EXTREME Geo Services CC

CLOSED CORPORATION - 2003/005855/23 - BESLOTE KORPORASIE

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID)

KDB MINING (PTY) LTD

(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 2018/422319/07)

DMR REFERENCE NUMBER
LP30/5/1/1/2/13480PR

PROSPECTING RIGHT- AND ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION WITH BULK SAMPLING

APRIL 2019

PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

- This Background Information Document (BID) provides you, as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP), with an overview of the proposed project.
- The BID invites you, as an I&AP to participate in the required Public Participation Process (PPP).
- The BID provides you, as an I&AP with an opportunity to contribute and participate in the formulation of the Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and Environmental Management Programme (EMPr).
- The BID also provides you, as an I&AP an opportunity to provide the project team with your comments, concerns and objections to the proposed project.

1. INTRODUCTION

KDB Mining (Pty) Ltd submitted an application for a Prospecting Right and an Environmental Authorisation in order to prospect for the commodity, diamonds in general. The application for the Prospecting Right was accepted by the Department of Mineral Resources – Limpopo Province on the 4th April 2019. The proposed project will be known as the Rietfontein project but in this documentation will be refer to as the KDB Mining (Pty) Ltd Prospecting Right and it will aim to explore and quantify the potential mineral resources.

In order to undertake prospecting activities, KDB Mining (Pty) Ltd require a Prospecting Right (PR) in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (MPRDA, Act No. 28 of 2002). KDB Mining (Pty) Ltd is also required to obtain an Environmental Authorisation (EA) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (NEMA, Act No. 107 of 1998) which involves the submission of a Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and Environmental Management Programme (EMPr). Extreme Geo Services CC have been appointed by KDB Mining (Pty) Ltd as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to assist in complying with these requirements.

2. AIM OF THE BID

Public Participation forms an integral part of the Basic Assessment process. The BID offers the reader the opportunity to obtain information, comment, raise issues of concern and collaborate in the development of the process. The distribution of this document is a crucial step in advising the reader on how to become involved in the process.

This document aims to provide the reader with basic information regarding the proposed project and this includes:

- An introduction of the project, including location details.
- An indication of the proposed activities and the legal framework in which the project is executed.
- An overview of the environmental baseline information and environmental impacts that may potentially
- occur.
- An explanation of the Public Participation Process (PPP) to be followed.
- An explanation of how to get involved as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP).

3. LOCALITY

Portion 2, portion 3 and portion 5 of the farm Rietfontein 34KS is located approximately 26 km East of Mokopane and 30 km South West of Polokwane, in the Polokwane magisterial district of Limpopo, South Africa. Approximately 200 Ha (proposed prospecting area of interest) of 1860.8287 Ha (total extent of farm portion) will be affected by the prospecting activities. See Table 1 for property and locality details. Diagram 1 and diagram 2 are maps, showing the locality of the proposed prospecting area of interest.

Table 1: Project and Locality description:

Farm Name:	1 Portion 2 of the Farm Rietfontein 34KS, Limpopo, South Africa (1077.5587 Ha). The property is registered in the name of Shamane-Magashula Communal Prop Association by virtue of Title deed T702/2018. 2 Portion 3 of the Farm Rietfontein 34KS, Limpopo, South Africa (545.1527 Ha). The property is registered in the name of Shamane-Magashula Communal Prop Association by virtue of Title deed T165890/2007PTA. 3 Portion 5 of the Farm Rietfontein 34KS, Limpopo, South Africa (238.1173 Ha). The property is registered in the name of Shamane-Magashula Communal Prop Association by virtue of Title deed T43897/2008PTA.
Application area (Ha)	1860.8287 Ha
Magisterial district:	Polokwane
Distance and direction from nearest town	26 km East of Mokopane; 30 km South West of Polokwane
21-digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	T0KS00000000003400002 - Portion 2 of the Farm Rietfontein 34KS T0KS00000000003400003 - Portion 3 of the Farm Rietfontein 34KS T0KS00000000003400005 - Portion 5 of the Farm Rietfontein 34KS

Diagram 1: Locality Map showing the landscape, closest towns and nearby interests

