

**PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT OVER VARIOUS PROPERTIES
IN THE KURUMAN, BARKLY WEST, HAY, AND HOPETOWN
ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS OF THE NORTHERN CAPE**

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES REPORT

DEPARTMENT REFERENCE NUMBER:

NC 30/5/1/1/2/13854 PR

JUNE 2024



NOTIFICATION OF PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION AND DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT TO STAKEHOLDERS AND I&APS DURING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

COMMENTING PERIOD: 07 MAY – 07 JUNE 2024

The relevant landowners, stakeholders and I&AP's were informed of the prospecting right application by means of an advertisement in the Noordkaap Bulletin, and on-site notices that were placed at 14 conspicuous places. A notification letter inviting comments on the DBAR over a 30-days commenting period (ending 07 June 2024) was sent to the landowners, lawful occupier, neighbouring landowners, stakeholders, and any other I&AP that may be interested in the project and who's contact details could be obtained. All the notices and advertisements were available in both Afrikaans and English. Also refer to Appendix G.2 for the proof of public participation conducted. The following table provides a list of the I&AP's and stakeholders that were informed of the project:

STAKEHOLDERS			
TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
Mr Klaas Teise	John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Mrs Boipelo D Motlhaping	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Mrs Cllr Segomotsi Choche	Joe Morolong Local Municipality – Ward 14	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Ms Mamikie Bogatsu Mrs P Kock (PA)	Frances Baard District Municipality	07 May 2024	No Comments received

STAKEHOLDERS

TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
Mr Martin Tsatsimpe	Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Cllr Mr Tebogo Nyathi	Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality Ward 8	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Cllr Mrs Gomolemo Chere	Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality Ward 10	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Cllr Mrs Maria Taeng	Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality Ward 11	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Mr Gilbert Lategan	ZF Mgcawu District Municipality	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Ms B Tsinyane PA: Dora Mampe	Dikgatlong Local Municipality	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Cllr Mr Richard Springbok	Dikgatlong Local Municipality Ward 6	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Mr Isak Visser	Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality	07 May 2024	No Comments received

STAKEHOLDERS

TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
Gaonyadiwe Heinrich Mathobela	Tsantsabane Local Municipality	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Ms Lindiwe Teise	Tsantsabane Local Municipality Ward 7	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Mr Xolile Geco PA: Mrs M Tieties	Siyancuma Local Municipality	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Mr Harry Teko Kolberg	Siyancuma Local Municipality Ward 1	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Mr. Johannes George	Siyancuma Local Municipality Ward 7	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Mr. Kgomodikae Leserwane	Thembehle Local Municipality	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Mr W D Mothibi	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Mr B Fisher	Department of Agriculture, Environment Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform	07 May 2024	07 June 2024

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<p>1. The DBAR states that “Rehabilitation of the surface area shall entail landscaping, levelling, top dressing, land preparation, seeding (if required), maintenance, and clearing of invasive plant species.” (page 42)</p> <p>1.1 It is recommended that the DBAR provides a detailed plan for the management and eradication of invasive alien plants during the rehabilitation process. The following is recommended:</p> <p>1.1.1 Conduct a thorough identification and assessment of existing invasive alien plant species on the site prior to rehabilitation activities, led by qualified professionals with expertise in invasive species management.</p> <p>1.1.2 Develop a comprehensive strategy for the management and eradication of invasive alien plants, detailing specific methods for removal such as mechanical removal, chemical treatments, or biological controls, tailored to the species present.</p> <p>1.1.3 Implement a plan for ongoing monitoring and maintenance to prevent the re-establishment of invasive alien plants, including regular inspections and prompt removal of any new growth.</p> <p>1.1.4 Incorporate best practices for rehabilitation to promote the establishment of native vegetation, using native plant species for seeding and ensuring land preparation do not spread invasive plant seeds or fragments.</p> <p>2. The proponent should note that the Wrenchville Emerging Farmers Communal Property Association and the Batlhaping Ba Ga Phetlhu Communal Property Association, two private CPAs, are associated with Portion 2 and the Remaining portion of Mora Schuba No. 201, respectively. As invasive prospecting is proposed on these properties, thorough public consultation should be conducted. This consultation should go beyond obtaining permission to enter the properties from the current landowners. It is essential to physically engage with members of the CPAs, to ensure their concerns and interests are addressed adequately. The same applies to the Remaining portion and Portion 3 of the Farm Brandziekfontein No. 124 as well as the Farm Boland No. 133 in relation to the Batlhaping Ba Ga Phetlhu Communal Property Association private CPA (see Figure 2, this document).</p> <p>3. This department strongly objects the granting of prospecting rights over Portion 1 and the Remaining Portion of the Farms Hartebeestdale No. 564. These two properties constitute a crucial component of the Rockwood Nature Reserve, which has been officially declared under Section 23 of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (NEMPAA) 57 of 2003. Given the protected status of this reserve, granting a prospecting right would be detrimental to the importance of preserving its ecological integrity. Furthermore, this department is also strongly against the granting of a prospecting right on the neighbouring properties, namely Kogelbeen No 44, as these properties are associated with the Kogelbeen Caves. Any proposed prospecting activities in this area should be rejected to safeguard the reserve’s and neighbouring Kogelbeen cave’s biodiversity, archaeological, heritage, potential tourism, and conservation values. It is imperative to uphold the protection of these ecologically sensitive areas to maintain their ecological balance and conserve their unique natural heritage for future generations. (see Figure 2,</p>			

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RESPONSE RECEIVED

this document).

4. Despite the acknowledgment in the DBAR that “Hartebeestdale No. 564 will most likely not be prospected” (page 66), the prospecting application still includes the Hartebeestdale properties. This department strongly recommends that the Hartebeestdale properties be promptly removed from the prospecting application. Furthermore, it is recommended that the area of application be updated accordingly to reflect this change. Ensuring the accuracy and alignment of the prospecting application with the findings of the DBAR is essential for maintaining transparency, compliance, and the integrity of the environmental assessment process.
5. Table 17 in the DBAR should be corrected. It currently indicates that the proposed prospecting area, i.e., the Farm Hartebeestdale No. 564, does not form part of a protected area, yet it is part of the Rockwood Nature Reserve, a protected area declared under the NEMPAA (see Figure 1 below).

STRATA AFRICA EXPLORATION (PTY) LTD PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME			
LAND USE CHARACTER	YES	NO	DESCRIPTION
Museum	-	NO	-
Historical building	To be confirmed during the walkthrough of the heritage specialist prior to commencement of invasive prospecting. No prospecting may occur within 30 m of a historical building unless otherwise authorised by the specialist and SAHRA.		
Protected Area	-	NO	-
Graveyard	To be confirmed during the walkthrough of the heritage specialist prior to commencement of invasive prospecting. No prospecting may occur within 30 m of a grave unless otherwise authorised by the specialist and SAHRA.		
Archaeological site	YES	-	Kogelbeen Cave is present on Portion 1 of Kogelbeen No 44.
Other land uses (describe)	-	NO	-

Figure 1. Taken from the DBAR. The information highlighted in red should be corrected.

STAKEHOLDERS

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6. The Farm Banghoek No. 17 is situated in a highly sensitive ecological area. Invasive prospecting is not supported on this property. The proponent should be mindful that, if mining is to be pursued post-prospecting, it will likely have devastating impacts on the broader ecological function of the species and ecosystems in the area. Consequently, a Biodiversity Offset investigation will become unavoidable due to the irreversibility of the cumulative impacts on the environment. It is imperative that the proponent conducts thorough assessments and considers mitigation measures to minimize adverse effects on biodiversity. Furthermore, proactive planning for biodiversity offsets should be prioritized to compensate for any unavoidable ecological damage caused by the proposed mining activities (see Figure 2, this document).

