DUSTWATCH CC

Company registration Number : 2008/134744/23 | P.O. BOX 1810 Sun Valley 7985 Republic of South Africa | | Tel: 021 785 6999 | Fax: 0866 181 421 | Cell: 082 875 0209 | | info@dustwatch.com | www.dustwatch.com |

Bridgetown Dolomite Mine J/V
 P O Box 160
 Milnerton

For attention: Mr. David Rees – DUST FALL-OUT MONITORING PROGRAMME Summary report.

1 INTRODUCTION

- This report will summarise the fallout dust data collected at Bridgetown Dolomite Mine from March 2000 to December 2008.
- There are two units installed at Bridgetown, namely the DuPont unit and the Bquarry unit.

Samples are collected every two weeks and monthly reports (28 days) are generated.

2 LEGISLATIVE STANDARDS

The fall-out dust standards from STANDARDS SOUTH AFRICA are shown in the table below. (SANS 1929:2005)

Classification	Dustfall (mg/m²/day) – averaged over 30 days.	Permitted frequency of exceeding the levels.	
Target – long-term average	300	Long-term average (Annual)	
Action – residential 600		Three within any year, no two sequentia months.	
Action – industrial	1200	Three within any year, no two sequential months.	
Alert threshold	2400	None. First time exceeded, triggers remediation and reporting to authorities.	

Table 1: Dustfall Standards SANS (2005)

The industrial action level of 1200 mg/m²/day is the action level that is applicable to both of the DustWatch units.

3 RESULTS

The DuPont unit is a two-bucket unit positioned to indicate dust being exported from the mine and dust being imported to the mine.

The Bridgetown DustWatch unit is a four bucket unit with buckets facing north, south, east and west.

The export bucket from the DuPont unit and the South Bucket from the Bquarry unit are the buckets that indicate the dust being exported from Bridgetown Dolomite mine and is indicative of the dust being generated by the activities taking place at the mine.

The DuPont unit started Monitoring in March 2000, while the Bquarry unit data starts in May 2002. The Bquarry unit was originally in a different position, but the unit was not providing meaningful results and so was moved to its current position.

Graphs in the Appendix show all the data collected at both of the DustWatch units. The red annual moving average trend line is the main indicator of the progress made by Bridgetown over the years, from a dust control point of view.

COMMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS 4

The fallout dust levels at the DuPont DustWatch unit have decreased from approximately 420 mg/m²/day to approximately 160 mg/m²/day. This is below the legislated long-term target of 300 mg/m²/day. The only result above 1200 mg/m²/day was collected in the cycle of the 23 February 2002, when the export bucket collected 1558 mg/m²/day. To apply this to the legislation, the average of two cycles has to be used and after this calculation, the industrial action level of 1200 mg/m²/day was not exceeded during the 28 day month of 23 February 2002.

The fallout dust levels at the Bquarry DustWatch unit have decreased from approximately 390 mg/m²/day to approximately 320 mg/m²/day. The lowest annual moving average achieved was approximately 200 mg/m²/day in February 2008, and the highest annual moving average was approximately 480 on the 9 March 2004. The south bucket exceeded the industrial action level of 1200 mg/m²/day three times, with the monthly average result being above 1200 mg/m²/day on one occasion during the 28 day month of 6 December 2008.

The legislation allows for one month to be above the industrial action level of 1200 mg/m²/day provided that consecutive months do not exceed the limit.

Bridgetown dolomite mine has shown continuous improvement from March 2000 to December 2008 with regard to the fallout dust levels. People working on the site are aware and being proactive with regard to dust control measures.



Gerry F. Kuhn (FMVS, MSAIOH, Grad SE)

Richard Kuhn Loaum

Richard F. Kuhn (MSAIOH, COM Air quality analyst AMVS)

Chris Loans (BSc Chemical Engineer, Pr Eng)

Suzanne Booysen Laboratory Technician

Cape Town, 12 February 2009

LEALT & BUCKELZ

AT BRUGETOWN DOLLOHITE

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5 APPENDIX

Graph 1: Bridgetown duPont Unit



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Graph 2: Bridgetown Bquarry Unit Results

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SPH Kundalila Pty Ltd P.O. Box 128 Saldanha 7395 (T:+27 21 527 5200 ; F:+27 21 527 5255 ; E: jean.m@sphgroup.co.za)

For attention: Jean Martin

Mr. Jean Martin – DUST FALL-OUT MONITORING PROGRAMME FOR THE PERIOD 13 April to 13 May 2019

1 INTRODUCTION

This report covers a 30-day period.