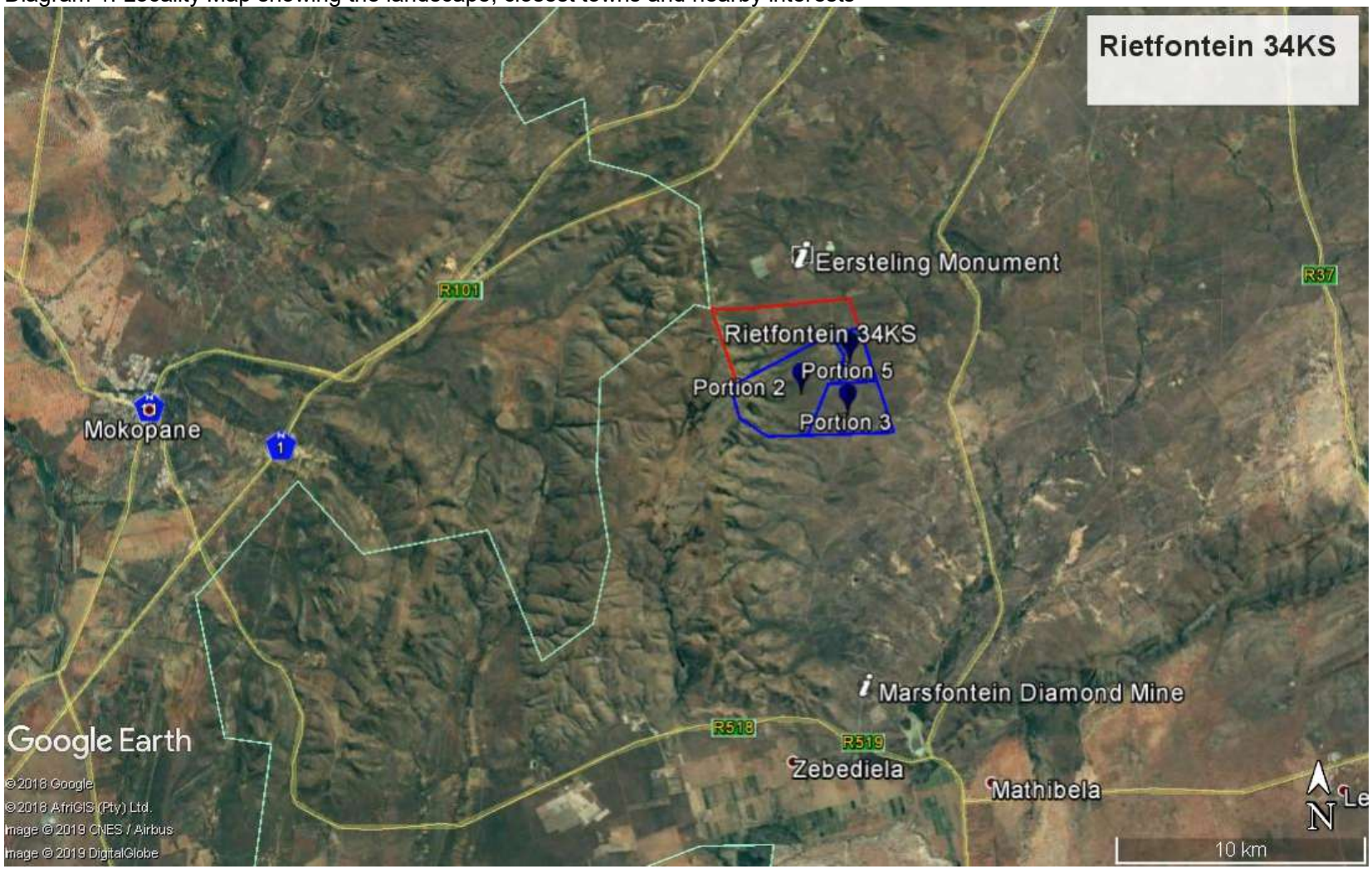
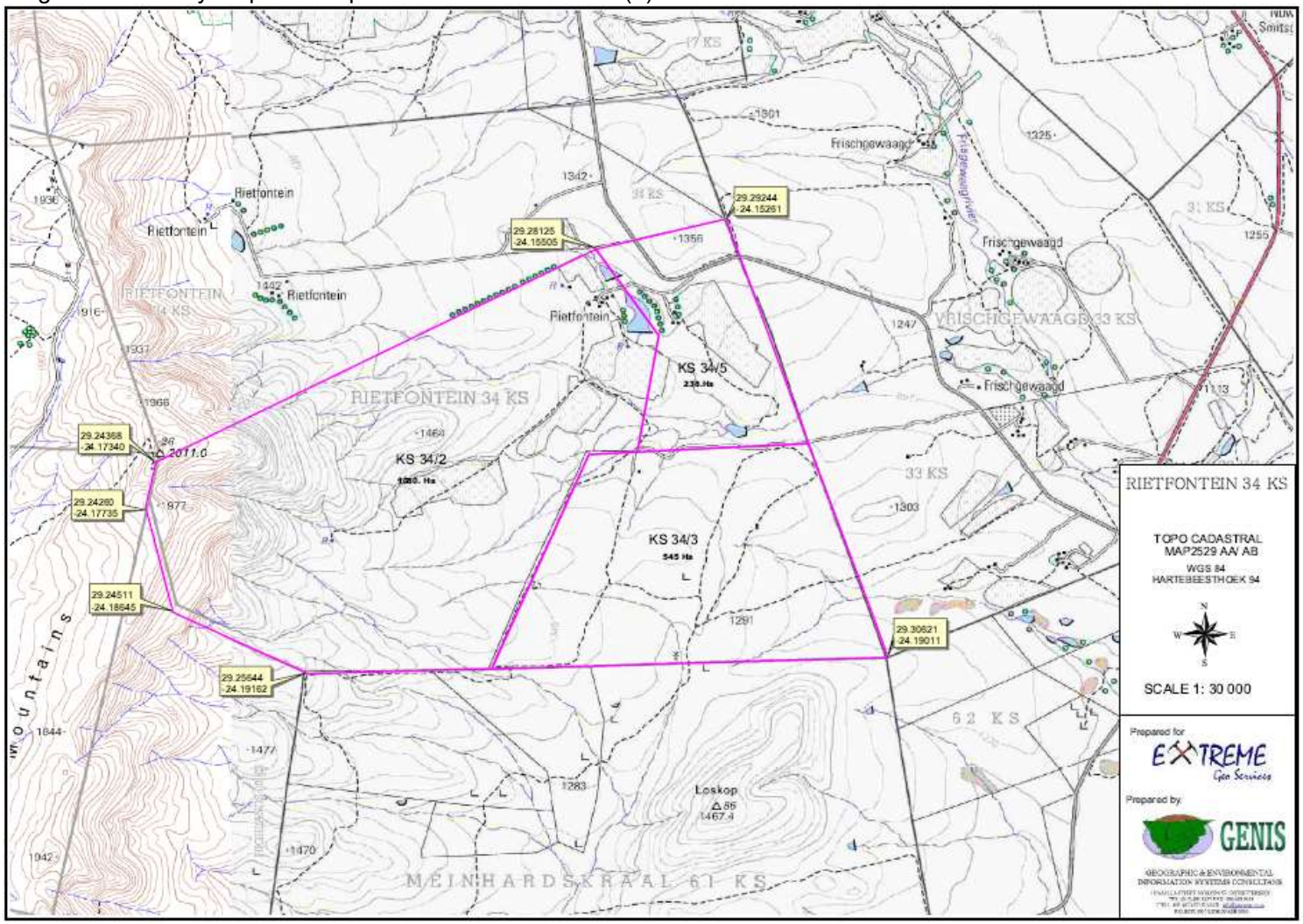