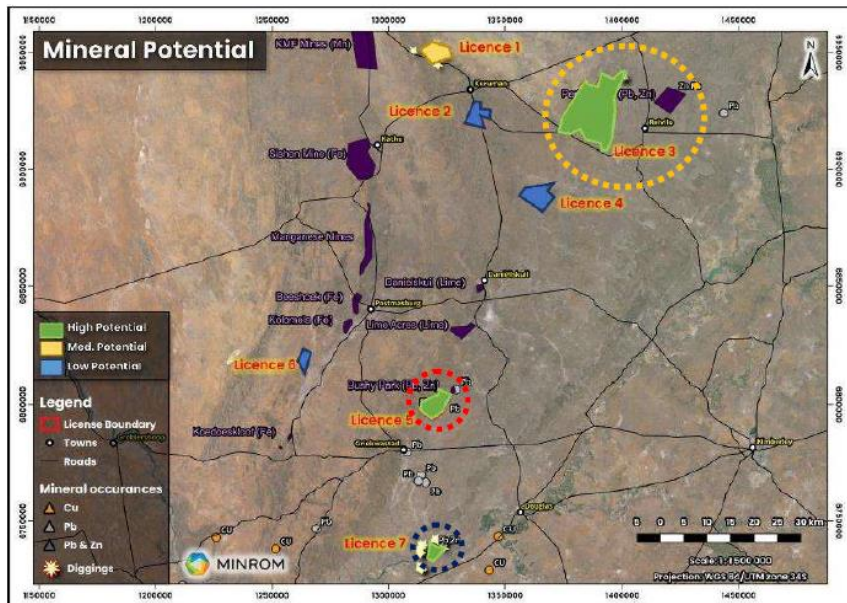


Figure 2. Taken from the DBAR. This department strongly objects the granting of prospecting rights over Portion 1 and the Remaining Portion of the Farms Hartebeestdale No. 564 Kogelbeen No 44 (red dashed circle). Invasive prospecting is not supported on the Farm Banghoek No. 17 (blue dashed circle). Physical engagement with members of the CPAs should form part of the public participation process for prospecting on the properties associated with CPAs (dashed yellow circle)

STAKEHOLDERS

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7. If the DMRE accepts the current BAR and prospecting rights are issued, the EA holder should, when applying for permits to remove protected plant species, and / or indigenous plants (1) on large-scale, (2) or on small scale within 100 meters of a river or a public road, submit a thorough walk-through report to the relevant competent authorities prior to commencing any earthworks. This report should comprehensively assess, and list species based on their protection statuses according to the Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act 9 of 2009 (NCNCA), the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 (NEMBA: ToPS), and the National Forest Act 84 of 1998 (NFA). It should also include their IUCN Red List status, endemism, and estimate the quantities of each impacted protected species. Ideally, the walk-through assessment should be conducted during the appropriate season for the area to ensure accurate observation of species presence and habitat conditions, thereby maximizing the effectiveness of the assessment in capturing the full ecological picture.

8. Most of the area proposed for prospecting overlaps with Wetlands and Groundwater Strategic Water Source Areas (SWSAs). Note that groundwater SWSAs cover only 9% of the land surface of South Africa and account for up to 42% of the river baseflow generated by these water source areas. Furthermore, they play a key role in maintaining surface water flows during the dry seasons. Given their indispensable significance, it is imperative that these critical water source areas remain preserved in their entirety and protected from any detrimental impacts. Should the prospecting activities be upscaled to mining, reasonable measures should be taken to circumvent the impact on the groundwater SWSA.

9. **Additional:**
 The proponent should note that if mining is pursued post-prospecting, it will have devastating impacts on the wider ecological functions of the above-mentioned species and ecosystems. Therefore, a Biodiversity Offset investigation will be inevitable due to the irreversibility of the cumulative impacts on the environment. Therefore, proactive planning for biodiversity offsets should be prioritized to compensate for any unavoidable ecological damage caused by the proposed mining activities.

Greenmined acknowledged receipt of the comments on 08 June 2024 and submit the following response to the comments received from DAERL:

- Paragraph 1: The paragraph referred to by DAERL was accordingly amended in the FBAR: *“If an assessment by a qualified ecologist indicates that the re-establishment of vegetation is unacceptably slow, the DMRE Regional Manager may require that the soil be analysed and any deleterious effects on the soil arising from the mining operation be corrected and the area be seeded with a seed mix to his or her specification.”*

Refer to the following sections where the amendment was made:

- > *Part A(1)(d)(ii) Description of the activities to be undertaken – (3) Decommissioning Phase;*

STAKEHOLDERS

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<p>> <i>Part B(1)(d)(i) Determination of closure objectives;</i> > <i>Part B(1)(f)(1)(d) Explain why it can be confirmed that the rehabilitation plan is compatible with the closure objectives.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraph 2: The requested Invasive Plant Species Management Plan was added to the report as Appendix I and the recommendations of DAERL were incorporated into the plan. • Paragraph 3: The comment is noted, and the Applicant will connect with the members of both CPA's. • Paragraph 4 & 5: The opinion of DAERL is noted and supported in terms of the farm Hartebeestdale No 564. Concerning the farm Kogelbeen No 44, the following is proposed as noted in the FBAR: <i>“Once the invasive prospecting programme (for the remaining areas on Kogelbeen No 44) was drafted borehole locations will first be assessed by a qualified ecologist and approved by the DMRE. No prospecting will occur in the highly sensitive freshwater areas without prior approval of the DWS. A no-go buffer zone of at least 30 m (unless increased by the archaeologist) will be maintained around the Kogelbeen Caves and a chance find protocol will be implemented to safeguard against impacts on archaeological and/or palaeontological artefacts/features.”</i> <p>Refer to the following applicable sections (amongst others):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > <i>Part A(1)(h)(i) Details of the development footprint alternatives considered;</i> > <i>Part A(1)(h)(iv)(1)(c) Description of specific environmental features and infrastructure on the site – Site Specific Cultural and Heritage Environment;</i> > <i>Part A(1)(h)(viii) The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and the level of risk – Cultural and Heritage Environment;</i> > <i>Part A(1)(k) Summary of specialist reports;</i> > <i>Part A(1)(t)(i)(2) Impact on any national estate referred to in section 3(2) of the National Heritage Resources Act;</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraph 6: The table was accordingly corrected in the FBAR. <p>Refer to the following applicable section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > <i>Part A(1)(h)(iv)(b) Description of the current land uses – Hartebeestdale No 564 & Kogelbeen No 44.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraph 7: The comment is noted and will be re-visited should the Applicant apply for a mining right at a later stage. The FBAR further proposes the following regarding invasive prospecting on the farm Banghoek: <i>“Terrestrial ecosystems were categorized into sensitivity classes and Eco-Pulse consequently recommends that</i> 			

STAKEHOLDERS

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areas categorized as 'High' and 'Moderate' sensitivity in terrestrial ecosystems should be avoided, while targeted prospecting activities are recommended within areas classified as 'Low' sensitivity. The sensitivity layers created for terrestrial ecosystems in the initial phase are crucial for planning purposes. It is imperative to avoid sensitive areas, particularly those classified as 'High' sensitivity, to protect the environment and minimize project risks. Furthermore, it's anticipated that additional fieldwork will be necessary at selected prospecting sites. This fieldwork will help refine ecological sensitivity assessments and provide essential data for phase two of the assessment process."

"As remote sensing identified a "High" mineral potential in the north-western corner of the farm the Applicant would like to conduct invasive prospecting. However, the freshwater- and terrestrial sensitivity of the corresponding area was also rated as "High". Once the invasive prospecting programme was drafted the potential for invasive prospecting will again be assessed (second phase assessment) by a qualified ecologist and submitted for approved to the DMRE. No prospecting will occur in the highly sensitive freshwater areas without prior approval of the DWS. A chance find protocol will be implemented to safeguard against impacts on archaeological and/or palaeontological artefacts/features."