The unit design and methodology are based on the ASTM D1739 standard. Additional information is available in the DustWatch manual. Please contact us to enquire about the latest version of the manual; chris@dustwatch.com

The area used in the calculations for the single bucket units is $0.02061m^2$. The height of the bucket is twice the diameter.

The area of the bucket for the Smit unit is 0.022966m².

2 MICROSCAN PHOTOGRAPHS - HISTORICAL







Photograph 2: Smuts Filter 75643 – West

3 UNIT NAMES AND POSITIONS

The four single bucket units are named Smit, Office, Workshop and Dam. GPS positions for the single bucket units will be added when they are available.

The Position of the Smit DustWatch unit is 33 Deg 05 Min 22 Sec South and 18 Deg 49 Min 46 Sec East.

4 COMMENT ON THE RESULTS

The fall-out dust standards from National Dust Control Regulations, 2013.

Restriction Areas	Dustfall rate (D) (mg/m²/day) – averaged over 30 days.	Permitted frequency of exceeding dust fall rate
Residential area	D < 600	Two within a year, not sequential months.
Non-residential area	D < 1200	Two within a year, not sequential months.

Table 1: Acceptable Dust Fall Rates – National Dust Control Regulations, 2013.

The Smit unit yielded 506 and 132 $mg/m^2/day$ in this period.

The Office single bucket unit yielded 432 and 82 mg/m2/day, collected in the first and second cycle respectively.

The Workshop single bucket unit yielded 496 and 931 $mg/m^2/day$, collected in the first and second cycle respectively.

The Dam single bucket unit yielded 918 and 52 $mg/m^2/day$, collected in the first and second cycle respectively.

The results remained below 120 $\,mg/m^2/day$ in this period and are not a concern. Well done to those responsible.

The compliance table for **2019** is shown below.

Weather data has been added to this report from the closest reliable weather station. This is shown at the end of the report.

Unit name	Residential or Non- residential Area	Applicable Compliance - Dustfall rate (D) (mg/m²/day) – averaged over 30 days.	Non-compliant or compliant. Two within a year, not sequential months.
Smit	(Non- residential)	D < 1200	Compliant in this period. Compliant for the year. No exceedance.
Office (Single)	(Non- residential)	D < 1200	Compliant in this period. Compliant for the year. No exceedance.
Workshop (Single)	(Non- residential)	D < 1200	Compliant in this period. Compliant for the year. No exceedance
Dam (Single)	(Non- residential)	D < 1200	Compliant in this period. Non- compliant for the year. Exceedance in Jan, Feb

Table 2: Compliance Table 2019

5 FILTER DESCRIPTION

A brief description of the dust on the filters is provided in the table.

Gerry F. Kuhn (FMVS, MSAIOH, Grad SE) Richard Kuhn

Richard F. Kuhn (MSAIOH, COM Air quality analyst AMVS)

loan

Chris Loans (BSc Chemical Engineer, Pr Eng)

Piketberg, Doc Number: 0519211402: Date: 21-May-19

Confidential Confidentia C

Western Cape, South Africa, 33.87°S 18.52°E 19m (PPC Montague Gardens - Geoname)

Below is the data for this period 13 April to 13 May 2019. This is the Period for this report. (2019-04-13 to 2019-05-13)

Data going back to 1985 is available for download or viewing if required. Please contact us if any weather information is required.

Other information pertaining to Risk Assessments for Heat, Cold, Water Capacity, Precipitation and Cloud Cover are also available. See below for information on this. Please request this if required.

