

QUEENSTOWN QUARRY
PORTION OF THE FARM LESSEYTON 81,
CHRIS HANI DISTRICT, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

DUST MANAGEMENT PLAN

DMPR REFERENCE NUMBER
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Dust Management Plan (DMP) has been prepared for Queenstown Quarry (Pty) Ltd for implementation at the Queenstown Quarry located on a portion of the Farm Lesseyton No. 81 within the Chris Hani District Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. The DMP has been developed to provide a structured and proactive framework for the identification, prevention, monitoring, and management of fugitive dust emissions associated with quarrying activities at the site.

Queenstown Quarry is an established open-cast quarrying operation that has been operational since the 1970s and extracts quartzite and dolerite for the production of aggregate material supplied to the construction industry within the Komani region. Quarrying activities include drilling, blasting, excavation, crushing, screening, stockpiling, material handling, and transportation of aggregate products, all of which have the potential to generate fugitive dust emissions, particularly during dry and windy conditions.

The quarry is situated within a predominantly rural and agricultural environment but occurs in close proximity to sensitive receptors, including the Lesseyton residential community located north and north-west of the mining area, adjacent transport infrastructure, and neighbouring industrial activities. Effective dust management is therefore necessary to minimise potential off-site impacts, protect the health and wellbeing of employees and surrounding receptors, maintain acceptable ambient air quality conditions, and ensure compliance with applicable environmental legislation.

This Dust Management Plan has been compiled in accordance with the requirements of:

- ◆ The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996);
- ◆ The National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998);
- ◆ The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004);
- ◆ The National Dust Control Regulations, 2026;
- ◆ South African National Standard SANS 1137: Measurement of Dustfall; and
- ◆ The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002).

The DMP identifies the principal operational and environmental dust sources associated with the quarry and prescribes site-specific mitigation and suppression measures aimed at reducing fugitive dust emissions at source. The Plan includes operational controls relating to haul roads, crushing and screening operations, stockpile management, water suppression systems, housekeeping practices, rehabilitation measures, and traffic management controls.

To assess the effectiveness of implemented mitigation measures and ensure ongoing compliance with regulatory requirements, the quarry operates a formal fallout dust monitoring programme in accordance with SANS 1137. In addition, the quarry will implement a real-time air quality monitoring system capable of continuously monitoring particulate matter concentrations and related environmental conditions within and around the operational area. The system will support proactive dust management, automated alert notifications, environmental reporting, and operational decision-making.

The DMP further establishes clear management responsibilities, monitoring review procedures, complaint handling mechanisms, and corrective action requirements. A Designated Dust Responsible Person shall oversee the implementation of the Plan, review monitoring data, investigate complaints and dust exceedances, and ensure that appropriate corrective and preventative measures are implemented where necessary.

This Dust Management Plan shall apply throughout all phases of quarry operations and shall be reviewed annually, or sooner should operational changes, dust-related incidents, monitoring results, complaints, or amendments to legislation necessitate revision. Through the consistent implementation of this DMP, Queenstown Quarry commits to minimising dust-related impacts, protecting surrounding receptors and employees, maintaining compliance with applicable environmental legislation, and promoting continual improvement in environmental management performance.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASPASA	Aggregate and Sand Producers Association of Southern Africa
DDRP	Designated Dust Responsible Person
DMP	Dust Management Plan
DMPR	Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources
EAPASA	Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002)
NDCR	National Dust Control Regulations, 2013
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998)
NEM:AQA	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No 39 of 2004)
NWA	National Water Act, 1998 (Act No 36 of 1998)
SANS	South African National Standards

1. DETAILS OF THE AUTHOR

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

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Declaration of Independence

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

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

Christine Fouché

Date: 18 May 2026

2. CLIENT REVIEW AND COMMENT

I confirm that I have reviewed and understood the contents of this Dust Management Programme. I acknowledge that the programme is a dynamic and evolving document, developed in accordance with current project information and site conditions, and that it may require periodic revision and improvement during implementation.

Print Name

Signature

Date

3. INTRODUCTION

This Dust Management Plan (DMP) has been prepared by Greenmined Environmental (Pty) Ltd, an independent environmental consultancy, on behalf of Queenstown Quarry (Pty) Ltd, for implementation at the Queenstown Quarry, located over a portion of the Farm Lesseyton No 81 in the Chris Hani District of the Eastern Cape.

Queenstown Quarry was established in the 1970s. Mining is performed through an open cast drilling and blasting method. The blasted material is removed from the excavations by excavators and haul vehicles. The material is then processed through both a dry and/or a wet plant to produce various sizes of aggregate product. The mine is a major supplier of dolerite and quartzite aggregate material for the construction industry in the Komani area. Products are transported from the site by road.

The farm Lesseyton No. 81 is situated within a rural setting traversed by road, rail, and electrical infrastructure. Historically, the property was used exclusively for agricultural purposes; however, over time the land use has gradually diversified to include mining activities at the Queenstown Quarry, as well as the development of the Lesseyton residential area, which extends to ± 180 m from the Quarry (opposite the N6 national road).

The predominant land use on the surrounding properties remains agricultural in nature. Adjacent to, and east of, the Quarry, a hard rock quarry is in operation together with the manufacture of civil and engineering concrete products by Civil and General CC. Further east and south of the mining area, small agricultural holdings associated with the Hillcrest and Amberdale smallholdings are located.

The DMP applies to all operational phases and activities with the potential to generate dust, including active mining areas, haul roads, crushing and screening operations, stockpile areas, material handling, transportation routes, and rehabilitation activities. The DMP establishes practical mitigation and control measures, dustfall monitoring requirements in accordance with South African National Standard SANS 1137: Measurement of Dustfall, and procedures for responding to dust trigger levels and exceedances.

In addition, this DMP defines the roles and responsibilities of site personnel, including the appointment of a Designated Dust Responsible Person, and outlines the Dust Exceedance Response Procedure to ensure that dust-related incidents and exceedances are appropriately investigated, managed, mitigated, and documented.

This DMP shall be regarded as a living document and must be implemented throughout the operational life of the quarry. The Plan shall be reviewed annually, or sooner should significant operational changes, legislative amendments, monitoring results, complaints, or dust-related incidents necessitate revision.

3.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

This Dust Management Plan (DMP) has been developed for Queenstown Quarry to provide a structured and compliant framework for the management of fugitive dust generated by quarry operations.

The compilation of this DMP has been informed by the following:

- ◆ the requirements of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004) (NEM:AQA);
- ◆ the National Dust Control Regulations, 2026, promulgated under NEM:AQA;
- ◆ the requirement to undertake dustfall monitoring in accordance with South African National Standard SANS 1137: Measurement of Dustfall;
- ◆ the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) applicable to the site; and
- ◆ recognised good environmental management practices for quarry operations.

This DMP establishes a proactive approach to the identification, prevention, mitigation, monitoring, and management of fugitive dust emissions throughout the operational life of the quarry. The Plan further provides a defined monitoring and response framework to support regulatory compliance and continual improvement in dust management performance.

The Dust Management Plan includes, but is not limited to, the following components:

- ◆ identification and description of potential dust-generating activities and sources on site;
- ◆ identification of sensitive receptors that may be affected by dust emissions;
- ◆ specification of site-specific dust mitigation and suppression measures;
- ◆ a dustfall monitoring programme aligned with SANS 1137 and applicable regulatory limits;
- ◆ defined trigger levels and dust exceedance response procedures;
- ◆ allocation of roles and responsibilities for implementation and oversight; and
- ◆ record-keeping, reporting, and review requirements.

This DMP is intended to serve as both a management framework and an operational control document for dust-related activities at the quarry. The measures and procedures contained herein shall be implemented throughout the operational life of the quarry, and the Plan shall be reviewed annually, or sooner where operational changes occur, dust exceedances are recorded, monitoring results indicate the need for corrective action, or regulatory requirements are amended.

3.2 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

The following legislation, standards, guidelines and site-specific documents were reviewed and considered in the preparation of this DMP:

- ◆ Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996);
- ◆ National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (as amended);
- ◆ National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004);
- ◆ National Dust Control Regulations, 2026, promulgated under NEM:AQA;
- ◆ South African National Standard SANS 1137: Measurement of Dustfall (latest edition);
- ◆ Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002);
- ◆ National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), as water is used for dust suppression;
- ◆ Approved Environmental Authorisation and Environmental Management Programme (EMPr);
- ◆ ASPASA Guideline – Dust Control at Quarries (2014), as industry best-practice guidance.

These documents collectively inform the objectives, structure, monitoring requirements and exceedance management procedures contained within this DMP.

4. OBJECTIVE

The objective of this Dust Management Plan is to provide a structured framework for the proactive management of fugitive dust emissions associated with quarry operations at Queenstown Quarry.

This DMP aims to:

- ◆ identify activities and areas with the potential to generate fugitive dust;
- ◆ implement appropriate operational controls to minimise dust generation and dispersion;
- ◆ establish monitoring measures to evaluate dustfall levels and the effectiveness of mitigation measures;
- ◆ ensure compliance with applicable air quality legislation, regulatory requirements, and site-specific environmental obligations;
- ◆ minimise potential impacts on employees, surrounding land users, and sensitive receptors; and
- ◆ promote continual improvement in dust management practices and environmental performance.

To achieve these objectives, the DMP provides for:

- ◆ routine dust management and preventative maintenance practices;
- ◆ implementation of site-specific dust suppression and control measures;
- ◆ dustfall monitoring in accordance with SANS 1137 and applicable regulatory requirements;
- ◆ clear allocation of responsibilities for implementation, monitoring, and reporting;

- ◆ procedures for the investigation and management of dust exceedances, complaints, and corrective actions; and
- ◆ maintenance of appropriate records to support compliance monitoring and auditing.

The DMP is intended to function as a practical operational management tool and shall be reviewed periodically to ensure continued relevance, effectiveness, and alignment with operational and regulatory requirements.

5. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTHERN AFRICA (ACT NO 108 OF 1996) – SECTION 24

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996) is the supreme law of the Republic and establishes the fundamental environmental rights framework within which all environmental legislation must operate.

Section 24 of the Bill of Rights provides that:

“Everyone has the right—

(a) to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and

(b) to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that—

(i) prevent pollution and ecological degradation;

(ii) promote conservation; and

(iii) secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.”

This constitutional right forms the foundation for all environmental management and pollution control measures, including dust management.

5.2 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO 107 OF 1998)

The National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) establishes the overarching framework for cooperative environmental governance in South Africa.

NEMA sets out environmental management principles in Section 2 which apply to all organs of state and serve as guidelines for decision-making affecting the environment. Of particular relevance to dust management are the following principles:

- ◆ Pollution and degradation of the environment must be avoided, or where they cannot be altogether avoided, must be minimised and remedied;
- ◆ A risk-averse and cautious approach must be applied, taking into account the limits of current knowledge;
- ◆ Negative impacts on the environment and on people's environmental rights must be anticipated and prevented, and where they cannot be prevented, minimised and remedied; and
- ◆ The costs of remedying pollution, environmental degradation and adverse health effects must be borne by those responsible (the "polluter pays" principle).

Section 28 of NEMA further establishes a general duty of care, requiring any person who causes, has caused, or may cause significant pollution or degradation of the environment to take reasonable measures to prevent such pollution or degradation from occurring, continuing or recurring.

Dust emissions from quarrying activities fall within the scope of this duty of care.

5.3 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: AIR QUALITY ACT, 2004 (ACT NO 39 OF 2004)

The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004) (NEM:AQA) provides the specific legislative framework for air quality management in South Africa.

The purpose of the Act is to reform the law regulating air quality in order to protect the environment by providing reasonable measures for:

- ◆ The prevention of pollution and ecological degradation;
- ◆ Securing ecologically sustainable development;
- ◆ The establishment of national norms and standards regulating air quality monitoring, management and control by all spheres of government.

Section 32 of NEM:AQA, under Part 6 of the Act, provides for the control of dust and authorises the Minister or MEC to prescribe:

- ◆ Measures for the control of dust in specified places or areas;
- ◆ Steps that must be taken to prevent nuisance by dust; and
- ◆ Other measures aimed at the control of dust.

This section forms the legal basis for the promulgation of the National Dust Control Regulations.

5.4 NATIONAL DUST CONTROL REGULATIONS, 2026

The Dust Control Regulations, 2026, published under the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004), establish the regulatory framework for the prevention,

monitoring, management, and control of dust emissions and dustfall associated with identified dust-generating activities.

Queenstown Quarry constitutes a dust-generating activity to which the Regulations apply. In terms of Regulation 6, identified persons are required to develop and implement a Dust Management Plan within 60 days of the coming into operation of the Regulations.

The Regulations adopt a precautionary and proactive approach to dust management and require the implementation of appropriate measures to prevent or minimise fugitive dust emissions and associated impacts on surrounding receptors and the environment.

Key requirements of the Regulations include:

- ◆ implementation of a Dust Management Plan for applicable dust-generating activities;
- ◆ identification and management of potential dust sources and associated risks;
- ◆ implementation of appropriate dust prevention, mitigation, and suppression measures;
- ◆ dustfall monitoring in accordance with South African National Standard SANS 1137: Measurement of Dustfall, or equivalent approved methods;
- ◆ establishment of defined trigger levels and response procedures for dust exceedances;
- ◆ maintenance of records relating to dust monitoring, complaints, incidents, corrective actions, and mitigation measures;
- ◆ reporting of monitoring results and exceedances to the relevant authority where required; and
- ◆ appointment of responsible persons to oversee implementation and compliance.

The Regulations further require that dust management measures be reviewed and updated where monitoring results, complaints, operational changes, or exceedances indicate that existing controls are ineffective.

This Dust Management Plan has been developed to align with the requirements of the Dust Control Regulations, 2026, and provides the operational framework through which Queenstown Quarry will manage fugitive dust emissions and demonstrate ongoing compliance.

5.5 MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (ACT NO 28 OF 2002) (SECTION 37(1))

The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) regulates mineral resource development in South Africa.

Section 38 of the Act requires holders of mining rights to give effect to the general objectives of integrated environmental management and to take measures to prevent pollution and environmental

degradation. Dust emissions arising from mining and processing activities fall within the environmental management obligations imposed under this Act and the approved Environmental Management Programme (EMPr).

5.6 NATIONAL WATER ACT (ACT NO. 36 OF 1998)

The National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) regulates the protection, use, development, conservation, management and control of water resources.

Where water is abstracted and used for dust suppression purposes, such use must be authorised and managed in compliance with the applicable water use authorisation conditions. In addition, dust management practices must not result in contamination of surface or groundwater resources.

(REGULATION 7(A))

6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Mining Right Holder for Queenstown Quarry retains ultimate legal responsibility for compliance with the approved Environmental Management Programme (EMPr), applicable environmental legislation and this Dust Management Plan (DMP).

This DMP is a living document and shall be reviewed and updated as required to reflect operational changes, monitoring results, regulatory amendments or dust-related incidents. Monitoring procedures, responsibilities and compliance actions must be maintained and implemented at all times.

