

**REASSESSMENT OF THE FINANCIAL PROVISION FOR
ALIWAL DOLERITE QUARRIES (PTY) LTD,
MALETSWAI DISTRICT, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE**

*DMPR REFERENCE NUMBER:
EC 30/5/1/2/2/215 MR & EC0017MR/102*

JUNE 2026

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Greenmined Environmental (Pty) Ltd was appointed by Aliwal Dolerite Quarry (Pty) Ltd (hereafter referred to as the “MR Holder”) to undertake the annual review of the financial provision calculations for the mining right held over Erf No 2928 (a portion of Erf 1) and part of Portion 5 of the farm Melkspruit No 12 in the Maletswai Magisterial District of the Eastern Cape.

The purpose of this document is to review the financial provision submitted by the holder of the mining right in terms of Section 24P of the NEMA Amendment Act, 2014 (Act No 25 of 2014) read with the Regulations pertaining to the Financial Provision for Prospecting, Exploration, Mining or Production Operations, November 2015 (Financial Provision Regulations 2015). The annual review of the financial provision is a review of the following requirements:

1. Annual rehabilitation as reflected in the annual rehabilitation plan;
2. Final rehabilitation, decommissioning and closure of the mining operations at the end of the life of operations as reflected in the final rehabilitation, decommissioning and mine closure plan;
3. Remediation of latent or residual environmental impacts which may become known in the future, as reflected in the environmental risk assessment report.

Annual Rehabilitation Plan

The mine continues with the installation of the bridge between the eastern and western sides of the quarry as well as refilling the dam/sump of Pit 1 that forms part of progressive rehabilitation. The construction of the bridge and refilling of the dam/sump will continue into the following 12-month period.

Rehabilitation, Decommissioning and Mine Closure Plan

The approved mining area is 62.2924 ha in extent with ±26 ha thereof disturbed to date. The Rehabilitation, Decommissioning and Mine Closure Plan details the closure objectives, -actions, relinquishment criteria, monitoring, auditing, and reporting commitments for the earmarked area. It is proposed that upon closure of the mining area all infrastructure, equipment, plant, and other items used during the mining period that no longer has an economic value will be removed. According to the EMPR, the area will be landscaped to rehabilitate the disturbance and will subsequently be developed for recreational purposes. The quarry pit will be rendered safe and left as a landscape feature.

The 2026 financial provision amount, to be provided to the Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources by Aliwal Dolerite Quarry (Pty) Ltd, was calculated to be R 5 946 869.93. The 2026 financial provision exceeds

the value of financial guarantee in place at the DMPR, and the Right Holder may have to provide the shortfall amount upon departmental request.

Environmental Risk Assessment Report:

The Environmental Risk Assessment identified potential latent risks that may arise during the decommissioning phase of the mine. The report also proposes mitigation and monitoring measures to ensure long-term stability and compliance with closure objectives. If these measures are implemented, all identified risks are expected to be reduced to an insignificant level.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Aliwal Dolerite Quarry (Pty) Ltd holds a mining right (EC 30/5/1/2/2/0215 MR) to mine dolerite over 55.5166 ha of Erf No 2928 (a portion of Erf 1), near Maletswai in the Walter Sisulu Municipality of the Eastern Cape. The Mining Right (MR) is valid until 24 March 2040, with the possibility of renewal. The Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources (DMPR) approved a Section 102 application (EC0017MR/102) in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) in December 2022 to expand the mining footprint. This approval increased the mining footprint of 55.5166 ha with an additional 6.7824 ha that extends over a portion of Portion 5 of the farm Melk Spruit No 12.

Greenmined Environmental (Pty) Ltd (“Greenmined”) is the appointed consultant responsible for reviewing the financial provision calculations for the mining right. The purpose of this document is to assess the financial provision submitted by the holder of the mining right in terms of Section 24P of the NEMA Amendment Act, 2014 (Act No. 25 of 2014), read with the Regulations Pertaining to the Financial Provision for Prospecting, Exploration, Mining or Production Operations, 2015 (Financial Provision Regulations, 2015) (as amended). This review addresses the following requirements:

1. Annual rehabilitation as reflected in the annual rehabilitation plan;
2. Final rehabilitation, decommissioning and closure of the mining operations at the end of the life of operations as reflected in the final rehabilitation, decommissioning and mine closure plan;
3. Remediation of latent or residual environmental impacts which may become known in the future, as reflected in the environmental risk assessment report.

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Aliwal Quarry comprises a hard-rock quarrying operation located on Erf 2928 (a portion of Erf 1) and a portion of Portion 5 of the farm Melk Spruit No. 12. The quarry has been operational since 1976. Mining is undertaken using conventional open-cast methods, including drilling and charging of blast holes, detonation, loading, short-distance hauling, crushing, screening, and stockpiling.

Extraction is carried out by blasting benches along the rock face. Oversized material is reduced using a hydraulic hammer to achieve manageable sizes, after which it is transported by tipper trucks to the on-site processing plant. The material is then processed through a series of crushers and screens to produce various aggregate grades. Final products are stockpiled on site and retained in the designated stockpile area until dispatched to clients. Also refer to *3.3 Operational Phase* for a more comprehensive description of the mine operations.

2. DETAILS OF THE AUTHOR

The Right Holder appointed Greenmined Environmental (Pty) Ltd (hereafter referred to as “Greenmined”) to prepare the annual rehabilitation plan. Ms. Christine Fouché is the responsible consultant for the project and holds a Diploma in Nature Conservation and a B.Sc. in Botany and Zoology. Ms Fouché is a registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner (registration no: 2019/1003) with EAPASA (Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa). See full CV attached as Appendix A.

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Declaration of Independence

I, Christine Fouché, in my capacity as environmental assessment practitioner declare that–

- ◆ I act as independent environmental officer in this matter;
- ◆ I will perform the work relating to this matter in an objective manner, even if the results and findings are not favourable to the holder of the authorisation;
- ◆ I have expertise in conducting environmental related projects, including knowledge of the Act and regulations that have relevance to the activity;
- ◆ I will adhere to and comply with all responsibilities as indicated in the National Environmental Management Act and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.
- ◆ I do not have and will not have any vested interest in the activity other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended).

Christine Fouché

Date: 29 May 2026

3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND PROJECT CONTEXT

3.1 PROJECT LOCATION

Table 1: Location of the activity.

Farm Name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Erf 2928 (a portion of Erf 1), ◆ Portion 5 of the farm Melk Spruit No 12. 		
Mining Area (Ha)	62.299 ha		
Magisterial District	Joe Gqabi		
Distance and direction from the nearest town	The Aliwal Quarry is located 3 km to the south-west of Maletswai and the N6 National Road.		
21 digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ C00500010000292800000 ◆ C0050000000001200005 		
Mining Right Site Coordinates	A	30° 42' 13.85311"	26° 40' 50.67110"
	B	30° 42' 14.52522"	26° 40' 51.96911"
	C	30° 42' 15.26281"	26° 40' 54.15002"
	D	30° 42' 16.69336"	26° 40' 55.80857"
	E	30° 42' 19.43279"	26° 40' 57.71013"
	F	30° 42' 26.37506"	26° 41' 00.95086"
	G	30° 42' 28.79195"	26° 41' 03.75398"
	H	30° 42' 29.36976"	26° 41' 05.68111"
	J	30° 42' 29.87858"	26° 41' 08.08949"
	K	30° 42' 29.49021"	26° 41' 12.78943"
	L	30° 42' 33.91468"	26° 41' 13.13291"
	M	30° 42' 43.18546"	26° 41' 16.53533"
	N	30° 42' 53.37863"	26° 41' 22.20009"
P	30° 42' 56.47420"	26° 41' 24.52185"	
Q	30° 42' 58.77362"	26° 41' 27.55764"	

	R	30° 43' 09.95726"	26° 41' 09.97288"
	S	30° 42' 19.06215"	26° 40' 53.01130"
S102 Extension Area Coordinates	T	30° 42' 44.17218"	26° 40' 57.47018"
	U	30° 42' 43.41183"	26° 41' 01.12263"
	V	30° 43' 02.59775"	26° 41' 07.51693"
	W	30° 43' 03.67082"	26° 41' 03.18488"

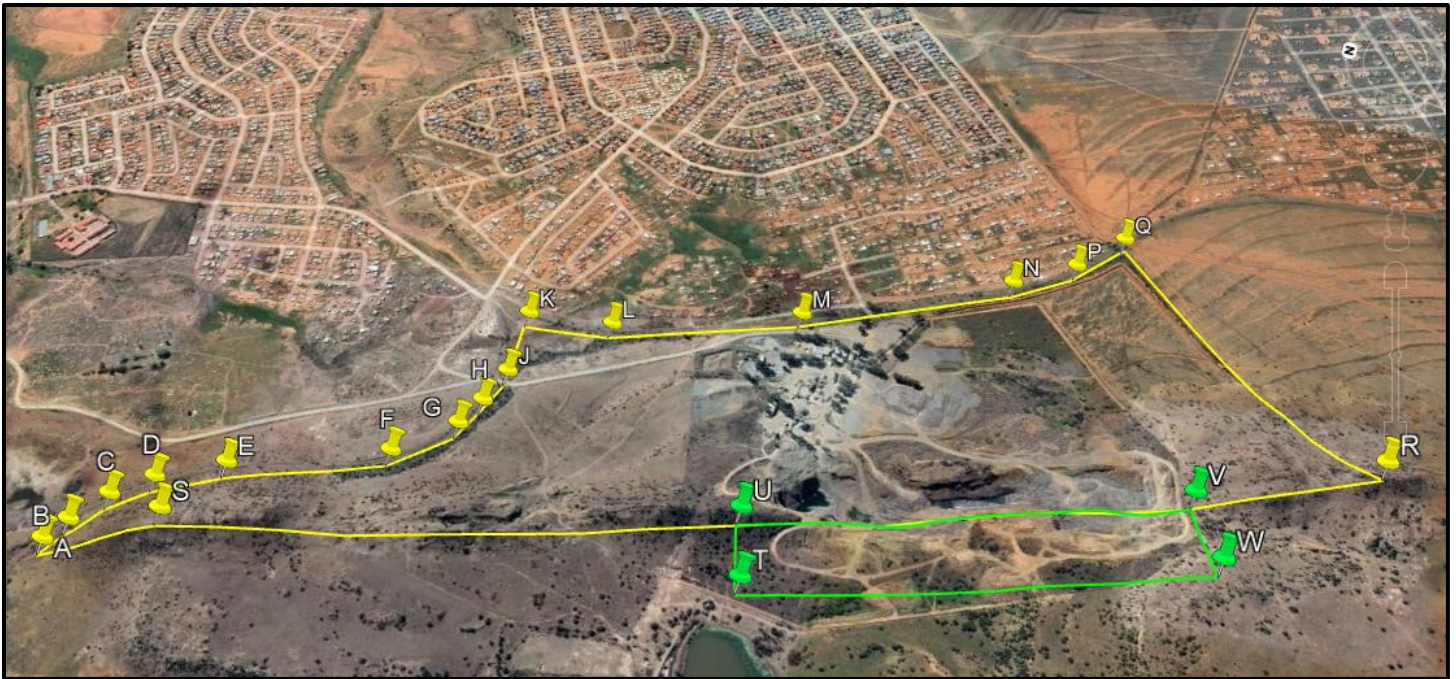


Figure 1: Satellite view of the Aliwal Quarry mining footprint (yellow polygon). The S102 Extension Area is indicated by the green polygon (image obtained from Google Earth). Note: To optimise space, true north is directed to the left.