Diagram 2: Locality map contemplated in REGULATION 2(2)



4. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The objective of the prospecting during this operation is to obtain accurate estimates of the in-situ volume, diamond content and potential revenue of the deposit with increasing levels of confidence, should it exist. A phased approach to evaluation is adopted. The proposed prospecting programme will be completed within five (5) years. Invasive and non-invasive prospecting activities will be undertaken as part of the proposed Prospecting Work Programme (PWP). The scope of these activities is summarised in Table 2.

4.1. Description of Planned Non-Invasive Activities:

(These activities do not disturb the land where prospecting will take place)

Literature Study: The literature survey includes the acquisition of all geological information available from previous studies in the area. This process will enable the client to direct the thrust of the exploration programme in an efficient and economic manner. **Photogeological re-interpretation** of the area will be done, to identify infrastructure. Aerial photographs and satellite images will be studied to ascertain additional target areas for possible gravel deposits. The aerial photographs will also be used to structurally and geologically map the area.

Geological Mapping: Any anomalous features identified from the air will be mapped in detail. The various rock types and their contacts will also be mapped. Exploration commences with general reconnaissance mapping in which the various rock types and their contacts are mapped on a broad basis. During this stage whole rock samples are taken to be used for **Petrographic work** to establish subtle differences in rock type.

Ground Geophysical Survey: This is an extenuation of the Preliminary Site investigation of the target area. By covering the potential ore bearing areas through traverse lines, identified in previous stage of phase 1, magnetic and/or gravity geophysics will produce detailed maps of potential target areas to focus the initial reconnaissance soil sampling on. A 5-line kilometre magnetic and/ or gravity survey may be undertaken. This study will result in identifying potential cross-cutting dykes where diamonds could be trapped.

Analytical Desktop Studies: The project manager monitors the programme, consolidates and processes the data and amends the programme depending on the results. This is a continuous process throughout the programme and continues even when no prospecting is done on the ground. Each physical phase of prospecting is followed by desktop studies involving interpretation and modelling of all data gathered. These studies will determine the way the work programme is to proceed in terms of activity, quantity, resources, expenditure and duration.

Pre-feasibility Study: all data gathered (such as geology, structure, grade, models etc.) will be weighed against current and future predicted economic viability of extracting ore in a mining environment as well as operating costs of a mine. Environmental, Social, Socio-economic and other required Impact studies will commence.

Feasibility study: This is a continuation of the Pre-feasibility study, but with a more intense focus to deliver detailed reports on all relevant study areas pertaining to starting a mining operation in accordance with the South African mine and safety act regulations. Feasibility is the process of incorporating the geological model into a detailed mining scenario model incorporating geotechnical, engineering, fiscal, environmental and metallurgical parameters, to determine the probable return on

investment, and how best to mine it. It is the process that turns a resource into a reserve. The outcome of this phase will determine if an application for a mining right will be lodged.