6.1 MINING RIGHT HOLDER

The Mining Right Holder is responsible for ensuring:

- ◆ overall legal compliance with the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004) and associated regulations;
- ◆ that adequate resources are made available for dust monitoring and mitigation;
- ◆ that this DMP is formally adopted and implemented; and
- ◆ regulatory reporting obligations are met where required.

6.2 QUARRY / OPERATIONS MANAGER

The Quarry / Operations Manager must be fully conversant with the contents of this DMP and is responsible for:

- ◆ Implementing the dust control measures prescribed in this DMP;
- ◆ Ensuring routine dust suppression systems are operational and maintained;

- ◆ Ensuring monitoring results are reviewed and acted upon;
- ◆ Initiating corrective and preventative measures where exceedances occur; and
- ◆ Ensuring that site personnel are trained in dust management procedures.

6.3 DESIGNATED DUST RESPONSIBLE PERSON (DDRP)

A suitably qualified and competent person (e.g. Environmental Control Officer or HSE Manager) shall be formally appointed as the Designated Dust Responsible Person (DDRP).

The DDRP is responsible for:

- ◆ Reviewing dustfall monitoring results;
- ◆ Maintaining dust monitoring records and registers;
- ◆ Managing dust exceedance investigations and corrective actions;
- ◆ Recording and investigating dust complaints;
- ◆ Verifying effectiveness of mitigation measures; and
- ◆ Assisting with reporting to regulatory authorities where required.

6.4 SUPERVISORS

During operational hours, the site shall be supervised by at least one suitably trained and competent person who is familiar with the requirements of this DMP.

Supervisors are responsible for:

- ◆ Implementing operational dust controls;
- ◆ Conducting routine visual inspections;
- ◆ Completing dust inspection logs and checklists;
- ◆ Reporting excessive dust generation or equipment failures; and
- ◆ Initiating immediate mitigation where required.

6.5 EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS

All employees and contractors must:

- ◆ Comply with dust control measures and site rules;
- ◆ Operate equipment in a manner that minimises dust generation;
- ◆ Report excessive dust conditions immediately; and
- ◆ Participate in dust management training and awareness.

7. SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION

7.1 PROJECT LOCATION

Table 1: Location of the activity.

Farm Name	The Farm Lesseyton No 81	
Mining Area (Ha)	36.2505 ha	
Magisterial District	Chris Hani	
Distance and direction from the nearest town	Queenstown Quarry is situated ± 6 km west of Komani central along the N6 National Road.	
21 digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	C06200010000008100000	
Site Coordinates (Note: Coordinates have been converted from X and Y values and may therefore be subject to minor inaccuracies.)	A	31°53'21.00" 26°47'37.00"
	B	31°53'25.00" 26°47'57.00"
	C	31°53'35.00" 26°47'56.00"
	D	31°53'40.00" 26°47'48.00"
	E	31°53'41.00" 26°47'41.00"
	F	31°53'35.00" 26°47'28.00"



Figure 1: Satellite view of the footprint of Queenstown Quarry (yellow polygon) where the white lines show the boundary of the farm Lesseyton No 81 (image obtained from Google Earth).

7.2 PROJECT CONTEXT

7.2.1 Mining Area

Lesseyton No. 81 is a substantial agricultural property encompassing $\pm 4\,526$ hectares. Over time, the Lesseyton residential area has expanded along the sections of the property adjacent to the N6 National Road, primarily to the north and north-west. The quarry is located in the southernmost portion of the farm, as illustrated in the figure below.

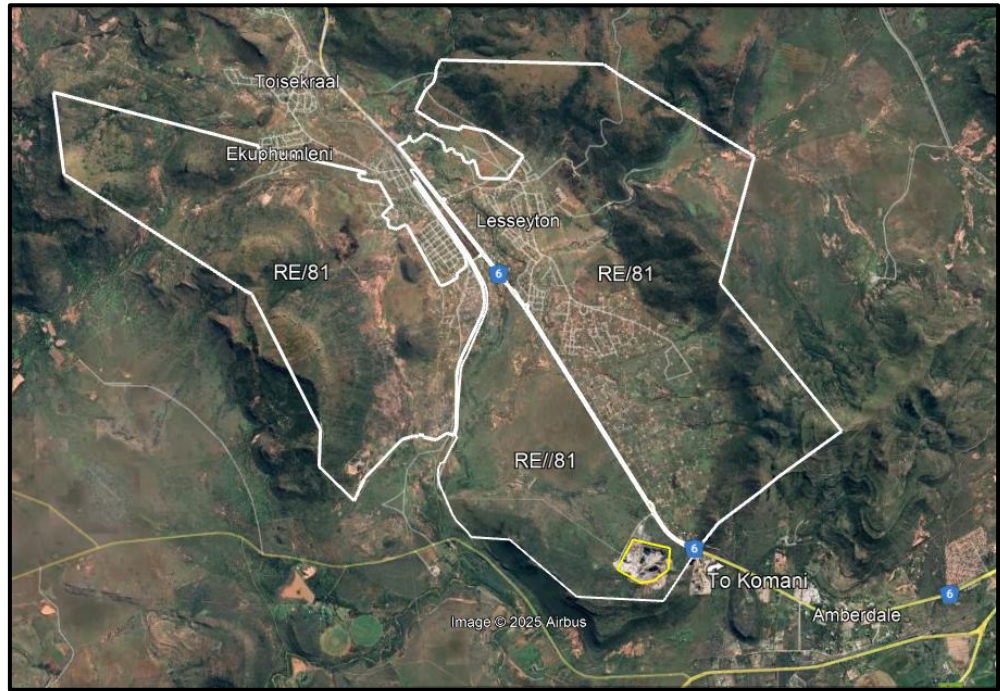


Figure 2: Satellite view of the Queenstown Quarry footprint (yellow polygon) in relation to the farm Lesseyton No 81 (white polygons) (image obtained from Google Earth).

The majority of the mining footprint has already been established, as the quarry has been operational since the 1970s.

7.2.2 Mining Method

The Queenstown Quarry operation is an opencast mine in which quartzite and dolerite are extracted from two separate excavations. Following the removal of topsoil (where present) and overburden, both rock types are mined using conventional drilling and blasting methods. Topsoil and overburden are stockpiled separately at designated stockpile areas and are utilised for the progressive rehabilitation of mined-out sections as required.

The blasted material is loaded onto haul trucks and transported to a primary crusher, after which it is conveyed to the relevant secondary processing plants. Here, the material is crushed, washed, screened, and stockpiled. Finished products are loaded onto clients' trucks and dispatched via a weighbridge to ensure compliance with load limits. The resulting quartzite and dolerite aggregates are primarily supplied to the construction sector.

7.2.3 Site Infrastructure

Queenstown Quarry has well established buildings and infrastructure on site. The following main areas are defined at the mine:

- A. Site offices, parking area, and weighbridge (outside mining area);
- B. Staff Change Rooms & Kitchen;
- C. Workshop, wash bay and stores;
- D. Gas Storage Cages;
- E. Loading area;
- F. Diesel depot;
- G. Various stockpile areas;
- H. Crushing plant area;
- I. Washing plant area;
- J. Plant Control Rooms;
- K. Salvage yard;
- L. Quartzite quarry;
- M. Dolerite quarry;
- N. Settling pond.

The Quarry is connected to the municipal electricity grid, and access is gained directly from the N6 National Road. There are no servitudes registered within the mine footprint, nor railways passing the Quarry.



Figure 3: Satellite view of the various developed areas at Queenstown Quarry (image obtained from Google Earth)

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7.3 ENVIRONMENTAL ATTRIBUTES OF THE MINING AREA

7.3.1 Climate

The following chart shows the maximum, minimum and average temperatures ($\pm 22^{\circ}\text{C}$ daytime, $\pm 11^{\circ}\text{C}$ nighttime) of the Komani region. Komani experiences its highest temperatures during the summer months (December – February) with peaks of up to 27°C ; thereafter the mercury drops to lows of $\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ during July.

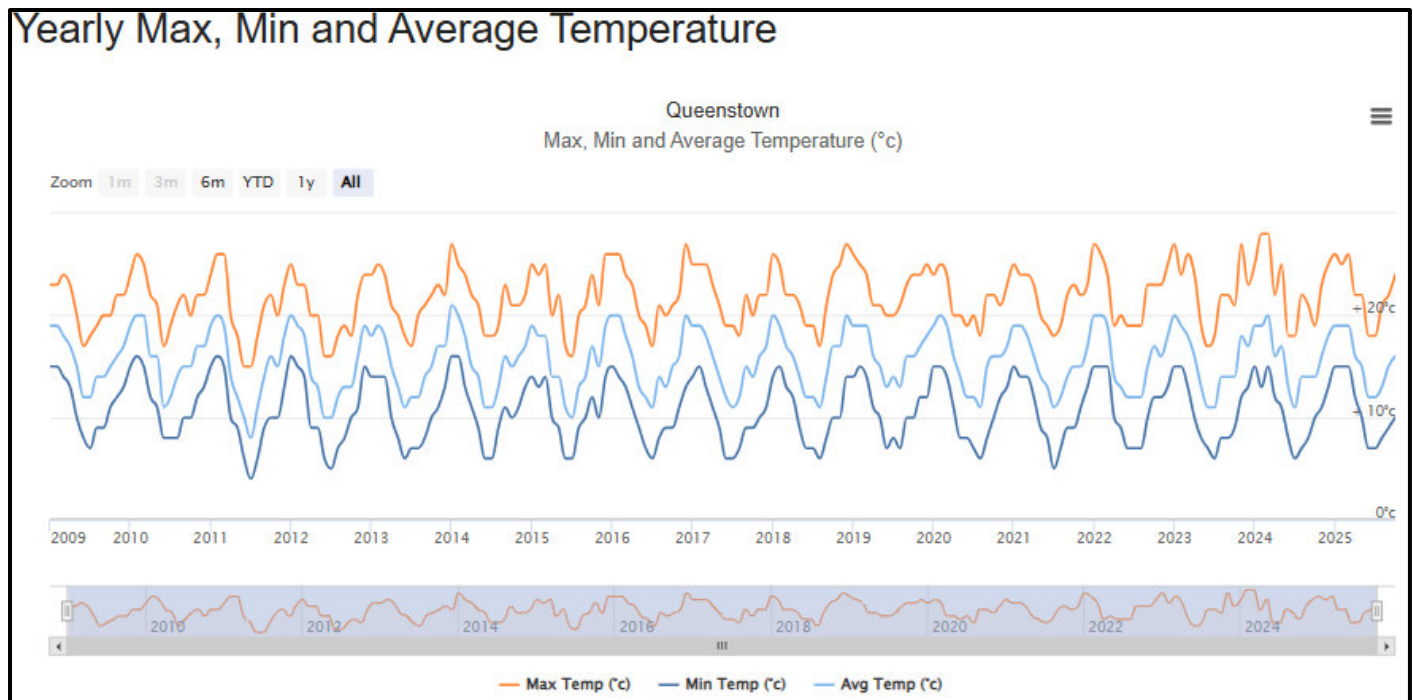


Figure 4: Chart showing the maximum, minimum, and average temperatures of the Komani region over a period of 16 years (chart obtained from <http://www.worldweatheronline.com>)

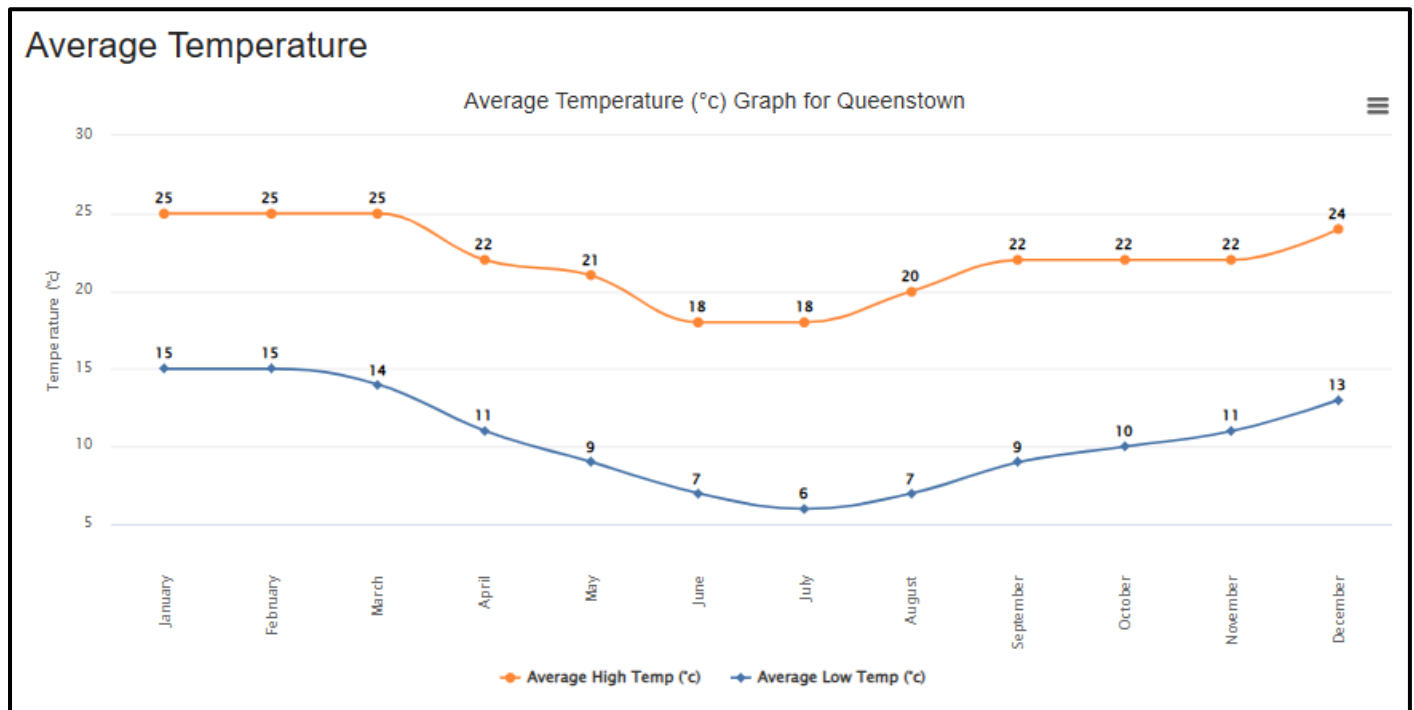


Figure 5: Chart showing the monthly average temperature of the Komani region (chart obtained from <http://www.worldweatheronline.com>)

According to the 2011 EMPR of the Quarry the average rainfall of Komani is ± 534 mm/year. The following chart, obtained from World Weather Online, shows that the measured rainfall for the period October 2024 to October 2025 was $\pm 1\ 088$ mm, while the area received the lowest rainfall during August 2025 and the highest in March 2025 (for the selected period).

