

**ASSMANG (PTY) LTD MINING RIGHT APPLICATION
OVER PORTION 2 (PORTION OF PORTION 1),
REMAINDER PORTION, REMAINDER PORTION OF
PORTION 1 AND PORTION 3 OF THE FARM
MAKGANYENE NO 667 IN THE TSANTSABANE
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY OF THE NORTHERN CAPE.**

COMMENTS AND RESPONSE REPORT

REF NO: NC 30/5/1/2/2/10255 MR

OCTOBER 2025



NOTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS AND I&AP'S OF THE MINING RIGHT APPLICATION

COMMENTING PERIOD: 15 NOVEMBER 2024 – 07 JANUARY 2025

During the initial public participation process the stakeholders and I&AP's were informed of the project by means of draft scoping notices that were sent directly to the contact persons. An Afrikaans and English advertisement was placed in the Noord Kaap Bulletin on 14 November 2024, as well as the Gemsbok newspaper on 15 November 2024. Afrikaans and/or English on-site notices were placed on 15 November 2024 at the entrance to the farm, at the Postmasburg Library, and Postmasburg Municipal Offices. The advertisements, draft scoping report notice, and on-site notices invited the recipients to register/comment on the project on/before 07 January 2025. 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 Gaonyadiwe H Mathobela	Tsantsabane Local Municipality	15 November 2024	No Comments Received
Mr Deyoungs Miennies	Tsantsabane Local Municipality – Ward 6	15 November 2024	No Comments Received
Mr Alfred Tieties	ZF Mgcau District Municipality	15 November 2024	No Comments Received
Mr W D Mothibi	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	15 November 2024	No Comments Received

STAKEHOLDERS			
TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
Mr B Fisher Mrs S de la Fontaine	Department of Agriculture, Environment Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform	15 November 2024	No Comments Received
Mrs H Samson	Department of Economic Development and Tourism	15 November 2024	No Comments Received
Mr Kholekile Nogwili	Department of Roads and Public Works	15 November 2024	No Comments Received
Me Mashudu Madau	Department of Water and Sanitation	15 November 2024	18 November 2024
Comments received from DWS on the DSR: “This office acknowledge receipt of the draft Scoping Report compiled for Assmang (Pty) Ltd dated November 2024, for the proposed mining activities near Aucampsrus, Northern Cape Province. Please note that a water use authorisation will be required for the following activities: 1. Waste Rock Dump, Run of Mine (RoM) stockpile, overburden stockpile, containing dirty water, water storage dam/s storing water from the pits, reuse of water from the pits for dust suppression, draining water from wash bay into an oil sump, backfilling of the pits with waste rock will trigger Section 21(g) water use of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998). 2. Taking water from a water resource through a borehole will trigger Section 21(a) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998). 3. Dewatering of the pits will trigger Section 21(j) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998). Please note that no activity should take place within a horizontal distance of 500m from the boundary of a wetland/pan or within the scale of 1:100-year flood line of a river/drainage line (perennial/non-perennial) without an authorisation from this Department. A water use authorization must be applied via the Electronic Water Use Licence Application and Authorisation (EWULAA) system (www.dws.gov.za/ewulaas).”			

STAKEHOLDERS			
TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
Greenmined acknowledged on 18 November 2024 receipt of the DWS comments and confirmed that a water use licence application will be submitted in due course. Also refer to <i>Part 1(e) Policy and Legislative Context</i> of the Scoping Report regarding the WULA application.			
Mr Zolile Albanie	Department of Labour	15 November 2024	No Comments Received
SAHRA	Heritage Officer	15 November 2024	No Comments Received

LANDOWNER / SURROUNDING LANDOWNERS / INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES			
TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
Mr JC Wessels	Landowner Makganyene 667/1, 2, RE	15 November 2024	22 November 2024
Mr Wessels noted that upon receipt of the DSR notification, he contacted Assmang to discuss outstanding matters regarding the prospecting right held over his property. Feedback was sought regarding fences, soil contamination, possible water contamination and the removal of Shepherd's Trees (<i>Boscia albitrunca</i>). There were also matters regarding the PR service use agreement that had to be discussed.			

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Mr Wessels enquired whether it was possible to extend the DSR commenting period to allow additional time to resolve the listed matters and requested that Assmang and Greenmined visit the farm before 01 December 2024. Mr Wessels further noted that there are two graveyards on the farm plus a solitary grave.			
Greenmined responded as follows to the correspondence receive from Mr Wessels: “Thank you for your email regarding the mining right application submitted by Assmang (Pty) Ltd (“Applicant”) over the Remaining Extent, Portion 1 (Remaining Extent), Portion 2 (Portion of Portion 1) and Portion 3 of the farm Makganyene No 667 with reference number NC 30/5/1/2/2/10255 MR. In support of our telephonic discussion of Friday (22 November 2024), kindly receive our response to your comments as follows: 1. Can you please share the correspondence with Mr Pumezo David with us? 2. I confirm receipt of the video clips (also sent to me) showing some of the contaminated boreholes on the farm. This matter will be added to the agenda of the meeting (refer to Point 4) to be held between yourself, the Applicant, and Greenmined; 3. The other grievances listed in your email (removal of the Witgat trees, damages to fences, service use agreement matters) will also be added to the proposed agenda (Point 4); 4. During the EIA (environmental impact assessment) process there are at least two opportunities for I&AP’s (interested and affected parties including landowners) to comment on the project and EIA documents. This project is now in its first phase where all I&AP’s (including landowners) have the opportunity to register on the project and if interested comment on the draft Scoping Report (DSR). For this project the first phase commenting period ends on the 7th of January 2025 as the final Scoping Report (including all the registrations and comments received on the DSR) must be submitted to the DMRE by latest 10 January 2025 (departmental requirement).			