3.2 SITE ESTABLISHMENT PHASE

Aliwal has been in existence since 1976. As such, the site has already undergone full establishment in accordance with the applicable regulatory requirements. Consequently, the site establishment phase is no longer applicable to this operation.

3.3 OPERATIONAL PHASE

3.3.1 Mining Footprint

The approved mining footprint of Aliwal Quarry extends over ±55.6 ha. However, the MR Holder currently (2026) utilises only ±26 hectares of the total footprint for mining-related activities. The northern and most southern parts of the property remain largely in a natural state.

Historical the western section of the quarry pit extended over the mining boundary, and the MR Holder subsequently applied for approval of the Minister in terms of Section 102 of the MPRDA to expand the mining footprint with 6.7824 ha. The S102 Extension Area (approved in 2022) now allows the development of the quarry pit in a western direction. It further contributes to the softening of the high walls that were historically mined up to the boundary.

3.3.2 Mining Activities

The mine has one main quarry pit that spans ±8 ha (2026) of the mining footprint. The quarry pit runs in a north to south direction along the extent of the ridge on the property. The dolerite is loosened by conventional drilling and blasting methods. The frequency is dependent on the demand for product. Blast monitoring is implemented during each blast.

Following a blast, boulders that are too large (>500 mm) to be loaded into the primary crusher are broken by means of a hydraulic hammer. The muck pile (blasted rock) is removed from the pit using excavators and trackless mobile machinery (TMM's) and either deposited directly into the jaw crusher or deposited on the Run of Mine (RoM) stockpile for later processing through the secondary-, tertiary- and quaternary crushing and screening processes to result in the desired products. The material is stockpiled until transported to or collected by clients. All material removed from site is sent over the weighbridge to ensure the correct weight and prevent overloading.

Aliwal Quarry (the Quarry) also has the ability to wash the products if required by the client. Water from the washing plant is directed to the nearby settling ponds from where it can be recycled for reuse.

3.3.3 Site Infrastructure

Aliwal Quarry has well-established buildings and infrastructure that support its mining operations. The Quarry is accessed via a gravel road that turns off the R58 connecting Maletswai and Burgersdorp. In addition, the Burgersdorp – Dreunberg - Aliwal North – Zastron - Sannaspos railway line (no longer in use) runs along the north/north-eastern boundary of the mine, and the access road crosses the railway line before entering the mine.

The office building accommodates the administrative personnel. The mine has well established workshops, storage rooms, a wash bay that drains to an oil sump, and a paved area used for services. Ablution facilities associated with the office complex and workshops drain to a septic tank and French drain system, which is serviced as required. Offices and/or stores are also associated with the wash plant, crusher plant, and weighbridge. A change/break room with ablutions is available to the employees near the workshop.

The following main areas are defined at the mine as shown in the following figure:

- A. Entrance Gate and Guard House;
- B. Office Block;
- C. Workshops and Storage Areas;
- D. Change Room and Ablutions;
- E. Washing Plant Area;
- F. Settling Ponds;
- G. Stockpile Areas;
- H. Processing Area;
- I. Control Room;
- J. Eskom Substation;
- K. Salvage Yard;
- L. Quarry Pit;
- M. Waste Rock Dump;
- N. Diesel Depot;
- O. Eskom Transformer Station.



Figure 2: Satellite view of the various operational areas at Aliwal Quarry where the yellow line shows the mine boundary and the green line indicates the S102 extension area (image obtained from Google Earth).

3.4 TOPOGRAPHY

The natural (pre-mining) topography of the site can be described as flat along the eastern section (± 1360 asml) of the mining environment, while the western section is dominated by a ridge that rises some 50 m from the flat eastern section to ± 1420 asml. The excavation associated with the mine is mining into this ridge. Areas where mining took place have historically resulted in steep gradients that are most obvious on the western side of the excavation. The approval of the Section 102 Extension Area and subsequent increase in the mining footprint now allows the gradual correction of these steep gradients. The route indicated below shows an average slope of 11.3% over 2.85 km, with a maximum elevation gain of 174 m (or -182 m elevation loss).

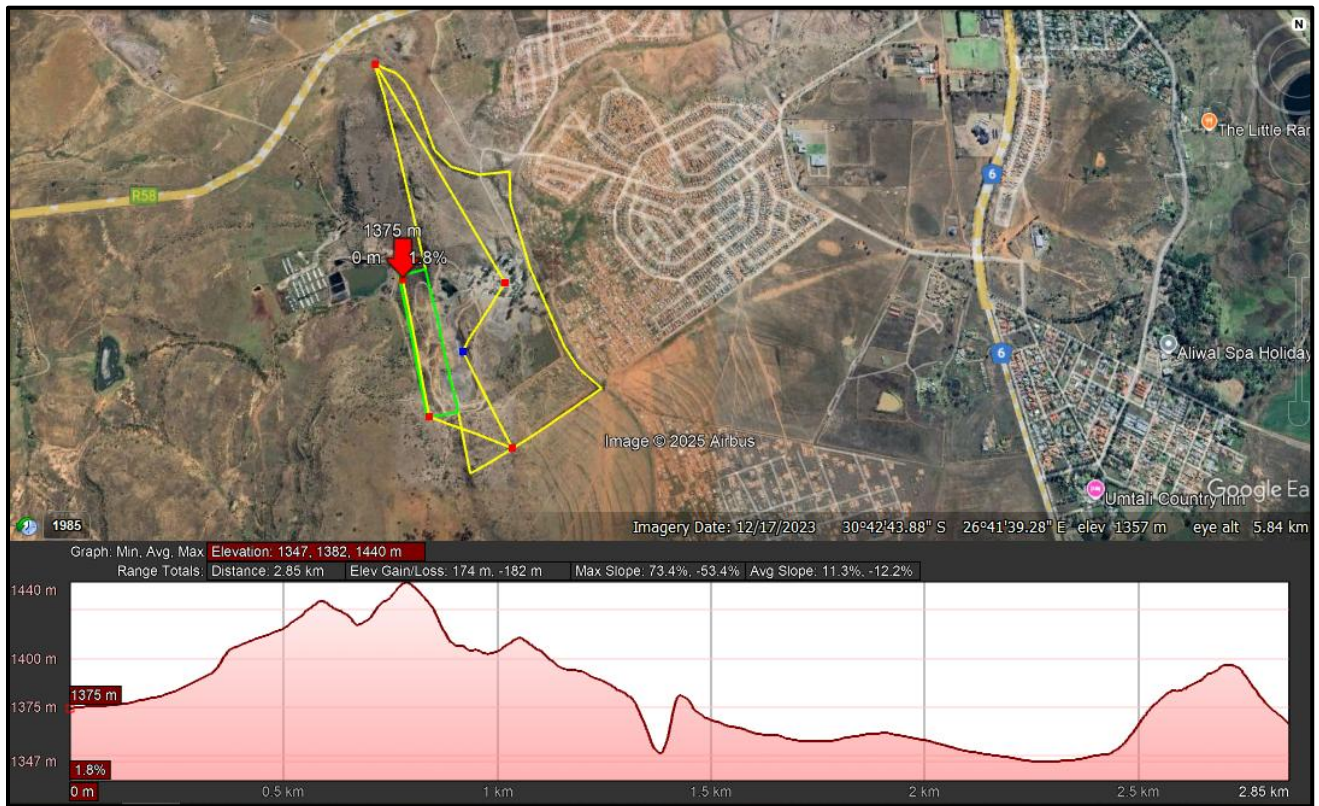


Figure 3: Elevation profile of the mining area (Image obtained from Google Earth).

3.5 VISUAL CHARACTERISTICS

The visual environment surrounding the Quarry is characterised by a combination of natural rural landscape elements and existing human interventions. While the broader setting is generally open with wide horizons, the mining area is bordered by a number of roads, a railway line, and the Joe Gqabi Residential Settlement to the east. These features introduce a strong anthropogenic component to the local visual character and reduce the overall sense of visual naturalness.

As a result, the visual absorption capacity (landscape's ability to incorporate visual elements without significantly altering its overall visual character or quality) of the immediate area is relatively higher than in a purely natural or agricultural setting. The presence of established infrastructure and the residential development means that the Quarry, although visually prominent, is less dissimilar than it would be in an undisturbed rural landscape. Nevertheless, exposed quarry faces, stockpiles, and operational equipment still present as noticeable features, particularly where they contrast sharply with the surrounding natural areas.

Overall, the visual character of the area can be described as open and moderately transformed, with the quarry forming one of several human-induced landscape modifications visible within a setting that already accommodates roads, rail, and residential development.

3.6 AIR QUALITY AND NOISE AMBIANCE

Air Quality

The air quality in the surrounding area is influenced by both natural and anthropogenic factors. Baseline conditions are shaped by the semi-arid climate, which results in naturally dusty conditions, particularly during dry and windy months. Existing sources of particulate matter include unpaved roads, vehicle movement, and domestic activities within the adjacent Joe Gqabi settlement. The surrounding road network also contributes intermittently to localised emissions from vehicle exhaust and entrained dust.

Aliwal Quarry contributes to the air quality of the area through the following:

- ◆ Quarrying operations, including blasting, crushing, and materials handling.
- ◆ Heavy vehicle movement on unpaved haul roads, which can further increase dust levels.
- ◆ Windblown dust from cleared areas, stockpiles and exposed rock surfaces.

Overall, ambient air quality can be described as moderately affected by dust and local emissions, with background concentrations elevated relative to purely rural areas due to the proximity of housing, transport infrastructure, and quarry-related activities. Sensitive receptors include the nearby Joe Gqabi community, where dust deposition and potential nuisance from suspended particulates may be more pronounced.

Noise Ambiance

The ambient noise environment in the vicinity of the Quarry reflects the influence of road traffic, community activities, and quarry operations. Existing sources of sound include vehicle movement on surrounding roads, localised household and community noise from the Joe Gqabi settlement, and intermittent agricultural activity in the broader area. Consequently, baseline noise levels are elevated above those typical of remote rural areas due to the presence of settlement and road activity.

Within and around the Quarry, elevated noise levels are associated with:

- ◆ Blasting, which produces sharp, short-duration noise events.
- ◆ Drilling, crushing, and screening operations, which generate continuous mechanical noise during operational hours.
- ◆ Heavy machinery and truck movement, both within the site and on access routes.

