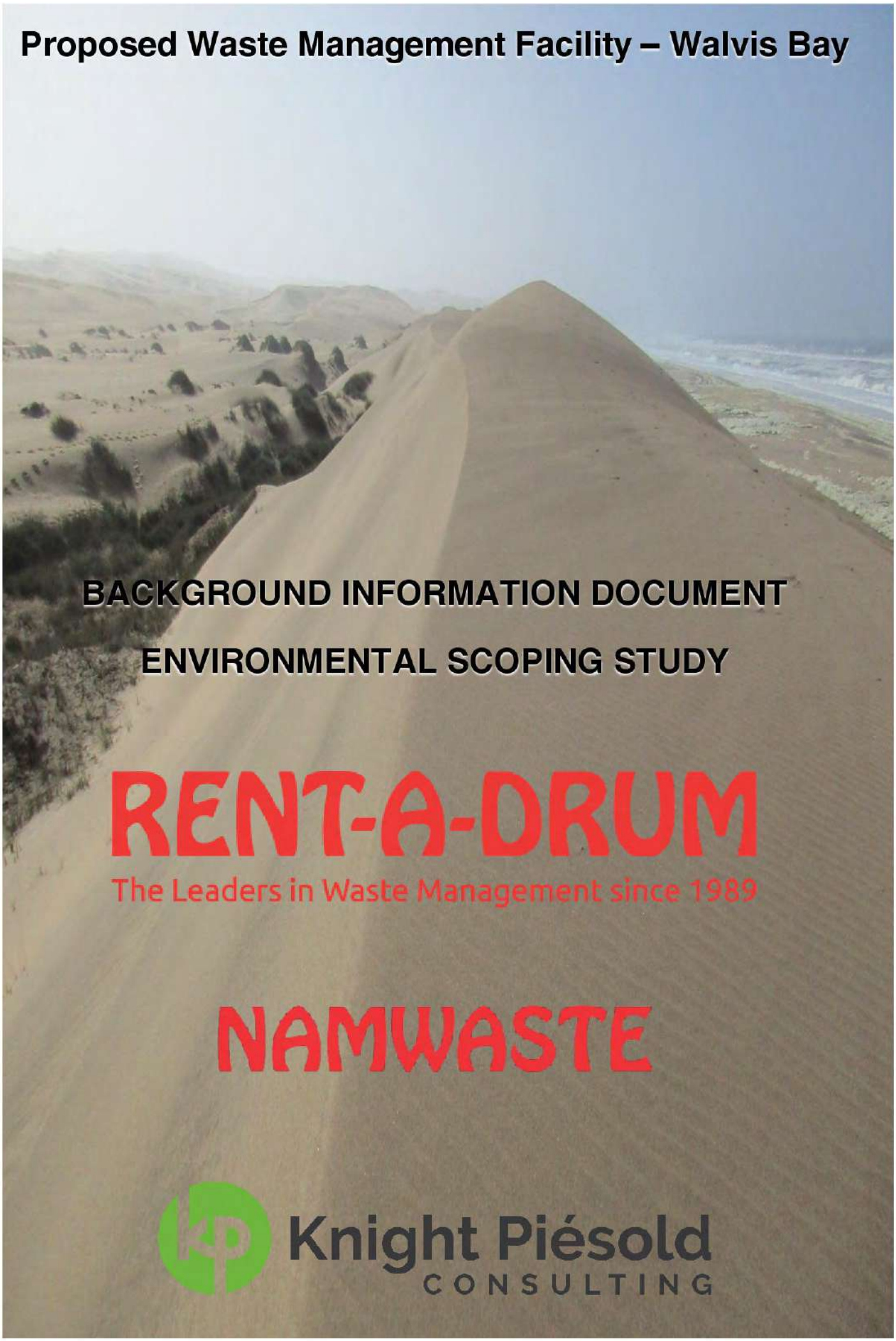
ANNEXURE A

Background Information Document



Proposed Waste Management Facility – Walvis Bay

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING STUDY

RENT-A-DRUM

The Leaders in Waste Management since 1989

NAMWASTE

Knight Piésold CONSULTING

BACKGROUND

Rent-A-Drum (Pty) Ltd (Rent-A-Drum) has been operating in the Namibian waste management sector for 34 years. The Séché Environnement Group acquired a majority stake in the Rent-A-Drum Group in 2023. Namwaste (Pty) Ltd, the applicant for the proposed project, is a subsidiary of Rent-A-Drum. Namwaste (Pty) Ltd has applied to the Environmental Commissioner for an Environmental Clearance Certificate in terms of Environmental Management Act, 2007 for the Proposed Waste Management Facility in Walvis Bay.