If it is determined through the Pre-feasibility and Feasibility studies that a mine is economically worthwhile and can comply with the South African mine and safety act regulations Permitting applications and authorizations will be submitted.

4.2. Description of Planned Invasive Activities:

(These activities result in land disturbances)

Reconnaissance soil sampling: initially at this stage, small scale soil samples of approximately 50cm^3 will be gathered in a wide spaced grid pattern over the highest potential areas, identified through the previous prospecting phases. Kimberlite sample will be sent for a microdiamond analysis to determine if it is diamondiferous through a process known as caustic fusion.

Following the discovery of a kimberlite pipe, an assessment is made to confirm whether it is related to the associated mineral train; If the kimberlite is sufficiently diamondiferous, based on microdiamond analysis, a mini-bulk sample will usually be done to obtain an initial estimate of the grade. All sampled holes will be filled in and rehabilitated directly after the whole grid is sampled.

RC Drilling: Reverse-circulation(RC) drilling is based on a perforating mechanism, using a piston-like action known as a “hammer” that drives a tungsten-steel drill bit. Drill cuttings (“chips”) are brought to surface similarly to diamond core drilling. RC drilling is generally based on a more mobile platform. This makes RC drilling useful for testing many targets economically and quickly.

Drilling of maximum 20 holes to a depth of approximately 40m, on target area, totalling an estimated 800m of RC drilling is planned to get a full picture of the bedrock profile and intersect any proto-gravels which might lurk beneath the overburden. Core from the drilling will be mapped, recorded and sampled. Samples will be sent to a laboratory to test for mineral composition and indicator minerals. Drill core will provide valuable information on the depth, orientation, strike and structure of an orebody.

Mini-bulk sampling: The objective of the preliminary evaluation phase is to determine a ballpark estimate of grade and size and thus possible in-situ value of the deposit. This is normally established by collecting mini-bulk samples totalling between 20 and 200 tonnes by the most cost-effective method available. Drilling is the most common technique and can penetrate overburden and provides a sample representative of a larger part of potential deposits. However, there is always some diamond damage associated with drilling.

Trenching (mini-bulk sampling) will be required to supplement the drilling program as a preliminary evaluation phase to further increase the level of detail with emphasis on gravel continuity and variation of bedrock profile as well as building up the grade and diamond inventory. Given the depth to the gravel host and the economic expectations, there is no viable alternative other than trenching to extract gravel samples, albeit small ones, for grade and valuation purposes. The difficulty is a proper and reliable interpretation of the results based on trench density and the small volumes of gravel sampled.

Trenching will only allow for geological samples and not bulk samples. The processing of geological samples utilises metallurgical processes to extract data. However, the objectives of the metallurgical processes utilised on a mine, and those utilised in processing geological samples are different. On a mine, the objective is to generate optimum revenue. With a sample, the objective is to generate information. The geological samples produced during the mini-bulk sampling of the deposit will be treated by a laboratory with XRD & XRF facilities. The most important requirement is ensuring accurate sampling results so that a correct and reliable assessment of the project's potential can be made. 3 trenches per fissure identified in the phase 2 exploration, perpendicular to the strike of the given fissures, to identify orientation. The number of trenches depend on the results of phase 2 exploration.

Two types tests will be done through trenching, first, trenches will be made perpendicular to the strike of potential fissures to determine strike and orientation. Then trenches will be made parallel to the strike of the given fissures, to establish continuity and to use as a mini-bulk sample for grade testing. The number of trenches depend on the results of prior exploration phases.

If kimberlite blows, or gravel deposits are identified in the previous phases of the exploration, Mini-bulk pits are a possibility. If such orebodies are identified, one pit per deposit is needed for a bulk sample to test grades. Pits will have dimensions of approximately ±10m x ±10m x 2-5m deep. Excavators are used to remove the topsoil as well as possible diamondiferous gravel deposits.

There will only ever be one prospecting trench open at any given time Prospecting trenching will consist of the following procedures:

Apart from gravel resources calculations the information will be used to construct gravel thickness, overburden thickness and bedrock elevation contour plans. The trenches will be backfilled if results are unfavourable. If the trench yields positive results, then the bulk sampling process will be initiated in the prospecting trench through widening of the trench along a length of that trench.

Bulk sampling: *A risk decision may be made to collect less (or not do it at all) if the results of previous work appear sufficiently attractive.* The major objective of the evaluation phase is to determine the grade and value of the deposit more accurately. In order to achieve this thoroughly, a rough estimated 10 000 tons over a maximum of four pits (dimensions of approximately 10-20m x 10-20m x 10m), of concentrate need to be processed per major gravel deposit. The sample information collected during this phase is essential for mine (including treatment plant) design. Bulk samples will be collected by developing identified portions of the trenches (mini-bulk samples) into box cuts. The bulk sample is processed using a procedure known as dense media separation (DMS) that separates the heavy minerals from lighter ones. The concentrate of dense minerals is then further processed to get a diamond count. This information is used to calculate tonnage potential for a possible mine.