Overall, the noise environment can be described as moderately elevated due to community and traffic activity, with quarry operations being the principal contributor to high-intensity and peak noise events.

3.7 GEOLOGY AND SOIL

The region which the Quarry is currently exploiting comprises a dolerite extrusion that overlies the sedimentary sandstones & mudstones of the Burgersdorp Formation of the Tarkastad Subgroup belonging to the Beaufort Group that forms part of the Karoo Supergroup.

The Tarkastad Subgroup had formed during the late Mesozoic – to early Palaeozoic eras some 250 to 285 million years ago. The early Triassic Period, of which the upper sequences of the Tarkastad Subgroup had formed, is characterized by an abundance of sandstone and red mudstone rhythmite formations. This red mudstone is the marker and indicator between the Adelaide – and Tarkastad Subgroup that both form part of the Beaufort Group. The Tarkastad Subgroup is furthermore split into an upper Burgersdorp Formation (red mudstone rich) and a lower Katberg Formation (sandstone rich).

The sandstones & mudstones of the Burgersdorp Formation contain about 42% quarts, 9% feldspar, 34% lithic fragments and about 14% matrix (Johnson, 1991). Volcanic rock fragments continue to be an important component of the Burgersdorp Formation. The dolerite extrusion at Aliwal Quarry resulted in a steeply ascending hill-shaped mountain ridge. It is a dark grey dolerite (higher concentration of feldspar) with a consistent texture. The targeted mineral in the quarry is therefore the dolerite.

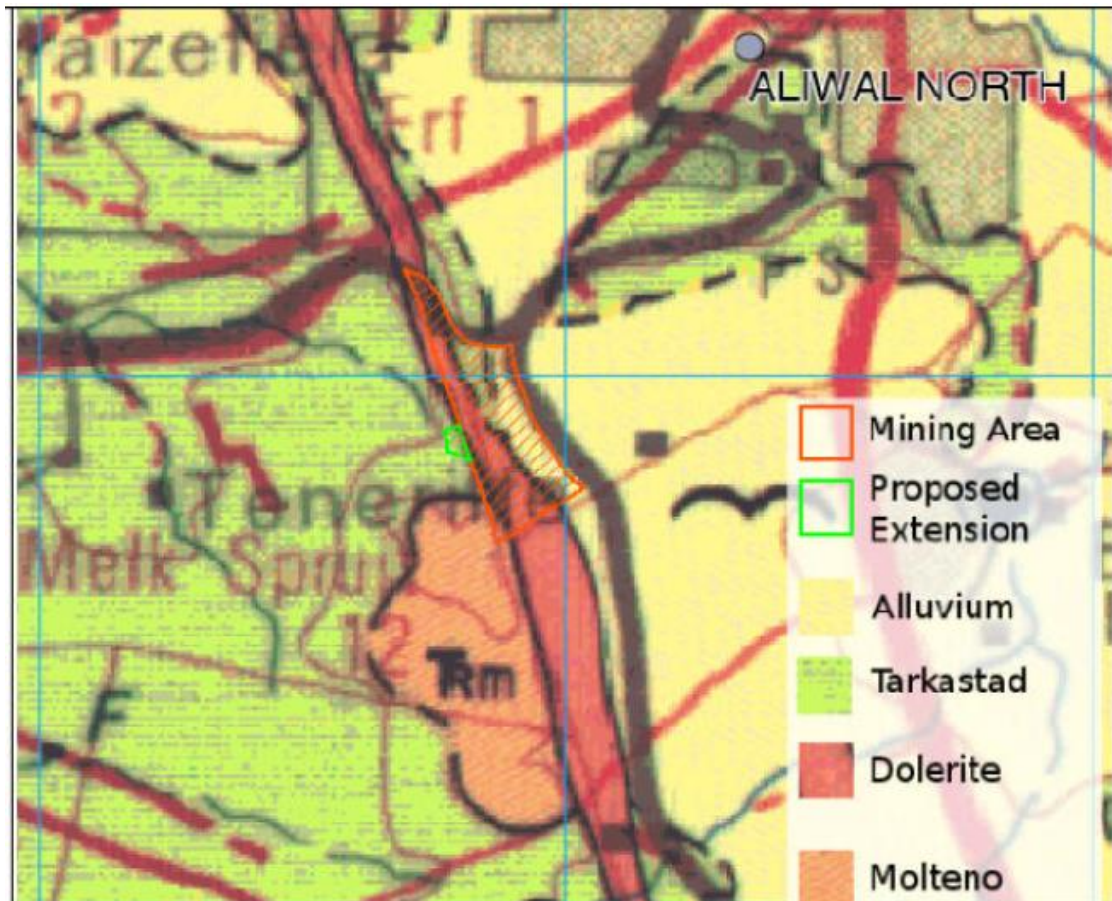


Figure 4: Typical east-west geological section (Umhlaba, 2011).

According to the 2011 EMPR the soil present at the mining area is a shallow covering of weathered dolerite material. The adjoining area consists of sandstone and a mixture of brown and grey mudstone. Further away the soils are of an alluvial nature.

3.8 HYDROLOGY

The area surrounding Aliwal Quarry falls within a semi-arid catchment characterised by low and variable rainfall, with surface water flow occurring primarily in the form of ephemeral drainage lines during seasonal rainfall events. Permanent water bodies are limited, and groundwater is an important resource for both domestic and agricultural use in the region. Drainage features in the immediate vicinity of the Quarry are typically shallow and weakly defined.

Surface Water

The mine is situated within the Kraai sub-water management area that forms part of the Upper Orange Water Management Area (ID 12). The Quarry falls within a River FEPA (Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area) associated with the Orange River that passes the mine ± 1.9 km to the north. The FEPA designation is intended to guide the protection of remaining natural ecosystems and prevent new incompatible land uses. In this case, the Quarry does not represent a new or expanding threat to the FEPA, as its extent and operational area are already formalised and managed under authorisation. With appropriate ongoing compliance to environmental management measures the location of the quarry within the FEPA does not present a significant additional risk to the ecological functioning or hydrological integrity of the Orange River system.

Due to the topography of the site, most of the rain water falling within the mining footprint will flow in an easterly direction. The majority of water emanating from the western section of the mine will end up in the quarry sump. Once in the quarry pit the water is used for processing and dust suppression purposes. Runoff from the opposite (western) side of the ridge will flow down the hill and dissipate into the surrounding veld. Rain falling east of the quarry pit will flow overland in an easterly direction towards the access road and Joe Gqabi settlement. From the road there is a series of non-perennial streams that direct water in a northerly direction through some of the suburbs of Aliwal towards the Orange River. The Orange River is ± 1.9 km to the north of the mine. Only in times of extremely high rainfall does water from the mine flow towards these non-perennial streams. In the majority of rainfall events water runoff from the mine infiltrates into the ground without reaching the streams.

Groundwater

According to the 2011 EMPR, the largest part of the Joe Gqabi District Municipality (formerly known as the Ukhahlamba DM) falls within the Minor Groundwater System type. A CSIR study conducted into groundwater potential of South Africa defines a Minor Groundwater System as a systems which can supply a community of 1 510 people from a single borehole at 30 ℓ/c per day. Properly managed boreholes in these systems can generate an average yield of 1.58 ℓ/s. The borehole of the quarry is ±60 m deep.

3.9 TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY AND GROUNDCOVER

According to Mucina and Rutherford (2012) the natural vegetation types of the study area comprises the Upper Gariep Alluvial Vegetation (AZa4).

Site Specific Conditions

As the mine has been in operation since 1976, the majority of the vegetation cover is disturbed. According to the land use maps of the area, it is recognised that there is no natural vegetation remaining in the vicinity of the quarry. This is a result of extensive overgrazing by community owned cattle. The recent extension of the excavation into the S102 extension area also caused the removal of the vegetation along the side and top of the ridge.

Blue Gum trees were historically planted along the perimeter of the crushing plant and stockpile areas. These trees have the beneficial impact of reducing the dispersal of dust from the mine and lowering the visibility of mining related structures towards the east.

Based on an ecological walk-through, conducted by Nkurenkuru in 2018, it is known that the species listed in the following table occurred within the mining area. Five of these species are listed under Schedule 4 of the Eastern Cape Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance, 1974 (No 19 of 1974) (ECNCO), meaning the species is legally protected within the province. No red data species were identified by the ecologist during the 2018 site assessment. The two tree species (Cabbage Tree and Wild Olive) that were identified, are not protected but are regarded as important species as they provide valuable ecological functions and services.

Invasive plant species known to occur in the mining areas include (but is not limited to) the following:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| ◆ <i>Argemone mexicana</i> | Mexican Poppy | NEM:BA Category 1b |
| ◆ <i>Datura ferox</i> | Large Thorn Apple | NEM:BA Category 1b |

◆ <i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Wild Tobacco	NEM:BA Category 1b
◆ <i>Opuntia engelmannii</i> .	Round Leaved Prickly Pear	NEM:BA Category 1b
◆ <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Sweet Prickly Pear	NEM:BA Category 1b
◆ <i>Solanum sisymbriifolium</i>	Dense-thorned Bitter Apple	NEM:BA Category 1b
◆ <i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Large Cocklebur	NEM:BA Category 1b

3.10 FAUNA

The 2011 EMPR mentions that apart from small game and rodents occurring on the steeper slopes to the south of the mine, there are no other wild animals close to the mine. Rock hare, steenbok and rodents are present but not plentiful in the area surrounding the mine. The 2018 walk-through by Nkurenkuru confirmed the presence of Rock hyrax and steenbok within the mining area. The community's cattle, sheep, and goats also (illegally) enter the mining footprint on occasion.

The 2011 EMPR includes a list of red data bird species that may occur in the greater study area. However, no red data bird species are known to reside within the mining footprint, nor is the area conducive to these species.

The 2011 EMPR lists the Yellow-bellied House Snake (*Lamprophis fuscus*) and Striped Harlequin Snake (*Homoroselaps dorsalis*) as potential red data species that could occur in the region. To date these species have not been observed at the mine. However, it is known that the Skaapstekker (*Psammophylax rhombeatus*), Cape Cobra (*Naja nivea*), and Rinkhals (*Hemachatus haemachatus*) do occur on occasion in the immediate surroundings.

In summary, the Quarry has been operational for at least 49 years, and the faunal component has become accustomed to the mining operations. No endangered and/or protected species reside within the active mining footprint that warrants special consideration.

3.11 CULTURAL AND HERITAGE ENVIRONMENT

The 2011 EMPR and site management confirmed that there are no sites of archaeological or cultural importance within the mining area. The local community also did not identify any site of historical importance, and to date no complaints with regard to the impact of the mine on surrounding land uses of cultural/heritage concern have been received.

The Quarry has a Chance Find Protocol that all employees receive training on when joining the team. This protocol will be implemented should any discoveries be made during the operational and/or rehabilitation phases.

