Medium	Insecta-Aloeides dentatis dentatis
Medium	Mammalia-Chrysospalax villosus
Medium	Mammalia-Crociodura maquassiensis
Medium	Mammalia-Hydricitis maculicollis

MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY

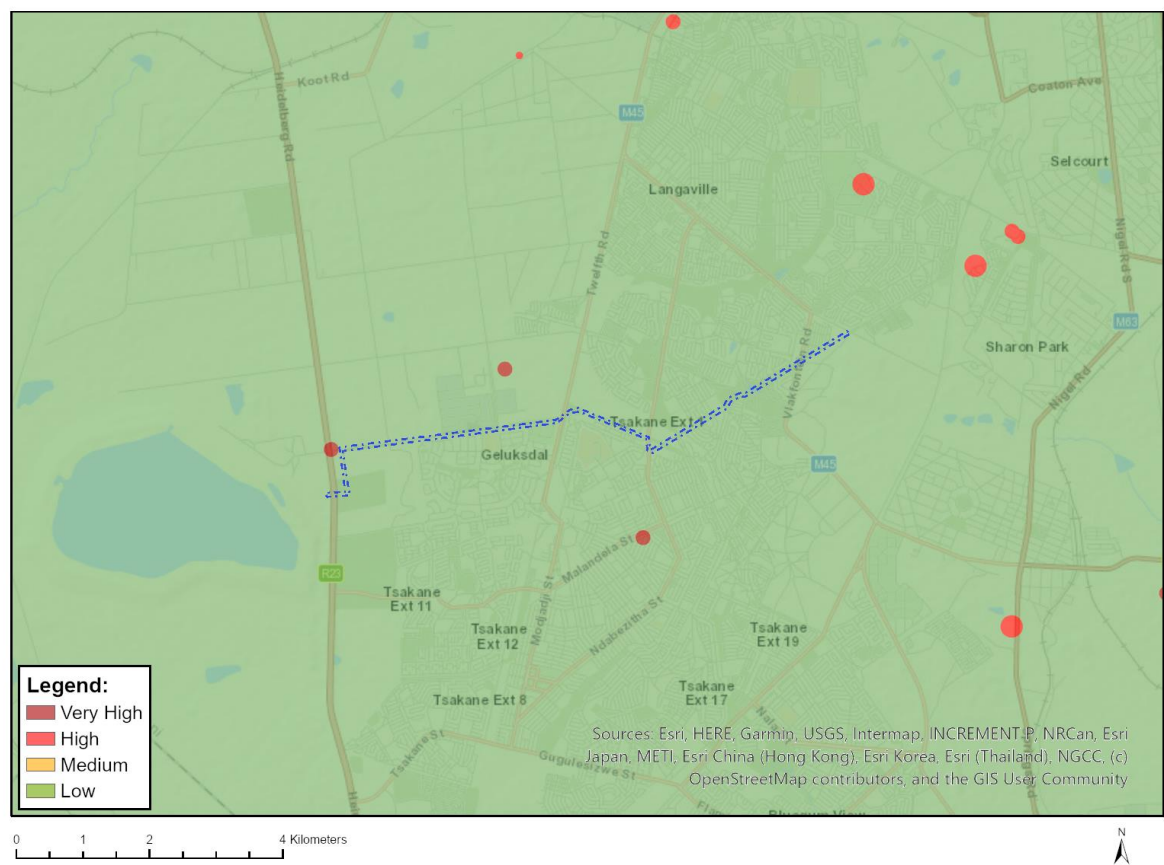


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Very High	Wetlands_Depression
Very High	Wetlands_Seep

MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY

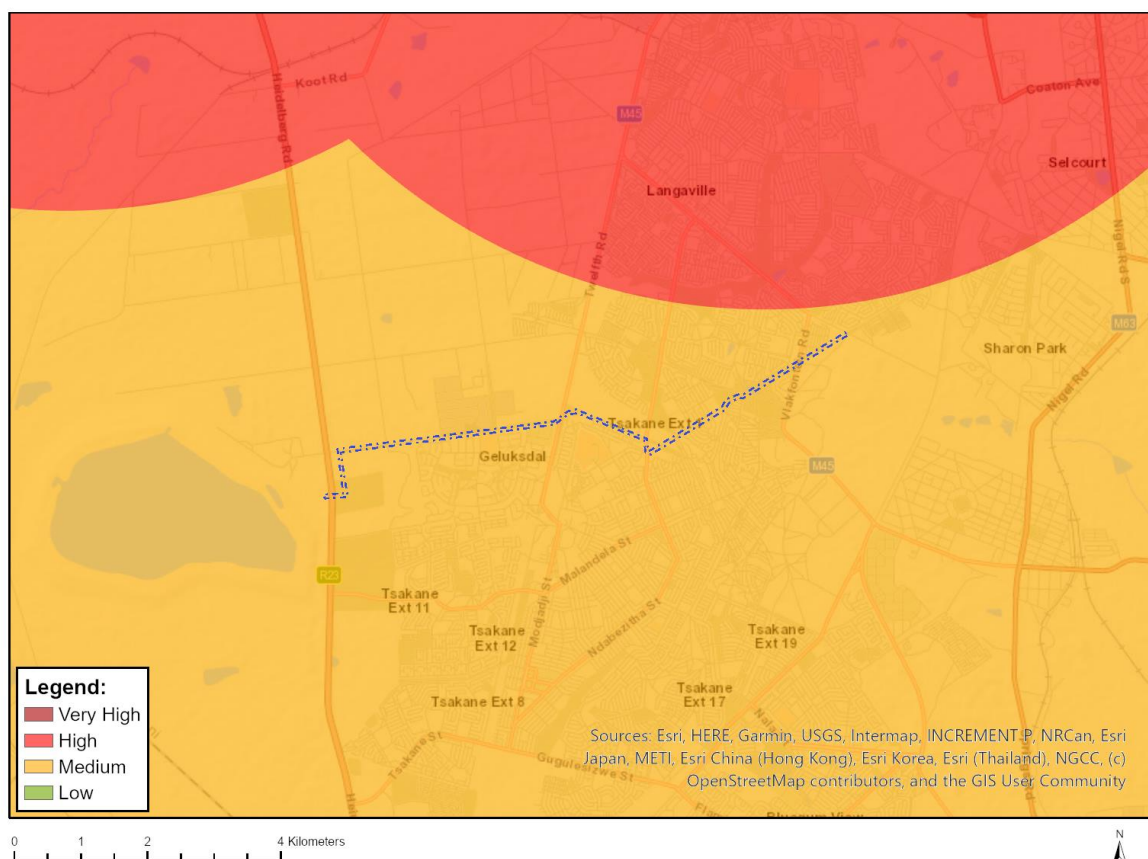


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE CIVIL AVIATION THEME SENSITIVITY