The bulk sampling / trial mining needs to be done till 2 000 carats has been obtained in order to determine the exact diamond carrying potential of the area (kimberlite and alluvial) for the feasibility of the mine to be concluded and the determination to continue with a Mining Right License. Planning for rehabilitation is undertaken before surface disturbance and in consultation with the landholder. The soil and rock are returned to the hole before the topsoil. The surface is left slightly mounded to allow for subsidence then reseeded and fertilised as appropriate to the surrounding area.

Table 2: Activities in the Proposed work Programme (PWP)

Phase	Activity (what are the activities that are planned to achieve optimal prospecting)	Timeframe (in months) for the activity)	Outcome (What is the expected deliverable, e.g. Geological report, analytical results, feasibility study, etc.)	Timeframe for outcome (deadline for the expected outcome to be delivered)
1	**Non-invasive Prospecting:** 1)Literature Survey: Acquisition of all geological information available from previous studies in the area. Photogeological re-interpretation of the area 2)Site investigation: reconnaissance Mapping, petrographic work 3)Ground Geophysical Survey: Preliminary Site investigation of the target area	Months 1-3 Months 1-6 Months 3-9	Maps and Plans and detailed reports on results Maps, Geochemical reports on results Grid Plans and Traverse Lines	Month 3 Month 6 Month 9
2	**Invasive Prospecting:** 1)Reconnaissance Soil Sampling: Grid sampling, Grid size and spacing to be determined by Geophysics results.	Months 3-18	Geological samples to determine the presence of potential deposits. Reports on locality and indicator minerals.	Month 18
3	**Invasive Prospecting:** 1)RC Drilling (if required) Dependent on Soil Sample results - determining depth of orebody	Months 7-36	Geological samples to determine the presence of potential deposits	Month 36
4 4a 4b	**Invasive Prospecting:** 1)Mini-bulk samples Trenches and Pits totalling between 20 and 200 tonnes 2)Bulk soil sampling Evaluation Phase, Bulk Sampling, Trial mining	Months 7-48	Geological samples for metallurgical processes to extract data. Building up the grade and diamond inventory. Detailed report on sidewall profiles, volumes, average grades, locality.	Month 48 Part of an extension of this program if risk decision proof resource to be viable.
5	**Non-invasive Prospecting:** 1)Analytical Desktop Studies Orebody Modelling and Interpretation: Conceptual mine planning;	Months 36-48	Mining plans / Mine design	Month 48
6	**Non-invasive Prospecting:** 1)Pre-feasibility Study Mineral resource and reserve estimations in line with industry requirements; Preliminary economic analyses	Months 42-48	Economic viability reports	Month 48
7	**Non-invasive Prospecting:** 1)Feasibility Study A more detailed continuation of the Pre-feasibility studies; Socio-economic impact assessments; 2)Permitting and authorizations Application for mining right or decommissioning and closure	Months 48-60 Month 55-60	Economic viability reports Mining right or Closure certificate	Month 60 Month 60

5. GEOLOGICAL FORMATION AND PROSPECTING TARGETS

According to the 1:250 000 Geological map, printed in 1978 the banded migmatite gneiss is the oldest rocks in the area and are found in the Northern part of the farm Rietfontein 34KS. It consists mainly of serpentine, pyroxenite, amphibolite, various types of green schist, tuff, quartz porphyry, banded ironstone, phyllite shale and carbonate schists. It represents a wide range of strongly metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks.