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Once the final Scoping Report was submitted to the DMRE, the authority will consider the report and whether the EIA may be allowed to continue. Should the final Scoping Report be approved, we (Greenmined) will commence with the proposed specialist studies (as listed in the DSR) and the compilation of the draft Environmental Impact Assessment (DEIAR) and Environmental Management Programme (EMPR) that will then also be published for public perusal and commenting. This will present the registered I&AP's with another (second) opportunity to comment on the project. Considering the above, we would like to propose that Greenmined arrange a virtual meeting between yourself and the Applicant before the 12th of December 2024 where the grievances listed in your email will be discussed. Following the meeting, a minutes of the meeting will be distributed to all the attendees for approval. The agenda, attendance register, and minutes of the meeting will then be incorporated into the final Scoping Report (to be submitted to the DMRE by 10 January 2025). Should the DMRE approve the final Scoping Report and allow the EIA to continue, Greenmined will then arrange an inspection (in the new year) with yourself and representative/s of the Applicant to visit the farm and gather the site specific information that will be shared with the specialists and assessed as part of the EIA documents. The discussions/findings of the inspection, as well as the specialist input and impact assessment will all form part of the DEIAR & EMPR that will be available for your perusal and commenting before the final report is submitted to the DMRE..... We thank you for highlighting the additional gravesites on the farm. The matter will be amended in the final Scoping Report and upon approval of the document by the DMRE, the information will also be shared with the archaeologist that will have to visit the application footprint prior to the compilation of the DEIAR & EMPR.” The virtual meeting was subsequently arranged for 05 December 2024.			
A virtual meeting was arranged between Mr Wessels, Assmang and Greenmined on 05 December 2024, and the main discussion points entailed the following (refer to Appendix 8.2 for a copy of the Meeting Minutes) - ø All PR related comments/matters will be discussed in a separate meeting between Mr Wessels and Assmang; - ø The MR Application is for a life of mine of 30 years; - ø Mr Wessels noted that pangolin (<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>) and hedgehog (<i>Erinaceus auropaeus</i>) also occur on the farms;			

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δ The FSR must be submitted to the DMRE by 10 January 2025, the DMRE then has 43-days to review the document and if accepted the final environmental impact assessment report (FEIAR) must be submitted to the DMRE within 106 days of acceptance of the FSR. The draft EIAR will include all the specialist studies, a discussion on the alternatives that were considered, the final layouts and maps and will be available for a 30-days commenting period. δ Diamonds form part of this MR application. δ Mr Wessels informed the meeting that SIOC applied for a PR for gold, copper and other minerals over his property. He also mentioned that Hlabaki Mining Group (Pty) Ltd (HMG) applied for a quartzite PR over Makganyene No 667. Since the meeting, the following matters were actioned: δ Assmang and Mr Wessels met on 18 December 2024 regarding the PR matters and remain in discussion. As agreed at the meeting, the legal counsel of Mr Wessels will formally submit all PR related grievances to Assmang (still to be received); δ The additional gravesites, and occurrence of pangolin and hedgehogs on the farm were added to the FSR; δ SIOC and HMG were invited to comment on the project and DSR.			
On 20 December 2024 Mr Wessels submitted the following comments (summarised and translated to English for ease of reference). The comments were submitted as part of the public participation process for this application and are therefore included in the FSR. The comments however relate to the PR held by Assmang (Pty) Ltd on the property and must therefore form part of the prospecting right discussions to be held between Mr Wessels and Assmang. 1. A water sample taken at MEX 23 was contaminated with oil. Assmang can also test the diamond mine water for contamination because their two pumps, driven by diesel engines, stood in the water for a long time before I pointed oil leaks out to them. Even when it was removed to the side of the water the drip pans overflowed with oil and necessitated the removal of the contaminated soil. All diamond boreholes must be tested for water pollution, even though Assmang confirmed that the drilling oil is not harmful to the environment. The water tests must be done by an independent company, and the results must also be sent to the Department of Water and Sanitation and farm owners (Wessels and Claasens). 2. All boreholes must be properly sealed and raised above the ground surface to prevent further contamination.			

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3. The Shepards trees that have been destroyed must be re-established in areas that will not be affected by mining activities. 4. The fence that was damaged to provide passage to Makganyene 3 for prospecting work needs to be properly repaired. 5. The drilling of well over 500 boreholes on the farm must be referred to the DMR for investigation because no further application for additional boreholes is available on the DMR systems. Assmang paid ±R165000.00 for a PWP for which the drilling of 197 boreholes was requested. An updated PWP could not be found, and Mr David Selema of Assmang refused to provide me with an updated PWP. By law, the DMR must inspect the site to confirm that they are satisfied. 6. It appears that Assmang has little or no interest in the mining of Diamonds. The DMR, with a recommendation to the Minister, can take the right to mine diamonds away from Assmang to enable disadvantaged persons to take advantage of the opportunity. It must be remembered that during 13 years of prospecting no prospecting of Diamonds was done. This is very serious as the opportunity is being taken away from disadvantaged miners of which there are many. 7. If the DMR requested Assmang to stop prospecting work in May 2024 for whatever reason it must be viewed in a serious light. 8. The opportunity has arisen many times to modify the current contract to suit both Wessels and Assmang but no success. 9. Assmang was informed to provide proper toilet facilities for the security personnel who since Assmang vacated the farm have no toilet facilities. The staff has been using the veld and these areas must be identified and cleaned.			
On 04 January 2025 Mr Wessels added the following comments regarding the prospecting right held by Assmang on his property: “....White paper 2008. 1.3.6 Government policy 1.3.6.1 Ownership of Mineral rights. (iv) Government will promote minerals development by applying the USE IT/ LOSE IT: USE IT/ KEEP IT principle.			

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From my side in 13 year of prospecting only 2 months where spend mining the dumps and even Assmang since December 2021 has done no prospecting on Diamonds, and they apply to mine diamonds which is absurd. The mining right must be changed to only Iron ore and Manganese ore plus the other minerals included except Diamonds. Applications from others were withdrawn even up to December 2023 and the first come principle must apply. The prospecting rights are available from DMR up to October 2018. They were withdrawn to make space for the application from Mr Chalton Rex.”			
Greenmined acknowledged receipt of the additional comments on 07 January 2025 and confirmed that it will be incorporated into the FSR. It was highlighted that Assmang must respond to the PR related matters, and the comments were subsequently shared with the Applicant for their actioning. Furthermore, it must be stressed that the MPRDA allows an Applicant to apply for any mineral if no other person holds a prospecting right, mining right, mining permit or retention permit for the same mineral and land. The inclusion of diamonds as part of this application is therefore justified.			
Assmang is in consultation with Mr Wessel’s legal counsel regarding the prospecting related matters and proof of correspondence is available from Assmang on request.			
On 25 June 2025, Mr Wessels informed GE that he had commissioned a seer to identify areas with high potential for diamond on his properties. The positions identified by the seer encompass the following portions: - δ Remainder of Portion 1 of Makganyene No 667, - δ Portion 2 (a portion of Portion 1) of Makganyene No 667 and - δ The western portion of the Remainder of Makganyene No 667.			
The diamond positions identified by the seer were recorded; however, as all of these locations fall outside the proposed development footprint of the MIOM, the project is not expected to negatively affect the potential source.			
Chris Cla Konstruksie CC Mrs AP Claassens	Landowner Makganyene No 667/3	15 November 2024	03 December 2024