Risk assessment diagrams (Generic description below for information purposes)

- **Cold and warm events:** Probability of temperatures below or above a certain temperature threshold for a given time. Commonly used to evaluate frost. The first diagram shows the likelihood of the event in a day or in a week. You can approximate your personal tolerable risk with the second diagram. If your tolerable risk for a frost event is 20%, you should schedule sowing in late April for example. If you can accept 50% frost likelihood in favour of earlier sowing, second week of march is more suitable. The third diagrams show the occurrences of warm and cold events in the last 30 years for each year.
- **Precipitation:** This diagram evaluates precipitation amounts in a week above a certain threshold. Similar to cold and warm events you can estimate strong precipitation events and schedule activities accordingly.
- Water capacity: Estimated probability of remaining soil water amount. Select the maximum amount of soil water capacity depending on your soil and crop type. Higher soil water capacities better indicate extreme dry seasons. Yellow, orange and red bars indicate almost depleted soil water.
- **Cloud cover:** Cloud free hours per day. The first diagram shows the probabilistic distribution of cloud cover below a certain threshold. P80 and P20 indicate the second best and second worst out of ten events. So, there is an 60% likelihood of 5-7 hours of cloud cover below 15% in Basel in early October for a given day. The best cloud free days would be in middle of august in Basel statistically. The lower diagrams show the actual occurrence of cloud free hours in the last 30 years.

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Year comparison – Temperature – Total Precipitation – Wind Speed @ 10m



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Wind Rose for the period: 13 April to 13 May 2019



<u>Data Download (Click here to download this data from Dropbox – The hourly wind speed and direction data is available)</u>





Historical Wind Rose - 11 Year Average - 2007-01-01 to 2018-01-01 - PPC Montague Gardens



CLIENT:	SPH Kundalila	Pty Ltd		SAMPLING PERIOD -	13-Apr-2019 -	13-May-2019
LOCATION	FROM	то	DUST MASS COLLECTED (mg)	FILTER	DUST CONCENTRATION mg/m2/day SINGLE	COMMENTS & NOTES
Smit	13-Apr-2019	26-Apr-2019	151.03	95587	506	Dolomite trace <5%, topsoils 45%, agricultural soil dust 25%, rounded sand quartz 20% and fine clay the balance of 10%.
Smit	26-Apr-2019	13-May-2019	51.59	95726	132	Agricultural soil dust 25%, topsoils 35%, fine rounded sandy quartz 25% with fine clay as a matrix. No dolomite present in the sample

Table 3: DustWatch Fall-out Dust Results

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CLIENT:	Bridgetown				SAMPLING PERIOD -	13-Apr-2019 -	13-May-2019
UNIT		EDOM	то	DUST MASS		DUST mg/m2/day	
No.	LOCATION		10	(mg)	FILTER	Result	COMMENTS & NOTES
SB1	Office	13-Apr- 2019	26-Apr- 2019	115.78	95597	432	We note increased synthetic poly propylene fine fibres from stock feed and bulk bags <5% of mass, pulverised roadway dust 20%, topsoils 45%, clays 15% with rounded sandy quartz and agricultural soil dust
SB1	Office	26-Apr- 2019	13-May- 2019	28.69	95724	82	This sample has fine quartzite 20% with 30% pulverised roadway dust, 10% dolomite grits and the balance all topsoil materials.

Table 4: DustWatch Fall-out Dust Results

CLIENT:	Bridgetown				SAMPLING PERIOD -	13-Apr-2019 -	13-May-2019
UNIT		FROM	то	DUST MASS		DUST mg/m2/day	
No.	LOCATION	FROM	10	(mg)	FILTER	Result	COMMENTS & NOTES
SB2	Workshop	13-Apr- 2019	26-Apr- 2019	132.88	95598	496	Fine pulverised roadway dust 25%, rounded sandy grits quartz 45% dolomite 15% clays 10% and isolated topsoils
SB2	Workshop	26-Apr- 2019	13-May- 2019	326.36	95725	931	Fine dolomite 35%, pulverised roadway dust 30%, topsoils 20%, clay and isolated rounded quartz 10%.

Table 5: DustWatch Fall-out Dust Results

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CLIENT:	Bridgetown				SAMPLING PERIOD -	13-Apr-2019 -	13-May-2019
UNIT		FROM	то	DUST MASS		DUST mg/m2/day	COMMENTS & NOTES
No.	LOCATION	FNOM	10	(mg)	FILTER	Result	COMMENTS & NOTES
SB3	Dam	13-Apr- 2019	26-Apr- 2019	245.98	95596	918	Very large organic insect debris up to 400µm especially as a high mass material makes up an estimated 25%, rounded sandy quartz 35%, pulverised roadway dust 10% and dolomite 30%.
SB3	Dam	26-Apr- 2019	13-May- 2019	18.27	95723	52	Vegetation and insect organic debris is very high 5% due to the high period humidity which kept the air density low, limiting dust carriage.