3.12 LAND USE

As previously mentioned, Aliwal Quarry has been operational for many years, with the most northern and southern portions of the mining area fenced off from the active mining area. The railway line and access road separates the mining area from the Joe Gqabi settlement to the east, while the western ridge screens the majority of the mining activities from the western farms. Mining of this ridge and expanding the excavation into the S102 Extension Area will however increase the visibility of the mining operations towards the west. Apart from the Joe Gqabi settlement, the surrounding areas are mainly used for agricultural purposes, with a piggery established on Portion 5 of Melk Spruit No 12.

4. ANNUAL REHABILITATION PLAN

Appendix 3 to the Financial Provision Regulations, 2015 states that the objective of the annual rehabilitation plan is to:

- a) review concurrent rehabilitation and remediation activities already implemented;
- b) establish rehabilitation and remediation goals and outcomes for the forthcoming 12 months, which contribute to the gradual achievement of the post-mining land use, closure vision and objectives identified in the holder's final rehabilitation, decommissioning and mine closure plan;
- c) establish a plan, schedule, and budget for rehabilitation for the forthcoming 12 months;
- d) identify and address shortcomings experienced in the preceding 12 months of rehabilitation; and
- e) evaluate and update the cost of rehabilitation for the 12-month period and for closure, for purposes of supplementing the financial provision guarantee or other financial provision instrument.

4.1 IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW TIMEFRAMES

This annual rehabilitation plan will be applicable for a 12-month period commencing from the date of approval thereof by the Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources. Thereafter the document is up for review during the 11th month of the operative period to ensure the timely submission of the subsequent annual review.

4.2 MONITORING RESULTS

4.2.1 Blast Monitoring

Ground vibrations generated during blasting are monitored using calibrated blast vibration monitoring equipment installed at strategic locations. Parameters such as peak particle velocity (PPV) and dominant frequency are recorded for each blast. The data is subsequently analysed and presented in a formal report, which assesses compliance with the United States Bureau of Mines (USBM) guidelines (RI 8507, 1980). This monitoring process is implemented to ensure that vibration levels remain within permissible limits, thereby safeguarding nearby infrastructure and reducing potential environmental impacts.

4.2.2 Fallout Dust Monitoring

(Information extracted from the Dust Fall-out Monitoring Programme, March 2026)

Aliwal Quarry conducts monthly monitoring of fallout dust levels, and the results are compared with the standards prescribed in the National Dust Control Regulations, 2026. The site has four dust monitoring units situated at the locations presented in the following image.



Figure 5: Dust Fallout Monitoring network – Aliwal Quarry.

The following images show the monitoring results for the November 2025 – April 2026 period.

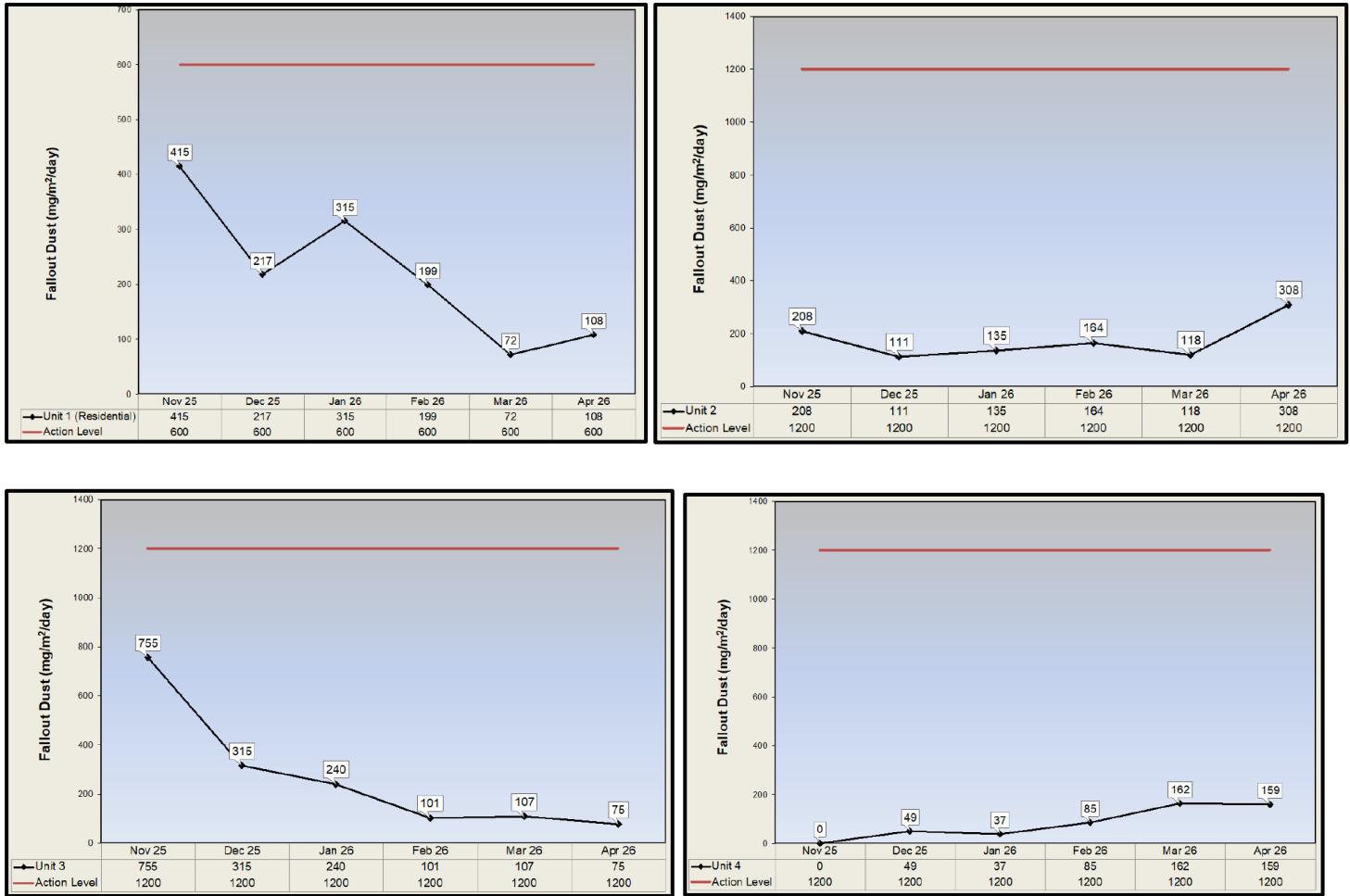


Figure 6: Dust fall monitoring results of November 2025 – April 2026.

4.2.3 Water Monitoring

(Information extracted from the Water Monitoring Report, April 2026)

Water quality monitoring was undertaken at Aliwal Quarry during April 2026 to assess the quality of quarry pit water, drinking water, and water collected from the site's oil separator system. Samples were analysed by independent SANAS-accredited laboratories and assessed against the requirements of SANS 241:2015 (drinking water standards) and the General Authorisation discharge limits prescribed under the National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998).

The results indicate that the quarry pit water complies with the applicable wastewater discharge limits, with all analysed chemical parameters falling within the relevant guideline values. The

microbial analysis further confirmed that the quarry pit water met the applicable wastewater standards.

Monitoring of the oil separator water demonstrated low concentrations of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), with all measured values below 382 µg/L. The report concluded that hydrocarbon concentrations were low and within internationally accepted guideline values.

Overall, the monitoring results indicate that quarry operations are not adversely impacting the quality of water associated with the quarry pit or oil separator system, and the monitored environmental water sources were found to be compliant with the applicable discharge and water quality requirements at the time of sampling.

4.3 SHORTCOMINGS IDENTIFIED

No shortcomings were identified in the implementation of the 2025 Financial Provision (FP) Annual Rehabilitation Plan. The plan provided for the construction of a bridge within the quarry pit area as well as the refilling of the dam/sump in Pit 1. Implementation of both rehabilitation measures took place during the reporting period and progress has been made. While these activities have not yet been fully completed, the work undertaken to date is consistent with the commitments and objectives set out in the 2025 FP Annual Rehabilitation Plan. The outcomes achieved thus far demonstrate effective implementation of the planned rehabilitation measures, with the remaining work scheduled for completion as part of the ongoing rehabilitation programme.

4.4 REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES FOR FORTHCOMING 12 MONTHS

The rehabilitation activities planned for the forthcoming 12 months will primarily focus on completing the rehabilitation measures currently underway, namely the bridge construction within the quarry pit area and the refilling of the Pit 1 dam/sump as presented in the following figure.



Figure 7: Satellite image of the bridge being added and dam/sump being refilled (red polygon) where the yellow polygon indicates the “original” mining boundary.

4.5 REVIEW OF PREVIOUS YEAR’S REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES

As mentioned earlier, site management is still in the process of installing the bridge at the quarry pit and filling the dam/sump as proposed in the 2025 Annual Rehabilitation Plan.

4.6 COSTING

The cost of the proposed progressive rehabilitation is included in the following table. The mine will also continue to monitor blasting vibrations, fallout dust, and water quality.

Table 2: Annual rehabilitation and monitoring related cost.

PROPOSED ANNUAL MONITORING COST	
ITEM	COST
Progressive Rehabilitation – Bridge Construction	±R 494 840.00
Blast Monitoring	No additional cost
Fallout Dust Monitoring	±R 84 800.00
Water Monitoring	±R 5 850.00
TOTAL	±R 585 490.00

5. REHABILITATION, DECOMMISSIONING AND MINE CLOSURE PLAN

The objective of the final rehabilitation, decommissioning and mine closure plan is to identify a post-mining land use that is feasible through:

- a) providing the vision, objectives, targets, and criteria for final rehabilitation, decommissioning and closure of the project;
- b) outlining the design principles for closure;
- c) explaining the risk assessment approach and outcomes and link closure activities to risk rehabilitation;
- d) detailing the closure actions that clearly indicate the measures that will be taken to mitigate and/or manage identified risks and describes the nature of residual risks that will need to be monitored and managed post closure;
- e) committing to a schedule, budget, roles and responsibilities for final rehabilitation, decommissioning and closure of each relevant activity or item of infrastructure;
- f) identifying knowledge gaps and how these will be addressed and filled;
- g) detailing the full closure costs for the life of project at increasing levels of accuracy as the project develops and approaches closure in line with the final land use proposed; and
- h) outlining monitoring, auditing, and reporting requirements.

(Financial Provision Regulations, 2015 Appendix 4)

The following objectives are leading closure indicators, which need to be applied across all the domains, and read in conjunction with the principles, which embody the strategic objectives. The closure plan must address all the areas associated with closing the operations, of which rehabilitation and re-vegetation forms part of as component. The first step in developing the overall mine closure strategy is to identify potential post mining land use options and establish key objectives for closure to be incorporated in the project design.