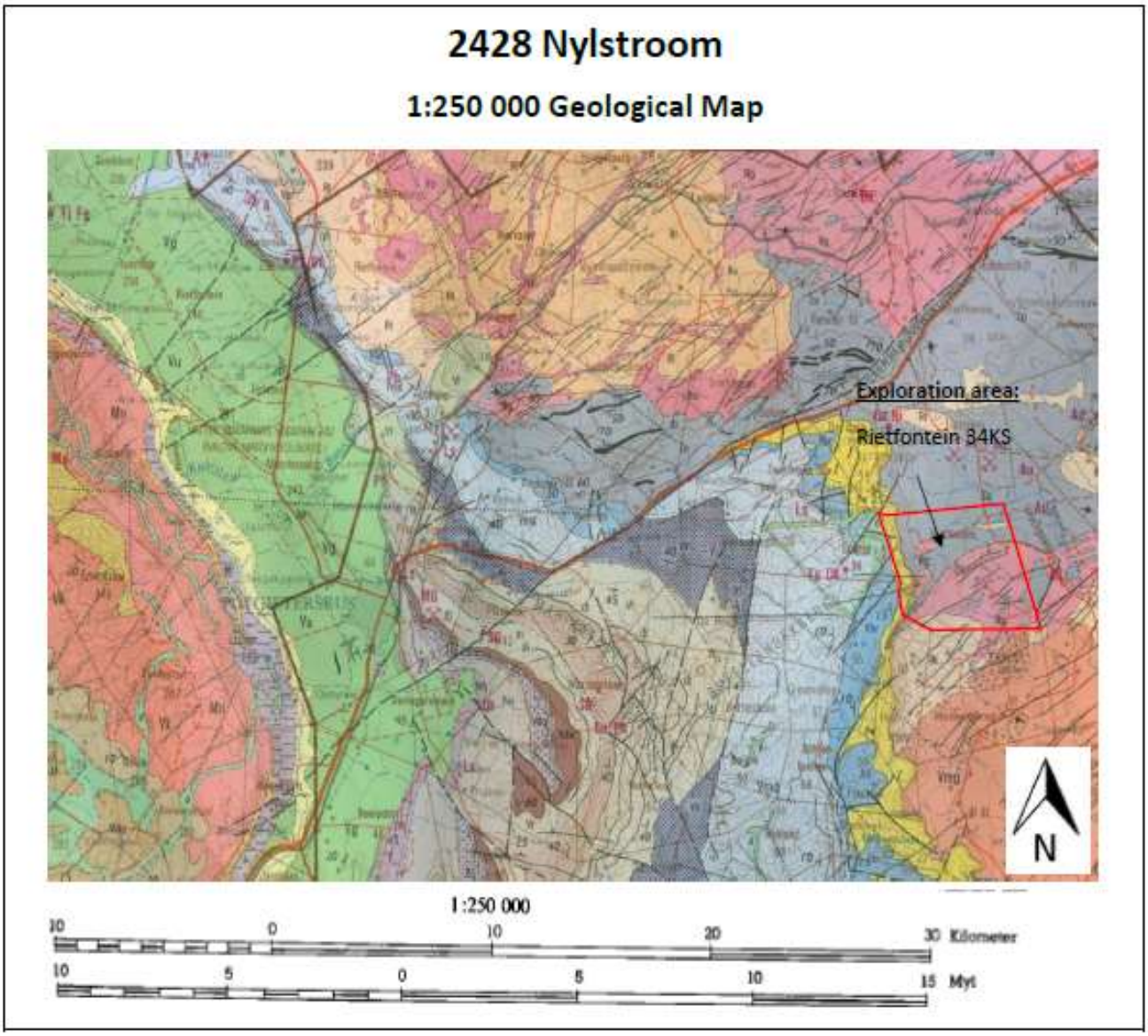
On the Southern half of the farm Rietfontein 34KS, this banded migmatite gneiss has been intruded by the Geyser Granite Formation, a part of the Pietersburg Sequence, consisting of homogeneous biotite granite-gneiss, penetrated by leucocratic granite and pegmatite. This is underlain by acid to intermediate lava pyro-clasts.

The Western boarder of the farm is defined by an escarp of the Wolkberg Group, Transvaal Sequence, which was laid down in a proto-basin on an uneven granitic floor, with the result that the lower subdivisions consisting of alternating volcanic, feldspathic and conglomeratic rocks are not persistent. The existence of dome- shape positive areas in the floor is deduced from sinuous strikes in the Transvaal rocks between Buttonkop and Zebediela (adjacent to the farm Rietfontein 34KS, continuing to cover the Southern Era Mining are) and is also apparent from isopaches and transport directions in the Wolkberg rocks. Several Post-Bushveld dolerite intrusions cut through all the lithologies on the farm, in a predominant north-northeast trend (parallel to the Thabazimbi-Murchison lineament).

The same dolerite intrusions occur at Southern Era's Klipspringer diamond mine, located less than 10 km south to southwest of the farm Rietfontein 34KS. In an honours research study by L Vorster on the relationships of dolerites associated with the Klipspringer Kimberlites, it is stated that the diamondiferous fissure system, though open-ended, was traced as far as the farm Meinhardskraal 61KS adjacent to Rietfontein 34KS. Furthermore, the study states that the kimberlite fissures are younger than the co-genetic dolerites in the general area and intruded between the dolerites and adjacent older bedrocks, exploiting pre-existing weaknesses in the crust.

The Eersteling gold mine boarders directly to the north of the farm Rietfontein 34KS. A PhD thesis by H.J. Franey on a Geological model of shear zone Gold Deposits in the Pietersburg Greenstone Belt confirms a continuation of these dolerite intrusions to the North of the farm Rietfontein 34KS. Diagram 3 is a map showing the Geology of the area.

Diagram 3: Geological map



6. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

South African law requires that the Environmental Authorisation be sought for certain activities prior to commencement. As part of the application process for Environmental Authorisation it is necessary to assess the environmental and social impacts associated with the activities, so as to identify any potential negative and/or positive consequences as result thereof. Following which measures must be proposed to avoid or minimise these impacts.