Table 6: DustWatch Fall-out Dust Results

www.dustwatch.com/calibration-certificate.jpg

SCALETEC 5 P.O. Box 60 Unit 27 N1 Sandpiper C Okavango P Cape Town	5.A. (PTY) LTD 9, Cape Gate Park Perscent Park, Brackenfi	7562 ell		CA	LETE	Altrico	Phone: + Fax: + E-mail: sale Website: v	27 (0)21 982 092 27 (0)21 982 452 s@scaletec-ct.co. vww.scaletec.co.
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CERTIFICATE OF ACCREDITATION

In terms of section 22(2)(b) of the Accreditation for Conformity Assessment, Calibration and Good Laboratory Practice Act, 2006 (Act 19 of 2006), read with sections 23(1), (2) and (3) of the said Act, 1 hereby certify that:-

SCALETEC SA (PTY) LTD Co. Reg. No.: 2004/017301/07 DURBAN

Facility Accreditation Number: LTF0265

is a South African National Accreditation System accredited Verification Laboratory provided that all SANAS conditions and requirements are complied with

This certificate is valid as per the scope as stated in the accompanying schedule of accreditation, Annexure "A", bearing the above accreditation number for

WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS

The facility is accredited in accordance with the recognised National Standard

SANS 10378:2012

The accreditation demonstrates technical competency for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality management system

While this certificate remains valid, the Accredited Facility named above is authorised to use the relevant SANAS accreditation symbol on verification certificates and/or test reports

Mr R Josias

Mr R Josias Chief Executive Officer

Effective Date: 26 November 2015 Certificate Expires: 23 October 2019

This certificate does not on its own confer authority to verify in terms of the Legal Metrology Act. Approval to verify is granted by the Regulator NRCS: Legal Metrology.

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ANNEXURE A

SCHEDULE OF ACCREDITATION

Facility Number: LTF0265

Permanent Address of Laboratory: Durban Branch: Scaletec SA (Pty) Ltd 6 Klinker Place Unit 3, Brooklyn Park, Briardene Durban	Satellite Address of Laboratory: Cape Town Branch: Scaletec SA (Pty) Ltd Unit 27, N1 Park, Sandpiper Crescent Okavango Park Brakenfell	Technical Signatories: Mr GR Barbeau M539Scope A1-A4, D, E1-E3Mr J Northcote M1039MA1Ms AN Mbadaliga M1027MA1
Postal Address: P O Box 609 Cape Gate 7562		Nominated : Mr J Northcote Representative
Tel: (031) 564-8755/59/9412 Fax: (031) 564-1053 E-mail: j.northcote@scaletec-ct.co.za	Tel: (021) 982-0928 Fax: (021) 982-4523 E-mail: j.northcote@scaletec -ct.co.za	Issue No.: 13 Date of Issue: 26 November 2015 Expiry Date: 23 October 2019
FIELD OF VERIFICATION	TYPE OF VERIFICATION AND RANGE	STANDARDS, SPECIFICATIONS, ACT, REGULATIONS
Regulatory: The supply of services as a verification laboratory in the field of weighing instruments.	Non-automatic self-indicating scales: Self-indicating digital scales (excluding vehicle scales) Range: 1,5 kg to 3 000 kg	Trade Metrology Regulations Part II Regulation 44 SANS 1649 Legal Metrology Act, 2014 (Act 09 of 2014)

Original date of accreditation: 23 October 2007

Page 1 of 1

ISSUED BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL ACCREDITATION SYSTEM

KEY:

- <u>A Self-indicating scales</u>
 A1 Self-indicating digital scales Non–automatic (Excluding vehicle scales and scales with fixed weighing tracks)
 A2 Self-indicating and semi-self-indicating analogue scales non-automatic
 A3 All vehicles scales and scales with fixed weighing tracks.

A4 - Hoppers

D – Automatic scales (Excluding conveyor belt scales) E – Conventional non-self-indicating scales

- E1 Counter scales
- E2 Compound lever scales, platforms, steelyards, wall beams etc.
- E3 Vehicle scales
- F Beam scales and balances
- MA Non-automatic self-indicating and semi-self-indicating weighing instruments MA1 Self-indicating scales with digital indication (excluding vehicle scales)

Field Manager

Appendix – Ligno Sulphate Information – Chryso Eco Dust 200D

DustWatch can provide quotations for this product if required and provide advice on optimized application for different area requirements. **Gravel Roads, Haul Roads, Unpaved open areas, Stockpiles** and **Berms**. On site advice is available for site specific requirements and optimization.