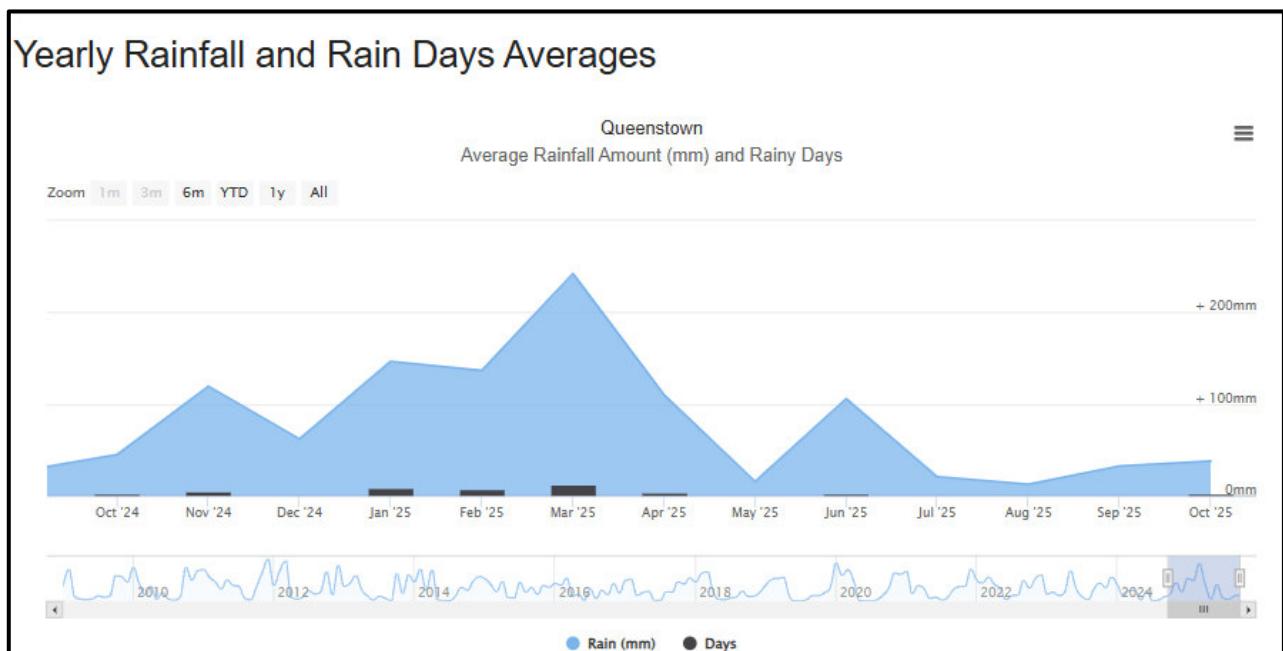


Figure 6: Chart showing the rainfall and rainy days for the Komani region (chart obtained from <http://www.worldweatheronline.com>)

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Wind patterns in the Komani region are strongly influenced by seasonal variability. During the summer months, the prevailing winds originate predominantly from the east, whereas in winter the dominant wind direction shifts to the west. The following figure indicates the dominant wind direction and average wind speeds for the study area.

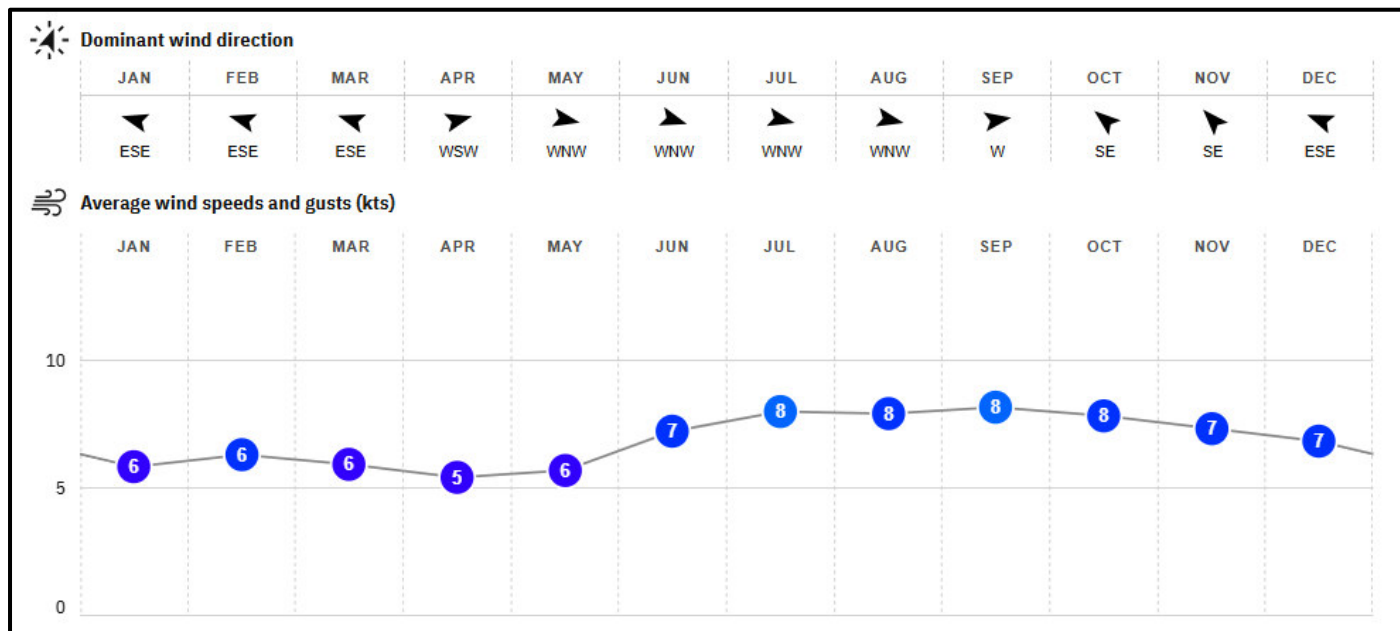


Figure 7: Dominant wind direction and wind speed and gust averages of the Komani region (image obtained from <http://www.windfinder.com/windstatistics/queenstown>).

7.3.2 Topography

The broader region surrounding Queenstown Quarry is characterised by moderately undulating terrain typical of the interior Eastern Cape. Elevations generally range between 1 050 m and 1 120 m above sea level (masl), with the landscape comprising a combination of gently sloping valley floors and more pronounced ridges. The area forms part of the upper reaches of the Great Kei River system, and the river and its tributaries have shaped a series of valleys separated by rolling hills.

The regional topography is strongly influenced by the underlying geology of the Karoo Supergroup, including extensive dolerite intrusions. These intrusions weather more slowly than surrounding sedimentary rocks, resulting in the formation of distinct ridges and elevated features that contribute to the area's varied relief. In contrast, the valleys tend to display gentler gradients with deeper colluvial and alluvial deposits.

Overall, the topography can be described as moderately dissected, with a clear distinction between flatter valley bottoms and surrounding higher-lying slopes and ridgelines. This

variability has implications for surface water runoff, erosion potential and the design of mining infrastructure and rehabilitation measures within the project area.

The topography at Queenstown Quarry (existing operation) varies between 1 207 mamsl in the south-east (being the highest point) and 1 138 mamsl in the north-west (the lowest point). The current topography is largely unnatural as a result of the mining activities that resulted in steep gradients; most obvious on the sides of the pits.

7.3.3 Air Quality

The air quality of the greater Komani region is generally reflective of a semi-rural environment with limited heavy industrial activity. Baseline air pollutant levels are typically low, influenced primarily by natural sources such as windblown dust, seasonal grassland fires and minor emissions from domestic fuel use in rural settlements. Vehicular emissions along the N6 national route contribute to localised increases in nitrogen oxides and particulates but do not dominate regional air quality conditions.

The Queenstown Quarry, operational since the 1970s, has historically contributed intermittent dust emissions associated with blasting, drilling, hauling, crushing and stockpiling. However, due to its longevity, these emissions have become an accepted and familiar component of the local air quality profile. Agricultural activities, particularly livestock movement and soil disturbance, also contribute to ambient dust levels during dry and windy periods. Overall, the air quality can be described as moderately influenced by dispersed rural and quarry-related activities, with the potential for short-term increases in particulate concentrations during high-wind conditions.

7.3.4 Natural Vegetation

According to the EMPr (2011), the mining site falls within the Sub-Escarpment Grassland Bioregion of the Grassland Biome of Southern Africa. Two vegetation types associated with this bioregion occur within the mining site, namely Queenstown Thornveld and Tarkastad Montane Shrubland.

As mining activities have been undertaken on the site since the 1970s, the majority of the original vegetation cover within the mining footprint has been cleared or significantly disturbed. Operational areas are largely devoid of vegetation due to ongoing mining activities and associated infrastructure. Remnant patches of indigenous vegetation persist

mainly along the northern and north-eastern boundaries of the mining right area, where mining activities have not encroached.

(REGULATION 7(B))

7.4 SURROUNDING LAND USE

The Queenstown Quarry, approximately 6 km west of Komani (Queenstown), is located within a predominantly rural and agricultural landscape. Surrounding land uses comprise mainly grazing and small-scale agricultural activities, with rural residential dwellings and smallholdings in the wider area. The greater property is intersected by existing transport and service infrastructure, including the N6 national road, railway infrastructure, and electrical powerlines. Residential areas associated with Lesseyton occur north and north-west of the quarry, while quarrying and associated concrete product manufacturing activities are located adjacent (east) to the existing mining operation.

The following table provides a description of the most land uses and/or most prominent features that currently occur at or within a 5 km radius of the Quarry.

Table 2: Land uses and/or prominent features that occur at or within 5 km radius of the mining area.

LAND USE CHARACTER	YES	NO	DESCRIPTION
Agriculture / Natural area	YES	-	The mining area is surrounded by natural areas used for agricultural purposes.
Low density residential	YES	-	The Lesseyton Community established north of the mine opposite the N6, and this includes various residential (formal and informal), commercial, industrial and other rural uses. The outskirts of Komani is also within 5 km of the Quarry. ♦ No 1 in Figure 8 shows the outskirts of Komani. ♦ No 4 in Figure 8 shows the Lesseyton Community area.
Medium density residential	YES	-	
High density residential	YES	-	
Informal residential	YES	-	
Retail commercial & warehousing	YES	-	
Light industrial	YES	-	
Medium industrial	YES	-	
Heavy industrial	YES	-	Various distribution and substations connected to power lines occur within 5 km of the mining area.
Power station	YES	-	
High voltage power line (132 kV or more)	YES	-	Part of Lesseyton and Komani (No 8 in Figure 8).
Office/consulting room	YES	-	
Military or police base / station / compound	-	NO	
Spoil heap or slimes dam	YES	-	Various waste rock/overburden dumps occur within the mining footprint and surrounding areas.
Quarry, sand or borrow pit	YES	-	Part of the mining area and surrounding areas. No 2 in Figure 8 shows the adjacent hard rock quarry to Queenstown Quarry.
Dam or reservoir	YES	-	Farm dams occur on the property and surrounding farms.
Hospital/medical centre	YES	-	Part of Lesseyton.
School/ crèche	YES	-	
Tertiary education facility	-	NO	

LAND USE CHARACTER	YES	NO	DESCRIPTION
Church	YES	-	
Old age home	-	NO	
Sewage treatment plant	YES	-	
Train station or shunting yard	YES	-	The Queenstown – Cradock railway line is within 5 km of the quarry (No 5 in in Figure 8).
Railway line	YES	-	
Major road (4 lanes or more)	-	NO	The N6 (No 3 in Figure 8) passes the mining area but only has two lanes.
Airport	-	NO	-
Harbour	-	NO	-
Sport facilities	YES	-	Part of Lesseyton.
Golf course	-	NO	-
Polo fields	-	NO	-
Filling station	YES	-	Part of Lesseyton.
Landfill or waste treatment site	YES	-	
Plantation	-	NO	-
River, stream, or wetland	YES	-	The Klaas Smits River (No 6 in Figure 8) passes the mining area ±1.8 km to the west, while various other streams occur within 5 km of the mining area.
Nature conservation area / Protected Area	YES	-	The Lawrence de Lange Nature Reserve (No 7 in Figure 8) is ±3.5 km east of the mine while the Longhill Game Reserve is further to the north-east.
Mountain, hill, or ridge	YES	-	The topography of the area is undulating and includes various mountains, hills and ridges.
Museum / Historical building	YES	-	Although no specific sites were identified, it is believed that there are historic buildings, -sites and graveyards within 5 km of the mine.
Archaeological site	YES	-	
Graveyard	YES	-	



Figure 8: Satellite view of the mining area (yellow polygon) in relation to the surrounding land uses within 5 km (red circle). (Image obtained from Google Earth).

(REGULATION 7(C))

8. POTENTIAL DUST SOURCES

In terms of the Dust Control Regulations, 2026, promulgated under the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004), “dust” refers to settleable particulate matter, including material composed of particles small enough to pass through a 1 mm screen but sufficiently large to settle from ambient air by virtue of their weight.

Dustfall generated by quarrying activities typically results from mechanical disturbance associated with mining and material handling operations, including drilling, blasting, crushing, screening, loading, hauling, and vehicle movement. Additional dust generation may occur through wind erosion of exposed surfaces, stockpiles, haul roads, and disturbed areas.

Under normal conditions, coarser dust particles generally settle within close proximity to the source. However, during dry and windy conditions, finer dust fractions may remain suspended for longer periods and be transported further downwind, potentially affecting surrounding receptors.

Dust generation and dispersion at Queenstown Quarry are influenced by several site-specific factors, including:

- ◆ prevailing wind speed and wind direction;
- ◆ seasonal climatic conditions and surface moisture levels;
- ◆ the extent of exposed and disturbed surfaces;
- ◆ vehicle activity and traffic volumes on haul roads;
- ◆ the effectiveness of implemented dust suppression measures; and
- ◆ the presence or absence of vegetation and ground cover within disturbed areas.

The primary operational and external dust sources associated with the quarry are discussed in the sections below.

8.1 PRIMARY OPERATIONAL DUST SOURCES

Queenstown Quarry represents the primary source of fugitive dust emissions within the immediate surroundings and west of the mountain. Due to the proximity of surrounding residential and agricultural land uses, effective dust management and control are essential to minimise potential impacts on adjacent receptors and maintain acceptable ambient air quality conditions.

The principal dust-generating activities associated with quarry operations include:

- ◆ stripping and handling of topsoil and overburden;
- ◆ drilling and blasting within the excavations;
- ◆ excavation, loading, and hauling of blasted rock;
- ◆ movement of heavy vehicles along internal haul roads;
- ◆ crushing, screening, and material handling activities;
- ◆ conveyor transfer points;
- ◆ formation, handling, and loading of stockpiles; and
- ◆ wind erosion from exposed pit faces, disturbed surfaces, haul roads, and stockpiled material.

Internal haul roads and stockpile areas constitute continuous and potentially significant sources of fugitive dust, particularly during prolonged dry and windy conditions.

The following table provides an indication of the relative dust generation potential associated with the various quarry activities.