This document aims to provide background information on the proposed Project to enable interested and affected parties to provide their comments or concerns.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Rent-A-Drum, through its subsidiary, Namwaste (Pty) Ltd., aims to develop new industrial waste treatment and disposal facilities in Namibia, which will address the pressing shortage of solutions for industrial and hazardous waste management in the Country and will contribute to the protection of the environment whilst also creating employment opportunities and fostering economic growth.

Namwaste is proposing to develop an integrated waste management, treatment, transfer and recovery facility in Walvis Bay, Namibia. Portion 160 of the Proposed Portion A of the Remainder of Farm 38, Walvis Bay, of approximately 7.8133 ha, has been identified and secured, approximately 20 km from the Port entrance. The site is located just north of the Tropic of Capricorn in the Kuiseb River Delta and lies at the end of the TransNamib Railway to Windhoek, and on B2 road.

The facility will largely be tailored to the specific needs of the offshore oil and gas exploration and production industry.

The primary site-specific activities include the following:

- Thermo-mechanical cuttings cleaner treatment plant which treats Oil Based Mud Cuttings and recovers base oil (slops and cuttings)
- General and hazardous solid and liquid waste treatment including but not limited to:

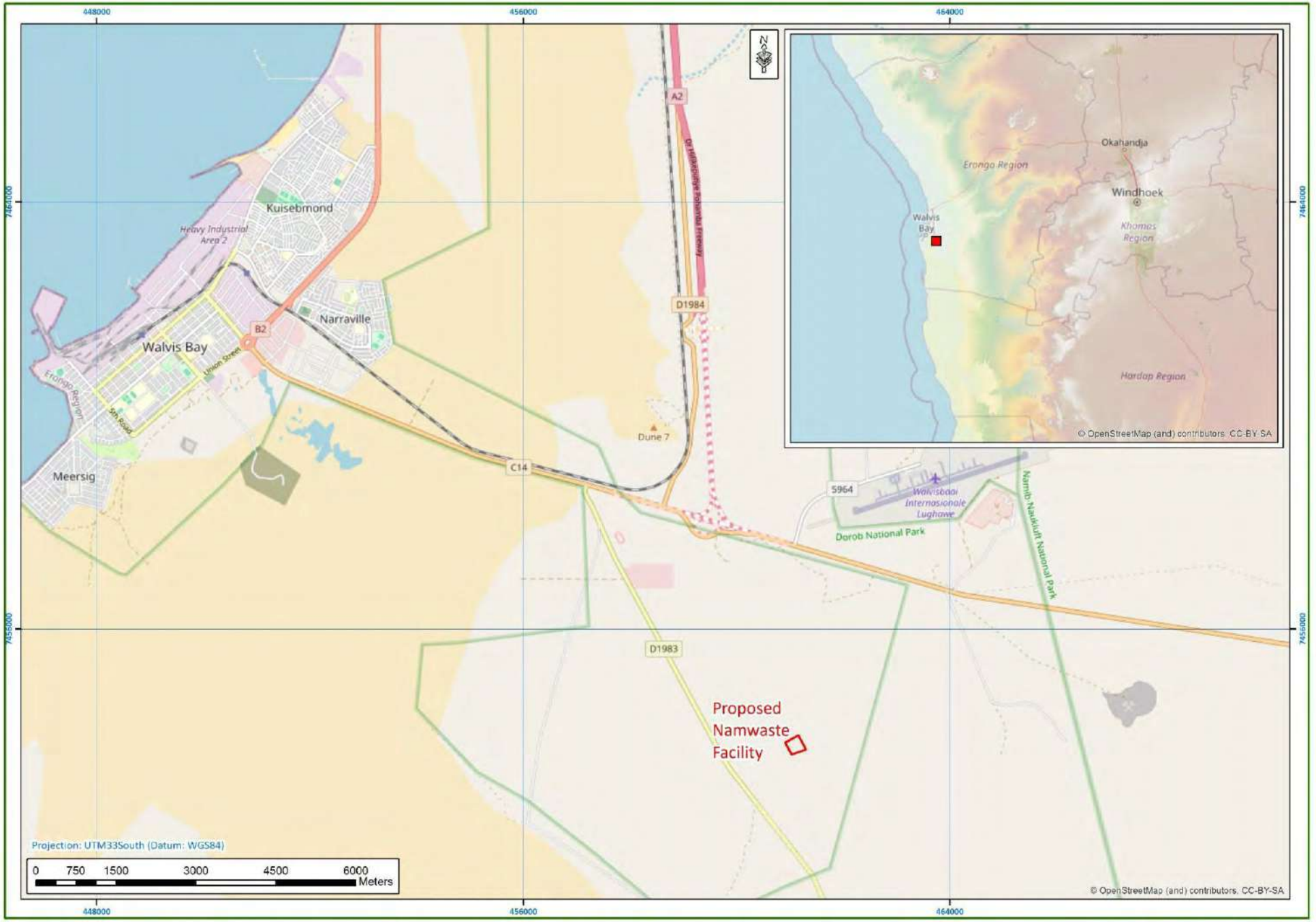
    - Neutralization
    - Stabilization
    - Solidification
    - Evaporation
- Reduction of the hazardous nature of the waste through chemical treatment using various chemical additives (e.g., hydrogen peroxide, ozone, chlorine, lime etc.)
- Water treatment (slops treatment unit including centrifuge, chemical treatment, Dissolved Air Flotation Unit (DAF), oxidation, and polishing)
- Handling, treatment, baling, shredding and similar, of waste materials, recyclables and other materials. A manual dirty material recovery facility will be constructed and operated
- Scrap metal, wood, plastic, etc., processing for recycling and reuse
- Storage of waste streams onsite in appropriate bunds, warehouses and tanks
- Tank and skip washing
- Discharge of treated effluent – destination to be determined
- Storage tanks for drilling materials and liquid wastes in silos and tanks also referred to as a tank farm or mud plant
- Truck depot
- Bin yard.