Refer to the following applicable sections:

- > *Part A(1)(h)(i)(c) Design and layout of the activity – Banghoek No 17;*
- > *Part A(1)(h)(iv)(1)(c) Description of specific environmental features and infrastructure on the site – Site specific groundcover, fauna, and biodiversity conservation;*

- Paragraph 8: Comment noted, and the recommendation was added to the mitigation measures of the FBAR.

Refer to the following applicable sections:

- > *Part A(1)(h)(viii) The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and the level of risk – Mitigating the impacts on floral species and fragmentation of vegetation communities within the CBA and ESA ecosystems;*
- > *Part A(1)(m) Proposed impact management objectives and the impact management outcomes for inclusion in the EMPr;*
- > *Part B(1)(d)(iv) Impacts to be mitigated in their respective phases;*
- > *Part B(1) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with and performance assessment against the environmental management programme and reporting thereon, including...*

- Paragraph 9: The comment is noted and supported by the recommendations of Eco-Pulse as noted in the FBAR: *"Watercourses such as rivers, wetland and drainage lines collect, retain, and convey surface water in the landscape and are sensitive to erosion and water quality impacts due to their location in the landscape. Therefore,*

STAKEHOLDERS

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<p><i>unlike the terrestrial ecosystem sensitivity map, which has several sensitivity classes to inform siting of prospecting pits, Eco-Pulse recommended that freshwater ecosystems should be avoided irrespective of their sensitivity and ecosystem threat status. As such, all freshwater ecosystem boundaries should be considered highly sensitivity and avoided.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paragraph 10: The comment is noted and will be re-visited should mining be considered post-prospecting. 			
Mrs H Samson	Department of Economic Development and Tourism	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Mr Kholekile Nogwili	Department of Roads and Public Works	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Ms Kelebogile Moalosi	Department of Water and Sanitation	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Mr Albanie	Department of Labour	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Kahliso Makale	Eskom	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Mr Moses Ikgopoleng Kgantsi	Department of Roads and Public Works North West Province	07 May 2024	No Comments received

STAKEHOLDERS

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SAHRIS	South African Heritage Resource Agency	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Pabalelo Mokale	Department of Land Affairs	08 February 2024	08 March 2024

The Commission on Restitution of Land Rights confirmed on 08 March 2024 that no land claims appears on their database in respect of the properties this application extends across.

LANDOWNER AND INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
Care of Cllr G Chere	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lower Kuruman Native Reserve	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Baloka Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Portion 1 of Edgehill No 194Portion 17, 21, 24 of Boland No 133	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Marietha Freund Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Portion 2 of Edgehill No 194	07 May 2024	No Comments received

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Cronel Boerdery CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion 5 of Edgehill No 194 • Remaining Extent of Edgehill No 194 	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Spitzberg Boerdery Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion 3 of Alphen No 442 	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Mr JC & Mrs HA Lambrecht	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion 4, 5, 6 of Alphen No 442 • Remaining Extent of Alphen No 442 	07 May 2024	No Comments received
Mr JP Vorster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion 7 of Alphen No 442 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Mr T Tamae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion 1 of Mora Schuba No 201 	07 May 2024	No comments received
RSA & Bathlaping Ba Ga Phetlhu Communal Property Association (CPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remaining Extent of Mora Schuba No 201 • Portion 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 of Boland No 133 • Remaining Extent, and Portion 1-3 of Kungkung No 123 • Remaining Extent and Portion 3 of Seduall No 124 	07 May 2024	07 June 2024

Comments received from Ba Ga Phetlhu CPA:

1. "We refer to the above matter and write to you on behalf of the Bathlaping Ba Ga Phetlhu Communal Property Association ("CPA"). The CPA is a land holding entity, officially registered on 16 October 2006, in terms of Section 8 of the Communal Property Association Act No. 28 of 1996. The CPA represents 55 households

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<p>comprising of approximately 217 persons who were beneficiaries of a successful restitution claim in which the community was granted 22 farms located in the Kuruman District, Northern Cape Province. We attach our CPA's Constitution, which also contains the list of farms we own, hereto marked as "BGP1".</p> <p>2. On 07 May 2024, we received a notice of the Draft Basic Assessment Report ("DBAR") for an application in terms of Section 16 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No 28 of 2002) ("MPRDA"), and Environmental Authorisation in terms of Section 24 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) ("NEMA") as well as the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended), as submitted by Strata Africa Exploration (Pty) Ltd ("the applicant") ("the Notice").</p> <p>3. The applicant is applying for:</p> <p>3.1 environmental authorization to prospect for lithium, lead, copper, zinc; and</p> <p>3.2 a prospecting right in terms of Section 16 of the MPRDA.</p> <p>4. If the applicant obtains authorisation and is provided with the prospecting right, there are farms owned by us which will be affected by the proposed project. We note that the following farms have been earmarked for non-invasive prospecting:</p> <p>4.1 Portion 9 Boland 133;</p> <p>4.2. Portion 10 Boland 133;</p> <p>4.3. Portion 4 Boland 133;</p> <p>4.4. Portion 5 Boland 133;</p> <p>4.5. Portion 6 Boland 133;</p> <p>4.6. Portion 8 Boland 133;</p> <p>4.7. Kung-Kung 123 (entirety of Farm Kungskung).</p> <p>4.8. Seduall 124/3 (Hestergeluk)</p> <p>4.9. Seduall 124/R</p> <p>5. We note further that the following farm has been earmarked for invasive prospecting:</p> <p>5.1 Remaining Extent Mora Schuba 201 RD</p>			

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6. In response to the proposed project, as outlined in the Notice and the DBAR, we note the following:
- 6.1 Portion 6 of Boland 133 RD has been earmarked by the CPA for a cattle farming project.
 - 6.2 Portion 9 of Boland 133 RD currently being leased to KW Jonathan for a period of five (5) years as per a lease agreement. A copy of the lease agreement is annexed hereto marked as "BGP2".
 - 6.3 On Page 73 of the DBAR, on the table where you identify landowners, the report refers in point 26 that the owner for Portions 1, 2 and 3 of the farm Kungkung No 123 still need "to be confirmed". We confirm that the CPA is the owner of the entirety of Kung-Kung 123 (remaining extent and Portions 1, 2 and 3). We attach the Windeed search for Portions 1, 2 and 3 annexed hereto marked as "BGP3".
7. We note further that under Section 16(4)(b) of the MPRDA, once the applicants application has been accepted, further consultation between the applicant and us as landowners is required. The below comments are made with this in mind.

Meeting to explain the impact of project on our farms

- 8. In acknowledging that the Notice speaks to the very preliminary stages of the proposed project, which, subject to the findings of the prospecting exercise, is likely to develop, expand and span over a lengthy period, the CPA requests the establishment of open communication channels between the CPA and the Applicant. This will aid in the development of a mutually beneficial relationship with the Applicant, together with other interested parties, in the proposed project.
- 9. As a starting point, the CPA requests a meeting with the Applicant to understand the full scope and extent of the proposed project and to what extent our land will be affected. Pertinent to this discussion would be a comprehensive breakdown of the extent the environmental impact of the prospecting, some of which is contained in the DBAR and the Notice.
- 10. This meeting would be beneficial for the further legislatively required public participation and consultations in the next phases of the over-arching project. Our community consists of laypersons who will not be able to fully understand the intricacies of the DBAR. We therefore submit that a meeting to explain exactly what the impact of any current and future projects on our land will be, would be beneficial to ensure that no concerns are raised in the future.

Potential changes from non-invasive to invasive prospecting

- 11. While the DBAR states that the non-invasive prospecting will negatively impact the environment, the applicant acknowledges that, if mineralisation is confirmed,

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invasive prospecting will be used targeting “farms/areas with promising results”. This creates the very reasonable likelihood that the non-invasive prospecting will lead to further, invasive, prospecting. The CPA is aware that invasive prospecting activities may have social and environmental impacts, including land disturbance, water pollution, and potential disruption of local communities.