Table 3: Dust generation potential of quarry activities at Queenstown Quarry

ACTIVITY	DUST GENERATION POTENTIAL
Stripping and stockpiling of topsoil and overburden	MEDIUM
Blasting of hard rock	HIGH
Excavation of rock from excavation/s	MEDIUM
Transport of raw material to the processing plant	HIGH
Crushing and screening of the raw material	HIGH
Stockpiling of processed material	MEDIUM – HIGH
Loading of product onto haul trucks	HIGH
Transport of product from site	HIGH
Replacement of overburden and topsoil during rehabilitation	MEDIUM
Final rehabilitation activities at closure	MEDIUM

Of the identified sources, material handling, transportation, stockpiling, and crushing activities represent the most consistent contributors to fugitive dust generation during routine operations. Blasting activities, although intermittent and short in duration, may result in temporary elevated dust emissions.

The following figure illustrates the main operational dust-generating areas associated with the quarry, including the excavations, processing areas, haul roads, stockpile areas, and other disturbed surfaces. These identified sources form the basis for the implementation of targeted dust suppression measures and ongoing monitoring requirements contained within this Dust Management Plan

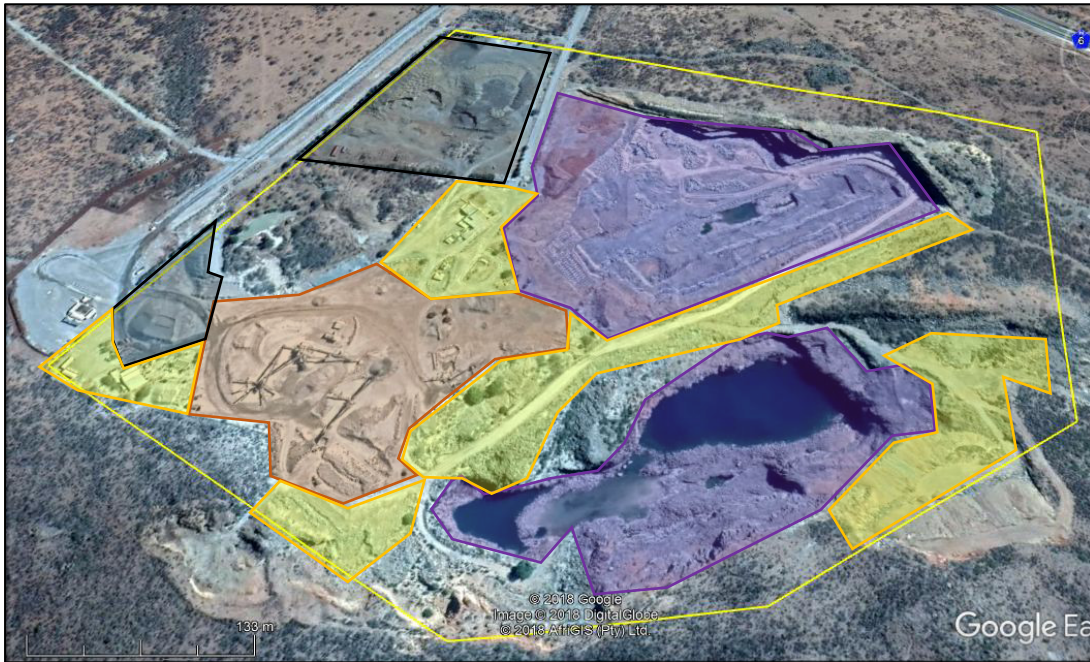


Figure 9: Satellite view of the dust sources at Queenstown Quarry, where the purple polygons indicate the quarry pits associated with blasting and excavation. The yellow polygons show general work areas mostly denuded of vegetation. The stockpile areas (black polygons), and the processing area (orange polygon).

8.2 EXTERNAL AND BACKGROUND DUST SOURCES

The broader Komani region is characterised by a combination of agricultural activities, rural access roads, residential land uses, and naturally exposed surfaces, all of which may contribute to existing background dust levels within the area.

Additional external and background dust sources may include:

- ◆ agricultural activities and grazing practices;
- ◆ vehicle movement along unpaved public and farm roads;
- ◆ exposed or denuded land surfaces during dry and windy conditions; and
- ◆ other industrial or commercial activities occurring within the surrounding district.

Ambient dust levels in the area may therefore result from a combination of natural and anthropogenic sources. Notwithstanding the contribution from external sources, Queenstown Quarry remains responsible for the effective management and control of fugitive dust emissions associated with its own operations in accordance with applicable legislative and environmental management requirements.

9. LOCAL RECEPTORS TO BE AFFECTED

Potential receptors that may be affected by fugitive dust generated at Queenstown Quarry include surrounding residents, adjacent land users, road users, and site employees. The most sensitive receptors located within approximately 500 m of the active mining area are summarised in the following table.

Table 4: Potential sensitive receptors locations within ± 500 m of the mining footprint.

RECEPTOR	DIRECTION FROM SITE	APPROXIMATE DISTANCE FROM NEAREST ACTIVE MINING AREA
N6 National Road	North	± 200 m
Lesseyton Community	North and north-west	± 250 m
Adjacent Quarry & Civil and General Operation	East	± 360 m on the opposite side of the mountain.



Figure 10: Satellite view of the mining area (yellow polygon) in relation to the surrounding (± 500 m) land uses (image obtained from Google Earth).

The potential impact on surrounding receptors is influenced by several factors, including the intensity and duration of operational activities, prevailing wind direction and wind speed, atmospheric

conditions, and the effectiveness of implemented dust suppression measures. Seasonal climatic conditions and dry surface conditions may further influence the dispersion and deposition of fugitive dust emissions.

The most sensitive external receptors in close proximity to the quarry are considered to be the residents of the Lesseyton Community that established on the opposite side of the N6 national road. Potential impacts may include dust nuisance, reduced visibility during windy conditions, and localised fallout dust deposition, particularly during periods of dry weather and elevated wind speeds.

Under normal operating and climatic conditions, the extent of dust impacts is expected to remain largely localised, as coarser dustfall particles generally settle within relatively short distances from the source. However, during periods of strong wind or prolonged dry conditions, dust suppression and control measures may need to be intensified to minimise the potential for off-site impacts and dust nuisance.

Employees working within the mining and processing areas are regarded as internal receptors. Occupational dust exposure is managed separately through workplace health and safety measures implemented in accordance with applicable occupational health and safety legislation.

Surrounding agricultural areas may periodically experience minor dust deposition under certain wind conditions. The overall significance of these impacts is expected to be limited due to the predominantly rural nature of the surrounding area and the generally localised nature of dustfall emissions.

(REGULATION 7(D) & (F))

10. DUST MITIGATION MEASURES

Dust control through the implementation of good housekeeping and site management is the key method of controlling dust emissions. According to the ASPASA Guideline for Dust Control at Quarries (2014) the control hierarchy should be based on:

- ◆ Good operational and management practices to prevent dust generation;
- ◆ Appropriate site layout and process design to minimise emissions;
- ◆ Engineering controls and active suppression (e.g. water sprays and bowsers); and
- ◆ Limiting dust dispersion pathways toward sensitive receptors.

To control and lessen the dust emissions at Queenstown Quarry site management must consider implementing of the following mitigation measures.

10.1 SITE LAYOUT AND INFRASTRUCTURE CONTROLS

To reduce dust emissions, site management shall:

- ◆ Plan operational activities to maximise separation between dust-generating areas and site boundaries where practicable;
- ◆ Consider prevailing seasonal wind directions when locating stockpiles and high-activity areas;
- ◆ Maintain pit benching and stockpile profiles to reduce wind exposure;
- ◆ Stabilise exposed areas not in active use through progressive rehabilitation or temporary surface treatment;
- ◆ Remove unnecessary waste material or stabilise stored topsoil and overburden stockpiles; and
- ◆ Where feasible, use natural topography or constructed berms to reduce wind entrainment.

10.2 OPERATIONAL CONTROLS

The following operational measures shall be implemented to control dust generation:

- ◆ Ensure adequate water supply for dust suppression, prioritising the use of non-potable water where authorised;
- ◆ Deploy water bowsters and/or sprayers to dampen haul roads, stockpiles and exposed surfaces during dry and windy conditions;
- ◆ Inspect and maintain all dust suppression systems daily, including fixed water spray systems on crushers and transfer points;
- ◆ Minimise drop heights at conveyor discharge points, hoppers and loading areas;
- ◆ Install wind barriers or skirting at transfer points where appropriate;
- ◆ Regularly remove accumulated fine material from plant areas to eliminate secondary dust sources;
- ◆ Enforce speed limits of 40 km/h on access roads and 20 km/h on internal haul roads;
- ◆ Adjust watering frequency based on production levels and prevailing weather conditions;
- ◆ Delay blasting during periods of unfavourable weather, particularly high winds;
- ◆ Reduce or suspend high dust-generating activities during extreme wind events;
- ◆ Minimise the extent of exposed surfaces and implement progressive rehabilitation;
- ◆ Stabilise topsoil and overburden stockpiles through vegetation establishment where feasible; and
- ◆ Ensure all loads leaving site are levelled and secured to prevent windblown material during transport.

10.3 SURFACE STABILIZATION AND REHABILITATION

Where areas are not subject to regular traffic, surface stabilisation may be achieved through:

- ◆ Establishment of indigenous grass cover;
- ◆ Application of mulch, geotextiles or biodegradable stabilising materials;
- ◆ Temporary dust-binding agents where vegetation establishment is not immediately feasible.
- ◆ Vegetation removal shall be limited to areas immediately required for mining activities.

10.4 ADDITIONAL CONTROL MEASURES (IF REQUIRED)

If routine suppression measures prove insufficient to control dust emissions, the following additional measures may be considered:

- ◆ Application of approved chemical dust suppression agents on low-traffic surfaces;
- ◆ Surface treatment or partial sealing of high-use haul roads;
- ◆ Increased frequency of mechanical road grading combined with moisture application; and
- ◆ Enhanced monitoring and operational adjustments during high-risk periods.

It is recognised that unpaved haul roads typically represent the largest contributor to fugitive dust emissions at quarry operations. As such, road management and traffic control remain primary focus areas within the site's dust mitigation strategy.

(REGULATION 7(G))

11. DUST MONITORING

11.1 FALLOUT DUST MONITORING

Fallout dust monitoring is an effective method for identifying priority control areas, detecting deviations in operational performance, and assessing the effectiveness of implemented dust mitigation measures. Dustfall monitoring measures particulate matter that settles from the atmosphere over time and provides an indication of fine dust fractions that may migrate beyond the site boundary.

At Queenstown Quarry, dustfall monitoring is conducted using DustWatch equipment designed to measure settleable particulate matter smaller than 100 microns ($d_{90} < 100 \mu\text{m}$). These particles do not necessarily represent visibly generated dust at source, but rather the finer particulate fractions that may remain suspended in the atmosphere before settling over time.

Queenstown Quarry currently operates four dustfall monitoring units located near the boundary of the mining area, positioned to account for prevailing wind directions and surrounding receptor locations, as indicated in the table and figure below.

Table 5: GPS coordinates of the dust monitoring units

UNIT NAME	GPS POSITION
Unit 1	31°53'32.90" S 26°47'16.60" E
Unit 2	31°53'18.20" S 26°47'42.60" E
Unit 3	31°53'34.80" S 26°47'59.00" E
Unit 4	31°53'40.97" S 26°47'36.70" E



Figure 11: Location of fallout dust units at Queenstown Quarry.

Dustfall monitoring results are interpreted in relation to the sensitivity and land use characteristics of the receptor represented by each monitoring location. The monitoring units are located within or adjacent to operational mining areas and are representative of non-residential land uses. Dustfall

results recorded at these monitoring locations are therefore assessed against the applicable non-residential dustfall limit of 1 200 mg/m²/day (30-day average).

Dustfall monitoring is currently undertaken on a continuous basis at the four monitoring locations surrounding the operational area. Historical monitoring results generally indicate that dustfall impacts remain localised and that implemented dust suppression measures are effective under normal operating conditions. Monitoring results are reviewed monthly to identify trends, assess compliance, evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation measures, and inform corrective actions where required.

Monitoring data and associated dustfall reports shall be retained on site as part of the mine's environmental management records. Refer to Appendix A for the latest five months of dustfall results.

11.2 REAL-TIME AIR QUALITY MONITORING

The quarry will implement a real-time air quality monitoring system as part of its ongoing dust management and environmental compliance programme. The system will provide continuous monitoring of ambient air quality conditions within and around the quarry operational area to support proactive dust control and environmental management measures.

The monitoring system will include strategically positioned outdoor monitoring units capable of measuring particulate matter concentrations, including PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, as well as relevant meteorological parameters such as temperature and humidity. The system may also monitor additional environmental parameters where required, including gaseous pollutants and environmental noise levels.

The monitoring network will operate continuously and will provide real-time data through a cloud-based platform accessible to authorised personnel. Automated alerts and threshold notifications will enable rapid response to elevated dust levels or adverse environmental conditions. Monitoring results will be used to:

- ◆ Assess the effectiveness of dust suppression measures;
- ◆ Identify areas or activities contributing to elevated dust emissions;
- ◆ Support adaptive management and operational decision-making;
- ◆ Ensure compliance with applicable environmental legislation and air quality standards; and
- ◆ Maintain records for environmental reporting and auditing purposes.

The system will be installed, calibrated, and maintained in accordance with recognised industry standards to ensure accurate and reliable data collection. Monitoring locations will be determined based on operational activities, prevailing wind conditions, sensitive receptors, and site-specific environmental risks.

The implementation of the real-time air quality monitoring system forms part of the quarry's commitment to minimising environmental impacts, protecting worker health and safety, and promoting responsible environmental management practices.

11.3 MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Site management is responsible for ensuring that fugitive dust generated by quarry operations is effectively controlled and that dustfall levels remain below the applicable limits. Where monitoring results indicate an upward trend or a significant increase in dustfall levels, management shall:

- ◆ Identify the likely dust-generating sources contributing to the increase;
- ◆ Assess the effectiveness and functionality of existing dust suppression and control systems;
- ◆ Implement additional or intensified dust mitigation measures where required; and
- ◆ Verify the effectiveness of corrective measures through follow-up monitoring.
- ◆ Dust management must form part of routine operational oversight and not be limited to monthly monitoring results.

11.3.1 Routine Dust Monitoring and Site Inspections

In addition to the formal dustfall monitoring programme, the quarry will utilise a real-time air quality monitoring system to continuously assess ambient dust levels and environmental conditions across the site. The monitoring system will provide continuous data on particulate matter concentrations and related environmental parameters to support proactive dust management and compliance monitoring.

A designated and suitably trained person appointed by the Site Manager shall review the monitoring system data and conduct periodic visual inspections of operational areas as required. Inspections shall focus on identifying excessive visible dust emissions, confirming the effectiveness of dust suppression measures, and verifying that monitoring equipment remains operational and undisturbed.