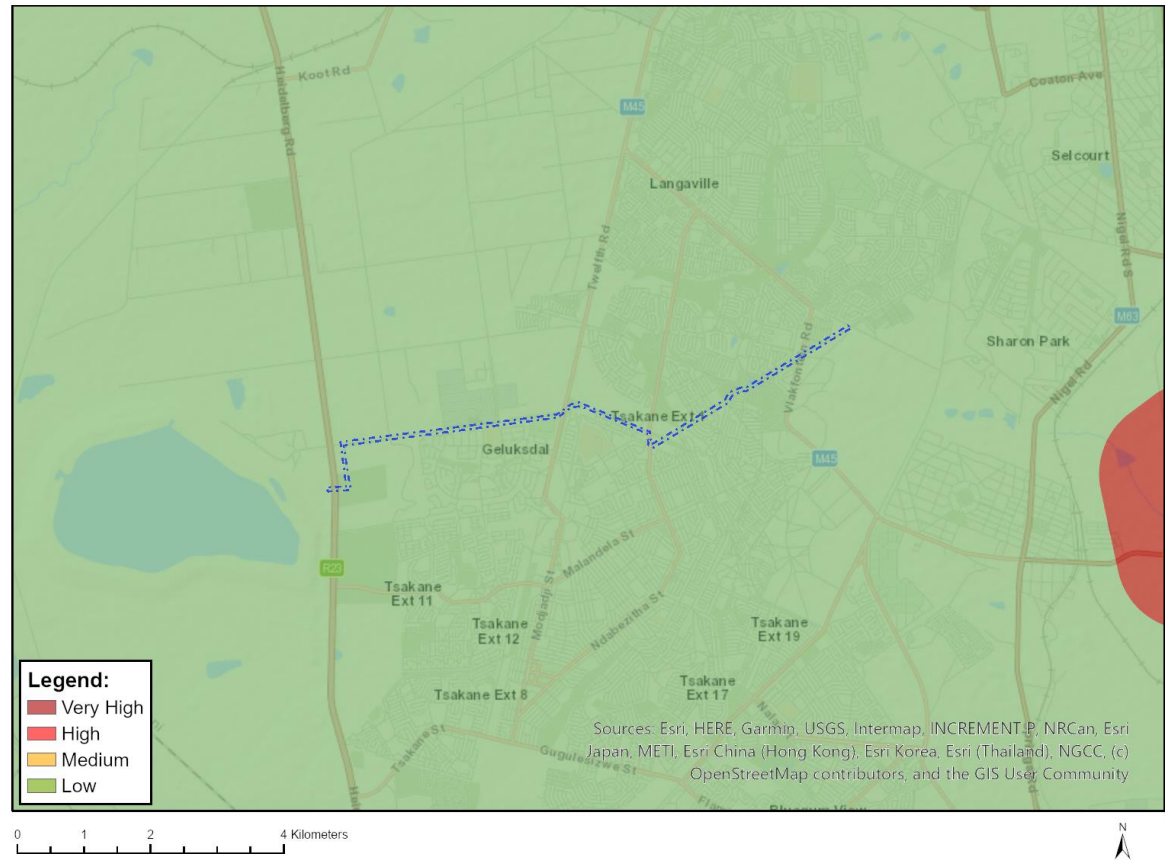


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Medium	Between 15 and 35 km from a civil aviation radar
Medium	Between 15 and 35 km from a major civil aviation aerodrome
Medium	Between 8 and 15 km of other civil aviation aerodrome

MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY

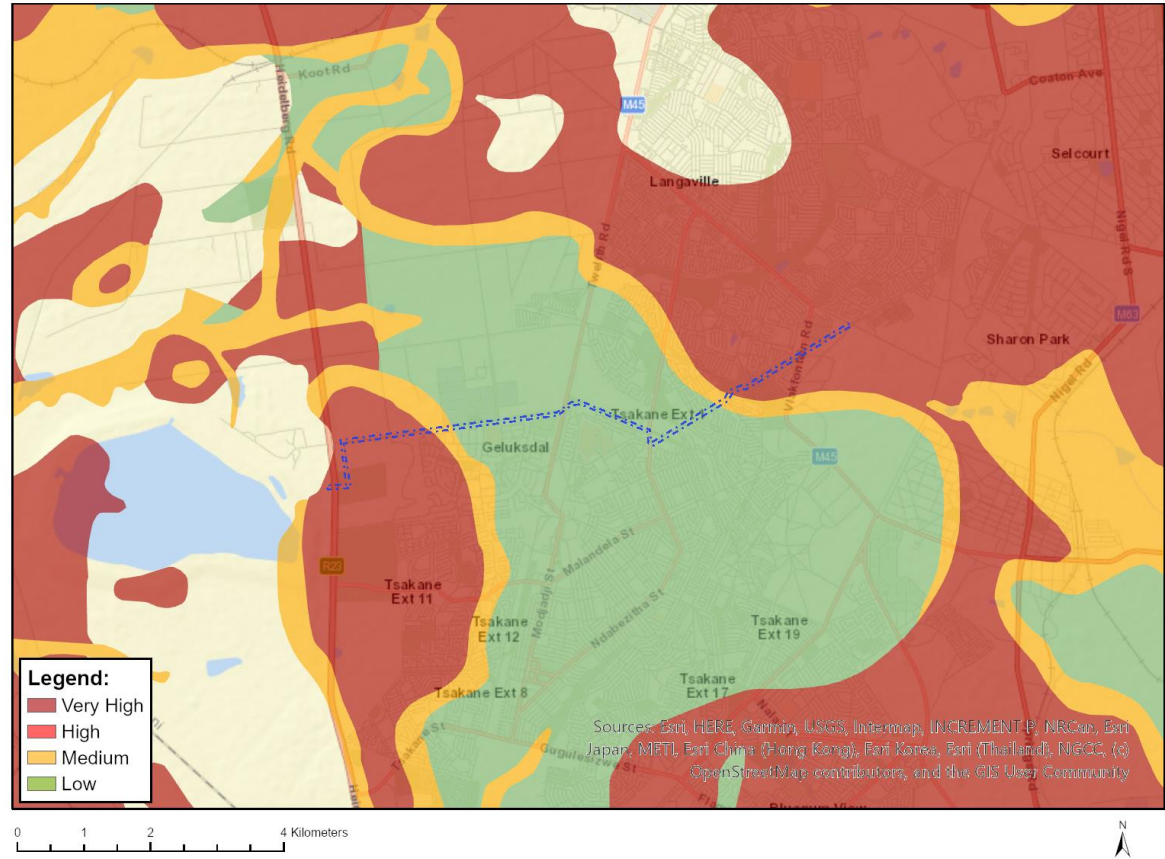


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY

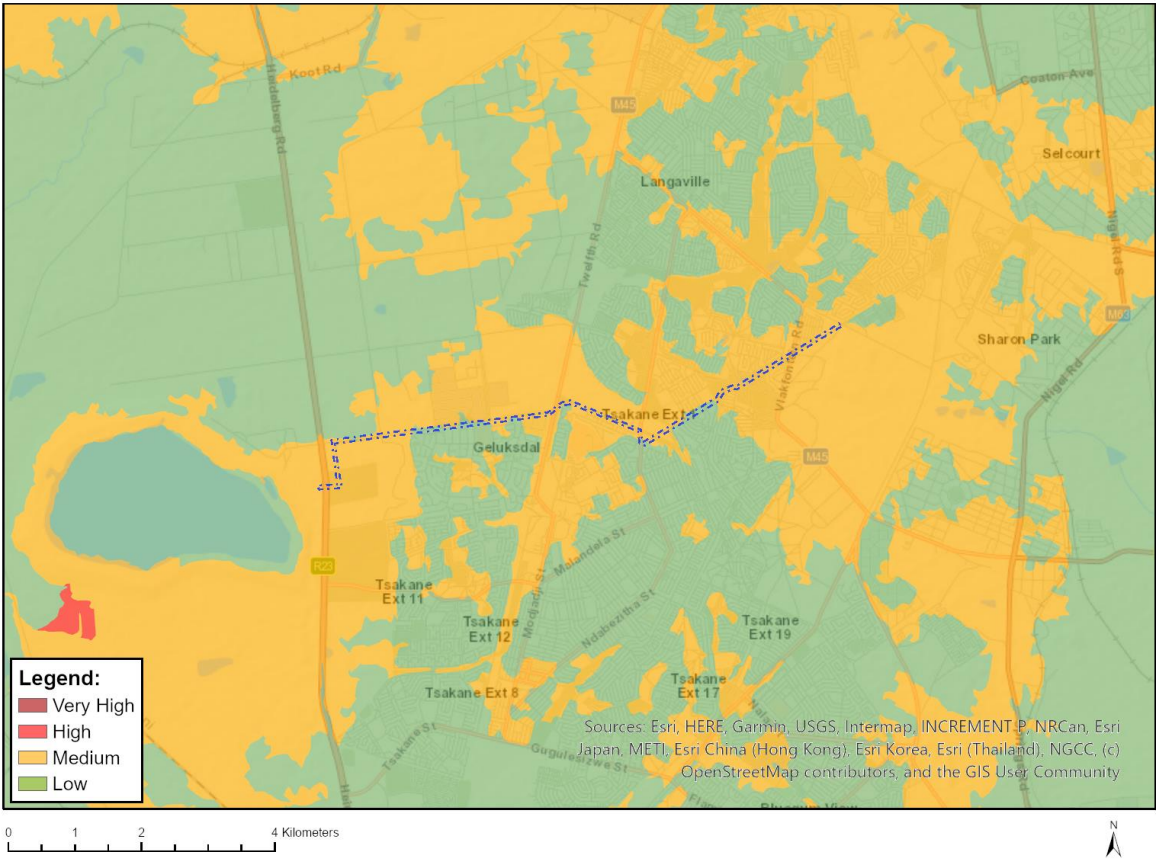


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Features with a Low paleontological sensitivity
Medium	Features with a Medium paleontological sensitivity
Very High	Features with a Very High paleontological sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