The preferred post mining land use for the mine is to restore the natural vegetation (where possible) and allow the continued use of the surrounding area for grazing. In this context, the primary objectives for the closure of the mining operations are:

- ◆ Demolish and remove all buildings and/or infrastructure that will no longer be required by the landowner, as well as all waste material, in accordance with the requirements of this EMPr and/or the Provincial Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources (DMPR).
- ◆ Shape and contour all disturbed areas in accordance with the approved Final Closure Plan.

- ◆ Ensure that permanent changes to the topography resulting from mining activities are sustainable and do not pose erosion risks or safety hazards to the landowner or surrounding community.
- ◆ Effectively utilise available topsoil to promote the re-establishment of vegetation.
- ◆ Ensure that all rehabilitated areas are stable and self-sustaining with adequate vegetation cover.
- ◆ Eradicate all invasive and alien plant species by intensive management of the mining area.

5.1 CLOSURE STRATEGY GUIDED BY ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The overall objective of the closure plan is to minimize adverse environmental impacts associated with the mining activity whilst maximising the future utilisation of the property. The idea, therefore, is to leave the mined areas in a condition that reduces all negative impacts associated with the activity. Significant aspects to be borne in mind in this regard are visibility of the mining scars, re-vegetation of the mining footprint, stability, and environmental risk in an old mine environment. The rehabilitated and immediate surroundings must also be free of invasive plant species.

The rehabilitation procedures were formulated to optimise the extraction of the raw material while creating a stable excavation that will not present an unreasonable safety risk once the mine was closed. Mining operations will be conducted in stages, corresponding to the creation of precision blasted quarry sides and benches towards the base of the workings. The decommissioning phase and closure of the quarry pit will also involve removal of all debris and rehabilitation of areas not rehabilitated during the operational phases of the project. This will comprise the scarification of compacted areas, reshaping of areas, topsoiling and regeneration of all prepared surfaces. All infrastructure/equipment not required by the landowners will be disassembled, and all other infrastructural development such as haulage roads and stockpile areas will be rehabilitated.

Upon closure of the mining area infrastructure, equipment, plant, and other items used during the mining period and no longer needed by the landowners will be removed. The MR Holder will, as far as it is reasonably practicable, rehabilitate the environment affected by the mining operation to its natural or a predetermined state or to a land use which conforms to the generally accepted principle of sustainable development.

5.2 DESIGN PRINCIPLES

5.2.1 Excavation

The design principles proposed for the rehabilitation of Aliwal Quarry was determined through discussions with site management, guidance from the 2011 EMPR, and the minimum closure objectives as prescribed by DMPR.

Upon closure of the mine the MR Holder will contract the expertise of a rock engineer to guide the final design of the quarry pit. The rock engineer will be directed by the following:

- ◆ The excavation must be developed into a landscape feature, by creating a series of irregular benches along the faces. The top edges of each face being blasted away to form scree slopes on the benches below, thereby reducing the overall face angle (<85°).
- ◆ Presently, it is proposed that the benches must be ±12 m high x 3 m wide. However, site management must be directed by the rock engineer regarding the final layout of the benches.
- ◆ The benches of the excavation must be top-dressed with topsoil and vegetated with an appropriate grass mix if vegetation does not naturally establish in the area within six months of the replacement of the topsoil.

5.2.2 Processing- and Stockpile Areas

The processing- and stockpile areas will be reinstated and the footprint landscaped as listed below.

- ◆ Coarse natural material used for the construction of ramps must be removed and dumped into the excavation.
- ◆ Stockpiles must be removed during the decommissioning phase, the area ripped, and the topsoil returned to its original depth to provide a growth medium.
- ◆ On completion of operations, all structures or objects shall be dealt with in accordance with section 44 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002):
 - Where sites have been rendered devoid of vegetation/grass or where soils have been compacted owing to traffic, the surface shall be scarified or ripped.

- The site shall be seeded with a vegetation seed mix adapted to reflect the local indigenous flora.
- ◆ Photographs of the processing area, before and during the mining operation and after rehabilitation, shall be taken at selected fixed points and kept on record for the information of the DMPR Regional Manager.
- ◆ On completion of mining operations, the surface of these areas, if compacted due to hauling and dumping operations, shall be scarified to a depth of at least 200 mm and graded to an even surface condition. Where applicable/possible topsoil needs to be returned to its original depth over the area.
- ◆ The area shall then be fertilized if necessary to allow vegetation to establish rapidly. The site shall be seeded with a local, adapted indigenous seed mix.

5.2.3 Offices, Workshops, and Storage Areas

The buildings (such as the offices, workshops, ablutions, and storage areas) and roads of the mine will most likely be retained for future use by the landowner and will therefore not be demolished unless required by the landowner.

5.3 POST-MINING LAND USE

In accordance with the design principles outlined above, the preferred post-mining land use is to establish a safe, stable and self-sustaining landform that integrates with the surrounding landscape.

The final landform will comprise a permanent excavation (rendered safe), with rehabilitated areas surrounding the excavation supporting grazing. The site will be left in a condition that is non-polluting, visually integrated with the surrounding environment, and capable of supporting sustainable land use opportunities.

Given the long remaining life of mine, the final land use remains adaptable to future socio-economic needs, regulatory requirements and stakeholder input at the time of closure.



Figure 8: Satellite image of the processing and associated mining areas (green shaded polygon) that will be developed for grazing purposes, and the quarry pit (blue shaded polygon) to be rendered safe and left as a landscape feature.

5.4 CLOSURE ACTIONS

The closure goals and objectives are to ensure that post-use rehabilitation achieves a stable and functioning landform consistent with the surrounding landscape, other environmental values and agreed land use.

The MR Holder will comply with the minimum closure objectives as prescribed by the DMPR and detailed below:

5.4.1 Rehabilitation of the Excavated Areas

- ◆ The excavated areas must serve as a final depositing area for the placement of overburden. Rocks and coarse material removed from the excavation must be dumped into the excavation.
- ◆ No waste may be permitted to be deposited in the excavation.
- ◆ Once overburden, rocks and coarse natural materials have been added to the excavation and it was profiled with acceptable contours and erosion control measures, the topsoil previously stored must be returned to its original depth over the area.
- ◆ The areas must be fertilized if necessary to allow vegetation to establish rapidly. The site shall be seeded with a local or adapted indigenous seed mix to propagate the locally or regionally occurring flora, should natural vegetation not re-establish within 6 months from closure of the site.
- ◆ If a reasonable assessment indicates that the re-establishment of vegetation is unacceptably slow, the 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 vegetation seed mix to his or her specification.

5.4.2 Rehabilitation of Processing- and Stockpile Areas

- ◆ Coarse natural material used for the construction of ramps must be removed and dumped into the excavation.
- ◆ Stockpiles must be removed during the decommissioning phase, the area ripped, and the topsoil returned to its original depth to provide a growth medium.
- ◆ On completion of operations, all structures or objects shall be dealt with in accordance with section 44 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002):
 - Where sites have been rendered devoid of vegetation/grass or where soils have been compacted owing to traffic, the surface shall be scarified or ripped.
 - The site shall be seeded with a vegetation seed mix adapted to reflect the local indigenous flora.
- ◆ Photographs of the processing area, before and during the mining operation and after rehabilitation, shall be taken at selected fixed points and kept on record for the information of the DMPR Regional Manager.

- ◆ On completion of mining operations, the surface of these areas, if compacted due to hauling and dumping operations, shall be scarified to a depth of at least 200 mm and graded to an even surface condition. Where applicable/possible topsoil needs to be returned to its original depth over the area.
- ◆ The area shall then be fertilized if necessary to allow vegetation to establish rapidly. The site shall be seeded with a local, adapted indigenous seed mix.
- ◆ If a reasonable assessment indicates that the re-establishment of vegetation is unacceptably slow, the DMPR 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.

5.4.3 Final Rehabilitation

- ◆ Rehabilitation of the surface area shall entail landscaping, levelling, top dressing, land preparation, seeding (if required), maintenance, and clearing of invasive plant species.
- ◆ All equipment, plant, and other items used during the mining period must be removed from the site (section 44 of the MPRDA).
- ◆ Waste material of any description, including receptacles, scrap, rubble and tyres, must be removed entirely from the mining area and disposed of at a recognized landfill facility. It will not be permitted to be buried or burned on the site.
- ◆ The management of invasive plant species must be done in a sporadic manner during the life of the mining activities. Species regarded as Category 1a and 1b invasive species in terms of NEM:BA (National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 and regulations applicable thereto) need to be eradicated from the site.
- ◆ Final rehabilitation must be completed within a period specified by the Regional Manager (DMPR).

5.4.4 Revegetation of Rehabilitated Areas

All reinstated areas must be revegetated to establish a stable grass layer that will tie-in with the end-use of the site. The use of a commercial seed mix is recommended, and for dryland areas, the seed mix should not be less than half the standard sowing rate and include annuals (e.g. wheat or rye) and perennials e.g. Couch Grass (*Cynodon dactylon*). The seed mix can be augmented by Love Grass (*Eragrostis curvula*) and Red Grass (*Themeda triandra*).

5.4.5 Maintenance and Monitoring

Rehabilitated areas need to be monitored and managed after the initial rehabilitation. The mine's primary tool for maintenance of the rehabilitated area will be monitoring of the reinstated areas until the closure certificate is issued. If areas are identified that are considered unsatisfactory then maintenance may include, but not be limited to:

- ◆ Replanting failed or unsatisfactory areas;
- ◆ Repairing any erosion problems; and
- ◆ Pest and invasive plant species control.

5.4.6 Success Criteria and Monitoring

To assess when the rehabilitation and re-vegetation process is complete, the mine will develop a set of completion criteria. These criteria will be reviewed by senior management before being submitted to the regulatory authorities (DMPR) for approval and sign off.

The approved set of completion criteria will be used as a basis for assessing the closure of the mining operations, with the mine required to comply with the specified criteria before the land management can be relinquished. The completion criteria will be reviewed every two years with the closure plan and updated to include findings of the mine rehabilitation research and development program as well as additional requirements of the regulatory authorities.

When selecting completion criteria, consideration must be given to the climatic conditions in the area. Using simple percentage species and percentage cover may not be appropriate, as this is dependent on when the samples are taken. If the baseline was established during a wet year and the assessment undertaken during drought, the criteria will not be met. The rehabilitated and re-vegetated areas will be monitored to determine the progress of the programme. Monitoring is likely to be a combination of methods and may include photographic monitoring, transects and standard plot areas.

5.4.7 Impact Specific Procedures

The table below provides a summary of the impact specific procedures associated with the closure of the mine.