Routine inspections shall primarily be undertaken:

- ◆ In response to elevated dust readings or automated system alerts;

- ◆ During high-risk activities such as blasting, earthworks, crushing, screening, or material stripping;
- ◆ During prolonged dry, hot, or windy conditions; and
- ◆ Following dust-related complaints or exceptional dust events.

Where required, corrective measures shall be implemented, including adjustment of water spraying frequencies, traffic management measures, reduction of operational activities, or temporary cessation of specific dust-generating activities.

Any significant dust events, complaints, exceedances, or corrective actions taken shall be recorded in the site environmental records.

11.3.2 Record Keeping and Review

The real-time monitoring system shall electronically record and store air quality data for review and reporting purposes. Monitoring records, alerts, maintenance activities, complaints, and corrective actions shall be retained within the site environmental management records and made available to regulatory authorities upon request.

The Designated Dust Responsible Person shall periodically review monitoring data and incident records as part of routine environmental management and environmental performance audits. The review shall assess:

- ◆ Trends in dust levels;
- ◆ The effectiveness of implemented dust suppression measures;
- ◆ Any recurring exceedances or complaints; and
- ◆ The need for additional mitigation measures or amendments to the Dust Management Plan.

Where monitoring data indicates elevated dust levels or ineffective controls, additional dust mitigation measures shall be implemented as necessary to ensure continued compliance and continual improvement in dust management performance.

(REGULATION 7(E))

12. COMPLAINTS ACTION PLAN

To ensure that dust complaints can be properly assessed and addressed, it is essential that the site is notified immediately, either directly by the complainant or via the relevant regulatory authority. The mine's

contact telephone number shall be clearly displayed at the site entrance and, where applicable, communicated to neighbouring land users to encourage prompt reporting of any suspected off-site dust impacts.

All dust-related complaints received shall be recorded in a dedicated Complaints Register kept in the environmental site file. Each complaint shall be managed using a structured, stepwise process to ensure consistent investigation, appropriate mitigation, and documented close-out. The complaint must be approached in a stepwise manner as depicted below:

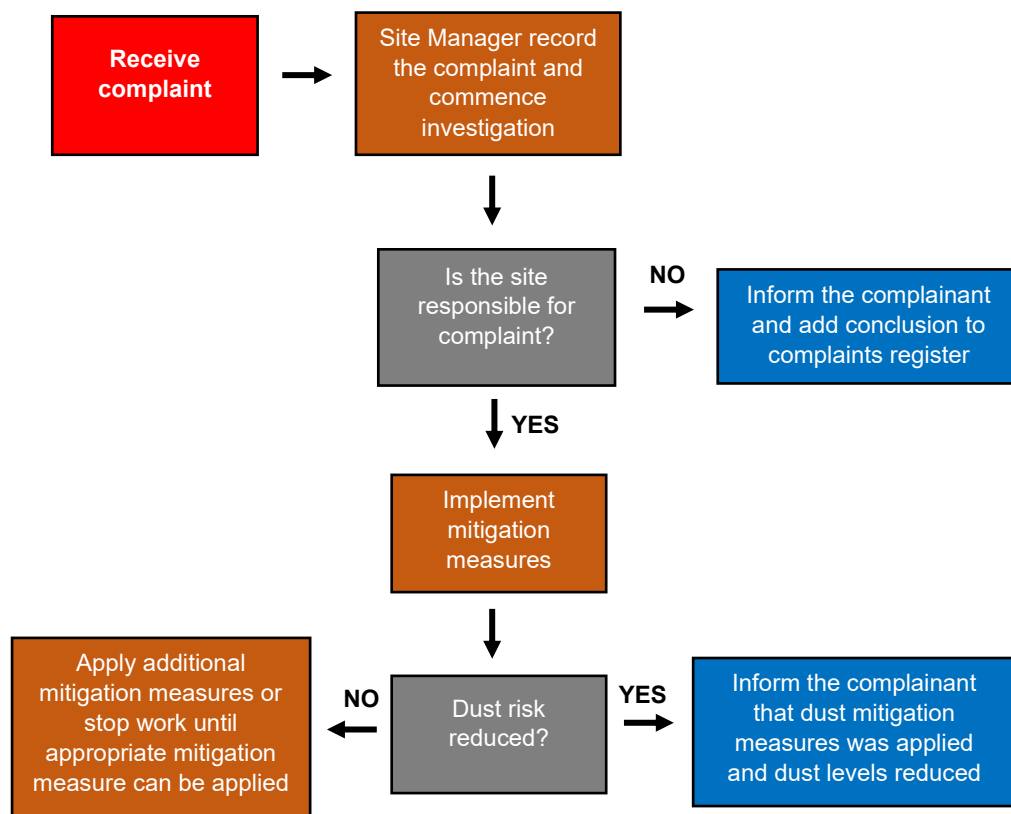


Figure 12: Procedure for handling of dust complaints

13. CONCLUDING STATEMENT

The implementation of this DMP is mandatory throughout all phases of quarry operations at Queenstown Quarry. All prescribed mitigation measures, monitoring requirements and exceedance procedures shall be fully implemented and maintained as part of routine site management.

Dustfall monitoring results, exceedance records, investigation reports and corrective action documentation shall be retained in the environmental file and made available for inspection by the Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources, the relevant municipal Air Quality Officer, or any other authorised official upon request.

Where dust monitoring results indicate that dustfall levels exceed the applicable limits prescribed in the National Dust Control Regulations, 2026, or any subsequent amendments or replacement regulations, site management shall immediately initiate the approved Dust Exceedance Procedure. Corrective and preventative measures shall be implemented without delay, and the effectiveness of such measures shall be verified through follow-up monitoring.

This Dust Management Plan shall be reviewed at least annually, or sooner in the event of:

- ◆ A confirmed dust exceedance;
- ◆ A substantiated dust-related complaint;
- ◆ Significant operational or layout changes; or
- ◆ Amendments to applicable legislation or permit conditions.

Any revisions to the DMP shall be formally approved by the Mine / Operations Manager and the Designated Dust Responsible Person (Environmental Control Officer or HSE Manager) and shall be communicated to relevant personnel to ensure continued compliance and effective dust management.

Through the consistent implementation of this Plan, Queenstown Quarry commits to maintaining regulatory compliance, minimising environmental impacts and promoting continual improvement in dust management practices.

Christine Fouché

Prepared by: Christine Fouché

Greenmined Environmental Senior Environmental Consultant

APPENDIX A

DUST FALL-OUT MONITORING PROGRAMME



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QUEENSTOWN QUARRY

DUST FALL-OUT MONITORING PROGRAMME

DUSTWATCH REPORT 5

20 FEBRUARY TO 20 MARCH 2026

1 INTRODUCTION

This report covers a 28-day period.

The unit design and methodology are based on the ASTM D1739 standard.
Additional information is available in the DustWatch manual.

The area used for the buckets collecting the dust is 0,022966m².

Full Name	GPS Position
Unit 1 	31°53'32"S 26°47'16"E

the goal isn't to live forever, it is to protect a planet that will

Full Name	GPS Position
Unit 2 	31°53'18"S 26°47'42"E
Unit 3 	31°53'34"S 26°47'58"E
Unit 4 	31°53'40"S 26°47'36"E

Table 1: GPS locations



Photograph 1: Map showing the positions of the units. The Google KMZ file is [available for download](#).

2 COMMENTS ON THE RESULT

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

The non-residential allocation has been used for all the units. The action level may be exceeded two times within a year but not for two consecutive months.

- Unit 1 yielded no result in this period, the unit was knocked over and the sample lost. An average value will be allocated to this period for long term trend purposes, when more data is available.
- Unit 2 yielded 121 mg/m²/day in this period.
- Unit 3 yielded 403 mg/m²/day in this period.
- Unit 4 yielded 316 mg/m²/day in this period.

All units are compliant for the period and for the year thus far.

The compliance table for **2026** is shown below.

Unit name	Residential or Non-residential Area	Applicable Compliance - Dustfall rate (D) (mg/m ² /day) – averaged over 30 days.	Non-compliant or compliant. Two within a year, not sequential months. *
Unit 1	(Non-residential)	D < 1200	No result in this period. Compliant for the year. No exceedance.
Unit 2	(Non-residential)	D < 1200	Compliant in this period. Compliant for the year. No exceedance.
Unit 3	(Non-residential)	D < 1200	Compliant in this period. Compliant for the year. No exceedance.
Unit 4	(Non-residential)	D < 1200	Compliant in this period. Compliant for the year. No exceedance.

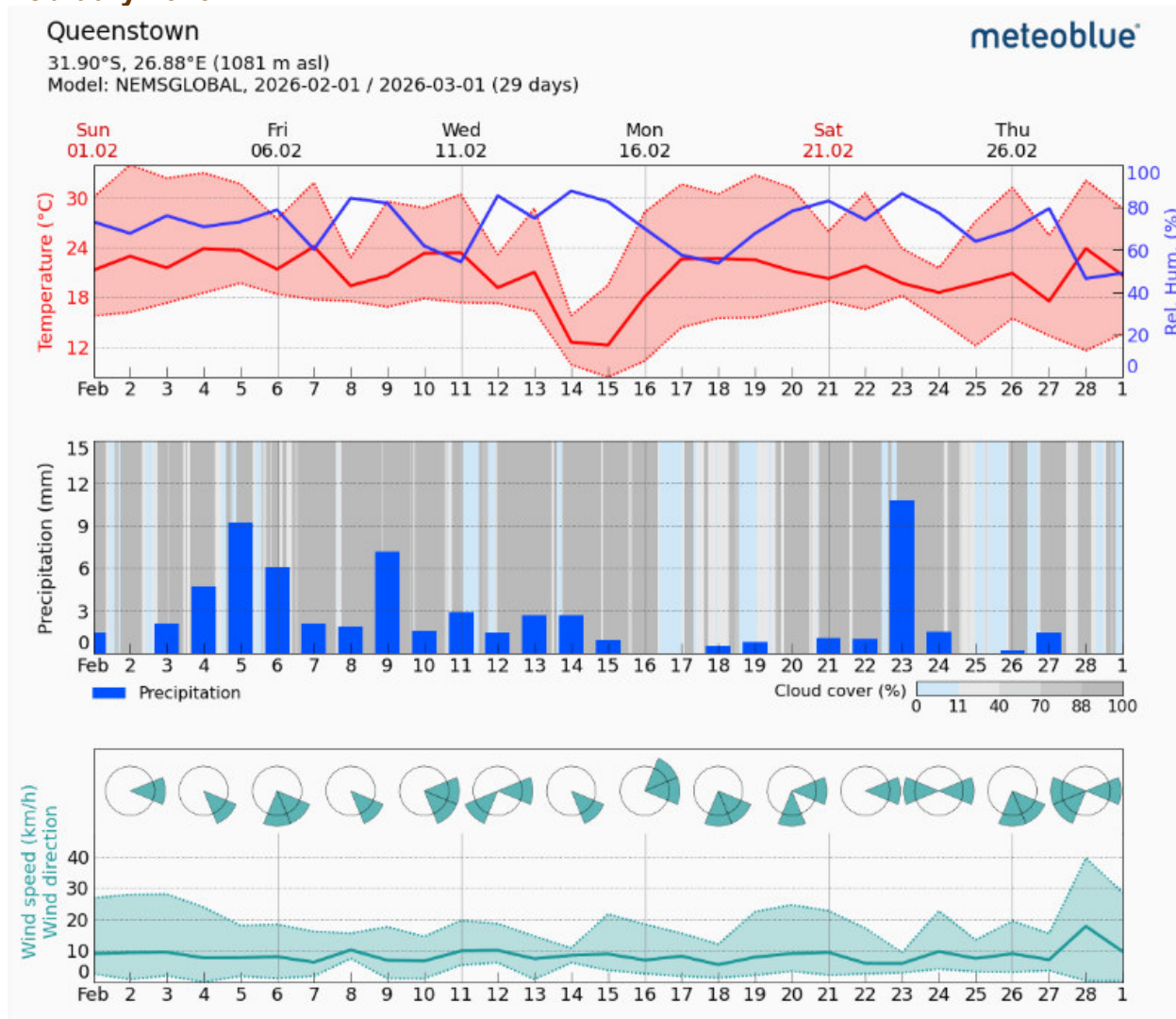
Table 3: Compliance Table **2026**

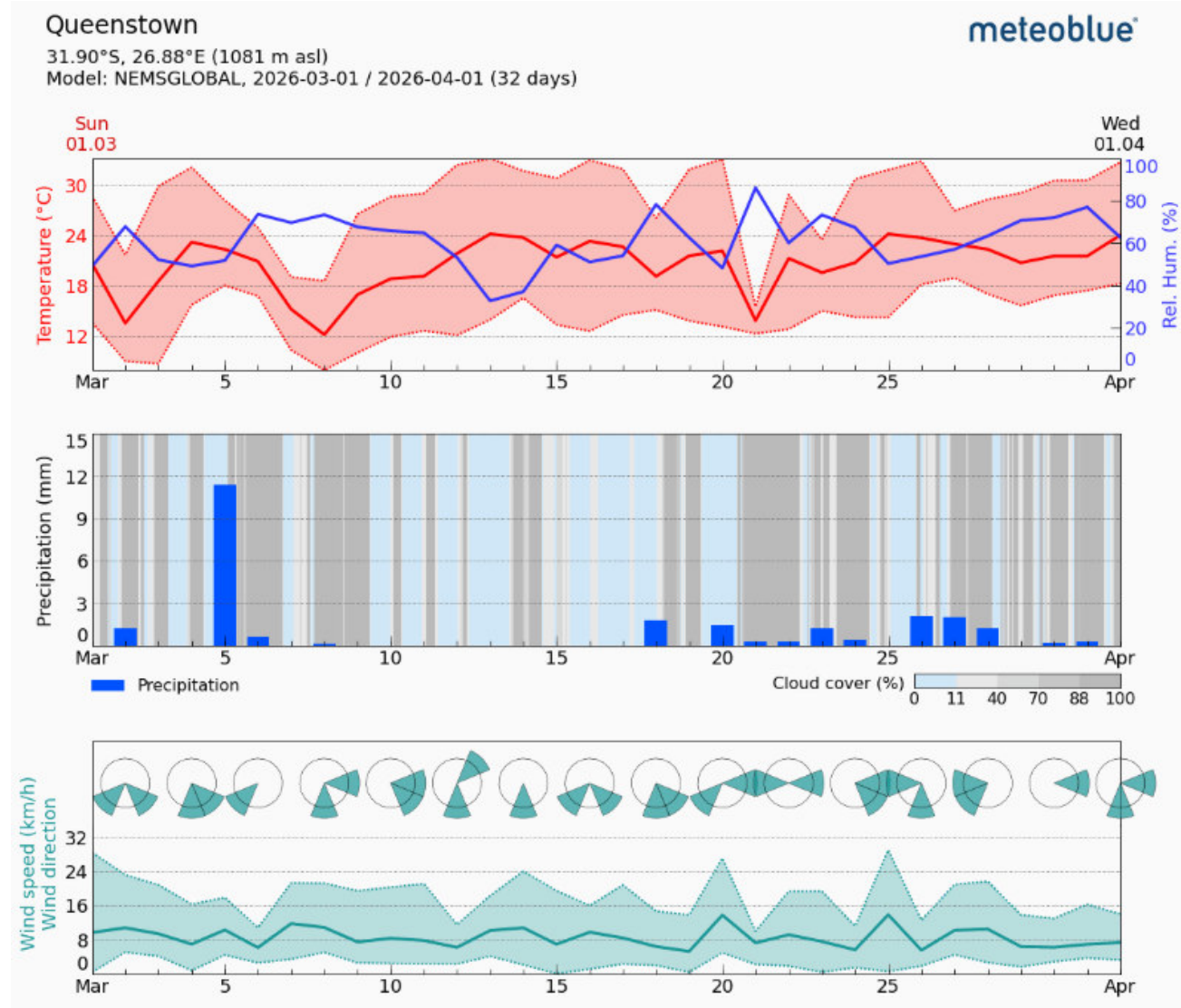


Sonette Smit
(Greenmined Environmental)

Doc Number: 0426091057 Date: 09-Apr-26

APPENDIX: METEOBLUE.COM WEATHER INFORMATION – [Weather](#) - February 2026



March 2026

Confidential

Confidential

Confidential

CLIENT: Queenstown Quarry				SAMPLING PERIOD -		20-Feb-2026 -	20-Mar-2026
UNIT No.	LOCATION	FROM	TO	DUST MASS COLLECTED (mg)	FILTER	DUST mg/m2/day	COMMENTS & NOTES
						Result	
SB1	Queenstown Unit 1	20-Feb-2026	20-Mar-2026	0	0	0	Found knocked over – No result.