LANDOWNER / SURROUNDING LANDOWNERS / INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES			
TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
Comments received from Mrs Claassens on the DSR on 03 December 2024: “..... I would like to request that the following aspects be addressed in the scoping report and the subsequent impact assessment: 1. Blasting Activities: The potential impacts of blasting on my agricultural activities must be evaluated and addressed. 2. Dust Impacts: Dust generated by mining activities and its effects on agricultural activities and veld conditions should be included. 3. Water Use License Application (WULA): I must be kept informed about all developments regarding the WULA to provide relevant feedback as an I&AP. 4. Noise Impact: The impact of noise from mining activities on my property and operations must be assessed. 5. Vibrations: The effects of vibrations on my agricultural activities should be analyzed. 6. Security Risks: The potential for increased theft and poaching risks due to mining activities must be addressed. I would like to request a high fence to be erected between my portion and the mining activities to protect my farming activities from any security risks. I would also like to request for the possibility of security cameras to be installed for this purpose. 7. Dewatering Impacts: The effect of dewatering activities on my agricultural business and farm operations requires thorough evaluation. 8. Water and Topsoil Storage: The locations of water storage and topsoil storage areas are absent from the maps. Please ensure these are communicated. 9. Fire Risks: Firebreaks must be planned to prevent fire risks associated with mining activities. 10. Continuous Rehabilitation: Ongoing rehabilitation after mining is critical to mitigate impacts on agricultural activities.			

LANDOWNER / SURROUNDING LANDOWNERS / INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES			
TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
11. Prospecting Impacts: Rehabilitation of all previous prospecting impacts on Portion 3 must be incorporated into the rehabilitation plan. 12. Access Agreements: Clear access agreements need to be established with the mining company. 13. Waste Rock Dump Location: The current proposed location of the waste rock dump will reduce grazing capacity on my farm. Since the farm is not for sale, alternative locations must be considered. If alternatives are not viable, land access agreements should be discussed to compensate for lost land and grazing capacity. 14. Report Sharing: Please ensure all scoping and impact assessment reports are shared with me directly.”			
Greenmined responded as follows to the registration and comments received from Mrs Claassens: “Greenmined herewith acknowledges receipt of the email and confirm that you are registered as an I&AP’s on the mining right application submitted by Assmang (Pty) Ltd over, amongst others, Portion 3 of Makganyene No 667 with reference number NC 30/5/1/2/2/10255 MR. The matters listed in your email as well as our response will be incorporated into the final Scoping Report (FSR) to be submitted to the DMRE for decision making. Should the FSR be approved, and the EIA process be allowed to continue, the matters will be fully assessed and discussed as part of the draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report (DEIAR) and Environmental Management Programme (EMPR) that will also be available for your perusal and commenting. Also, please find our response to the individual matters as listed below. 1. Blasting Activities: The potential impacts of blasting on my agricultural activities must be evaluated and addressed. <i>This matter will be referred to the soil scientist responsible for the Agricultural Impact Assessment and his findings will be incorporated into the DEIAR & EMPR.</i> 2. Dust Impacts: Dust generated by mining activities and its effects on agricultural activities and veld conditions should be included.			

LANDOWNER / SURROUNDING LANDOWNERS / INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES			
TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
<i>This matter will be referred to the soil scientist responsible for the Agricultural Impact Assessment, as well as the Air Quality Specialist. Their findings will be incorporated into the DEIAR & EMPR.</i> 3. Water Use License Application (WULA): I must be kept informed about all developments regarding the WULA to provide relevant feedback as an I&AP. <i>Greenmined will be applying for the WULA on behalf of Assmang (Pty) Ltd and I have listed you as registered I&AP with the consultant responsible for the WULA. Mrs Murchellin Saal (copied into this email) will be in contact with you regarding the WULA as soon as the application commences.</i> 4. Noise Impact: The impact of noise from mining activities on my property and operations must be assessed. <i>The noise impact will be assessed during the EIA phase (after approval of the FSR) and discussed in the DEIAR & EMPR.</i> 5. Vibrations: The effects of vibrations on my agricultural activities should be analyzed. <i>The geotechnical specialist, geohydrologist and soil scientist will be tasked to assess this matter during the EIA phase, and their findings will be incorporated into the DEIAR & EMPR.</i> 6. Security Risks: The potential for increased theft and poaching risks due to mining activities must be addressed. I would like to request a high fence to be erected between my portion and the mining activities to protect my farming activities from any security risks. I would also like to request for the possibility of security cameras to be installed for this purpose. <i>This matter will be discussed with the Applicant and we will revert back to you regarding the outcome. All management measures will form part of the DEIAR & EMPR.</i> 7. Dewatering Impacts: The effect of dewatering activities on my agricultural business and farm operations requires thorough evaluation.			

LANDOWNER / SURROUNDING LANDOWNERS / INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES			
TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
<i>The hydrologist and geohydrologist will assess this matter and provide their findings that will be incorporated into the DEIAR & EMPR.</i> 8. Water and Topsoil Storage: The locations of water storage and topsoil storage areas are absent from the maps. Please ensure these are communicated. <i>These locations will be determined/finalised as part of the EIA phase and receipt of all the specialist inputs. The proposed locations will be communicated to you as soon as identified.</i> 9. Fire Risks: Firebreaks must be planned to prevent fire risks associated with mining activities. <i>Fire management measures will form part of the mitigation and management measures to be implemented by the mine (should the application be successful) and will be part of the EMPR to be approved by the DMRE.</i> 10. Continuous Rehabilitation: Ongoing rehabilitation after mining is critical to mitigate impacts on agricultural activities. <i>Continuous rehabilitation will be part of the rehabilitation objectives to be elaborated on in the Rehabilitation Plan that will form part of the DEIAR & EMPR.</i> 11. Prospecting Impacts: Rehabilitation of all previous prospecting impacts on Portion 3 must be incorporated into the rehabilitation plan. <i>We will convey this request to the Applicant, and if possible, it will be incorporated into the rehabilitation plan of the mining right.</i> 12. Access Agreements: Clear access agreements need to be established with the mining company. <i>This request will be communicated with the Applicant (Assmang (Pty) Ltd) and incorporated as management measure into the DEIAR & EMPR.</i>			

LANDOWNER / SURROUNDING LANDOWNERS / INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES			
TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
13. Waste Rock Dump Location: The current proposed location of the waste rock dump will reduce grazing capacity on my farm. Since the farm is not for sale, alternative locations must be considered. If alternatives are not viable, land access agreements should be discussed to compensate for lost land and grazing capacity. <i>We acknowledge your valuable input regarding the current location of the proposed waste rock dump and will assess the matter further and confer with the project team and specialists to identify possible alternative locations (if viable). The outcome of the assessment will be communicated to you and also form part of the DEIAR & EMPR.</i> 14. Report Sharing: Please ensure all scoping and impact assessment reports are shared with me directly. <i>We confirm that this will be done."</i>			
Kouwater Boerdery (Pty) Ltd Mr CC Claassens Mr AW Claassens	Surrounding Landowner Metseatsididi 666/2 Metseatsididi 666/RE	15 November 2024	No Comments Received
Mr CC Claassens	Surrounding Landowner Magoloring No 669/RE	15 November 2024	No Comments Received
CC Claassens Trust Me GHJ Claassens Mr CC Claassens	Surrounding Landowner Vlakfontein 433/RE	15 November 2024	No Comments Received