Table 3: Summary of the impact specific procedures

CLOSURE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACTION REQUIRED
SOCIO-ECONOMIC		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The retrenchment process will be followed as per requirements of the applicable legal process; and ◆ All existing social investments will be phased out over an agreed period with beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Progressive rehabilitation must be implemented if possible as mining progress. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Any commitments made to I&AP'S will be attended to the relevant I&AP's satisfaction as agreed upon between the I&AP'S and the mine.
TOPOGRAPHY AND EROSION CONTROL		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The area will have contours constructed to prevent soil erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ All slopes which may incur erosion will be profiled in such a way that a preferential down drain can be installed; ◆ Erosion control measures such as contour banks and cut off berms should be constructed, and soil vegetated in rehabilitated areas. On gentle slopes, water will be encouraged to flow off the rehabilitated surface as surface flow, as quickly as possible without causing erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Should it be noted that designs are not being followed, rehabilitation activities will cease, and corrective measures will be taken to ensure design specifications are achieved. Specialists will be consulted if necessary; ◆ Any pooling (outside excavation) will be addressed by filling depression and / or grading areas and re-vegetating such sites; ◆ Any erosion will also be addressed utilising contour berms, gabion structures if necessary or a specialist will be consulted if necessary. Any eroded soils will be lifted and returned to the affected area; ◆ Any deficiencies will be corrected by placing material in these areas as per the closure plan;

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CLOSURE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACTION REQUIRED
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Any compacted soils will be ripped or disked and re-vegetated with indigenous flora. Vegetation will then be monitored in these areas; ◆ All recommendations made by the specialists will be implemented where deemed appropriate; ◆ An invasive plant species management program will be implemented for the control and eradication of alien invasive species on site. This plan will give preference to mechanical control methods. Any chemicals utilised will be used responsibly. Where required DWS will be consulted with regards to the use of certain chemicals.
ECOLOGY		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The rehabilitated area will be protected from surface disturbance to allow vegetation to establish and stabilise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Vegetation in rehabilitated areas will have equivalent values as surrounding natural ecosystems; ◆ The rehabilitated ecosystem will have equivalent functions and resilience as the target ecosystem; ◆ Soil properties will be appropriate to support the target ecosystem; ◆ The rehabilitated areas will provide appropriate habitat for fauna. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Should it be noted that designs are not being followed, rehabilitation activities will be amended to ensure corrective measures will be taken to ensure design specifications are achieved. Specialists will be consulted if necessary; ◆ An invasive plant species management programme will be implemented for the control and eradication of alien invasive species on site. This plan will give preference to mechanical control methods. Any chemicals utilised must be used responsibly.
LAND USE		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ To ensure that rehabilitation is done to such an extent that land use potential is regained for farming use and associated zoning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Only after the shaped areas have been inspected and approved by the Mine Manager/Site Manager will topsoil be placed to a depth of 300 mm. The topsoil layer must be as even as possible, i.e. it must be smooth, and the depth must remain consistent throughout; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ N/A

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CLOSURE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACTION REQUIRED
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Once the topsoil has been replaced, vehicle movement will be restricted to prevent compaction of the topsoil; ◆ Rehabilitated areas will be vegetated within the same growing season (at the end of the rainy season). A suitable seedbed will be prepared to enhance the penetration and absorption of water, thereby giving the seed the best possible chance to germinate. The seeding depth should be very shallow to provide better germination. For most grass species seeding depth is approximately 5-15 mm; ◆ Rehabilitated areas will be re-vegetated with local indigenous flora as far as possible; and ◆ Once the seed mixture has been sown, the land must be rolled to ensure consolidation around the seeds and effective moisture retention. 	

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5.5 CLOSURE SCHEDULE

At this stage it is proposed that the rehabilitation of the mining area will take approximately twelve months to complete.

Control of weeds and alien invasive plant species is an important aspect after topsoil replacement and seeding has been completed in an area. Site management will implement an alien invasive plant management plan during the 12-month aftercare period to address germination of problem plants in the area. Final rehabilitation shall be completed within a period specified by the Regional Manager.

According to the MPRDA Section 43 (4) refers to the issues of a closure certificate and stipulates the following:

“Section 43(4) Issuing of a closure certificate -

(4) An application for a closure certificate must be made to the Regional Manager in whose region the land in question is situated within 180 days of the occurrence of the lapsing, abandonment, cancellation, cessation, relinquishment, or completion contemplated in subsection (3) and must be accompanied by the prescribed environmental risk report.

Table 4: Closure schedule.

CLOSURE SCHEDULE	
DECOMMISSIONING / CLOSURE ACTION	TIMEFRAME
EXCAVATION	
<p>Quarry Pit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Slope all faces according to final design principals; ◆ Deposit available building rubble and overburden into the quarry floor; 	Week 1 – 15
<p>Haul Roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Rip, level, and landscape all haul roads no longer required by landowners; ◆ Leave the haul roads around the excavation in an acceptable condition to be used by the landowners after mine closure; 	Week 16 - 18

CLOSURE SCHEDULE	
DECOMMISSIONING / CLOSURE ACTION	TIMEFRAME
<p>General Surface:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cover the final floor of the quarry pit, the top of the benches and access road slopes with 300 mm of topsoil and re-vegetate with indigenous grasses. 	Week 18 - 29
PROCESSING AREA	
<p>Crushing Plant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dismantle and remove the crushing plant and associated infrastructure and ramps; ◆ Remove concrete foundations associated with the plants; ◆ Refill the settling ponds; 	Week 29 - 41
<p>Stockpile Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Remove all remaining stockpiled material; ◆ Remove overburden dumps; 	Week 41 - 43
<p>Supporting infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Remove all mobile containers/temporary infrastructure; ◆ Break up the concrete bunded areas and concrete associated with the weigh bridge and other supporting infrastructure; ◆ Demolish the buildings and auxiliary structures (if no longer needed by the landowners); ◆ Clean-up any contaminated soil; ◆ Remove diesel- and used oil tanks; ◆ Remove all waste to a suitable licenced waste disposal facility. 	Week 43 - 48
<p>General Surface:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Scarify all compacted areas; ◆ Level and landscape entire footprint area; ◆ Cover with topsoil; ◆ Seed the footprint area with an indigenous grass seed mix after topsoiling. 	Week 48 - 52
MAINTENANCE AND AFTER CARE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Erosion Monitoring ◆ Weeds and Invasive Plant Control 	12 months duration after final closure of the mining area

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5.6 IMPLEMENTATION AND RESPONSIBILITY OF CLOSURE PLAN

Implementation of the closure plan is ultimately the responsibility of the MR Holder. Upon commencement of the closure phase daily compliance monitoring will be the responsibility of the site manager. The site manager will be responsible for ensuring compliance with the guidelines as stipulated in the EMPR as well as the prevention and/or rectification of environmental incidents. The MR Holder will appoint an Environmental Control Officer to oversee compliance of the rehabilitation/closure activities.

5.6.1 Site Management Responsibility List

- ◆ Inspect area for erosion, pooling and/or compaction;
- ◆ Floral surveys need to be conducted to monitor cover abundance, plant succession and community structure;
- ◆ Monitor any ecologically sensitive species should it be observed on site.

5.6.2 Management of Information and Data

The Final Closure Plan must include a description of the management strategies, and all information and data relevant to mine closures. These records are valuable during all phases of mining to provide:

- ◆ A history of closure and implementation at the site;
- ◆ A history of past developments;
- ◆ Information for incorporation into state and national natural resource databases; and
- ◆ The potential for improved future land use planning and/or site development.

5.7 IDENTIFIED GAPS IN THE PLAN

The assumptions made in this plan, which relate to the closure objectives and associated impact on the receiving environment, stem from site specific information gathered by the project team. No gaps in the Rehabilitation, Decommissioning and Mine Closure Plan could presently be identified.

5.8 RELINQUISHMENT CRITERIA FOR CLOSURE ACTIVITIES

The specific rehabilitation outcomes against which the effectiveness of completed rehabilitation must be measured are:

- a. that the topography has been sufficiently rehabilitated without unsafe excavation edges;

- b. that topsoil has been spread on the surface;
- c. that there is a potential rooting depth of at least 300 mm, of non-compacted soil material, which is suitable for root growth, across the mining area;
- d. that there is no visible erosion across the area, or down-slope of it as a result of mining, and that no part of the area has been left unacceptably vulnerable to erosion;
- e. that a successful cover crop has been established across the area.

In addition to the above, the following relinquishment criteria is proposed for the closure activities of Aliwal Quarry:

Table 5: Relinquishment criteria for closure activities.

RELINQUISHMENT CRITERIA FOR CLOSURE ACTIVITIES			
CATEGORY	RELINQUISHMENT CRITERIA	INDICATORS	REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
Removal of all unwanted equipment.	No visible man-made structures, that are not required by the landowners, should remain.	Closeout inspection by site management upon end of decommissioning phase.	Photographic evidence that infrastructure has been removed.
Soil erosion	Implementation of erosion control measures or the establishment of vegetation in denuded areas.	Engineered structures to control water flow	Proof in final closure report that required structures are in place and functional.
Vegetation	Seeding of a cover crop after topsoiling.	Biodiversity monitoring	Monitoring report
Invasive plant management	Continuous management of invasive plants until the establishment of the first cover crop.	Biodiversity monitoring	Monitoring report
Land Use	Land capability and productivity like that, which existed prior to mining.	Land capability and productivity	Comparison to equivalent areas.

5.9 CLOSURE COST ESTIMATE

Financial provision, as required under Section 41 and Regulations 53 and 54 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (MPRDA), refers to the amount that must be set aside to rehabilitate environmental damage caused by mining operations. This provision covers both sudden or premature closure during the operational life of the project as well as final, planned closure. The financial provision must reflect the actual cost the Department would incur to rehabilitate the area

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should the holder of the right liquidate or abscond. Financial provision for environmental rehabilitation and mine closure is therefore an integral requirement of the MPRDA framework to ensure that mining does not leave a legacy of environmental degradation.

The methodology used to calculate the quantum for financial provision was according to Section B of the working manual for the determination of the closure cost of mining area.

5.9.1 Mine Type and Saleable Mineral By-Product

According to Tables B.12, B.13 and B.14

Table 6: Mine type and saleable mineral by-product

Mine type	Dolerite
Saleable mineral by-product	None

5.9.2 Primary Risk Class

According to Tables B.12 or B.13

Table 7: Primary risk class

Primary risk ranking	Class C
Revised risk ranking	N/A

5.9.3 Environmental Sensitivity of the Mine Area

According to Table B.4

Table 8: Environmental sensitivity of the mine area

Environmental sensitivity of the mine	Medium
--	--------

5.9.4 Level of Information

According to Step 4.1

Table 9: Level of information

Level of information available	Extensive
---------------------------------------	-----------

5.9.5 Identification of Closure Components

According to Table B.5 and site-specific conditions

Table 10: Identification of closure components

Component No.	Main description	Applicability of closure components (Circle Yes or No)	
		Open-cast Mine	
1	Dismantling of processing plant and related structures (including overland conveyors and power lines)	YES	-
2(A)	Demolition of steel buildings and structures	YES	-
2(B)	Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and structures	YES	-
3	Rehabilitation of access roads	-	NO
4(A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of electrified railway lines	-	NO
4(B)	Demolition and rehabilitation of non-electrified railway lines	-	NO
5	Demolition of housing and facilities	YES	-
6	Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps	YES	-
7	Sealing of shafts, adits, and inclines	-	NO
8(A)	Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils	YES	-
8(B)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (basic, salt-producing)	-	NO
8(C)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (acidic, metal-rich)	-	NO
9	Rehabilitation of subsided areas	-	NO
10(a)	General surface rehabilitation, including grassing of all denuded areas (with remnants)	YES	-
10(b)	General surface rehabilitation, including grassing of all denuded areas (without remnants)	YES	-
11	River diversions	-	NO
12	Fencing	YES	-
13	Water management (Separating clean and dirty water, managing polluted water, and managing the impact on groundwater)	-	NO
14	2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare	YES	-

5.9.6 Unit Rates for Closure Components

The calculation of the financial provision amount required to manage and rehabilitate the environment was aligned with the guideline document prescribed in terms of Regulation 54 (1).