Table 4: Fallout Dust Results

CLIENT: Queenstown Quarry				SAMPLING PERIOD -		20-Feb-2026 -	20-Mar-2026
UNIT No.	LOCATION	FROM	TO	DUST MASS COLLECTED (mg)	FILTER	DUST mg/m2/day	COMMENTS & NOTES
						Result	
SB2	Queenstown unit 2	20-Feb-2026	20-Mar-2026	78,1	F488	121	

Table 5: Fallout Dust Results

CLIENT: Queenstown Quarry				SAMPLING PERIOD -		20-Feb-2026 -	20-Mar-2026
UNIT No.	LOCATION	FROM	TO	DUST MASS COLLECTED (mg)	FILTER	DUST mg/m2/day	COMMENTS & NOTES
						Result	
SB3	Queenstown unit 3	20-Feb-2026	20-Mar-2026	259,1	F489	403	

Table 6: Fallout Dust Results

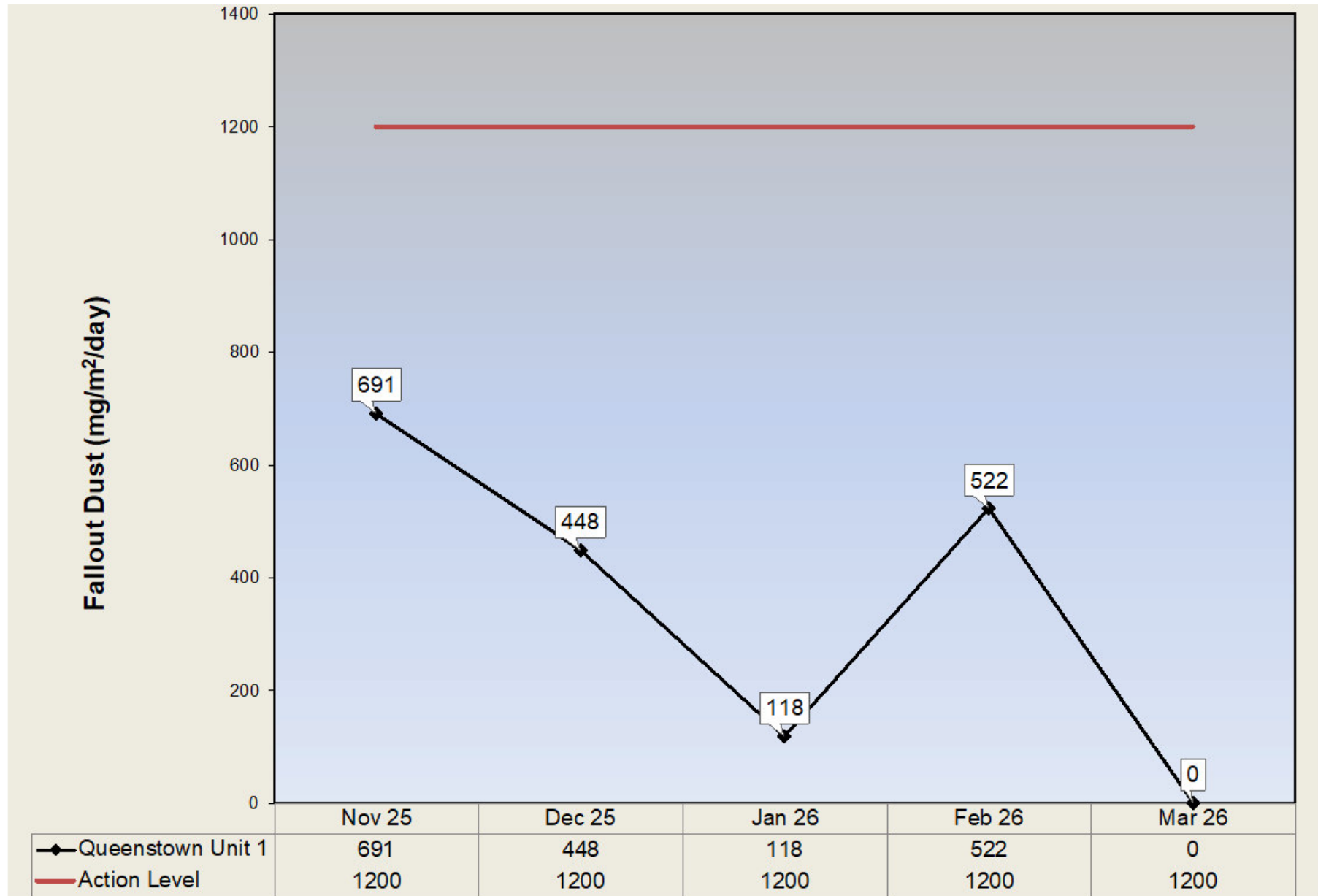
CLIENT: Queenstown Quarry				SAMPLING PERIOD -		20-Feb-2026 -	20-Mar-2026
UNIT No.	LOCATION	FROM	TO	DUST MASS COLLECTED (mg)	FILTER	DUST mg/m2/day	COMMENTS & NOTES
						Result	
SB4	Queenstown unit 4	20-Feb-2026	20-Mar-2026	203	F490	316	

Table 7: Fallout Dust Results

Confidential

Confidential

Confidential

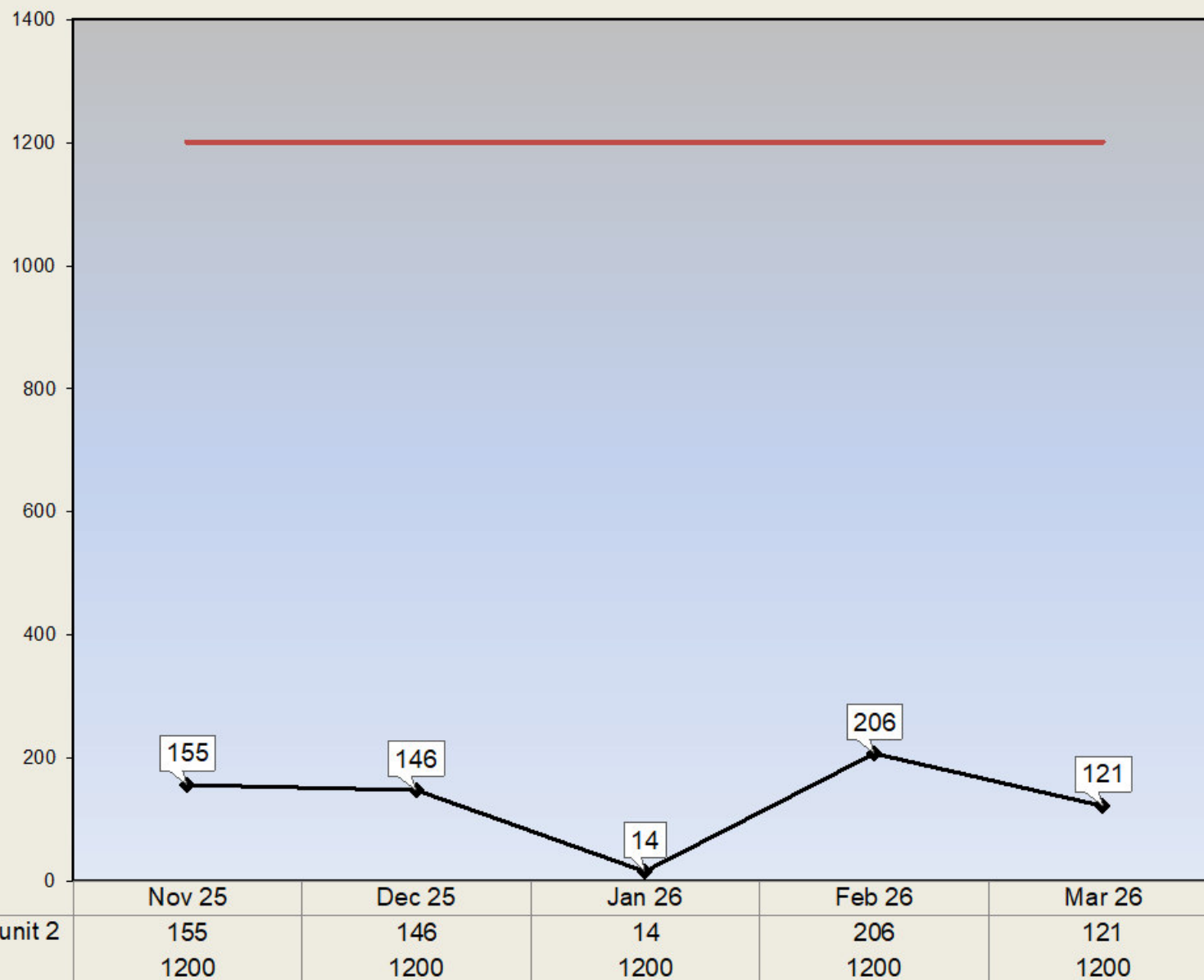


Confidential

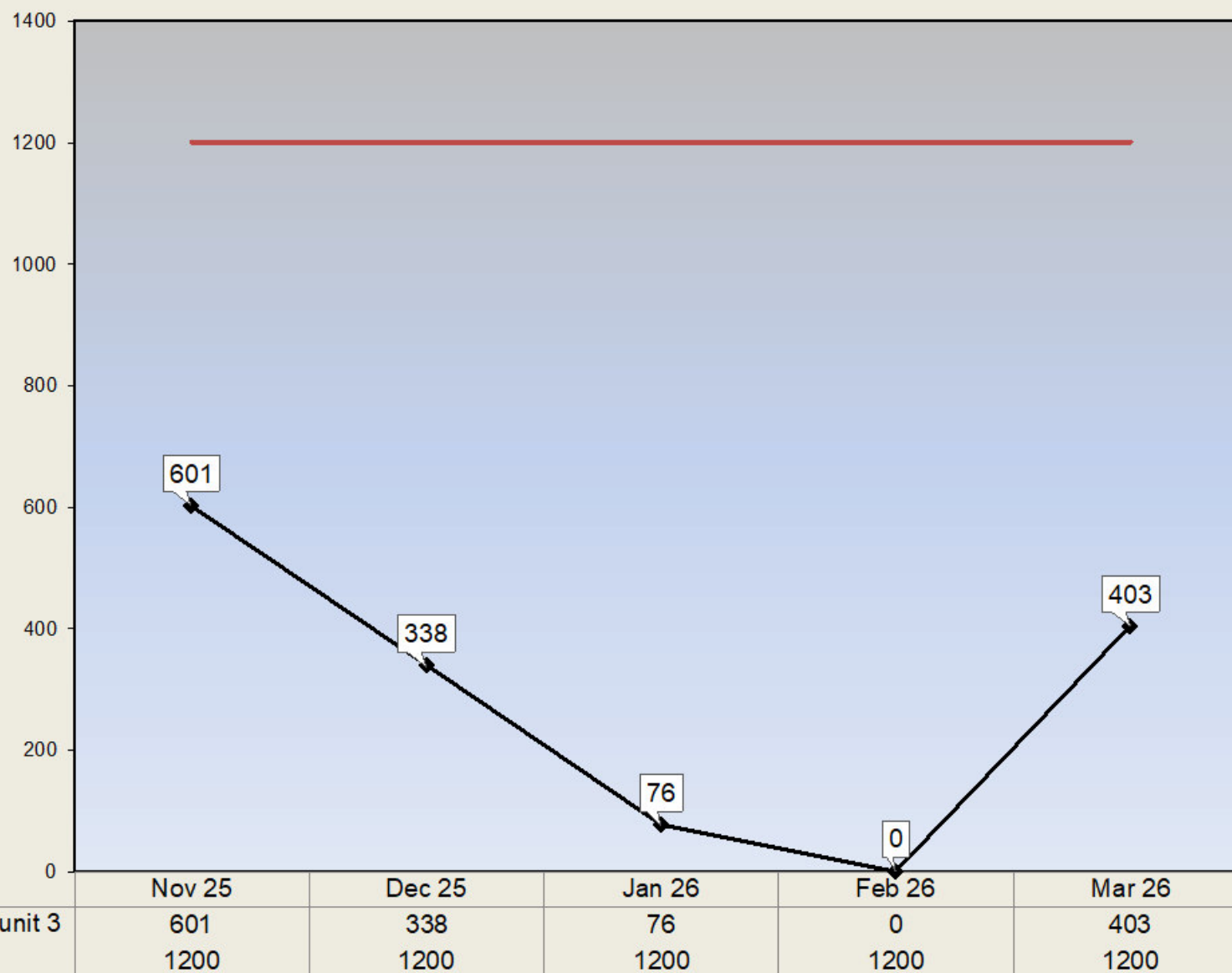
Confidential

Confidential

Fallout Dust (mg/m²/day)