LANDOWNER / SURROUNDING LANDOWNERS / INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES			
TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
Sishen Iron Ore Co (Pty) Ltd Mr I Gous	Surrounding Landowner Farm No 432/1, 2, RE	15 November 2024	27 November 2024
Comments received from SIOC on 27 November 2024: “....SIOC hereby requests that it be registered as an I&AP as part of this application... Please provide information on the following aspects: 1. Air quality management a. What measures will be implemented to ensure dust are adequately monitored and effectively controlled. 2. Access road a. The additional traffic might detrimentally impact the condition of the R385 and subsequently impact road safety for other users. 3. Security and access control a. How will access to the site be managed. b. What measures will be put in place to ensure that the safety and security of neighbouring landowners will not be compromised. 4. Sensitive areas a. What measures will be implemented to avoid all possible impacts to sensitive areas (fauna/flora/regulated zones). 5. Veld fire management a. What measures will be put in place to prevent fires, and if a fire does occur, will a competent team be available to respond to the fire. 6. Water management a. What will the water source be that for the proposed activities. b. How will impacts be monitored (quality and quantity).			

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TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
c. Should there be a negative impact on adjacent areas (ground water quantity or quality), what will be done to mitigate the impact(s). d. Is there a formal process to follow should a complaint/grievance be raised. In addition to the above, please provide us with any other applicable information to the project...”			
Greenmined responded (29 November 2024) as follows to the comments received from SIOC: “Thank you for taking part in the public participation process of this mining right application submitted by Assmang (Pty) Ltd with reference number NC 30/5/1/2/2/10255 MR. We do acknowledge receipt of your registration and comments which will also be incorporated into the Final Scoping Report, to be submitted for approval to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE). Due to the technical nature of the comments it will be assessed and responded to in the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report (DEIAR), which report will follow should the DMRE approve the final Scoping Report. The DEIAR will furthermore incorporate the applicable specialist studies that will also consider the comments received from SIOC. As registered I&AP, SIOC will be invited to comment on the DEIAR once available.”			
Lypunt Trust Mr C Claassens	Surrounding Landowner Mapedi 653/RE	15 November 2024	No Comments Received
Slabcon Trust Dr D Calitz	Surrounding Landowner Metseatsididi 666/1	15 November 2024	No Comments Received
Hlabaki Mining Group (Pty) Ltd	Interested and Affected Party – Prospecting Right Applicant over Makganyene No 667.	06 December 2024	No Comments Received

LANDOWNER / SURROUNDING LANDOWNERS / INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES			
TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
Makganyane Resources (Pty) Ltd Mr L Koster	Interested and Affected Party	15 November 2024	09 September 2024
Comments received from Makganyane Resources (Pty) Ltd: “Makganyane Resources (Pty) Ltd hereby provides formal notification to register as an interested and affected party in terms of Assmang Mining Right (“Mining Right”) and Environmental Authorization (“EA”) in terms of an application submitted for a Mining Right for iron ore and manganese over Portion 2 (a Portion of Portion 1), Remainder Portion, Remainder Portion of Portion 1 and Portion 3 of the Farm Makganyane No. 667, situated in the administrative district of Kuruman, in the Northern Cape province (“the Property”) under DMRE reference NC 30/5/1/1/2/2/10255 MR. Makganyane Resources (Pty) Ltd hereby requests to be furnished with the entire mining right application, including the mining works programme, technical and supporting documentation, environmental authorization application and all other appropriate documentation in terms of the High Court, Gauteng Division judgement of Baleni and Others with case number: 96628/2015...”			
The correspondence received from Makganyane Resources (Pty) Ltd was acknowledged on 12 September 2024 and it was confirmed that the company will be provided with the documents that are available to all registered I&AP's as part of the environmental authorisation process.			
Mr G Skhosana	Interested and Affected Party	15 November 2024	14 November 2024
Mr Skhosana requested to be registered on the project and comment on the DSR.			
Greenmined confirmed that Mr Skhosana was registered on the project and invited him to comment on the DSR. To date no comments were received from Mr Skhosana.			

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT AND EMPR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PERIOD

COMMENTING PERIOD: 22 SEPTEMBER 2025 – 23 OCTOBER 2025

Upon approval of the Scoping Report, the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report (DEIAR) was compiled that incorporated the specialist studies and was circulated for public commenting over a 30-day period extending until 23 October 2025. The comments received on the DEIAR were incorporated into, this report, the final EIAR and EMPR to be submitted to the DMPR for decision making. The following table provides a list of the I&AP's and stakeholders that were invited to comment on the DEIAR.

STAKEHOLDERS			
TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
Mr Gaonyadiwe H Mathobela	Tsantsabane Local Municipality	22 September 2025	No Comments Received
Mr Deyoungs Miennies	Tsantsabane Local Municipality – Ward 6	22 September 2025	No Comments Received
Mr Alfred Tieties	ZF Mgcawu District Municipality	22 September 2025	No Comments Received
Mr W D Mothibi	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	22 September 2025	No Comments Received
Mr B Fisher Mrs S de la Fontaine	Department of Agriculture, Environment Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform	22 September 2025	No Comments Received

STAKEHOLDERS			
TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
Mrs H Samson	Department of Economic Development and Tourism	22 September 2025	No Comments Received
Mr Kholekile Nogwili	Department of Roads and Public Works	22 September 2025	No Comments Received
Mr Mashudu Madau	Department of Water and Sanitation	22 September 2025	30 September 2025
On 30 September 2025, DWS acknowledged receipt of the DEIAR and reaffirmed their comments of 18 November 2024 that requested a water use authorisation must be submitted through the EWULAA system.			
Greenmined responded on 27 October 2025 that a client link for the WULA associated with the proposed project was created on 03 December 2024 on the e-WULAAS system of DWS. DWS assigned CT31224 as temporary reference number to the application.			
Mr Zolile Albanie	Department of Labour	22 September 2025	No Comments Received
ESKOM	Mr Khahliso Makale	22 September 2025	No Comments Received
SAHRA	Heritage Officer	22 September 2025	No Comments Received