The application spreadsheet is available here if required.



JAMES SYDNEY & COMPANY



(Proprietary) Ltd. Co. Reg. 54/02733/07

ESTABLISHED 1938

Distributors and Manufacturers of Explosives and Mining Materials

P.O. Box 215, Edenvale 1610 Tel: 606-6111 Fax: 606-2548 Tel: Add. "Bombers" Factory 2, Modderfontein, Tvl.

The Manager SPH Contracting P.O.Box 257 Milnerton 7435

21 February 1997

ATTENTION: Mr E. Pretorius

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AT BRIDGETOWN QUARRY

Dear Sir

Following your request to investigate the effects increased blasting activities will have on nearby private properties, I conducted a survey on 7 February 1997. The results of the survey are as follows:

1. Equipment

The vibro recorder used was a White Mini Seis Digital Seismograph that is capable of recording vibrations between the 0,125 - 254 millimetres per second (mmps). It also has the capability to record acoustic levels, commonly known has Airblast.

The equipment analyses the recordings and displays the results on a screen for immediate viewing. It also contains communication software so that results can be downloaded to a computer for further analysing and reporting.

2. Recording Position

Two recorders were placed at strategic positions as indicated on plan.

Recorder No 637SPH WorkshopRecorder No 830Farmworkers houses



Directors: Dr. G.N. Edwards (Chairman) 2 Wade** (Managing), Dr. M.W. Beck, H.J. Roets,

1 - British

3. Recording

Although it is not stipulated by law in South Africa, advised maximum levels for Peak Particle Velocities when blasting adjacent to private property is 25mm per second. A table that recommends maximum charge mass per delay is available.

Airblast is usually the cause for most complaints. Airblast is measured in decibels (db) with a maximum level for schools etc, is 128 db.

The equipment trigger levels were set at 1,0 mmps for the ground vibration and 106 db for the airblast. The blast was fired and the following results were captured:

	Vibration (mmps)	Airblast (db)
Recorder 637 SPH 4	indestron Nil	126
Recorder 830 At Brid	getour Nil Caltages	Nil

The above results indicate that ground vibration levels were too low to trigger the recorders and only airblast at the workshop was sufficient to trigger Recorder 637.

4. General

Blasting is an emotional experience for the unsuspecting public and can be the cause for over reaction if not managed properly. It is good practice to exercise a high level of public relations and understanding of the concerns of the public in the region."

Cloud and wind direction can also have an effect on noise levels. It may not always be practical, but blasting should preferably be done on clear days and when there is no wind or at least blowing in a direction away from areas of concern.

I hope that the survey is of assistance and I will be available to explain any further information if required.

Yours Sincerely

Andre Bester AREA MANAGER MINING SERVICES WESTERN CAPE





F-illing, Blasting & Civil Engineering Contractors

Blasting & Excavating (Pty) Ltd. Reg. No. 1979/000127/07 Head Office: 388 Gild Road, Lilianton, Boksburg P.O. Box 26889, East Rand, 1462 Tel: 011 323 4000 Fax: 011 323 4052 Cape Town Office: 72 Kyalami Drive, Killarney Gardens, 7441 Tel: 021 556 4372 Fax: 021 556 9142

11 March 2009

Bridgetown Dolomite Mine JV PO Box 160 [ilnerton 7435

tt: Mr. David Rees

Re: History of Blast Designs at Bridgetown Dolomite Mine

We were doing the drilling and blasting at Bridgetown Quarry when we were approached by SPH to also do the drilling and blasting for the new mine (Bridgetown Dolomite Mine) at Bridgetown.

Jue to the nature of the work, while in the development stages of this mine, we were using various blast designs with an average powder factor of approximately 300 grams per ton of rock blasted.

-xn 1999 the powder factor for the production benches was reduced to 210 grams per ton and the overburden was being blasted at 270 grams per ton.