12. The CPA requests that:

- 12.1 Any changes from non-invasive to invasive prospecting on our farms be communicated to us so we are fully apprised of the changes and their impact;
- 12.2 any harm be offset by a corresponding positive impact. While the DBAR makes mention of mitigation measures, and rehabilitation strategies to modify/remedy/control and stop identified impacts, the CPA maintains that these measures must be proportionate to the potential or actual harm carried out by the proposed project;
- 12.3 that the mitigation measures be communicated to us.

Access and use of land agreement

13. If granted, the prospecting right will allow the applicant to access the land and carry out their proposed project in terms of the DBAR. A major concern our members is that they want to be a part of, and be fairly and reasonably compensated for, any benefits accruing from the land they own. In the context of this project, the CPA believes that it would be in order for it to be given reasonable compensation for access to the land. We are open to negotiating the precise terms of the compensation and we acknowledge that the amount should be commensurate with the degree of access (invasive/non-invasive) and the number of farms affected.

14. The CPA therefore submits that an “Access and Use of Land Agreement” be entered into between the CPA and the Applicant (“the Agreement”). This will ensure that both parties interests are safeguarded for the duration of the access and the use of the land.

15. We note that compensation for any damage caused on the land is already required in terms of the relevant provisions of the MPRDA. Therefore the compensation for the use and access to our land would be over and above compensation for any damage caused.

Employment opportunities and upskilling for beneficiaries of the CPA

16. A major concern for the community represented by the CPA is the lack of employment opportunities. We believe that either the prospecting project, or any potential mining project in the future carries the potential to bring significant employment opportunities. Given that any possible mining will be conducted on our farms, we believe that any labour that is required on those farms be provided by members of our community who are unemployed. For those community members who do not

LANDOWNER AND INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
			<p>have the necessary skills to provide such labour, we believe that the proposed mining project provides a great opportunity for the employers to develop and implement skills development programmes which community members could attend. This will enable them to build the skills and capacity required to become employable and indirectly benefit from the land that they own.</p> <p>17. We note that the report (for example, in pages 50 to 52) states that it plans to employ about 15 to 20 people from the “local community”. While there is strictly speaking no community member that lives on the farms we own, the beneficiaries of the CPA constitute a “community” who are in dire need of employment opportunities. Our first request is that these opportunities extend to these members. Furthermore, we request that the limitation of “15 to 20” people be reconsidered if the project is able to take on more people to assist with the project. As the beneficiaries of the CPA amount to about 217 people, this may alienate those community members that are also unemployed but who have not been able to fill up the 20 available positions. While we acknowledge that the applicant may not be in a position to employ the entire community, we request that the applicant assess the scope of work that will take place on the farms owned by us, and hire a reasonable number of members commensurate with the extent and scope of the work that will be conducted.</p> <p>18. We acknowledge that this is a very early stage in the process. However, we flag these concerns now as concerns and requests from the community that may arise as the project develops. This is so that can we begin to create a line of communication between ourselves and the applicant to discuss these issues and ensure consensus for the duration of any present and future projects.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>19. Our core interest is for us to benefit from the land that we own (within reason). We also have an interest in ensuring stability within our community. A key part of ensuring this stability is to be able to justify any conduct on our farms to the community. It is in this context that we seek open and continuous engagement with you. Should a mutually beneficial relationship emerge out of the proposed project, it is likely that the Applicant will enjoy community support and a prosperous project can ensue.</p> <p>20. The CPA reserves its right to amend its comments, alternatively to submit further comments, should the need arise. Any failure to address aspects of the proposed project that negatively affect the CPA should not be construed as an acceptance of those aspects.</p> <p>21. Please contact the Secretary of the CPA, Mr Simon Moreeng.....for any questions and further engagement.”</p>

LANDOWNER AND INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
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Response to the comments received on behalf of the Batlhaping Ba Ga Phetlhu CPA:

“.....Paragraph 1 – 7: Greenmined notes your comments and thank you for the valuable information provided. Your comments were incorporated into the final basic assessment report (FBAR) that will be submitted to the DMRE for consideration.

Paragraph 8 – 10: The request was shared with the Applicant, who will contact the CPA to set up the required meeting and discuss the project.

Paragraph 11 – 12: Should this application be approved, and the non-invasive prospecting indicate areas where invasive prospecting can proceed the Applicant will prior to any prospecting contact the CPA to discuss the matter. Further to this, and as stipulated in the BAR, the Applicant will enter a co-existence agreement with the CPA. The FBAR contains all the mitigation measures proposed for this project and will be shared with the CPA once available. The mitigation measures can also be discussed at the above mentioned meeting with the Applicant.

Paragraph 13 – 15: This comment is noted and supported by the Applicant who did commit to the compensation of all landowners where prospecting activities will take place. The terms of the agreement and compensation can be discussed with the Applicant during the abovementioned meeting.

Paragraph 16 – 18: The Applicant is willing to discuss employment opportunities with the CPA should this application be approved and the project advance to the invasive prospecting phase. The Applicant is further prepared to revisit the valued remark that labour that is required on the farms owned by the CPA be provided by members of the CPA community who are unemployed. Labour negotiations will be added to the agenda of the meeting to be held between the CPA and the Applicant.

Paragraph 19 – 21: The Applicant likewise desires a mutually beneficial relationship and open and continues engagement with the CPA and will therefore be in contact with Mr Moreeng in due course to discuss the project and respond to any additional questions that may arise....”

Mr AHJ Slabbert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion 2 of Boland No 133 	07 May 2024	No comments received
RSA & Mr NA Jordaan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion 3 of Boland No 133 	07 May 2024	No comments received

LANDOWNER AND INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
Mr G Janse van Vuuren	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion 7 of Boland No 133 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Mr JF Pienaar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion 11 of Boland No 133 • Portion 20 of Boland No 133 	07 May 2024	18 May 2024

Mr Pienaar requested a description of the proposed prospecting methods (especially invasive prospecting) and enquired how the areas were identified.

Response to the enquiry received from Mr Pienaar (translated from Afrikaans for this document):

... I attached an extract of the project description as it appears in the draft basic assessment report. I also quote it very briefly below:

1. The initial planned invasive exploration activities will consist of diamond drill boreholes to target any anomalies identified during Phases 2 & 3 of the non-invasive portion of the prospecting work plan. Diamond drilling will be of the standard BQ (60 mm outside diameter) or NQ (75.7 mm outside diameter) size. Down hole surveys will be done every 50 m in each hole. Core will be marked, logged, photographed, and sampled according to the standard of the applicant's logging and sampling procedures. Percussion Rotary Air Blast (RAB) or Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling may be carried out for pre-collaring of diamond drill boreholes or for obtaining samples if significant depth of cover is encountered over particular targets. Rock chip / soil samples will be sent to an off-site laboratory of the Applicant's choice to be crushed, split, pulverized, and assayed. Samples from core will be split using a core cutter before being sent to the laboratory for analysis. A typical drilling site will be ±400 m² in size.
2. To identify the mineral potential of the areas, the Applicant engaged Minrom Consulting (Pty) Ltd as geologists. Minrom used Landsat, Sentinel and ASTER image data for the different licence areas in the application area, and remote sensing calculations were done using these images to produce visual representations of specific band ratios that highlight certain vegetation and geological features. These features are then interpreted along with geological data to derive correlations between the colors and actual geological features. This is extremely important for exploration, as ore-forming fluids are intimately associated with specific rocks and mobilize through fault zones. The study identified a total of 22 target areas. These targets are arranged on a map as high priority (green), medium priority (orange) and low