LANDOWNER / SURROUNDING LANDOWNERS / INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES			
TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
Advocate N Naidoo Representing Mr JC Wessels	Landowner Makganyene 667/1, 2, RE	22 September 2025	21 October 2025
Adv. Navin Naidoo, legal representative for Mr JC Wessels, submitted the following correspondence (refer to Appendix D2 for the full version) applicable to this application on 21 October 2025. The correspondence was also received from Mr Wessels on 23 October 2025. “...As you are aware, a number of unresolved disputes have arisen between my client and Assmang (Pty) Ltd relating to the following key matters: The Main Point of Contention is the Fact that the Prospecting Right and SUA agreement that was in place before Assmang bought the SUA agreement in 2021 have now both elapsed. There is no valid or representative SUA agreement in place, and neither is there a valid prospecting right over the property currently. Your current NOMR application is entirely dependent on agreement and consensus from the land owner, and such has not been obtained. The representation in your application as to landowner consensus is a deliberate misrepresentation which has been made by your agent as to - Breach of the Surface Use Agreement (SUA): - Failure to install plastic liners in accordance with Section 9.2 of the SUA where water sources were exposed during drilling. - Incomplete or inadequate rehabilitation of drillholes, contamination of groundwater, and lack of steel casing or capping. - Damage to vegetation and boundary fencing, which remains unrepaired despite previous undertakings. - Updating the SUA to a figure that is market related and includes provisions for minerals, rights and compensation never formally agreed to previously by the landowner and the current NOMR applicant. - Discussing an all out sale agreement of R 330 000 000 (three hundred and thirty million rands) for the property, ending all disputes. - Non-Compliance with Environmental and Contractual Obligations: - Refusal to inspect or rectify oil-contaminated drillholes identified during the prospecting phase. - Failure to ensure that all rehabilitation works were completed in accordance with the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) and the approved Environmental Management Programme (EMPR).			

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3. Failure to Engage in Good Faith Resolution: - δ Despite several requests for joint inspections and engagement meetings, my client's concerns have been either minimised, dismissed by representatives of Assmang, or threatened by Assmang's legal representatives. - δ This has resulted in a loss of confidence in the company's commitment to equitable land-use and environmental rehabilitation or respecting the rights of the surface holder. Formal Notice of Objection to DMRE Please be advised that, due to the ongoing non-compliance and absence of meaningful engagement, a formal Letter of Objection has been lodged, or is soon to be lodged, with the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)- before 23.10.2025. This objection requests that the DMRE suspend or withhold any decision regarding the granting of a New Order Mining Right to Assmang (Pty) Ltd over the affected areas until: - δ The outstanding disputes regarding the SUA are fully resolved. - δ The DMRE conducts a formal inspection to verify rehabilitation and environmental compliance; and - δ The landowner's consent is duly obtained in accordance with the MPRDA and applicable land-use legislation. - δ The administrative process of Assmang's application for a New Order Mine Right is fully audited by the DMRE and the land owner, and all documents, including all drilling reports, Competent Persons Reports, geological logs of drill holes and recovery from such drill sites is made available to the DMR and the land owner in order to come to a fair and equitable resolution to the SUA and property damage issues, or a fair and equitable complete purchase of the property. Legal Basis and Damages Arising from the New Order Mining Right Application 1. Absence of Landowner Agreement and Procedural Defects The current application for a New Order Mining Right (NOMR) was made without lawful consent from the surface rights holder, in direct contravention of Sections 5(4)(c), 10, 16(4), 22(4), and 54 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA). The representation by Assmang or its agents to the DMRE that landowner consent had been obtained constitutes a material misrepresentation, rendering the administrative process procedurally unfair and legally defective under Sections 6(2)(b)–(e) of the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act (PAJA).			

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2. Consequences of Administrative Irregularity The granting of a NOMR over privately held land in the absence of genuine consultation or fair process is administratively reviewable and potentially void ab initio. The DMRE's decision-making process, if based on incorrect or incomplete information, violates the constitutional right to just administrative action (Section 33 of the Constitution) and the duty to act lawfully, reasonably, and procedurally fairly. These irregularities therefore open the door for judicial review and financial liability on the part of both Assmang and the State for unlawful deprivation of land use and enjoyment. 3. Nature and Scope of Damages Payable Where a NOMR has been unlawfully processed or pursued without a valid Surface Use Agreement (SUA), the landowner is entitled to seek comprehensive damages, including: - δ Restitutionary damages for the unlawful occupation or interference with surface rights. - δ Environmental remediation costs for contaminated water, destroyed vegetation, and disturbed soil not rehabilitated to pre-mining condition. - δ Loss of use and enjoyment of the land, including interruption to farming, grazing, or development opportunities. - δ Loss of economic opportunity, including diminished land value, loss of potential buyers, and reputational harm associated with publicised disputes. - δ General damages for distress, reputational harm, and bad faith administrative conduct. - δ Punitive damages or constitutional damages, in the event that bad faith or deliberate administrative misconduct by public officials or company agents is proven. 4. Legal foundation for claiming the damage. - δ Section 54(1) of the MPRDA requires that, where the holder of a mining right causes loss or damage, compensation must be paid before mining may commence. - δ Section 55(1)(b) allows the Minister to suspend or cancel rights where a holder contravenes the Act or fails to comply with conditions relating to environmental management or landowner rights. - δ Section 98(b) further criminalises any act of misrepresentation or false declaration made to the Department in the course of an application.			

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§ Section 38 of the Constitution and common law principles of delict provide additional grounds for civil damages where unlawful administrative action has caused measurable harm. 5. Quantum and Evaluation Principles The damages payable must reflect not only direct repair costs but also the fair market value of deprivation and loss of economic utility over the duration of the invalid right. Independent valuation experts, environmental scientists, and legal assessors should be engaged to quantify: § The replacement cost of lost agricultural potential and rehabilitative expenses. § The capitalisation rate of income loss due to restricted access. § The diminished capital value of the land from reputational harm or contamination. § These figures, taken collectively, are likely to justify a global compensation settlement or purchase offer consistent with the previously discussed figure of R330,000,000, which reflects both tangible and consequential losses. 6. Remedial Pathway To regularise the situation and avoid protracted litigation, the following actions are proposed: § Immediate suspension of the current NOMR application pending investigation. § Joint inspection of the affected land by DMRE, the landowner, and independent auditors. § Disclosure of all relevant records, including geological, rehabilitation, and environmental documentation. § Negotiation of a global settlement compensating the landowner fully for damage, loss, and deprivation. § If settlement fails, initiation of administrative review proceedings under PAJA and civil claims for delictual and constitutional damages.			