-n order to reduce the percentage of fines it was decided to leave 4 metres of stemming on the production blasts, this was achieved by placing an airbag 1.5 metres deep in order to still achieve the desired fragmentation. By mplementing this we also reduced the risk of fly rock, as well as limiting vibrations and air blast, due to the mass f explosives per delay being reduced while blasting.

Dver the years the burden and spacing was increased in order to reduce the percentage of fines by implementing __hese changes in the burden and spacing the powder factor of the blasts were reduced and this resulted in a saving on the drilling and blasting cost to our client.

_Our current design powder factor for the production blasts is set at 170 grams per ton and 200 grams per ton for the overburden blasts.

It was also agreed that no blasting operations would take place if there were overcast conditions and that we would cover all surface detonators with soft sand. We also have to set of all blasts between 12:00 and 15:00 when the humidity levels are lowest. These measures were implemented in order to reduce the noise levels from the blasts.

2/.....

We place vibration monitoring equipment at two locations on site in order to monitor the vibration and air blast 1^{-1} vels of our blasts, we have also done vibration monitoring at neighbouring properties and our findings at these test l...ve been very favourable as the readings on our vibration monitoring equipment were very low, we have attached a report that we wrote after one of these tests.

Lthough there is no law in South Africa stating vibration limits, we work according to the USBM standard (United States Bureau of Mines) and since we started monitoring our blasts we have never exceeded the limitations as Epulated by the USBM.

In order to create more stable final faces we have been experimenting with different blast timings and drill hole angles and early indications are that the faces would improve, but we need to do some more tests to achieve the asired results, with minimal cost implications.

All our drill rigs are fitted with dust suppression systems in order to minimise dust pollution which could negatively fect the neighbouring wheat crops.

^{xx} e hope the above has provided you with some useful info and please do not hesitate to contact us should you quire more information with regards to the drilling and blasting operations at Bridgetown Dolomite Mine. Please find attached the previously mentioned vibration report.

Yours faithfully

derard Schenk Area Manager 824540528

Directors: F.J.V. van Wyk (Managing), P.S. Merifield, S.J. Marx, E. Broos, C.R. Schloesser, T Moldenhauer, A Oosthuysen.

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BLASTING & EXCAVATING

Blasting & Excavating (Pty) Ltd. Reg. No. 1979/000127/07 Head Office: 94 Empire Road, Bartlett Ext. Jet Park, Boksburg P.O. Box 26889, East Rand, 1462 Tel: 011 397 2130/4 Fax: 011 397 5681 Cape Town Office: 72 Kyalami Drive, Killarney Gardens, 7441 Tel: 021 556 4372 Fax: 021 556 9142

Drilling, Blasting & Civil Engineering Contractors

04 April 2006

SPH KUNDALILA (PTY) LTD. P.O. Box 257 Milnerton 7435

Att.: Mr. Pretorius

<u>RE: Vibration Monitoring</u>

On 28 March 2006 we blasted at Bridgetown Dolomite Mine. Vibration monitoring equipment was set up at four different locations. The results of the monitoring are as follows:

Equipment:

The units analyze the recordings and the results can then be downloaded to a computer, the results can then be viewed in graph form and printed.

Recording Positions:

- cour recorders were placed at predetermined positions as indicated on your site plan.

Lecorder No. 4747 – Farm School -Recorder No. 4748 – Farm Workers Houses Recorder No. 4797 – Pump Station Lecorder No. 4803 – Wheat Fields

Results:

Although it is not stipulated by law in South Africa, advised maximum levels for Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) when blasting adjacent to private property is 25mm/second.

"Airblast" is usually the cause for most complaints and is measured in decibels (dB).

The following table lists "airblast" levels versus human responses:

TYPICAL OVERPRESSURE, AIRBLAST AND NOISE LEVELS

_ 	Sound Pressure (Airblast) (dB)	Source Asticia T
	90	OSHA maximum 6 Activity, Response and Damage
	90 - 100	Normal to loud
	110	Percentible and the second sec
	112	Complaints begin
	115	Percention in a depending on ambient levels
	120	Threshold of miles
ļ	125 - 130	Sounds your land of pain for continuous sound
	140	OSHA maximum C
	150	Some windows having the sound, intolerable
·		Most windows begin to break
<u>i</u>	180	Structural damage

The equipment trigger levels were set at 0.26mm/second for ground vibrations and 106.1 dB for the "Airblast".