LANDOWNER AND INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
<p>priority (blue). The targets are ranked based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Potential geological structures and outcrops highlighted in geological and remote sensing analysis, ➤ Correlation with known mineral deposits and surrounding mining areas, and ➤ Proximity to surrounding mines and mining activities (Cu, Pb, Zn, Li). <p>Please see an excerpt from the farm Boland's remote sensing result attached. As mentioned in the draft basic assessment report, the study shows that the following farms showed the greatest potential for Pb, Zn and Cu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mahura Muthla No 198; ➤ Mora Schuba No 201; ➤ Hartebeestdale No 564; ➤ Kogelbeen No 44; and ➤ Banghoek No 17. <p>I trust this information clarifies the matter, but please feel free to contact me again should you need more information.</p>			
Mr JJ Olivier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion 12 of Boland No 133 • Portion 14 of Boland No 133 • Portion 15 of Boland No 133 	07 May 2024	No comments received
H de J du Plessis Will Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion 13 of Boland No 133 	07 May 2024	No comments received
De Dwaal Boerdery CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion 16 of Boland No 133 	07 May 2024	No comments received

LANDOWNER AND INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
HRH du Plessis Will Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion 23 of Boland No 133 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Mr NA & Mrs CM Jordaan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion 25 of Boland No 133 • Portion 26 of Boland No 133 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Mr N Piersen c/o Duvenhage & Van der Merwe Inc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remaining Extent of Farm No 123 (Toekoms) 	07 May 2024	07 June 2024

Correspondence received on behalf of the landowner of the Remaining Extent of Farm No 123:

“We are acting on behalf of Mr. Nicolaas Pietersen, the registered owner of the above mentioned farm. Our client takes note of your letter and wish to record hereby that he, as owner of the farm in question, has an interest in this matter.

We further hereby place on record that if the prospecting permit is granted to your client, your client will be required to conclude a proper Access and Land use agreement with our client before any prospecting activities are initiated on the property.

If you would like to visit the property, please make an appointment with our client beforehand. In this regard, you can work through our office.”

Response to the comments that were received:

“Greenmined confirms receipt of your correspondence and registered your company on behalf of Mr Nicolaas Pietersen as interested and affected party on the project.

Your comment is noted and will be included in the final basic assessment report (FBAR) to be submitted to the DMRE for consideration. We also confirm that the FBAR includes a condition stipulating that the Applicant will sign a co-existence agreement with all the landowners should the application be approved and prior to commencement of invasive prospecting activities.

LANDOWNER AND INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
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Your correspondence and contact details were shared with the Applicant who will contact you in due course should the application be successful.”

MR LJH Steenkamp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion 1 of Farm No 123 (Toekoms) 	07 May 2024	06 June 2024
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Mr & Mrs Steenkamp registered as I&AP on the project, requested additional time to comment and the date of the public meeting.

Greenmined responded that additional commenting days could not be awarded as the FBAR must be submitted on/or before 11 June 2024 to the DMRE. The Steenkamp's were registered as I&AP's on the project and it was noted that should a formal meeting be required one can be arranged with the Applicant and/or Greenmined.

Additional comments submitted by Mr and Mrs Steenkamp (07 June 2024) (translated from Afrikaans):

The owners of these properties' request a meeting with the Applicant before any access to the farms can be allowed.

The following are just a few points to discuss and gain clarity on:

- More information about the Applicant / Company's history.
- Financial, prospecting and rehabilitation processes of all work performed on land. Three out of the four farms that apply here will no longer be a viable producing unit if any part of the land must be rendered to mining. Farming is the owners' only source of income.
- Safety measures regarding us as farmers. No negotiation with workers, work only in daytime hours, leave land by 5 pm, who is responsible if something happens to personnel or equipment of prospectors on owner's land.
- Maintenance of our roads - if these roads are going to be used as access to specific areas. We as a community currently maintain the road, who is going to maintain it if the road will carry more traffic?
- Security around the entrance and exit of farms. Daily alcohol tests (no prohibited drugs/alcohol allowed on land).
- Registers to be maintained daily when persons enter and leave the property. Vehicles entering the ground must be pre-registered and any other vehicles will not gain

LANDOWNER AND INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
			<p>access as we already have security cameras in place to track suspicious vehicles moving in and out of the farm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ What will be the working hours and how long will the process take and dates from start to finish of the prospecting operations. ➤ Speed limits on property and no deviation from farm roads. ➤ Toilet facilities. ➤ No open fires and who is held responsible if they were the cause of any fire and who is responsible for the losses or any damage to animals, crops, infrastructure, pasture, etc. ➤ No pets allowed on land. ➤ No firearms. <p>If this meeting cannot be scheduled for 7 June 2024, it must be recorded as such. The meeting can then be held later, provided that it happens before any access or prospecting would take place on the properties.</p> <p>Response to the additional comments received from Mr and Mrs Steenkamp (sent 07 June 2024) (translated from Afrikaans):</p> <p>..... I also confirm that this (as well as yesterday's) email will be included in the final basic assessment report (FBAR). It will also be sent to the Applicant so that the necessary meeting arrangements can be made before any prospecting and/or access to your farms takes place.</p> <p>We take note of the discussion points and will also include it in the report (FBAR) that will be submitted to DMRE. Where possible (or applicable) I have already included some of these points in the conditions of the report which will mean that the project must comply with them if the prospecting right is issued. The following points were therefore included as conditions in the report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Financial, prospecting and rehabilitation processes of all work performed on land. Three out of the four farms that apply here will no longer be a viable producing unit if any part of the land must be rendered to mining. Farming is the owners' only source of income.</i> <p>The FBAR already mentions that the owners will receive compensation for the use of the land should invasive prospecting take place. The details regarding the compensation will be discussed by the Applicant during the above meeting. Please also note that this application only involves prospecting, and no mining will take place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Safety measures regarding us as farmers. No negotiation with workers, work only in daytime hours, leave land by 5 pm, who is responsible if something happens to</i>

LANDOWNER AND INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
			<p><i>personnel or equipment of prospectors on owner's land.</i></p> <p>Safety measures are already discussed in the FBAR and your suggestions were added.</p> <p>➤ <i>Maintenance of our roads - if these roads are going to be used as access to specific areas. We as a community currently maintain the road, who is going to maintain it if the road will carry more traffic?</i></p> <p>The Applicant will be responsible for the maintenance of the roads used during prospecting. This condition is already in the FBAR but will also be discussed during the meeting.</p> <p>➤ <i>Security around the entrance and exit of farms. Daily alcohol tests (no prohibited drugs/alcohol allowed on land).</i></p> <p>Daily alcohol tests and the ban on alcohol/prohibited substances were added as conditions in the FBAR.</p> <p>➤ <i>Registers to be maintained daily when persons enter and leave the property. Vehicles entering the ground must be pre-registered and any other vehicles will not gain access as we already have security cameras in place to track suspicious vehicles moving in and out of the farm.</i></p> <p>The use of registers, as suggested, was added to the FBAR.</p> <p>➤ <i>What will be the working hours and how long will the process take and dates from start to finish of the prospecting operations.</i></p> <p>Prospecting will only take place during normal working hours, but the finer details regarding the start and end dates will be discussed during the meeting.</p> <p>➤ <i>Speed limits on property and no deviation from farm roads.</i></p> <p>➤ <i>Toilet facilities.</i></p> <p>➤ <i>No open fires and who is held responsible if they were the cause of any fire and who is responsible for the losses or any damage to animals, crops, infrastructure, pasture, etc.</i></p> <p>➤ <i>No pets allowed on land.</i></p> <p>➤ <i>No firearms.</i></p>

LANDOWNER AND INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
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All the above were added as conditions to the FBAR.

Dr JA Stofberg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brandziekfontein No 124 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Mr C Lamprecht	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helvetia No 126 	07 May 2024	07 June 2024

Comments received from Mr Lamprecht (translated from Afrikaans):

Just a few questions about the prospecting in relation to Phase 2 now. Phase 3 can be negotiated again if it comes to that.

1. What samples and how large volume of soil/samples.
2. How many people and vehicles will be involved.
3. Vehicles may only drive on farm roads, otherwise damage to grass surface.
4. Who will repair my road if many vehicles, one vehicle is still acceptable for phase 2.
5. Security control around entry and exit, because gate remains closed and it will cost me to open and close it, or I can get a security firm for their costs.
6. Working hours from 08H00 to 17H00 and also start and end dates of phase 2, also if it starts for e.g.: 3 days in a row, not 1 today and 1 again next week.
7. Toilet facilities
8. No open fires and who is responsible if you were the cause of fire and it damages wires, pumps, pipes, field etc.
9. No pets allowed on land.
10. No firearms.