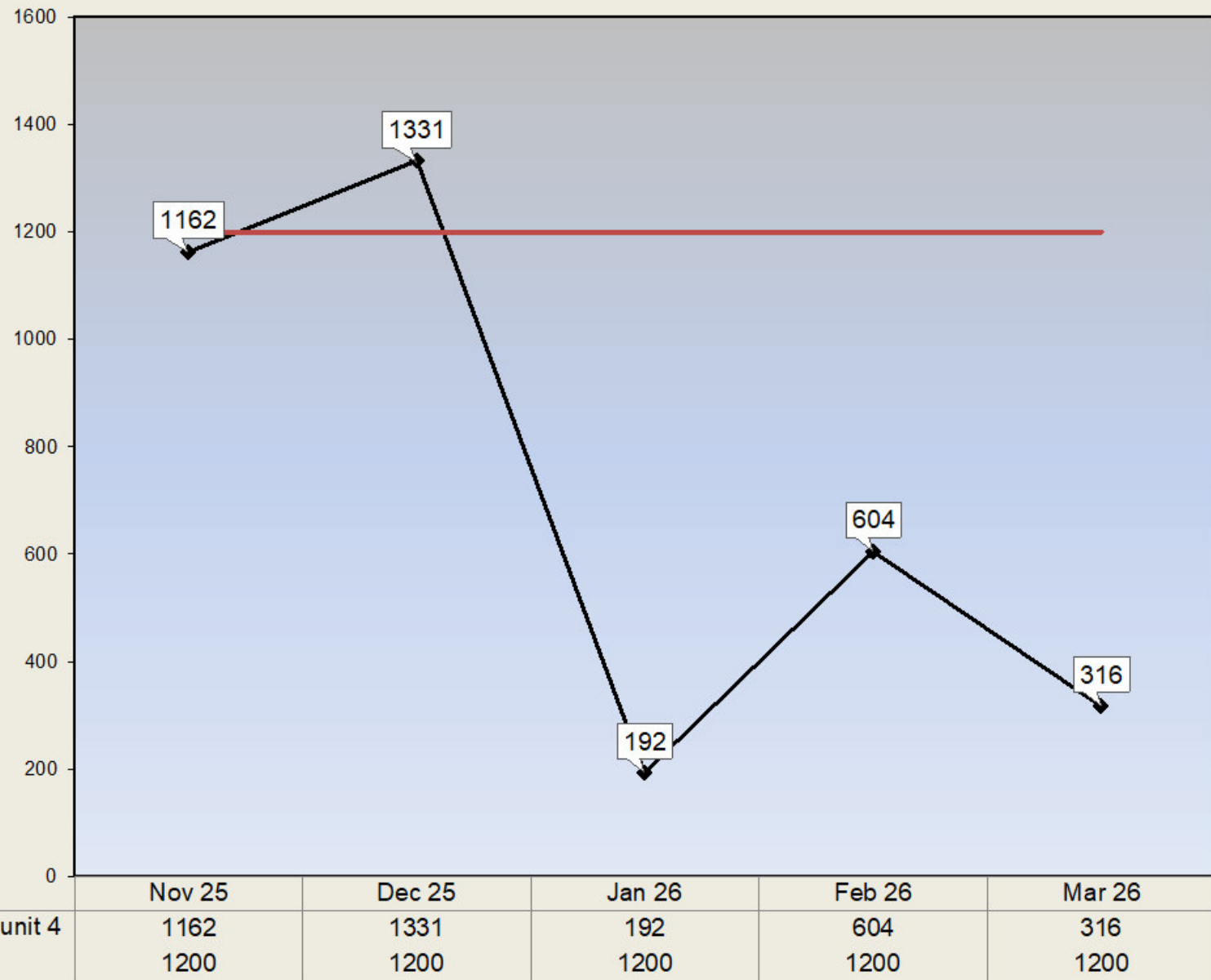
Fallout Dust (mg/m²/day)



Confidential

Confidential

Confidential

Fallout Dust (mg/m²/day)

Calibration and SANAS Information

The calibration is shown to four decimal places of a gram and is accurate to 0.1 mg.



1 Otto Road Beaconsvale, Parow, PO Box 1556 Parow 7499

Tel: 021 933 5403 Fax: 021 933 5409

UWE Scales Mass Laboratory Calibration Certificate



Certificate No. 22240

Issue No. 1

Customer Details:

Company Name: Dustwatch
Address: 59 Churchill Street
Plumstead
C/o The Scale Doctor

Contact: Manager
Date Of Calibration: 2026/01/19
Issue Date: 2026/02/03
Recalibration Date: N/A

Calibration Details:

Make and Model: Adam PW184
Serial Number: 437852
Unit of Measure: g
Capacity: 180
Resolution: 0,0001
Description: Electronic Scale
Unit Condition: Good
Location: Office
Type of Calibration: Partial

Calibration Results

Test Load g	As Found g	Average of Results g	Uncertainties g	Weights Used # SP Set
0,5000	0,4999	0,5000	Repeatability	Repeatability 50-80%
1,0001	0,9998	1,0000	0,0001	60,0000
5,0000	5,0004	5,0000	Corner load error	Corner Load Applied
10,0001	10,0000	10,0000	0,0002	30,0001
20,0000	20,0000	20,0001	Temperature (°C)	STD's Traceability
49,9999	50,0010	50,0000	26,8	SP25/001
80,0000	80,0012	80,0001	Total Uncertainty of Measurement @ 95.45% Confidence Level of ± 0,0007 g	
100,0003	100,0014	100,0001		
120,0003	120,0000	120,0002		

All Standards are traceable to International Measurement Standards, Calibration performed to Quality Procedure QP/UWE/02

Remarks: Tested to Customers Working Range

Signatories:

Technical Signatory
S. Peters

Calibrated By
H. Valtyn

The reported expanded uncertainty is based on a standard uncertainty multiplied by a coverage factor $k = 2$. Providing a level of confidence of approximately 95.45%, the uncertainty of measurement has been calculated in accordance with the principles defined in the GUM, Guide to Uncertainty of Measurement, ISO, Geneva, 2008. This certificate is issued in accordance with ISO IEC 17025, the conditions approved by SANAS and the policies of UWE Scales. It is a correct record of measurements made and relate only to the items calibrated. "Statements of conformity to specifications are not made or implied in this report. Review the results, expanded uncertainty, and specifications to ensure they meet your requirement. This certificate may not be reproduced other than in full, except with a prior written approval of the issuing laboratory. The values in this certificate are valid at the time of calibration. Subsequently the accuracy shall depend on such factors as the care exercised in handling, use of the instrument and frequency of use. Re- calibration should be performed after a period which has been chosen to ensure that the instrument's accuracy remains within the desired limits. The applicant hereby indemnifies, holds harmless and absolves UWE Scales and the Mass Laboratory, from any damage whatsoever and any legal liability in the event of a mistake in the services performed for the applicant.

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, I hereby certify that:-

ELCONDOR TRADING CC

Co. Reg. No.: 2006/119689/23

TRADING AS

UWE SCALES

Accreditation Number: 1468

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

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

MASS METROLOGY

The facility is accredited in accordance with the recognised International Standard

ISO/IEC 17025:2017

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 to issue facility reports and/or certificates

Mr T Baleni
Acting Chief Executive Officer

Effective Date: 26 May 2022
Certificate Expires: 10 May 2027

ANNEXURE A

SCOPE OF ACCREDITATION
MASS METROLOGY

Accreditation Number: 1468

Permanent Address of Laboratory: Elcondor Trading CC; T/a UWE Scales Mass Calibration Laboratory 1 Otto Road Beaconvale Parow 7500 Postal Address: P O Box 1556 Parow 7499 Tel: (021) 933 5403 Fax: (021) 933 5409 E-mail: calibrations@uwescales.co.za		Technical Signatories: Mr S Gamildien Mr S Peters Nominated Representative: Mr D de Vos Issue No.: 09 Date of Issue: 26 May 2022 Expiry Date: 10 May 2027	
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ITEM	MEASURED QUANTITY OR TYPE OF GAUGE OR INSTRUMENT	RANGE OF MEASURED QUANTITY	CALIBRATION AND MEASUREMENT CAPABILITY EXPRESSED AS AN UNCERTAINTY ($\pm$)	METHOD / PROCEDURE
1	MASS			
1.1	Mass standard			
1.1.1	Mass pieces / weights <100 kg	1 mg to 500 mg 0,5 g to 10 g 10 g to 50 g 50 g to 200 g 200 g to 1 kg 1 kg to 20 kg	0,07 mg 0,3 mg 0,4 mg 0,0015 % 0,003 % 0,002 %	Calibration using the single substitution method.
1.2	Weighing Equipment			
1.2.1	Digital Self Indicating (incl. Balances, Scales)	0 g to 360 g 360 g to 30 kg 30 kg to 2 000 kg	0,0002 % + 0,4 mg 0,008 % 0,06 %	Evaluation of linearity, eccentricity and repeatability using standard weights.
2	On-site calibration for item 1.2 above			

Original Date of Accreditation: 11 May 2012

Page 1 of 1

The CMC, expressed as an expanded uncertainty of measurement, is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by a coverage factor $k = 2$, corresponding to a confidence level of approximately 95%.

ISSUED BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL ACCREDITATION SYSTEM

Accreditation 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.

Technical data sheet

CHRYSO® Eco Dust 200D (CPT)

High range dust suppressant.

Description

CHRYSO® Eco Dust 200D is an emulsified dust lubrication system that aids in the coalescing, stabilisation and suppression of rising dust particles and spores, preventing them from becoming air-borne.

Advantages

- Easy application and safe to use
- Helps with compliance to safety, environmental, health and occupational regulations
- Safety - Increased road visibility, increased grip
- Creates a dust free environment, complete dust suppression
- Less fuel usage
- Reduced road and vehicle maintenance
- Reduced man hours
- UV resistance
- Cuts down water usage
- Eliminate grading and watering
- Savings compared to traditional paving and tar roads
- VOC free

Application guidelines

Use

- Unpaved roads (gravel, farm, quarry roads)
- Road stabilization (gravel airstrips)
- Mine and industrial dust suppression (stock pile, mine dumps)

Directions

- For surface suppression
 - Apply to the surface by a water/tank truck with a rear mounted distribution bar that spreads the liquid evenly over the surface.

Revision number: 1
Date: 2017/06/07

Physical and chemical properties

- Physical state (@25°C): Liquid
- Colour: Brown
- Specific gravity (@25°C): 1.095 (±0.02)
- pH: 5.00 (±0.01)
- Cl Ion content: ≤0.01%
- Na₂O equivalent: ≤1%

- CHRYSO® Eco Dust 200D: 10 – 15% mixture by volume of water
- Maintenance of 2.5% to 5% mixture, depending on surface condition
- Coverage
 - Coverage depends on the method of application

Maintenance

- Factors that will influence the intervals between maintenance applications and life time of the surface include:
 - Quality of the base material
 - Climate conditions
 - Volumes and type of traffic

Storage

- If in the original sealed packaging at room temperature, CHRYSO® Eco Dust 200D has a shelf life of up to 12 months from the date of manufacturing.
- Should the product freeze, it will recover its properties after thawing and agitating.
- Avoid storing CHRYSO® Eco Dust 200D in direct sunlight.
- Avoid all contact with water (especially rain water).

CHRYSO Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd
Gauteng (head office): 25 Malcolm Moodie, Crescent, let Park
Sharecall facility: 0861 CHRYSO | T: +27(0)11 395 5700 | F: +27(0)11 397 6644 | W: www.za.chryso.com



Page: 1/2

Notes: (This page has intentionally been left blank)

APPENDIX B

CV AND EXPERIENCE RECORD OF EAP



Curriculum Vitae

CHRISTINE FOUCHÉ

PERSONAL DETAILS

Surname: Fouché
First Name: Christine
Date of Birth: 26 February 1981
Nationality: South African
Based in: Bloemfontein, Free State Province

EDUCATION/QUALIFICATIONS

Institution	From	To	Qualification
Jim Fouché Secondary School	1995	1999	Grade 12
Elken Primarius College	2000	2001	Nature Conservation Diploma *Received Diploma with Distinction
FGASA	2003	2003	Field Guide Level 1
UNISA	2007	2014	BSc Botany and Zoology
UNISA	2015	2017	Archaeology I, II, III (NDP)

LANGUAGE SKILLS

Language	Read	Speak	Write
Afrikaans	Good	Good	Good
English	Good	Good	Good

PRESENT POSITION AND LOCATION

Senior Environmental Specialist: Greenmined Environmental (Pty) Ltd
Date of Employment: May 2012 to date

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Areas of Expertise: Basic Assessment Application
Environmental Impact Assessment Applications
Environmental Management Plans
Environmental Auditing
Risk Assessment Analysis
Mining/Prospecting Permit/Right Applications

Registration Bodies: EAPASA Registration Number: 2019/1003
SACNASP Registration Number: 119057

Specific Professional Experience:

Date	Company	Position
January – June 2003	Moolmanshoek Private Nature Reserve	Office Clerk, Field Guide
Description of Experience	Bookings, Payments, Management of Lodge, Restaurant Work, Field Guide, 4x4 Guiding, Horse trails.	
June 2003 – June 2005	Department of Tourism, Environment and Economic Affairs – Free State	Researcher (Black Rhinoceros)
Description of Experience	Tracking of Black Rhinoceros, Monitoring of fodder, Monitoring of General Health	
June 2005 – April 2012	Enviroworks (Pty) Ltd	Environmental Consultant
Description of Experience	Environmental Impact Assessments, Management Plans, Risk Assessments, Environmental Control Officer, Mining Permit Applications, NEMA 24G applications.	
May 2012 – Current	Greenmined Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Senior Environmental Consultant
Description of Experience	Environmental Impact Assessments, Management Plans, Risk Assessments, Environmental Control Officer, MPRDA related applications such as Mining Permit/Right Applications, Prospecting Rights.	

OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION**GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION**

Satellite Office: Bloemfontein
Free State Province



Christine Fouché
Greenmined Environmental (Pty) Ltd
September 2024

**Environmental Assessment
Practitioners Association
of South Africa**



Registration No. 2019/1003

Herewith certifies that

CHRISTINE FOUCHE

is registered as an

Environmental Assessment Practitioner

**Registered in accordance with the prescribed criteria of Regulation 15. (1)
of the Section 24H Registration Authority Regulations
(Regulation No. 849, Gazette No. 40154 of 22 July 2016, of the
National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended).**

Effective: 01 April 2026

Expires: 31 March 2027

Chairperson

Registrar



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS:

ABATTOIR APPLICATIONS		
Free State Province	Abattoir project – Welkom	Department of Agriculture
	Abattoir project – Welkom	Private Applicant
AGRICULTURE RELATED APPLICATIONS		
Free State Province	Feed and fertilizer manufacturing facilities – Wesselsbron	Private Applicant
	Breeding and conservation farm – Vredefort	Johannesburg Zoo
	South African Technology Demonstration Centre – Gariep (Fishery)	Joint venture between South Africa and China
	Feedlot developments: • Bultfontein • Theunissen • Vredefort • Zastron	Private Applicants
	Development of chicken farming infrastructure: • Bethulie • Bloemfontein • Brandfort • Koffiefontein • Smithfield • Soutpan • Springfontein • Wesselsbron	Private Applicants
Gauteng Province	Development of chicken farming infrastructure: • Balfour • Bronkhorstspuit • Krugersdorp • Nigel	• Private Applicants • Chemvet
Northern Cape Province	Development of chicken farming infrastructure – Postmasburg	Private Applicant
North West Province	Development of chicken farming infrastructure: • Makwassie • Ventersdorp • Zeerust	Private Applicants
BILLBOARD INFRASTRUCTURE		
KwaZulu-Natal Province	Erection of billboard infrastructure – Durban	Outdoor Network

ELECTRICITY INFRASTRUCTURE & GENERATION PROJECTS		
Free State Province	Construction of a 132kV power line – Bloemfontein	Centlec
	Construction & refurbishment of a 66kV power line – Springfontein to Reddersburg	Eskom
	Construction of a 22/11kV power line reticulation from the Hydro Power Station on the Ash River to Bethlehem	Bethlehem Hydro
	Development of a Hydro-Electric Power Scheme – Bethelhem	Kruisvallei Hdyro
Northern Cape Province	Deviation of a 132kV Eskom sub-transmission line – Lime Acres	PPC Lime
	Construction of a substation and 132kV power lines – Hopetown	Eskom
Western Cape Province	Construction of a Step-Down Substation – Langebaan	Eskom
HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT FACILITIES AND CONTAINMENT INFRASTRUCTURE		
Free State Province	Establishment of an oxygen tank – Virginia	Afrox
	Installation of an underground diesel tank - Phuthaditjhaba	Private Applicant
	Establishment of a hazardous waste treatment facility – Welkom	Private Applicant
LARGE PREDATOR MANAGEMENT PLANS		
Free State Province	Large predator management plans: • Bethlehem • Bloemfontein • Boshof • Brandfort • Clocolan • Excelsior • Ficksburg • Hoopstad • Kestell • Luckhoff • Paul Roux • Reddersburg • Vrede • Vredefort • WinburG	• Private Applicants • Lions Rock • Johannesburg Zoo

MINING RELATED PROJECTS (EIA's)		
KwaZulu-Natal Province	EIA for commercial quarries: • Scottburgh • Hluhluwe	Afrimat Aggregates
Mpumalanga Province	Application for environmental authorisation for the crushing of aggregate – Balmoral	B&E International
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESSES		
Free State Province	Notification of interested and affected parties – construction of a power line and distribution centre – Bloemfontein	Centlec
SANPARKS RELATED PROJECTS		
Free State Province	Sewerage purification plant – Golden Gate Highlands National Park	SANParks
	Upgrading of the Qwa Qwa Cultural Village – Qwa Qwa National Park	
	Development of a vulture hide – Golden Gate Highlands National Park	
Western Cape Province	Development of the Cape Agulhas Lighthouse Precinct – Agulhas National Park	SANParks
	Construction of a boardwalk – Agulhas National Park	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROJECTS		
Free State Province	Environmental management plans for cell phone masts: • Rouxville • Zastron	MTN
	Construction of cell phone masts: • Bethlehem • Bloemfontein • Boshof • Brandfort • Bultfontein • Clarens • Edenburg • Hertzogville • Hobhouse • Hoopstad	MTN

	• Kroonstad • Mangaung • Petrusburg • Phillipolis • Senekal • Vanstadensrus	
Northern Cape Province	Construction of cell phone masts: • Carnavon • De Aar • Hopetown • Kimberley • Pampierstad • Postmasburg • Schweizer-Reneke • Victoria West	MTN
Western Cape Province	Installation of an optic fibre infrastructure network from Melkbosstrand to Yzerfontein	Dark Fibre Africa
National	National long haul optic fibre infrastructure network project through the following municipal areas: • Johannesburg Metro, GP • Merafong City, GP • Magareng Local Municipality, NC • Sol Plaatjie Local Municipality, NC • Umsombomvu Local Municipality, NC • Emthanjeni Local Municipality, NC • Ubuntu Local Municipality, NC • Potchefstroom Local Municipality, NW • Klerksdorp Local Municipality, NW • Maquassie Hills Local Municipality, NW • Leekwa-Teemane Local Municipality, NW • Tokologo Local Municipality, FS • Letsemeng Local Municipality, FS • Mangaung Local Municipality, FS • Kopanong Local Municipality, FS • Central Karoo Local Municipality, WC • Beaufort-West Local Municipality, WC • Prince Albert Local Municipality, WC • Laingsburg Local Municipality, WC • Breede Valley Local Municipality, WC • Drakenstein Local Municipality, WC	• Neotel • MTN • Vodacom • SANRAL

	• Stellenbosch Local Municipality, WC • City of Cape Town Local Municipality, WC	
TOURISM & LEISURE RESIDENTIAL RELATED PROJECTS		
Free State Province	Expansion of Amanzi Private Game Reserve - Brandfort	Amanzi Private Game Reserve
	Leisure residential developments: • Brandfort • Harrismith • Vredefort	Private Applicants
Eastern Cape Province	Development of a business complex – Port Alfred	Private Applicant
KwaZulu-Natal Province	Establishment of Emaswazini Drakensberg Resort - Bergville	Private Applicant
North West Province	Development of chalet and tourism infrastructure – Potchefstroom	Private Applicant
	Development of offices and residential houses – Boskopdam	Department of Water Affairs
Western Cape Province	Leisure residential development – Oudtshoorn	Private Applicant
TRANSPORT RELATED PROJECTS		
Free State Province	Upgrading of the S110 – S1531 public transport routes – Thaba Nchu	Department of Transport
	Upgrading of the S317 between Verkeerdevlei and Thaba Nchu	
	Establishment of a railway link – Allenridge	Private Applicant
KwaZulu-Natal Province	Erection of a mobile asphalt plant – Mandini	National Asphalt
Northern Cape Province	Construction of a bridge across the Vaal River and re-alignment of the National Route N18 Section 1 – Warrenton	SANRAL
WATER RELATED PROJECTS		
Free State Province	Construction of a gauging weir – Bothaville	Department of Water Affairs
KwaZulu-Natal Province	Construction of an irrigation dam – Volksrust	Private Applicant
Northern Cape Province	Construction of a gauging weirs: • Blouputs • Sendelingsdrift	Department of Water Affairs
Western Cape Province	Replacement of the 4 Special Forces Regiment Salamander Boat Park/Harbour existing breakwater – Langebaan	Department of Public Works

MINING AUTHORISATIONS:

MINING PERMIT / RIGHT APPLICATIONS		
Eastern Cape Province	Mining permit applications: - Herschel - Queenstown - Maclear	- Raumix Aggregates (Pty) Ltd - World Focus 1143 CC
	Mining right applications: Grahamstown	Makhanda Mining (Pty) Ltd
Free State Province	Mining permit applications: - Bethlehem - Wepener - Aliwal North	- Mampudi Crushers - Marx Vervoer - Private Applicants
	Mining right application: - Theunissen - Boshof - Wepener	- Vengablox - Invest in Property 99 (Pty) Ltd - Invest in Property 84 (Pty) Ltd - Twin Youth Projects Trust
Gauteng Province	Mining permit application – Pretoria	Baitumetse
KwaZulu-Natal Province	Mining permit application: - Harding - Mtubatuba - Ladysmith - Hluhluwe - Pietermaritzburg	- Raubex KZN (Pty) Ltd - Raumix Aggregates (Pty) Ltd - Van Eeden Projects Trust - Aeterno Investments 215 - Imvukuzane Resources (Pty) Ltd - Inzalo Crushing and Aggregates (Pty) Ltd
Mpumalanga Province	Mining permit applications: - Bethal - Ermelo - Kriel - Middelburg	Raubex Construction (Pty) Ltd
Northern Cape Province	Mining permit applications: - Colesberg - Keimoes - Aggeneys	- Duneco - Afrimat - SPH Kundalila
	Mining right applications: Postmasburg	Assmang (Pty) Ltd
North West Province	Mining permit application: Zeerust	Raubex Construction
Western Cape Province	Mining right application: - Malmesbury - Piketberg	- Afrimat Aggregates - Purple Rain Properties No 411 - Bongani Minerals (Pty) Ltd
	Mining permit application: Robertson	- CP Concrete - Smit Ingenieurswerke CC

MINING PERMIT / RIGHT APPLICATIONS

- Clanwilliam

PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATIONS

Northern Cape Province	Prospecting right applications: • Postmasburg • Kuruman	• K2022641005 (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd • Strata Africa Exploration (Pty) Ltd
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SECTION 102 AMENDMENT APPLICATIONS (MPRDA) / EMPR AMENDMENTS (NEMA)

Eastern Cape Province	Mining right: • East London • Butterworth • Grahamstown	• Wansley Siyakhula (Pty) Ltd • Transkei Quarries (Pty) Ltd • Makhandla Mining (Pty) Ltd
Northern Cape Province	Mining right: • Kimberley	• OMV Kimberley Mining (Pty) Ltd
	Prospecting right: • Postmasburg	• Makganyane Resources (Pty) Ltd
Western Cape Province	Mining right applications: • Bridgetown • Robertson	• Limes Sales Limited • Zandberg Sandput (Pty) Ltd

NEMA 24G APPLICATIONS:

NEMA 24G RECTIFICATION PROJECTS

Free State Province	Review and handling of 370 NEMA 24G applications	Department of Economic, Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs – Free State Province
	Unlawful construction of a billboard – Bloemfontein	Outdoor Network
	Unlawful construction of tourism infrastructure – Brandfort	Private Applicant
	Unlawful construction of residential infrastructure and predator enclosure – Winburg	Private Applicant
Gauteng Province	Unlawful construction of broiler units – Bronkhorstspuit	Private Applicant

North West Province	Unlawful concentration of chicken livestock – Ventersdorp	Private Applicant
Western Cape Province	Unlawful construction of roads – Stillbaai	Private Applicant

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITING:

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE MONITORING		
Eastern Cape Province	Environmental auditing of commercial quarries at: • Aliwal North • Cradock • Ngobo • Queenstown	Raumix Aggregates (Pty) Ltd
	Environmental officer at the upgrading of the road from Tombo to the Isimelela Clinic – Port St. Johns	Raubex KZN (Pty) Ltd
Free State Province	Construction and refurbishment of the 66kV Power Line from Gariep to Reddersburg	Eskom
	Construction of a gauging weir – Zastron	Department of Water Affairs
	Compliance monitoring at various cell phone masts in Bloemfontein	MTN
	Environmental auditing of Petra Quarry – Bloemfontein	Raumix Aggregates (Pty) Ltd
KwaZulu-Natal Province	Environmental auditing of quarries at Harding	National Asphalt (Pty) Ltd
	• Environmental officer for the widening of the N2 project – Eteza • Environmental officer for the resurfacing of the N2 from the EB Cloete interchange to the Mt Edgecombe interchange	Raubex KZN (Pty) Ltd
	Environmental officer for the rehabilitation of the roads at the: • Mkhuze section of the iSimangaliso Wetland Park – Mkhuze • Eastern & Western Shores of the iSimangaliso Wetland Park – St Lucia	Milling Techniks (Pty) Ltd
	Environmental officer for the upgrade of ranger camps within the iSimangaliso Wetland Park – Kosi Bay, Mbazwana, Sodwana, St Lucia	MCC Construction (Pty) Ltd
	Environmental officer for the upgrade of the Bhangazi Entrance gate to the iSimangaliso Wetland Park – St Lucia	DeJ Construction (Pty) Ltd
Northern Cape Province	Environmental auditing of quarries: • Aggeneys • Brandvlei • Calvinia	SPH Kundalila (Pty) Ltd

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Western Cape Province	Installation of an optic fibre infrastructure network from Melkbosstrand to Atlantis via Yzerfontein	Dark Fibre Africa
	Compliance monitoring at various cell phone masts: • Brackenfell • Eerste Rivier • Goodwood • Worcester	Cell C
	Environmental officer at the SERE wind farm development – Koekenaap	• Raubex (Pty) Ltd • Siemens
	Environmental auditing of Moorreesburg Quarry	SPH Kundalila (Pty) Ltd
National	ECO and Project Manager: National Long Haul Optic Fibre Infrastructure network project from Johannesburg to Cape Town	• Neotel • MTN • Vodacom • SANRAL

BIODIVERSITY WINE INITIATIVE PROJECTS:

BWI PROJECTS

Western Cape Province	BWI champion status for Neethlingshof Wine Estate – Stellenbosch	Neethlingshof Wine Estate
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RISK ASSESSMENT:

RISK ASSESSMENT

Free State Province	Risk Analysis for the breeding and conservation farm of the Johannesburg Zoo – Vredefort	Johannesburg Zoo
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FALLOUT DUST MONITORING:

DUST MONITORING

Eastern Cape Province	Dust monitoring: • Queenstown Quarry • Dukathole Brickworks – Queenstown • Cradock Quarry • Aliwal North Quarry	• Raumix Aggregates • Dukathole Brick Works
Free State Province	Petra Quarry – Bloemfontein	Raumix Aggregates
KwaZulu-Natal Province	Harding Quarry – Harding	National Asphalt
Northern Cape Province	Aroams Quarry – Aggeneys	SPH Kundalila
Western Cape Province	Dust monitoring at SERE Wind Farm – Koekenaap	Siemens

FINANCIAL PROVISION CALCULATION

ANNUAL UPDATE OF FINANCIAL PROVISION

Eastern Cape Province	Annual update of quantum: • Aliwal North Quarry • Cradock Quarry • Queenstown Quarry	Raumix Aggregates
Free State Province	Petra Quarry – Bloemfontein	Raumix Aggregates
Gauteng Province	Zwartkop Quarry – Centurion	Baitumetse Investment Projects
KwaZulu-Natal Province	Annual update of quantum: • Aeterno Quarry – Mtubatuba • Van Eeden Quarry – Mtubatuba	• Aeterno Investments 215 • Van Eeden Projects Trust • Raumix Aggregates

ANNUAL UPDATE OF FINANCIAL PROVISION

	Harding Quarry – Harding	
Mpumalanga Province	Annual update of quantum: - Dwaalfontein Quarry – Witbank - Roodekrans Quarry – Morgenzon - Hendrina Quarry – Hendrina - Witkloof Quarry – Carolina	B&E International (Pty) Ltd
Northern Cape Province	Annual update of quantum: - Brandvlei Quarry – Brandvlei - Aroams Quarry – Aggeneys	SPH Kundalila (Pty) Ltd
Western Cape Province	Annual update of quantum: - Bridgetown Quarry – Moorreesburg - Lime Sales Quarry – Ceres	Lime Sales Ltd

CLOSURE APPLICATIONS

APPLICATION FOR CLOSURE CERTIFICATES

Mpumalanga Province	Application for closure certificates: - Ermelo - Middelburg	Raubex Construction (Pty) Ltd
KwaZulu-Natal Province	Application for closure certificates: - Harding - Mtubatuba	- Raumix Aggregates (Pty) Ltd - Van Eeden Holdings Trust
Northern Cape Province	Application for closure certificates: - Calvinia - Colesberg - Garies	- SPH Kundalila (Pty) Ltd - B&E International (Pty) Ltd
North West Province	Application for closure certificate – Zeerust	Raubex Construction (Pty) Ltd