In terms of NEMA and its EIA Regulations (GN R. 983/GN R. 984/GN R. 985) the following listed activity may be
applicable to the proposed project, as such the application is subject to a Basic Assessment Report process:

GN R. 983, Activity 20: Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a prospecting right in terms of Section 16 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including (a) associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to prospecting of a mineral or (b) the primary processing of a mineral resource including winning, extraction, classifying, concentrating, crushing, screening or washing; but excluding the secondary

processing of a mineral resource, including the smelting, beneficiation, reduction, refining, calcining, or gasification of the mineral resource.

7. TYPICAL IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THESE ACTIVITIES

The following impacts *inter alia* will be included and assessed in the Basic Assessment Report:
• Safety and security risks to landowners and lawful occupiers
• Interference with land-use
• Sense of place
• Perceptions and expectations
• Clearance of vegetation
• Soil compaction
• Erosion and sedimentation
• Habitat loss/destruction
• Soil stability and pollution
• Hydrocarbon spills/contamination
• Generation (and disposal of) waste
• Noise
• Fugitive emissions (dust)
See Table 3 below for a summary:

Table 3: DRAFT EMPr

ACTIVITIES **(E.g. For prospecting -** drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route **etc…etc…etc** **E.g. for mining**,- excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, Loading, hauling and transport, Water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc…etc…etc.)	**PHASE** (of operation in which activity will take place). State; Planning and design, Pre-Construction' Construction, Operational, Rehabilitation , Closure, Post closure.	**SIZE AND SCALE (of Disturbance)** (volumes, tonnages and hectares or m²)	**TYPICAL MITIGATION MEASURES** (Eg, storm water control, dust control, noise control, access control, rehabilitation etc…., etc….,)	**COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS** (A description of how each of the recommendations herein will comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices that have been identified by Competent Authorities)
Literature Survey	Phase 1 Planning and design	N/A	N/A	N/A
Reconnaissance Mapping, Petrographic work	Phase 1 Pre-Construction	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Establishment and rehabilitation of temporary access routes where required by prospecting activities:</u> • Ground Geophysics • Reconnaissance Soil Sampling • RC Drilling • Mini-bulk samples (Trenches and Pits) • Bulk soil sampling	Phase 1-4 Pre-Construction Construction Operational	< 50 Ha < 20 Ha <20 Ha ±1.5 Ha ±1.5 Ha	• storm water and erosion control • access control • dust control • rehabilitation	• Planning of access routes to the site for exploration purposes shall be done in conjunction with the Contractor and the Landowner to minimize disturbance of natural environment. • Required access roads must be clearly defined. Routes not to be used shall be marked with a “NO ENTRY " sign. • Damping down of the un-surfaced roads must be implemented to reduce dust and nuisance. • Soils compacted by usage of routs shall be deep ripped to loosen compacted layers and re-graded to even running levels. • All vehicles must be road-worthy, and drivers must be qualified and made aware of the potential road safety

				issues and need for strict speed limits.
<u>Erection of a temporary contractor's yard including:</u> • Ablution facilities (chemical toilets) • Site office • Parking area <u>Erection of a temporary site camp where required by prospecting activities:</u> • RC Drilling • Mini-bulk samples (Trenches and Pits) Bulk soil sampling	Phase 1 Construction Phase 3-4 Operational	<20 Ha	• storm water and erosion control • access control • rehabilitation	• The toilet is serviced when needed and emptied when almost full. If a leak occurs the correct emergency procedure is to be followed. • Litter will be removed from site by the operator daily.
<u>Vegetation clearance where required by prospecting activities:</u> • Ground Geophysics • Reconnaissance Soil Sampling • RC Drilling • Mini-bulk samples (Trenches and Pits) • Bulk soil sampling	Phase 1-4 Construction, Operational	< 50 Ha < 20 Ha <20 Ha ±1.5 Ha ±1.5 Ha	• storm water and erosion control • access control • rehabilitation	• Site clearing must take place in a phased manner, as and when required. • Areas which are not to be constructed on within two months must not be cleared to reduce erosion risks. • The area to be cleared must be clearly demarcated and this footprint strictly maintained. • Spoil that is removed from the site must be removed to an approved spoil site or a licensed landfill site. • The necessary silt fences and erosion control measures must be implemented in areas where these risks are more prevalent.
<u>Removal and temporary storage of topsoil and spoil where required by prospecting activities:</u> • Reconnaissance Soil Sampling • Mini-bulk samples (Trenches and Pits) • Bulk soil sampling	Phases 2 and 4 Operational	< 20 Ha ±1.5 Ha ±1.5 Ha	• storm water and erosion control • access control • rehabilitation	• The Contractor should, prior to the commencement of prospecting activities determine the average depth of topsoil. The full depth of topsoil should be stripped from areas affected by prospecting and related activities prior to commencement. Topsoil must be reused where possible to rehabilitate disturbed areas. • Care must be taken not to mix topsoil and subsoil during stripping. • The topsoil must be conserved on site in and around the pit area. • Subsoil and overburden should be stockpiled separately to be returned for backfilling in the correct soil horizon order.