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History of the Property The background information presented in your report does not accurately reflect the true sequence of events. It is therefore necessary to begin with the Environmental Management Report (EMR) originally submitted by Mr. Charlton Rex, together with an application for Prospecting Rights lodged on 5 August 2010 over the farm Makganyene No. 667, portions 2 (a portion of portion 1), Portion 1, Remainder, and Portion 3, for Manganese, Iron Ore, and Diamonds (general), covering approximately 1,500 hectares. Mr. Rex initially operated under a Mining Permit for 1.5 hectares as prescribed under Section 27 of the Minerals Act, which was later amended to allow for Prospecting Rights and approved by the Environmental Manager of the DMRE (supporting documentation available). The same Environmental Management Report was then reused for a further five years, from 10 April 2019 to 19 November 2024. As previously noted, Mr. Rex applied on 5 August 2010, and the application was approved ("granted") by Minister Susan Shabangu on 7 October 2011. That Prospecting Right therefore expired on 6 October 2016, and no renewal was lawfully submitted or approved thereafter. The Prospecting Right number issued in 2011 was NC 30/5/1/2/2/2292 PR. In 2018, Mr. Rex again applied for a similar Prospecting Right as that granted in 2010, and the application was approved on 10 April 2019 by the Acting Environmental Manager, utilising and referencing the same documentation issued in 2011 under the authority of the then Minister, Ms. Susan Shabangu, who had authorised the Environmental Manager to sign on her behalf. The Prospecting Right number remained unchanged from the previous five-year term, namely NC 30/5/1/2/2/2292 PR. It must be noted that, following the replacement of Minister Shabangu by President Jacob Zuma in 2013, a further three Ministers were appointed between 2013 and 2019. In total, Prospecting Right NC 30/5/1/2/2/2292 PR was utilised for approximately seven years before being replaced with the renewal number NC 30/5/1/2/2/12774 PR-R, for a further three years. This chronology clearly demonstrates that collusion and corruption likely occurred between the applicants and certain DMRE officials. It is therefore highly probable that the current Minister has no knowledge of these irregularities. It is the duty of the Environmental Manager to fully brief him on the matter. During a meeting held on 24 June 2025 with the Environmental Manager and his staff, this issue was formally brought to his attention. The prospecting activities have spanned nearly ten years, and all documents substantiating these assertions will be attached for review. Given that the current Minister may be unaware of this background, it is essential that he is fully informed of how these Prospecting Rights were processed and approved. Should he find that the process was lawful and proper, he may approve or decline the associated Mining Rights accordingly.			

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Contamination of Boreholes with Oil: Criminal Transgression, Liability, and Relief In addition to the damages framework already provided, the contamination of groundwater or boreholes with oil (hydrocarbons, petroleum products) constitutes a serious environmental criminal offence under national law. Such contamination implicates both the National Water Act and NEMA, among other statutes, and may trigger both criminal sanctions and civil claims. Below is a breakdown of legal bases, possible relief, and potential criminal exposure. - δ That the contamination of boreholes with oil (or hydrocarbons) is prima facie a pollution offence under NWA Section 151 and a breach of Section 28 / Section 34 of NEMA. - δ That you are formally requesting the DJR authorities to initiate criminal investigation and remedial orders. - δ That the landowner reserves the right to interdict, claim civil damages, and seek personal accountability of company officials. - δ That the magnitude of the contamination, combined with historical irregularities, warrants maximum punitive fines and custodial sentences under statute, plus aggravated damages in civil claims. Legal Bases: Offences and Enforcement 1. National Water Act 36 of 1998 (“NWA”) - δ Section 151(1)(i) & (j) make it an offence to “unlawfully and intentionally or negligently commit any act or omission which pollutes or is likely to pollute a water resource”, or which detrimentally affects a water resource. - δ This is a fault-based offence, though courts have held that once the prohibited act is proved, the onus may shift to the accused to rebut absence of fault. - δ The NWA permits criminal penalties, including fines and (in more serious instances) imprisonment, and enables authorities to issue directives and require remedial action. - δ Moreover, under the NWA, the responsible authority may remove or rectify the cause of the pollution and recover costs from the polluter. National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (“NEMA”)			

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δ Under Section 28 (Duty of care and remediation of environmental damage), any person who causes environmental degradation (which includes groundwater pollution) must prevent, minimize, contain or remediate such damage. δ Section 24 and associated regulations provide that “activities which result in the pollution of water resources” may require environmental authorisation; an unauthorised act is a breach. δ Section 34 empowers criminal prosecution for contraventions of environmental obligations. δ Also, Environmental Management Inspectors (EMIs), empowered under NEMA, can investigate, enter premises, seize evidence, take samples, issue compliance notices, and refer for criminal prosecution, although they do not themselves prosecute. δ Courts have also held that directors, officers, or decision-makers may be held personally liable under NEMA, via vicarious liability or corporate liability doctrine (see section 34(6)). δ Municipalities have statutory obligations to maintain water quality and infrastructure; where municipal negligence contributes to borehole contamination (e.g. failure to maintain pipelines, leaks, inadequate stormwater/industrial effluent controls), the municipality may face administrative, civil, or criminal liability, depending on provincial environmental legislation or municipal by-laws. δ While there is no uniform municipal pollution statute, provincial environmental departments often adopt by-laws and environmental licensing schemes imposing penalties for discharge or pollution of groundwater. δ In recent precedent, municipalities have been fined heavily (e.g. R160 million in one case) under NEMA and NWA for water pollution offences. Types of Relief and Remedies Available to the Landowner regarding the borehole contamination. Given the above, my client is entitled to pursue a comprehensive remedial strategy, including: - Criminal Prosecution / Referral to NPA - Request that environmental authorities (EMIs, DFFE provincial branch, Department of Water & Sanitation) open a criminal docket for the borehole contamination. - Seek a criminal conviction with fines, imprisonment, or both, depending on severity.			

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2. Directive / Remediation Order - δ Under NWA or NEMA, request the issuing of remedial orders, compelling the polluter to repair, clean up, and restore the groundwater, including replacement borehole infrastructure, soil removal, decontamination of water, and long-term monitoring. 3. Interdict / Injunction - δ Seek a court interdict restraining further discharge or activity causing contamination, pending full remediation. - δ Courts in environmental law traditionally allow structural interdicts to oversee compliance. 4. Civil Claims for Damages - δ Delictual claim for loss, pollution damage, loss of use of water, diminution of land value, remediation costs. - δ Restitutionary damages for the unauthorised interference with property rights in water. - δ Interest, costs, and punitive damages for malice or gross negligence. - δ Constitutional damages (if applicable) for infringement of rights (e.g. right to environment, property). 5. Recovery of Costs - δ The landowner may claim costs of monitoring, scientific assessment, expert witnesses. - δ Possibly recover costs of prosecution or administrative enforcement costs via NEMA or provincial equivalents. 6. Forfeiture / Sequestration - δ In severe cases, courts may order forfeiture of profit from illegal activity, or disgorgement of gains made by the polluter.			