The master rate for each closure component was inflated by the annual average Consumer

Price Index (CPI) projected for 2026 (3.7%) to account for escalation over the past years as presented in the table below.

Table 11: Unit rates for closure components

Component No.	Main description	2026 FP Master Rate	Multiplication factor
1	Dismantling of processing plant and related structures (including overland conveyors and power lines)	R 20.86	1.00
2(A)	Demolition of steel buildings and structures	R 290.70	1.00
2(B)	Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and structures	R 428.41	1.00
3	Rehabilitation of access roads	-	-
4(A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of electrified railway lines	-	-
4(B)	Demolition and rehabilitation of non-electrified railway lines	-	-
5	Demolition of housing and facilities	R 581.40	1.00
6	Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps	R 295 906.75	0.52
7	Sealing of shafts, adits, and inclines	-	-
8(A)	Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils	R 203 187.26	1.00
8(B)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (basic, salt-producing)	-	-
8(C)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (acidic, metal-rich)	-	-
9	Rehabilitation of subsided areas	-	-
10(a)	General surface rehabilitation, including grassing of all denuded areas (with remnants)	R 160 958.59	1.00
10(b)	General surface rehabilitation, including grassing of all denuded areas (without remnants)	R 107 305.72	1.00
11	River diversions	-	-
12	Fencing	R 183.60	1.00
13	Water management (Separating clean and dirty water, managing polluted water, and managing the impact on groundwater)	-	-
14	2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare	R 21 420.34	1.00

5.9.7 Determine Weighting Factors

According to Tables B.7 and B.8

Table 12: Determine weighting factors

Weighting factor 1: Nature of terrain/accessibility	1.00 (Flat)
Weighting factor 2: Proximity to urban area where goods and services are to be supplied	1.00 (Urban)

5.9.8 Calculation of Closure Costs

Table 13: Table B.10 Template for Level 2: "Rules-based" assessment of the quantum for financial provision

CALCULATION OF THE QUANTUM							
Mine:	Aliwal Quarry			Location:	Maletswai		
Evaluators:	C Fouché			Date:	29 May 2026		
No	Description	Unit	A Quantity	B Master rate	C Multiplication factor	D Weighting factor 1	E = A*B*C*D Amount (Rands)
			Step 4.5	Step 4.3	Step 4.3	Step 4.4	
1	Dismantling of processing plant and related structures (including overland conveyors and power lines)	m ²	1 010	20.86	1.00	1.00	R 21 068.60
2(A)	Demolition of steel buildings and structures	m ²	110	290.70	1.00	1.00	R 31 977.00
2(B)	Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and structures	m ²	865	428.41	1.00	1.00	R 370 574.65
5	Demolition of housing and/or administration facilities	m ²	1 510	581.40	1.00	1.00	R 877 914.00
6	Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps	ha	8	295 906.75	0.52	1.00	R 1 230 972.08
8(A)	Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils	ha	4	203 187.26	1.00	1.00	R 812 749.04
10(A)	General surface rehabilitation (with remnants)	ha	0.3	160 958.59	1.00	1.00	R 48 287.58
10(B)	General surface rehabilitation (without remnants)	ha	3.5	107 305.72	1.00	1.00	R 375 570.02
12	Fencing	ha	2 200	183.60	1.00	1.00	R 403 920.00
14	2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare	ha	13.3	21 420.34	1.00	1.00	R 284 890.52
Sum of items 1 to 15 above							R 4 457 923.49
Multiply Sum of 1-15 by Weighting factor 2 (Step 4.4)		1.00	R 4 457 923.49		Sub Total 1		R 4 457 923.49
1	Preliminary and General	6% of Subtotal 1 if Subtotal 1 R100 000 000.00					R 267 475.41

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CALCULATION OF THE QUANTUM			
		12% of Subtotal 1 if Subtotal 1 R100 000 000.00	-
2	Contingency	10.0% of Subtotal 1	R 445 792.35
Sub Total 2			
(Subtotal 1 plus preliminary and contingency)			R 5 171 191.25
Vat (15%)			R 775 678.69
GRAND TOTAL			
(Subtotal 2 plus VAT)			R 5 946 869.93

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5.9.9 Conclusion

In view of the above calculations the 2026 financial provision amount, to be provided to the Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources by Aliwal Dolerite Quarry (Pty) Ltd, was calculated as R 5 946 869.93.

The 2026 financial provision exceeds the value of financial guarantee in place at the DMPR (table below), and the right holder may need to provide the shortfall amount upon departmental request.

Table 14: Comparison of the financial provision calculation outcome, with the current financial guarantee at DMPR

DOCUMENT	AMOUNT (RANDS)
2026 Financial Provision Calculation	R 5 946 869.93
Value of the financial guarantee in place at DMPR	R 5 722 871.24
SHORTFALL	-R 223 998.69

5.10 MOTIVATION FOR AMENDMENTS MADE TO FINAL REHABILITATION, DECOMMISSIONING AND MINE CLOSURE PLAN

The Final Rehabilitation, Decommissioning and Mine Closure Plan of Aliwal Quarry was revised and renewed in 2025 in support of the EMPR amendment that was submitted to the DMPR for approval.

The current plan (2026) is aligned with the 2025 Closure Plan, and no material changes have been made to the overall rehabilitation, decommissioning, and mine closure strategy for the site.

6. MONITORING, AUDITING AND REPORTING

In compliance with applicable legislation, the MR Holder will conduct monitoring of the rehabilitation activities for the duration of the decommissioning and closure phase. The compliance of the site will be audited, and reporting will be done to the relevant authorities. The table below stipulates the actions to be followed in this regard. Monitoring, auditing, and reporting needs to be conducted until mine closure has been approved by the DMPR and the closure certificate obtained.

Table 15: Monitoring, auditing and reporting requirements

MONITORING, AUDITING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS			
AUDIT	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	FREQUENCY OF AUDIT	CLOSE OUT APPROACH
LEGISLATED AUDITING AND REPORTING			
Environmental Auditing	<u>Internal Review</u>		
	Site manager to ensure compliance with Environmental Management Programme and Closure Plan.	Daily compliance monitoring.	Any non-conformance must immediately be addressed by site management and weekly reported on.
	<u>External Auditing</u>		
	External Environmental Consultant	Annual auditing and reporting to the DMPR.	Depending on the significance of the findings, site management has a maximum of four weeks to address and close out auditing results.
Financial Provision Review	Financial Provision Review	Annual review of the financial provision and reporting of the findings to the DMPR.	Should the review of the financial provision indicate a shortfall the holder of the right would increase the financial provision to meet the audited financial provision within 90 days from the date of the signature.

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MONITORING, AUDITING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS			
AUDIT	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	FREQUENCY OF AUDIT	CLOSE OUT APPROACH
<i>MONITORING</i>			
Dust Monitoring	Dust Monitoring Consultant	Monthly Dust Monitoring	Site management has a maximum of two weeks to develop and implement a dust management plan should the dust levels increase, and such a plan is required by DMPR or the municipality.
Invader Plant Monitoring	Site Management	Annual Monitoring	Site management has a maximum of two weeks to review and implement the invader plant control plan should Category 1a & b plants in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act 15 of 1973) and the Alien and Invasive Species Regulations, 2014 (amended 2016) germinate on-site.
Noise Monitoring	Noise Monitoring Specialist	Quarterly Noise Monitoring	Site management has a maximum of one week to designate additional noise zone where applicable. Hearing protection equipment must always be available to employees.

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6.1 SCHEDULE FOR REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The following table stipulates the reporting requirements and how document updating will be handled:

Table 16: Reporting requirements.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS			
AUDIT	LEGISLATION	REPORTING REQUIREMENTS	UPDATE DISCLOSURE
Environmental Auditing	NEMA; EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended)	Reporting on the environmental compliance of the mining area will be in accordance with Regulation 34 of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014. The environmental audit report will contain the information set out in Appendix 7 of the said Regulation.	The environmental audit report will indicate the ability of the EMPR and Closure Plan to adequately manage the activity. Should the reports not be sufficient, amendment will be proposed.
Financial Provision Review	NEMA Amendment Act, 2014 (Act No 25 of 2014) Financial Provision Regulations, 2015	Reporting on the financial provision for closure of the mining area will be in accordance with Section 24P of the NEMA Amendment Act, 2014 (Act No 25 of 2014) read with the Financial Provision Regulations 2015.	The auditor will report on the adequacy of the financial provision and any adjustments that need to be made to the financial provision.
Health and Safety Auditing	Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 Mine Health and Safety Act, 1996	Reporting on the health and safety compliance of the mining area will be in accordance with the Mine Health and Safety Act, 1996.	The safety manager will annually update the Code of Practices applicable to the site.

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7. ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

The objective of the environmental risk assessment report is to:

- a) ensure timeous risk reduction through appropriate interventions;
- b) identify and quantify the potential latent environmental risks related to post closure;
- c) detail the approach to managing the risks;
- d) quantify the potential liabilities associated with the management of the risks; and
- e) outline monitoring, auditing, and reporting requirements.

(Financial Provision Regulations, 2015 Appendix 4)

7.1 ASSESSMENT PROCESS USED TO IDENTIFY AND QUANTIFY LATENT RISKS

7.1.1 Methodology

The methodology for the assessment of the potential latent risks entailed the use of the following:

DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS:

Environmental significance:

The concept of significance is at the core of impact identification, evaluation and decision-making. The concept remains largely undefined and there is no international consensus on a single definition. The following common elements are recognised from the various interpretations:

- ◆ Environmental significance is a value judgement.
- ◆ The degree of environmental significance depends on the nature of the risk.
- ◆ The importance is rated in terms of both biophysical and socio-economic values.
- ◆ Determining significance involves the amount of change to the environment perceived to be acceptable to affected communities.