				• If stockpiles are exposed to windy conditions or heavy rain, they should be covered by geofabric. Stockpiles may further be protected by the construction of berms around their bases. • Stockpiles should be kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by regular weeding. • The impact on the geology will be permanent. There is no mitigation measure.
Storage and handling of dangerous goods with a combined capacity of less than 30 m^3 i.e. Hydrocarbon storage (including diesel storage) • RC Drilling • Mini-bulk samples (Trenches and Pits) • Bulk soil sampling	Phases 3 and 4 Operational	< 20 m^2	• access control • spillage control	• Any machinery leaking of hydrocarbons (e.g. petrol, diesel or oil) will be serviced offsite by the contractor to repair the leak. • If it is not possible to repair the leak immediately, a drip tray will be placed under the leak to trap any spillages. The content of the drip trays will be decanted into an old oil drum for removal from the site. • Hydrocarbon spillages are to be cleaned up immediately. • The contractor must maintain a store of suitable absorbent material, suitable bioremediation substance and a spill kit. • Contaminated soil must go to an appropriate Landfill site.
Other Safety Procedures: • Reconnaissance Mapping • Reconnaissance Soil Sampling • RC Drilling • Mini-bulk samples (Trenches and Pits) • Bulk soil sampling	Phases 1-4 Planning Pre-Construction Construction Operational, Rehabilitation	<200 Ha	• Human body protection • Noise control • Dust control	• All personnel entering the prospecting area must always wear appropriate protective gear, as required for each activity and/or working area. i.e: protective overalls, hard hat, safety shoes, safety goggles, ear plugs, gloves, dust masks etc. • Protective gear will be supplied by contractors / employers of personnel. • Wearing of protective gear will be enforce by an appointed safety officer.
Analytical Desktop Studies	Phase 5 Closure	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pre-feasibility Study	Phase 6 Closure	N/A	N/A	N/A
Feasibility Study	Phase 7 Closure	N/A	N/A	N/A
Permitting and authorizations	Phase 7 Post closure	N/A	N/A	N/A

8. BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The key steps involved in a typical Basic Assessment process are described below.

Initiation & Application:

• Compile and submit application form(s) to DMR
• Identification of I&APs
• Preparation of notification documents (BID, letter, advert, site notice, registration form)
• Notification of I&APs and relevant stakeholders of the project
• Placement of site notices and advertisement

Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPR):

• Compilation of baseline environment data and identification of potential impacts associated with the project
• Assessment of alternative project aspects
• Specialist studies undertaken (if applicable)
• Potential impacts are rated and mitigation measures proposed
• Monitoring programmes proposed to ensure mitigation measures are efficient
• Draft BAR/EMPR report is made available to the public and Authorities for public review and comment
• Final BAR/EMPR Report is updated to include all comments prior to submission to the DMR
• DMR accepts the BAREMPR Report or requests additional information

Record of Decision:

• DMR makes a decision and either approves or rejects the application for Environmental Authorisation
• All I&APs are notified of the outcome of application, and their right to appeal

9. PERIOD FOR WHICH THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION IS REQUIRED

The Environmental Authorisation is required for five (5) years.

10. NEED AND DESIRABILITY OF THE PROJECT

Should prospecting prove successful and a resource quantified, it would indicate a potential viable economic activity in the form of mining. Mining will contribute greatly for local economic stimulation through direct employment, future business opportunities, royalties and tax revenues.

11. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The reader is hereby invited to participate freely and submit any questions or information that may contribute to the Basic Assessment process. Public involvement is an essential component of the process. It addresses the right of I&APs to be informed of the proposed activities and to be involved in decisions that affect them. It also affords the EAP the opportunity to assess and address the issues and concerns raised by I&APs thus allowing the EAP to assess all the potential impacts of the proposed project.

12. INVITATION TO REGISTER

Should you wish to register as an I&AP and kept informed on this project kindly complete the attached registration form and return to Extreme Geo Services by no later than **20 May 2019** using the contact details below:

- **Name and contact details of Consultant:** Extreme Geo Services CC
- **Contact:** Liana Spies
- **DMR Reference number:** LP30/5/1/1/2/13480PR
- **Project name:** KDB Mining (Pty) Ltd Prospecting Right
- **Postal address:** Postnet Suite 71, P. Bag x2449, Mokopane, 0600
- **Phone:** 0825767266
- **Fax:** 0866576625
- **Email:** extremegeo@telkomsa.net

Any comments or concerns regarding this application can also be directed to the DMR - (and a copy sent to Extreme Geo Services CC)

- **For attention:** Mine Environmental Management Directorate DMR – Limpopo