If there are any other questions and answers, because you have certainly been in the industry for a long time.

Response to the comments received from Mr Lamprecht (translated from Afrikaans):

1. *What samples and how large volume of soil/samples.*

LANDOWNER AND INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
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The soil/rock samples will be collected using "Percussion Rotary Air Blast" (RAB), "Reverse Circulation" (RC), and/or Diamond Drilling (DD). The diamond drill holes will be standard BQ (60mm outside diameter) or NQ (75.7mm outside diameter) sizes. Currently, 120 RC holes of 200 m each is planned, and should the area show potential, the drilling may be extended to a further 60 RC holes and 33 DD holes also of 200 m each. These core samples will then be sent to a laboratory for analysis.

2. *How many people and vehicles will be involved.*

The Applicant intends to employ 15 - 20 employees if the project progresses to the invasive prospecting phase. Since the proposed prospecting does not require the collection of bulk samples, large trucks will not need to visit the site daily. Ordinary vehicles will therefore be used to transport people and equipment to and from the site. The samples can also be transported with ordinary vans. The drilling machine and other large equipment (e.g. TLB) will enter the property once and parked at the site camp/drill site at night; and therefore, will not have to drive in and out daily.

3. *Vehicles may only drive on farm roads, otherwise damage to grass surface.*

4. *Who will repair my road if many vehicles, one vehicle is still acceptable for phase 2.*

There is already a condition in the basic assessment report (BAR) that restricts all vehicles and equipment to roads. The BAR also includes an undertaking that the Applicant will be responsible for maintaining the roads used by the prospecting team.

5. *Security control around entry and exit, because gate remains closed and it will cost me to open and close it, or I can get a security firm for their costs.*

6. *Working hours from 08H00 to 17H00 and also start and end dates of phase 2, also if it starts for e.g.: 3 days in a row, not 1 today and 1 again next week.*

Should invasive prospecting (drilling) take place on your farm, the Applicant will contact you personally before anyone enters the premises. Arrangements regarding access, security, working hours etc. will be discussed during this meeting and the drilling contractor will then work accordingly.

7. *Toilet facilities*

8. *No open fires and who is responsible if you were the cause of fire and it damages wires, pumps, pipes, field etc.*

9. *No pets allowed on land.*

10. *No firearms.*

LANDOWNER AND INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
<p>These matters have already been incorporated as conditions in the basic assessment report (BAR). The contractor will use chemise toilets that will be serviced by a registered service provider. If the prospecting right is approved by the DMRE, the BAR becomes a legal document that the Applicant and drilling contractor must comply with.</p> <p>11. <i>If there are any other questions and answers, because you have certainly been in the industry for a long time.</i></p> <p>If you are interested, I can send you the final BAR (once it is ready) which contains more information. Alternatively, any other practical issues regarding the access and work on the farm (should drilling take place) can be discussed during the meeting with the Applicant before starting the work.</p>			
Dibros Beef CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion 1 of Hartebeestdale No 564 • Remaining Extent of Hartebeestdale No 564 	07 May 2024	14 May 2024

Objection received on behalf of Rockwood Nature Reserve (of which Hartebeestdale No 564 is part):

“We confirm that we act on behalf of our client, Rockwood Nature Reserve, who instructed us in this regard. We confirm that Rockwood Nature Reserve, and specifically the affected property, namely Portion 1, and Remaining Extent of Hartbeesdale No 564 was declared a protected area and Nature Reserve and no one may conduct commercial prospecting or mining activity without the written permission of the Minister of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment. It is our instruction to formally object on behalf of our client to any proposed prospecting or mining activity on or near Rockwood Nature Reserve.

We further confirm that the following authorisations to conduct the proposed prospecting and mining activities on Rockwood Nature Reserve would need to be obtained:

1. A Mining right as provided by Section 23(1) of the MPRDA.
2. The approval of its Environmental Management Programme as provided by Section 39 of the MPRDA.
3. An environmental authorisation for listed activities as provided by Section 24 of the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA).
4. A water use licence as required by Section 22(1)(b) of the National Water Act 36 of 1998.
5. Authorisation to change the land-use of the properties comprising the mining area from agricultural and/or conservation purposes to mining as provided by Section 26(4) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013, and
6. The “written” permissions of the Ministers of Environmental Affairs and Mineral Resources as required by Section 48 of NEMPAA.

LANDOWNER AND INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME

AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS

CONTACTED DATE

RESPONSE RECEIVED

It is also our instruction to object on behalf of our client to the obtaining of the above authorisations.

We also confirm that our client breeds with expensive and endangered species of game on the property concerned and that any prospecting and/or mining activities will cause harm and will have a negative impact on our clients breeding program, as well as on the protected environment. The properties are fenced to keep large species of game, including Rhino and any person entering the property will need to be protected and any prospecting or mining activity will have to be properly fenced.

We further confirm that the property is water scares and our client specifically object to any water usage on the property for mining purposes.

We await your confirmation that your client will not commence with the application before all the necessary authorisation as stated above are obtained and that Rockwood Nature Reserve would not be prospected by the applicant and that the no-go option will be followed to exclude Rockwood Nature Reserve from the application. Our client will approach the High Court in Kimberley if your client proceeds with the application for prospecting rights on our clients properties without strictly applying to all the legal conditions and legislation.”

Response to the objection received on behalf of Rockwood Nature Reserve sent on 21 May 2024:

“Your correspondence regarding the above application, and received 16 May 2024, has reference. Greenmined confirms receipt of the Rockwood Nature Reserve objection against prospecting activities in the nature reserve.

As confirmed in the draft Basic Assessment Report that is currently available for public comments, Greenmined Environmental (Pty) Ltd was appointed as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner by Strata Africa Exploration (Pty) Ltd (the Applicant) to obtain the following authorisations:

1. A prospecting right in terms of Section 16 of the MPRDA. Please note that a mining right is not applicable as this application is not for mining purposes.
2. An environmental authorisation for the listed activities triggered by the prospecting application in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended).
3. The Basic Assessment Report (BAR), referred to earlier, includes the Environmental Management Programme (EMPR) to be approved by the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) as part of the prospecting right and environmental authorisation application.

LANDOWNER AND INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
<p>4. The need for a water use authorisation (in terms of the NWA) can only be determined once the areas where invasive prospecting will take place were identified. However, the Applicant is committed (as noted in the BAR & EMPR) to obtain the said authorisation, if needed, prior to the commencement of invasive prospecting activities.</p> <p>5. As mentioned earlier, this application is for a prospecting right and will not constitute mining activities.</p> <p>6. As mentioned in the draft BAR & EMPR no prospecting may/will be conducted in the Rockwood Nature Reserve prior to receipt of written permission from the Minister of DFFE as required by Section 48 of NEM:PAA.</p> <p>Considering the above, this letter confirms that an application for a prospecting right and environmental authorisation (with reference number NC 30/5/1/1/2/13854 PR) is pending with the DMRE and will also (if approved) lead to an approved environmental management programme.</p> <p>The draft BAR & EMPR do propose that the no-go option be implemented where the Rockwood Nature Reserve is concerned and should the final BAR & EMPR be approved by the DMRE the Applicant will not prospect the nature reserve. This was again confirmed by the Applicant upon receipt of your objection.</p> <p>Also, please note that the objection letter received from you as well as this response letter will form part of the final BAR & EMPR for this application that will be submitted to the DMRE for consideration. Upon approval the said document is legally binding and applicable for the duration of the project.”</p>			
Mr FP Cornelissen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portion 1 of Kogelbeen No 54 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Mr PJ Ludwick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portion 2 of Kogelbeen No 54 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Mr PJ Scholtz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remaining Extent of Kogelbeen No 54 Portion 3 of Kogelbeen No 54 	07 May 2024	No comments received

LANDOWNER AND INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
Mr OD van Heerden c/o De Villiers and Bredenkamp Prokureurs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remaining Extent of Banghoek No 17 	07 May 2024	04 June 2024

Correspondence received from Mr Lotter regarding the project (the comments were translated from Afrikaans for this report. Refer to Appendix G2 for a copy of the original letter):

...the correspondence is sent to you on behalf of Eaglewhizz 19. The subject of the letter concerns the application for a prospecting right on the above property (Banghoek). Eaglewhizz leases the farm with an option to buy and is therefore a legal occupier of the property.