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7. Punitive / Aggravated Imposition δ Where bad faith, repeated conduct, or deliberate concealment is shown, my client will be entitled to ask for harsher penal orders, including higher fines or more severe custodial sentences. 8. Criminal & Administrative Accountability of Individuals δ Seek personal accountability of directors, managers, or individuals who authorised or oversaw the contamination, under corporate liability or director liability provisions. δ Request disciplinary action, removal from office, and public record of conviction. Invitation to Resolve by Discussion Notwithstanding the above, my client remains committed to amicable and constructive engagement. We therefore formally invite representatives of Assmang (Pty) Ltd to attend a resolution meeting with Mr Wessels and his legal team to discuss and settle the matters in dispute. Proposed Agenda: 1. Clarification of obligations under the previous Surface Use Agreement (SUA) 2. Environmental rehabilitation and verification of restoration work 3. Future operational planning and landowner consent 4. Compensation for damage and access terms moving forward 5. Framework for ongoing communication and compliance oversight 6. Updating the SUA to be representative of a fair and equitable value proposition for the landowner.			

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Proposed Date & Venue: The meeting will be conducted via Zoom and will be recorded. All participants will receive the recording. We trust that Assmang recognises the importance of resolving these matters transparently and collaboratively, in the spirit of mutual respect and in line with Sections 43, 54 and 96 of the MPRDA, which encourage resolution prior to litigation or ministerial intervention. Next Steps Kindly confirm in writing by Tuesday 21 October 17:00 SAST whether Assmang is willing to attend such a meeting and provide the contact details of your appointed representatives. Please bear in mind the deadline for the landowner to submit his response to the DMRE about your New Order Mine Right application is 23.10.2025. My client has attempted engaging in meaningful dialogue with Assmangs' employees , to not only no avail, but to open hostility at times. Should no constructive engagement occur, our client reserves the right to pursue further legal and regulatory remedies, including: - δ A formal application for enforcement under Section 93 of the MPRDA, - δ Civil proceedings for damages resulting from contractual and environmental breaches, and - δ Referral to the Office of the Public Protector or Environmental Commissioner for investigation into administrative irregularities. - δ Referral for criminal investigation of the borehole contamination. Conclusion My client wishes to reiterate that his preference remains for resolution through discussion rather than confrontation, but such resolution must occur within a framework of good faith, legal compliance, and environmental accountability....” The Applicant acknowledged receipt of Adv. Naidoo's comments on 24 October 2025 and confirmed that the correspondence had been referred to Assmang's legal representative, from whom a formal response will be provided in due course. Refer to Appendix D2 for proof of the public participation.			

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TITLE, NAME AND SURNAME	AFFILIATION/KEY STAKEHOLDER STATUS	CONTACTED DATE	RESPONSE RECEIVED
Chris Cla Konstruksie CC Mrs AP Claassens	Landowner Makganyene No 667/3	22 September 2025	22 October 2025
On 22 October 2025 Mrs Claassens submitted the following comments on behalf of CC Claassens Trust: “....I want to thank you for the detailed responses provided and to reaffirm the importance of the matters raised during the public participation process. I would like to request that these concerns remain fully considered and addressed throughout the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) process, with practical mitigation measures that protect both the environment and surrounding landowners. I want to highlight the following key matters which remain of particular importance: 1. Security Risks and Boundary Fencing I want to reaffirm the importance of implementing adequate security and boundary control measures between the mining area and the Claassens property. A well-constructed and properly maintained boundary fence is essential to prevent livestock from straying into neighbouring mining areas, which could result in injury, loss of animals, and liability concerns. I want to request that this requirement be clearly reflected in the EMPr and treated as a matter of priority in project implementation. 2. Position of the Waste Rock Dump and Grazing Loss Compensation I remain concerned that the current proposed location of the waste rock dump will significantly reduce the available grazing capacity on my property, which continues to operate as a productive farming enterprise. I request again that all reasonable efforts be made to re-evaluate and, if possible, relocate the dump to an alternative area that will minimise the loss of grazing land. If relocation is not technically or economically feasible, it is only fair and reasonable to establish formal agreements to compensate for the resulting loss of grazing capacity. It is also important to record that the farm (Portion 3) is not for sale, and any planning or layout assumptions should clearly reflect this fact.			

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3. Rehabilitation of Prospecting Areas The Trust further requests confirmation that rehabilitation of all previous prospecting activities conducted on the property will be incorporated into the overall mining rehabilitation and closure plan. This will ensure that all past and future disturbances are managed consistently under one integrated rehabilitation framework. 4. Access to Monitoring Data I also request that all monitoring data, particularly regarding dust and water quality, be shared with me throughout the duration of the project. Regular access to this information will allow me to stay informed of potential impacts on the property and agricultural operations, and to participate meaningfully in ongoing environmental management discussions. I value the professional engagement received thus far and appreciate the opportunity to remain involved in the process. I trust that these concerns will continue to be treated with due consideration as the project progresses through its assessment and decision-making phases.” Greenmined responded on 28 October 2025 as follows to the comments received from Mrs Claassens: “....Herewith please receive our response to your comments. All comments received have been incorporated into the Final Environmental Impact Assessment Report (FEIAR) and EMPR, which will be submitted to the Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources (DMPR) for their review and decision-making. 1. Security Risks and Boundary Fencing The protection of neighbouring properties, livestock, and community assets is recognised as a key operational and safety consideration. The mining area will be enclosed with a game-type boundary fence of at least 2.4 metres in height, designed and constructed to effectively restrict the movement of livestock into the active mining area and to enhance site security.			

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Furthermore, the EMPr already contains several measures to manage and mitigate potential security-related risks, including: • Ensuring that access to surrounding properties by construction and/or mining employees is prevented. • Strictly controlling access in and out of the construction and/or mining area. • Implementing a method of communication for the local community to lodge complaints or grievances regarding the construction process. • Appointing a Community Liaison Officer (CLO) to maintain communication and address community concerns throughout the project. • Signing Surface Use Agreements with affected landowners and providing written notice at least 21 calendar days prior to the commencement of activities. • Establishing clear rules and regulations for site access to control loitering and unauthorised entry. In addition to the above, the following additional mitigation measure have been incorporated into the EMPr: • Install a game-type boundary fence around the active mining areas with a minimum height of 2.4 metres to effectively restrict livestock and unauthorised entry. • Conduct daily patrols along the fence line to identify and repair any breaches or damage that could allow livestock or unauthorised persons to enter the mining area. • Record all patrols in a Fence Inspection Logbook, documenting the date, time, patrol route, inspector's name, and details of any breaches or repairs undertaken. • Designate specific entry and exit gates for the mining area and keep them locked when not in active use. Restrict access to authorised personnel only and maintain an access register or digital record of all entries and exits. • Undertake periodic joint inspections of the fence with the adjacent landowners, particularly after major weather events or construction phases, to promote transparency and early identification of issues.			