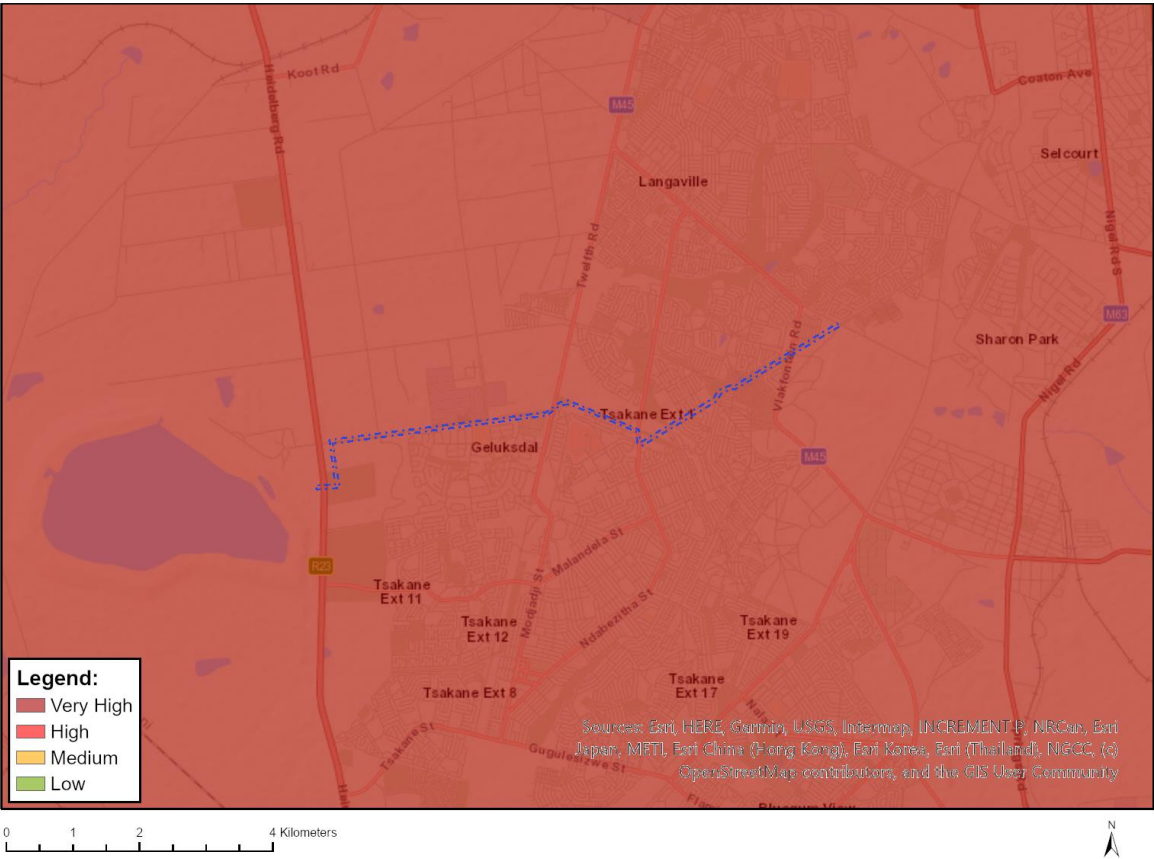
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their unique identifiers for which information is required. The name has been withheld as the species may be prone to illegal harvesting and must be protected. SANBI will release the actual species name after the details of the EAP or specialist have been documented.

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Medium	Khadia beswickii

MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Very High	CBA 1
Very High	CBA 2
Very High	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES)
Very High	EN_Tsakane Clay Grassland