The farm was developed for sheep farming and is still used for that as well as eco-tourism and its development. It is very uniquely situated on the south bank of the Orange River. What makes it unique is its geology. This is the only place where the ghaap plateau comes across the Orange River resulting in the river forming a canyon through the plateau with cliffs up to 60 m high. This is a unique section as the river here makes deep pools with rapids. It is the ideal habitat and breeding ground for the 3 different yellowfish species found in the Orange River and is very well known especially among fly anglers where the catch and release principle apply.

The unique environment also led to the establishment of a business that was developed over a period of 7 years, where anglers, also from abroad, come to experience it. Within South Africa it is considered one of the best yellowfish fishing areas and the national fishing team has held training camps here. During January 2024 there was also a marketing campaign in America where fishing was offered with various hunting packages by various outfitters registered with PHASA. The first groups already arrived, and the feedback is that the fishing experience can be compared to salmon fishing in Alaska, which is extremely popular among anglers.

There are already plans on the table to further develop and expand the environment with a lodge that will meet the standards as determined by the Department of Nature Conservation. Such development will be capital intensive and it must therefore be calculated what income will be generated and how sustainable it will be.

It is also important to note that the geological composition of about 60% of the farm consists of solid stone like the sediment deposit of the ghaap plateau's southern slopes. The rest is chalk or compositions thereof.

There are therefore two aspects that have a direct influence on the application for prospecting rights.

The first is the adverse effect it has on affected parties to its compensation as mentioned in section 54 of the MPRDA. With the granting of the right, there will have to be

LANDOWNER AND INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
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an urgent look at the development of infrastructure as already mentioned and at the interests of, especially international anglers who want to be part of this unique experience. Here it must be considered that a mining operation will negatively affect the prospects of a sustainable enterprise.

Further compensation aspects that must be considered is the adverse influence that mining activities will have on the current farming practices, especially when considering that the current lease agreement is for the total farm and mining activities will reduce that. The adverse aspect for the landowner in terms of value determination will also have to be considered.

The second important aspect is the effect that mining will have on the ecological environment. The principle of section 2(h) of the MPRDA is that mining must be applied considering the environment and the effect it will have on it. As already mentioned, the area is a unique habitat for the three prominent yellowfish species in the Orange River. Yellowfish are native to our rivers and are classified as an endangered species. The geological composition of the environment makes it impossible to do mining without using explosives to break the rocks. In any case, a full EIA will first have to be done to determine what the influence of the mine activities will be on yellowfish's habitat and breeding patterns, especially when considering what the seismic effect will be, as mining cannot take place without explosives.

It should be mentioned that there are mining operations in the area. However, it is limited to the alluvial diamond deposits that are part of the lower Orange River and only applies to alluvial gravel. In this environment it does not apply due to the absence of alluvial gravel.

I really hope that you will see and take my objections to heart.

Response sent to Mr Lotter on 07 June 2024 (translated from Afrikaans for this report):

Greenmined confirms receipt of your correspondence and thank you for taking part in this process. We would also like to thank you for the valuable information you shared with us as an expert in the area.

Firstly it is important to note that this application is for a prospecting right and not a mining right. Should the application be approved, the Applicant will be able to prospect (through non-invasive and invasive prospecting) the areas, but no mining will be allowed. Further to this, no prospecting will take place in or near the Orange River and therefore will not have an impact on the aquatic live. The prospecting activities does not require the use of any explosives as this application is for prospecting without bulk sampling.

As discussed in the draft basic assessment report (DBAR), Minrom Consulting (Pty) Ltd was commissioned to evaluate the mineralisation potential within the earmarked

LANDOWNER AND INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
<p>prospecting areas. According to the Minrom study Banghoek No 17 is dominated by diamictite, sandstone, siltstone and mudrock of the Mbizane Formation of the Dwyka Group (Karoo Supergroup). Dolomite/limestone and mudrocks of the Boomplaas Formation (Schmidtsdrif Sub-group) also occur in the north-west portion of the farm. Locally, quartzitic sandstone, mudrock, andesitic/basaltic lava, siltstone, clastic dolomite/limestone, minor conglomerate, tuff, and cherts of the Vryburg Formation may be found.</p> <p>Minrom used Landsat, Sentinel and ASTER image data for the different licence areas in the application area, and remote sensing calculations were done using these images to produce visual representations of specific band ratios that highlight certain vegetation and geological features. These features are then interpreted along with geological data to derive correlations between the colors and actual geological features. This is extremely important for exploration, as ore-forming fluids are intimately associated with specific rocks and mobilize through fault zones. The study identified a total of 22 target areas. These targets are arranged on a map as high priority (green), medium priority (orange) and low priority (blue). The targets are ranked based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Potential geological structures and outcrops highlighted in geological and remote sensing analysis,➤ Correlation with known mineral deposits and surrounding mining areas, and➤ Proximity to surrounding mines and mining activities (Cu, Pb, Zn, Li). <p>The following figure shows the remote sensing results for the farm Banghoek No 17 where the green shading shows the area of interest.</p>			

LANDOWNER AND INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME

AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS

CONTACTED DATE

RESPONSE RECEIVED



Considering the abovementioned and should the PR Application be approved the Applicant will conduct a site visit to the farm to confirm and ground truth the presence of base metal mineralisation. Representative samples will be extracted for XRF Analysis. If mineralisation is confirmed, the study area will be geologically mapped in detail to determine the extents of the mineralisation and provide a basis for additional exploration to quantify the mineralisation. Invasive prospecting will then target only the areas with promising results. Prospecting will therefore not cover the entire property but will focus on the indicated areas.

As remote sensing identified a "High" mineral potential in the north-western corner of the farm the Applicant would like to base the invasive prospecting (upon approval of

LANDOWNER AND INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

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the PR application) in this area. However, the freshwater- and terrestrial sensitivity of the corresponding area was also rated as “High” by the specialists. Considering this, it is proposed that once the invasive prospecting programme was drafted the potential for invasive prospecting will again be assessed (second phase assessment) by a qualified ecologist and hydrologist and submitted for approved to the DMRE. No prospecting will occur in the highly sensitive freshwater areas without prior approval by the DWS. A chance find protocol will be implemented to safeguard against potential impacts on archaeological and/or palaeontological artefacts/features.

The Applicant will also engage the landowners of the earmarked properties regarding co-existence agreements prior to commencement of invasive prospecting, and no site camp and/or drill site will be placed on sensitive areas (to be identified by the ecologist / hydrologist / archaeologist). Once rehabilitated, the drill sites will again be available for agricultural/tourism use. The Applicant will also compensate the landowners should invasive prospecting be conducted on their properties. It should further be noted that a prospecting right is only valid for a maximum period of five years whereafter the affected areas must be rehabilitated and the Applicant must apply for a closure certificate from the DMRE. Therefore the possible impact that prospecting may have on the current land use of the farm will be of temporary nature and should the management and mitigation measures proposed in the EMPR be implemented no residual impact is expected.

In conclusion, we do agree that a mining right application will necessitate a full EIA with various specialist studies to indicate the potential impacts on the receiving environment. However, it is again highlighted that this application only entails the prospecting of the area and not mining. Once the areas to be prospected were identified, the specialists will conduct a second phase investigation and no prospecting will occur on any sensitive areas without prior approval from the DMRE and/or DWS.