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- Implement an Incident Response Procedure for instances where livestock or unauthorised persons are found within the mining area. The incident must be reported immediately to the Community Liaison Officer (CLO), documented, and the animals safely removed in coordination with the landowner. These measure will ensure continuous monitoring and maintenance of the fencing system, thereby reducing the likelihood of incidents involving livestock or trespassers and upholding the safety and integrity of both the mining operation and neighbouring properties. 2. Position of the Waste Rock Dump (WRD) and Grazing Loss Compensation As detailed in the DEIAR, the layout of the stockpile area and the WRD was amended (Layout Option 2) to accommodate the Ephemeral Drainage Lines (EDLs) identified in the western portions of the focus area. The initial configuration of the WRD extended across a ridge and drained towards one of the identified EDLs, which presented a possible environmental risk. The layout was therefore revised to avoid these sensitive features and subsequently reduced in size by ±3 hectares. While the revised layout has significantly improved the environmental suitability of the design, it does still extend onto Portion 3 of Makganyene No. 667. Further amendment of the WRD footprint is considered undesirable, as the current configuration represents the most feasible balance between operational requirements and environmental sensitivities, ensuring minimal disturbance to identified ecological constraints. In recognition of the remaining land use impact, the Applicant has confirmed their commitment to enter into negotiations with the CC Claassens Trust to establish a formal compensation agreement for the loss of grazing capacity resulting from the proposed WRD footprint. These negotiations will be undertaken in good faith and in accordance with applicable legislative and contractual frameworks. The following additional mitigation measure have been incorporated into the EMP: - Include compensation commitments and land access terms within the relevant Surface Use Agreements prior to commencement of mining activities. - Monitor post-construction land use impacts in consultation with the affected landowners to ensure the agreed compensation and mitigation measures remain effective.			

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3. Rehabilitation of Prospecting Areas The following has been added to the FEIAR to address the rehabilitation of prospecting areas: • <i>Part A(1)(n) Aspects for inclusion as conditions of authorisation:</i> ○ The holder of the Environmental Authorisation must ensure that all areas previously disturbed by prospecting activities within the approved mining right boundary are identified, assessed, and incorporated into the overall mining rehabilitation and closure plan. • Additional mitigation measures added to the FEIAR: ○ Conduct rehabilitation of areas previously disturbed by prospecting in accordance with the approved EMPr and the principles of integrated, progressive rehabilitation, ensuring that all historical and operational disturbances are managed under a single, cohesive rehabilitation framework. ○ Include in the Final Rehabilitation, Decommissioning and Mine Closure Plan: ▪ The location, extent, and rehabilitation status of all previous prospecting disturbances; ▪ Proposed measures for their remediation and integration into the broader mine closure strategy; ▪ Monitoring and reporting commitments to verify completion and stability of rehabilitated areas. ○ Submit proof of rehabilitation progress for these areas to the DMPR as part of the annual Environmental Performance Assessment (EPA) or upon request. ○ Notify all registered I&APs in writing within seven (7) calendar days of submission of the annual EPA to the DMPR, confirming that the report has been submitted and is available for review upon request.			

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4. Access to Monitoring Data As a registered I&AP, the CC Claassens Trust will be included in all formal environmental communication and will receive copies or summaries of monitoring data related to dust fallout and water quality throughout the operational phase of the project. These results will be shared as part of the project's ongoing stakeholder engagement and reporting process. In addition, the annual Environmental Performance Assessment (EPA) submitted to the DMPR will include the findings of the monitoring programmes. In accordance with the commitments outlined in the EMPr, all registered I&APs — including the CC Claassens Trust — will be notified in writing within seven (7) calendar days of submission of each annual EPA, confirming that the report and associated monitoring data are available for review upon request. This approach ensures that the Trust remains informed of environmental performance, potential impacts, and corrective actions throughout the life of the project, and can meaningfully participate in ongoing environmental management discussions. ... Once approved, the EMPr forms a legally binding document that must be implemented by the Mining Right Holder (the Applicant). All mitigation and management measures proposed therein will therefore become enforceable obligations, ensuring that the identified environmental and social impacts are appropriately managed throughout the lifecycle of the project in accordance with the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation..."			
Kouwater Boerdery (Pty) Ltd Mr CC Claassens Mr AW Claassens	Surrounding Landowner Metseatsididi 666/2 Metseatsididi 666/RE	22 September 2025	No Comments Received
Mr CC Claassens	Surrounding Landowner Magoloring No 669/RE	22 September 2025	No Comments Received

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CC Claassens Trust Me GHJ Claassens Mr CC Claassens	Surrounding Landowner Vlakfontein 433/RE	22 September 2025	No Comments Received
Sishen Iron Ore Co (Pty) Ltd Mr I Gous	Surrounding Landowner Farm No 432/1, 2, RE	22 September 2025	No Comments Received
Lynpunt Trust Mr C Claassens	Surrounding Landowner Mapedi 653/RE	22 September 2025	No Comments Received
Slabcon Trust Dr D Calitz	Surrounding Landowner Metseatsididi 666/1	22 September 2025	No Comments Received
Hlabaki Mining Group (Pty) Ltd	Interested and Affected Party – Prospecting Right Applicant over Makganyene No 667.	22 September 2025	No Comments Received
Makganyane Resources (Pty) Ltd Mr L Koster	Interested and Affected Party	22 September 2025	No Comments Received
Mr G Skhosana & Mr K Venter	Interested and Affected Party	22 September 2025	No Comments Received

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The Public Participation Process (PPP) for this Mining Right Application was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations. The objective of the PPP was to ensure that all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant stakeholders were adequately informed of the proposed project and afforded reasonable opportunity to comment.

I&AP's and stakeholders were notified of the proposed project through the following means:

- δ telephonic discussions;
- δ direct communication by means of written notification letters and emails;
- δ placement of on-site notices at visible and accessible locations within and around the project area; and
- δ the placement of advertisements in the *Noordkaap Bulletin* and the *Gemsbok* newspapers to inform the broader public.

A 30-day public commenting period was provided for the Draft Scoping Report (DSR), followed by a further 30-day commenting period for the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report (DEIAR) and Environmental Management Programme (EMPr). During these periods, I&APs and stakeholders were invited to review the reports and submit written comments or queries for consideration.

Comments were received from the following I&AP's/stakeholders, and all comments and responses thereto have been captured and addressed in the Final Environmental Impact Assessment Report (FEIAR).

- δ Department of Water and Sanitation;
- δ Makganyane Resources (Pty) Ltd;
- δ Mr G Skhosana;
- δ Mr JC Wessels & Adv Naidoo (legal representative for Mr Wessels);
- δ Mrs AP Claassens; and
- δ Sishen Iron Ore Co (Pty) Ltd.

This process ensured transparency and meaningful participation, allowing for the integration of stakeholder input into the final decision-making process. Also refer to Appendix D2 for the Proof of Public Participation.

-END OF COMMENTS AND RESPONSE REPORT-