_ After the blast was fired the following results were captured:

	VIRPATION (DDVD)	
Farm School	- IDICATION (PPV)	AIRBLAST (dB)
E Stranger	0.524 mm/s	125 1 JD
Farm Workers Houses	0.349 mm/s	125.1 dB
Pump Station		120.0 dB
Wheat Eat	<u>5.050 mm/s</u>	<100 0 JP
reat Fleids	2.100 mm/s	-100.0 UB
		<u> </u>

From the above results it can be seen that no damage or injury would be caused to any structures or persons at the —areas where the monitoring equipment was placed.

GENERAL:

- Blasting is an emotional experience for the unsuspecting public and can be the cause for over reaction if not managed properly. It is good practice to exercise a high level of public relations and understanding of the concerns of the public in the vicinity where blasting operations take place.
- Cloud cover and wind direction could also have an effect on noise levels, therefore although not always practical; blasting should preferably be done on clear days when there is no wind or at least when it is not blowing in the
- I hope that this survey was of assistance. Please do not hesitate to contact us with any queries.

Yours Faithfully

Gerard Schenk – Area Manager 0824540528

Directors: F.J.V. van Wyk (Managing), P.S. Merifield, S.J. Marx, E Broos, C.R. Schloesser, T Moldenhauer





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BLASTING & EXCAVATING



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ිං**ුle** Maps Bridgetown Dolomite Mine 06/02/2017



Imagery ©2017 CNES / Astrium, DigitalGlobe, Map data ©2017 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, Google 100 m % and an

> Measure distance Total distance: 554.74 m (1,820.03 ft)

20

SEISMO GRAPH # 3828 - (NO EVENED).



Measure distance Total distarioe: 1.03 km (3,378.53 ft) 1/1

(-THIS is NOT A BLAST.)

4 × READINGS AT TWO MINUTES APART.





Bridgetown Dolomite Mine Number: 210 Level: 35 (north) Date: 4/6/2017 seismograph placed at "Mr Smits Home". Time 14:14 > Sensor Gain: 2x Battery: 5.2 . **Amplitudes and Frequencies Graph Information** Acoustic: 122 dB @ 85.3 Hz Duration: 0.000s To: 9.500s (0.24Mb 0.0035psi 0.0240kPa) Acoustic Scale: ital: 0.09in/s 2.286mm/s @ 3.7Hz 122dB 0.25Mb (0.063Mb/div) 人名印尼兹姓氏 医腹膜的 化二胺 医门翻裂 Seismic Scale: 0.20in/s (0.050in/s/div) 5.08mm/s (1.270mm/s/div) Transverse: 0.09in/s 2.286mm/s @ 3.7Hz Sector Sum (VS): 0.16in/s 4.064mm/s Time Line Intervals at: 1.00 s Calibration Date:2/23/2017



File Name: SN382920170406210.DTB Serial Number: 3829 Seismic Trigger: 0.0400 in/s 1.0160 mm/s Acoustic Trigger: 124 dB Sample Rate: 1024 Record Duration: 9.0 Seconds Pre-Trigger: 0.50 Seconds



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Bridgetown Dolomite Mine. Level: 26 (North). Seismograph placed at Mr Smuts farm. Distance: 992m away.	File Name: SN335920170703101.DTB Number: 101 Date: 7/3/2017 Time: 15:09 Serial Number: 3359 Seismic Trigger: 0.0400 in/s 1.0160 mm/s Acoustic Trigger: 123 dB Sample Rate: 1024 Record Duration: 9.0 Seconds Pre-Trigger: 0.50 Seconds Sensor Gain: 2x Battery: 6.3
Amplitudes and Frequencies Excession 106 dB @ 0.0 Hz (0.04Mb 0.0006psi 0.0040kPa) endiate 0.06in/s 1.524mm/s @ 51.2Hz	Graph Information Duration: 0.000s To: 9.500s Acoustic Scale: 120dB 0.20Mb (0.050Mb/div)
Consverse: 0.04in/s 1.016mm/s @ 56.8Hz Sector Sum (VS): 0.06in/s 1.524mm/s Calibration Date:2/23/2017	Seismic Scale: 0.20in/s (0.050in/s/div) 5.08mm/s (1.270mm/s/div) Time Line Intervals at: 1.00 s
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