In response to the comments received from Eaglewhizz the following additional mitigation measures were added to the final basic assessment report (FBAR):

- Prior to commencement with invasive prospecting the Applicant must enter into a co-existence agreement with the landowner that allows for the eco-tourism activities at the farm.
- Invasive prospecting must be contained to the target areas identified by Minrom through the remote sensing study.
- Once the invasive prospecting plan was established, the area must first be cleared by an appropriately qualified ecologist, hydrologist and archaeologist prior to commencement. The recommendations of the specialists must be submitted to the DMRE and shared with the landowner and all applicable lawful occupiers of the property.
- No prospecting may occur within or near any river, watercourse and/or drainage line without prior approval by the DWS.
- Invasive prospecting activities must be contained to the shortest possible period to minimise the potential impact the activity may have on the land uses of the farm. If possible, prospecting must take place during the angling off-season.
- Upon closure, all prospected areas must be reinstated and rehabilitated as stipulated in this report and to the satisfaction of the DMRE.

LANDOWNER AND INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

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<p>The FBAR, once approved, is legally binding, and must be implemented by site management for the duration of the site establishment-, operational- and decommissioning phases. The Applicant will also be bound to submit an Environmental Audit Report in accordance with Appendix 7 as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended) annually to the DMRE for compliance monitoring purposes or in accordance with the period stipulated by the Environmental Authorisation (once approved).</p>			
Cromaboo Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion 1 of Farm No 69 • Remaining Extent of Farm No 69 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Wilde Olive Familie Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion 2 of Farm No 69 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Clarksdale Diamonds Prop CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remaining Extent of Farm No 130 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Grain World Inv (Pty) Ltd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remaining Extent of Farm No 131 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Joubert Familie Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paradys No 386 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Kleinboere Vereniging Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion 2 of Gamahoudi No 122 	07 May 2024	No comments received

LANDOWNER AND INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
Lambrecht Boerdery CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annex Helvetia no 125 	07 May 2024	No comments received
RSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aoud No 128 Masadi Fontein No 140 Murubing No 144 Remaining Extent of Gamohaam No 438 Farm No 217 Remaining Extent of Groot Kees No 146 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Florancor Boerdery CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saltash No 132 Portion 1 of Groot Kees No 146 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Tsineng Communal Property Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remaining Extent of Gamolilo No 72 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Mr GC Bosman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remaining Extent of Chester No 199 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Mr NA & Mrs CM Jordaan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Khaw No 129 	21 May 2024	No comments received

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TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
Meyer Family Communal Property Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remaining Extent of Grootfontein No 145	07 May 2024	No comments received
Me GE Saunders	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Portion 2 of Groot Kees No 146	09 May 2024	No comments received
Mr WW Snyman	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Portion 1 of Compton No 169	07 May 2024	No comments received
Kalahari Futures Trading Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Portion 3 of Vogelstruis Puts No 192	07 May 2024	No comments received
Mr JD Klinck	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tlaring No 197	07 May 2024	No comments received
GP Nel Familie Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Portion 2 of Tlaring No 197	07 May 2024	No comments received
Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kuruman Reserve No 690	07 May 2024	No comments received

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Covenant Construction (Pty) Ltd	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Portion 56 of Blok AA No 689	07 May 2024	No comments received
Me SJ Roos	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Portion 1, 2 of Chakwana No 200	07 May 2024	No comments received
John Taolo District Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remaining Extent of Chakwana No 200	07 May 2024	No comments received
Mr J Pretorius	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Portion 12 of Block AA No 689	09 May 2024	No comments received
Gezina Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Portion 10, 36 of Blok AA No 689	05 June 2024	No comments received
Andries Venter Belange (Pty) Ltd	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• England No 318	07 May 2024	No comments received
Mr JC Venter	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mt Vera No 319	07 May 2024	No comments received

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TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
Hoogaar Plase (Pty) Ltd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eldoret No 274 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Mr PC Malan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portion 1 of Rossdale No 382 	24 May 2024	26/05/2024
<p>Mr Malan requested clarity on the position of the PR footprint and whether Rossdale No 382/1 forms part of the application. He also mentioned that SNM Resources (Pty) Ltd already holds prospecting rights on the property.</p>			
<p>Greenmined responded on 27/05/2024 that Mr Malan's farm is an adjacent property and therefore not part of the PR application footprint.</p>			
Alhoff (Pty) Ltd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodstock No 441 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Mr JP Vorster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapperley No 443 	27 May 2024	No comments received
DR Selemela (Pty) Ltd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portion 3 of Mapperley No 443 	07 May 2024	No comments received

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TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
Tramab CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bramcote No 446	07 May 2024	No comments received
Provincial Government of North-West Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Farm No 212	07 May 2024	No comments received
Me EMM Kruger	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remaining Extent of Farm No 563	09 May 2024	No comments received
Mr PJS Ludwick	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rooipan No 43	07 May 2024	No comments received
Mr LM Burger	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Portion 1 of Farm No 42	07 May 2024	No comments received
Sielsvreuge Boerdery Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Farm No 42	07 May 2024	No comments received
Mr TH Snyman	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Watervlak No 585• Remaining Extent of Farm No 223	07 May 2024	No comments received

LANDOWNER AND INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
Pieter Bredenkamp Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm No 222 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Mr PJB Lambrechts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valsch Pan No 70 • Baken Kop No 69 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Mr JF & JL Vermeulen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remaining Extent of Biesieputs No 67 	20 May 2024	No comments received
Smauswane Communal Property Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remaining Extent of Smauswani Suid No 209 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Fourie Vennootskap Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remaining Extent of Farm No 133 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Mr GG Waldeck	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion 1 of Farm No 132 • Remaining Extent of Farm No 132 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Verdun Familie Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion 2 of Farm No 122 • <input type="checkbox"/> Remaining Extent of Farm No 122 	07 May 2024	No comments received

LANDOWNER AND INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
Mr JP Kgosietsile & Bathlaping Ba Ga Phetlu Communal Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion 1, 3, 4 of Gamahoudi No 122 • Remaining Extent of Gamahoudi No 122 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Wessels Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driehoek No 127 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Mr L Steinmann	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion 12 of Reads Drift No 74 • Remaining Extent of Portion 29 of Reads Drift No 74 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Mr M Lotter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riets Drift No 18 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Ratlou Local Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groot Buitfontein No 772 	07 May 2024	No comments received
Mr WCJ Scheepers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remaining Extent of Gras Pan No 773 	20 May 2024	No comments received
Mr JC Bosman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wlde Alfontein No 774 • Kareeboom No 775 	07 May 2024	No comments received

LANDOWNER AND INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
Mr FJ van Heerden	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remaining Extent of Knoffelfontein No 912	07 May 2024	No comments received

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The I&AP's and stakeholders were informed of the proposed project and invited to comment on the DSR through:

- telephonic discussions;
- direct notification with notification documents;
- placement of on-site notices;
- the placement of advertisements in the Noordkaap Bulletin.

Comments/objections/registrations were received from the following entities:

- Bathlaping Ba Ga Phetlhu CPA;
- Mr JF Pienaar (Portion 11, 20 of Boland No 133);
- Mr N Pietersen c/o Duvenhage & Van der Merwe Inc (Remaining Extent of Farm No 123);
- Mr LJH Steenkamp (Portion 1 of Farm No 123 (Toekoms));
- Mr C Lambrecht (Helvetia No 126);
- Dibros Beef CC (Remaining Extent and Portion 1 of Hartebeestdale No 564);
- Mr OD van Heerden c/o De Villiers and Bredenkamp Prokureurs (Remaining Extent of Banghoek No 17);
- Mr PC Malan (Portion 1 of Rossdale No 382);
- DAERL.

All the response received on the project were incorporated into the FBAR. Refer to Appendix G2 for the proof of public participation.