Significance can be differentiated into risk magnitude and risk significance. Risk magnitude is the measurable change (i.e. intensity, duration, and likelihood). Risk significance is the value placed on the change by different affected parties (i.e. level of acceptability)

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The concept of risk has two dimensions, namely the consequence of an event or set of circumstances, and the likelihood of particular consequences being realised (Environment Australia (1999) Environmental Risk Management).

Impact

The positive or negative effects on human well-being and / or the environment.

Consequence

The intermediate or outcome of an event or situation OR it is the result, on the environment, of an event.

Likelihood

A qualitative term covering both probability and frequency.

Frequency

The number of occurrences of a defined event in each time or rate.

Probability

The likelihood of a specific outcome measured by the ratio of a specific outcome to the total number of possible outcomes.

Environment

Surroundings in which an organisation operates, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, humans, and their interrelation (ISO 14004, 1996).

Methodology that will be used

The environmental significance assessment methodology is based on the following determination:

Environmental Significance = Overall Consequence x Overall Likelihood

Determination of Overall Consequence

Consequence analysis is a mixture of quantitative and qualitative information, and the outcome can be positive or negative. Several factors can be used to determine consequence. For the purpose of determining the environmental significance in terms of consequence, the following factors were chosen: **Severity/Intensity, Duration and Extent/Spatial Scale**. Each factor is assigned a rating of 1 to 5, as described in the tables below.

Determination of Severity / Intensity

Severity relates to the nature of the event, aspect or impact to the environment and describes how severe the aspects impact on the biophysical and socio-economic environment.

The following table will be used to obtain an overall rating for severity, taking into consideration the various criteria.

Table 17: Rating of severity used in the assessment of potential latent risks.

Type of criteria	Rating				
	1	2	3	4	5
Quantitative	0-20%	21-40%	41-60%	61-80%	81-100%
Qualitative	Insignificant / Non-harmful	Small / Potentially harmful	Significant/ Harmful	Great/ Very harmful	Disastrous Extremely harmful
Social/ Community response	Acceptable / I&AP satisfied	Slightly tolerable / Possible objections	Intolerable/ Sporadic complaints	Unacceptable / Widespread complaints	Totally unacceptable / Possible legal action
Irreversibility	Very low cost to mitigate/ High potential to mitigate impacts to level of insignificance/ Easily reversible	Low cost to mitigate	Substantial cost to mitigate/ Potential to mitigate impacts/ Potential to reverse impact	High cost to mitigate	Prohibitive cost to mitigate/ Little or no mechanism to mitigate impact Irreversible
Biophysical (Air quality, water quantity and quality, waste production, fauna, and flora)	Insignificant change / deterioration or disturbance	Moderate change / deterioration or disturbance	Significant change / deterioration or disturbance	Very significant change / deterioration or disturbance	Disastrous change / deterioration or disturbance

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Determination of Duration

Duration refers to the amount of time that the environment will be affected by the event, risk or impact, if no intervention e.g. remedial action takes place.

Table 18: Rating of duration used in the assessment of potential latent risks.

RATING	DESCRIPTION
1	Up to ONE MONTH
2	ONE MONTH to THREE MONTHS (QUARTER)
3	THREE MONTHS to ONE YEAR
4	ONE to TEN YEARS
5	Beyond TEN YEARS

Determination of Extent/Spatial Scale

Extent or spatial scale is the area affected by the event, aspect, or impact.

Table 19: Rating of extent / spatial scale used in the assessment of potential latent risks.

RATING	DESCRIPTION
1	Immediate, fully contained area
2	Surrounding area
3	Within Business Unit area of responsibility
4	Within the farm/neighboring farm area
5	Regional, National, International

Determination of Overall Consequence

Overall consequence is determined by adding the factors determined above and summarized below, and then dividing the sum by 3.

Table 20: Example of calculating overall consequence in the assessment of potential latent risks.

CONSEQUENCE	RATING
Severity	Example 4
Duration	Example 2
Extent	Example 4
SUBTOTAL	10
TOTAL CONSEQUENCE: (Subtotal divided by 3)	3.3

Determination of Likelihood

The determination of likelihood is a combination of Frequency and Probability. Each factor is assigned a rating of 1 to 5, as described below and in tables 6 and 7.

Determination of Frequency

Frequency refers to how often the specific activity, related to the event, aspect, or impact, is undertaken.

Table 21: Rating of frequency used in the assessment of potential latent risks.

RATING	DESCRIPTION
1	Once a year or once/more during operation
2	Once/more in 6 Months
3	Once/more a Month
4	Once/more a Week

RATING	DESCRIPTION
5	Daily

Determination of Probability

Probability refers to how often the activity or aspect has an impact on the environment.

Table 22: Rating of probability used in the assessment of potential latent risks.

RATING	DESCRIPTION
1	Almost never / almost impossible
2	Very seldom / highly unlikely
3	Infrequent / unlikely / seldom
4	Often / regularly / likely / possible
5	Daily / highly likely / definitely

Overall Likelihood

Overall likelihood is calculated by adding the factors determined above and summarised below, and then dividing the sum by 2.

Table 23: Example of calculating overall likelihood in the assessment of potential latent risks.

CONSEQUENCE	RATING
Frequency	Example 4
Probability	Example 2
SUBTOTAL	6
TOTAL LIKELIHOOD (Subtotal divided by 2)	3

Determination of Overall Environmental Significance

The multiplication of overall consequence with overall likelihood will provide the significance of the risk, which is a number that will then fall into a range of **Insignificant risk**, **Uncertain Risk**, or **Significant Risk**, as shown in the table below.

Table 24: Determination of overall environmental significance in the assessment of potential latent risks.

SIGNIFICANCE OR RISK	INSIGNIFICANT RISK (CC)	UNCERTAIN RISK (BB)	POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT RISK (AA)
Overall Consequence X Overall Likelihood	1 - 4.9	5 - 9.9	10 – 19.9

Qualitative description or magnitude of Environmental Significance

This description is qualitative and is an indication of the nature or magnitude of the Environmental Significance. It also guides the prioritisations and decision making process associated with this event, aspect or impact.

Table 25: Description of environmental significance and related action required in the assessment of potential latent risks.

SIGNIFICANCE	AN INSIGNIFICANT RISK (CC)	AN UNCERTAIN RISK (BB)	A POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT RISK (AA)
Impact Magnitude	Impact is of very low order and therefore likely to have very little real effect. Acceptable.	Impact is of low order and therefore likely to have little real effect. Acceptable.	Impact is real and substantial in relation to other impacts. Pose a risk to the company. Unacceptable
Action Required	Maintain current management measures. Where possible improve.	Maintain current management measures. Implement monitoring and evaluate to	Improve management measures to reduce risk.

SIGNIFICANCE	AN INSIGNIFICANT RISK (CC)	AN UNCERTAIN RISK (BB)	A POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT RISK (AA)
		determine potential increase in risk. Where possible improve	

Based on the above, the significance rating scale has been determined as follows:

- A potential Risk (aa) Risks of a substantial order. Mitigation and / or remedial activity would be feasible but difficult, expensive, time-consuming or some combination of these.
- An uncertain risk (bb) Risk would be negligible. Almost no mitigation and or remedial activity would be needed, and any minor steps, which might be needed, would be easy, cheap and simple.
- An insignificant risk (cc) There would be very small to no risk.

7.2 LATENT RISKS, MITIGATION AND MONITORING MEASURES

The following potential latent risks have been identified for the site, together with the associated mitigation and monitoring measures to ensure long-term stability and compliance with closure objectives.

Table 26: Potential latent risks, mitigation and monitoring measures

LATENT RISK	MITIGATION / MANAGEMENT MEASURES	MONITORING REQUIREMENT	RESPONSIBILITY
Slope instability and slumping	Reprofile slopes to safe angles; avoid steep faces; compact and stabilise backfilled areas.	Visual inspections of slopes, especially after rainfall events.	Mine Management / ECO
Erosion and sedimentation	Implement stormwater controls; establish vegetation cover; install erosion protection measures where required.	Inspection of drainage lines and rehabilitated areas for erosion.	ECO
Water body safety risks (open water in quarry pit, unstable edges)	Shape edges to gentle slopes; restrict access to pit where necessary; install signage if required	Routine safety inspections of water bodies.	Mine Management / ECO
Residual infrastructure impacts	Remove all infrastructure not required for future land use; rehabilitate disturbed areas.	Verification during closure audit.	Mine Management
Vegetation failure / alien invasion	Use appropriate seed mixes; apply soil amendments where required; implement alien invasive species control.	Monitoring of vegetation establishment and species composition.	ECO
Land use limitations post-closure	Ensure proper topsoil placement and soil preparation; avoid compaction; match rehabilitation to intended land use	Post-rehabilitation land capability assessment	Mine Management / ECO

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7.3 LATENT RISK ASSESSMENT

The table below presents the latent risk assessment both prior to and following the implementation of the proposed mitigation and management measures.

Table 27: Potential latent risks, mitigation and monitoring measures

LATENT RISK	SIGNIFICANCE (PRIOR TO MITIGATION)								SIGNIFICANCE (AFTER MITIGATION)								
	Severity, Duration, Extent			Consequence	Probability, Frequency		Likelihood	Significance	Severity, Duration, Extent			Consequence	Probability, Frequency		Likelihood	Significance	Final Rating
Slope instability and slumping	4	5	1	3.3	4	2	3	9.9 (BB)	2	2	1	1.6	2	1	1.5	2.4 (CC)	Insignificant Risk
Erosion and sedimentation	4	5	1	3.3	4	2	3	9.9 (BB)	2	1	1	1.3	2	1	1.5	1.9 (CC)	Insignificant Risk
Water body safety risks (open water in quarry pit, unstable edges)	4	5	2	3.6	3	1	2	7.2 (BB)	2	2	1	1.6	2	1	1.5	2.4 (CC)	Insignificant Risk
Residual infrastructure impacts	3	5	1	3	3	1	2	6 (BB)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 (CC)	Insignificant Risk
Vegetation failure / alien invasion	3	4	2	3	3	2	2.5	7.5 (BB)	2	2	1	1.6	2	1	1.5	2.4 (CC)	Insignificant Risk

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LATENT RISK	SIGNIFICANCE (PRIOR TO MITIGATION)									SIGNIFICANCE (AFTER MITIGATION)							
	Severity, Duration, Extent			Consequence	Probability, Frequency		Likelihood	Significance	Severity, Duration, Extent			Consequence	Probability, Frequency		Likelihood	Significance	Final Rating
Land use limitations post-closure	4	5	3	4	4	1	2.5	10 (AA)	2	2	1	1.6	1	1	1	1.6 (CC)	Insignificant Risk

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7.4 COST ESTIMATE

If the mitigation measures proposed for the possible latent risks are implemented during the decommissioning phase, as part of the rehabilitation of the mining area, no additional costs will be incurred.

8. SIGNATURE OF AUTHOR

NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE
Christine Fouché	<i>Christine Fouché</i>	29 May 2026

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APPENDIX A

CV AND EXPERIENCE RECORD OF

EAP



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