Ancillary infrastructure associated with the project will include stormwater management infrastructure, access control facilities, fuel storage facilities, weighbridges and control rooms, offices and administrative buildings, workshops, chemical stores and staff dining and ablution facilities. In addition, an analytical laboratory will be present to test and verify the classification of incoming and treated waste.

Utilities servicing the plant will include the following:

- Electricity supply from municipal supply and/or solar plant
- Water supply from municipal mains and/or boreholes
- Sewage line connection to municipal mains.

The map below provides the proposed project location.


448000
456000
464000
7464000
7456000
Kuisebmond
Heavy Industrial Area 2
Narraville
Walvis Bay
Meersig
Eronga Region
9th Road
Union Street
B2
A2
D1984
C14
D1983
Dune 7
5964
Walvisbaai Internasionale Lughawe
Dorob National Park
Namib Naukluft National Park
Proposed Namwaste Facility
Projection: UTM33South (Datum: WGS84)
0 750 1500 3000 4500 6000
Meters
© OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA
Okahandja
Eronga Region
Windhoek
Walvis Bay
Khomas Region
Hardap Region
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Potential environmental impacts have been identified and are presented in the table below, together with proposed mitigation measures.

ANTICIPATED IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION	
Impact	**Mitigation**
Change in land use	• Demarcate sensitive areas • Declare these as "no go" areas
Increase noise levels	• Working hours restricted • All vehciles and machinery to conform with regional noise standards
Increased emissions impacting air quality	• Development and implementation of routine emissions and ambient air quality monitoring program to determine whether there are any significant increases in emissions • Limit vehicle idling and keep vehicles well maintained to minimise gaseous emissions
Increase in water use	• Undertake study to ascertain available water resources
Reduced biodiversity	• Species of conservational concern to be carefully handled and replanted/relocated elsewhere
Increase surface water runoff	• Implement erosion control measures • Design surface water infrastructure such as culverts and drains
Topsoil loss and contamination	• Store topsiol in secure stockpiles • Store hazardous substances in appropriately bunded areas or specified containers
Potential leachate impacting groundwater quality	• Implement proper design and operational measures to avoid or minimise the generation and/or release of contaminated water to the receiving environment • Stormwater infrastructure must be constructed and operated with the aim of minimising the potential for pollution in groundwater • Install a groundwater monitoring network around the elements of the waste treatment facility capable of affecting groundwater
Socio-economic benefit	• A number of job opportunities will be created

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

According to Regulations 5 and 6 of the Namibian EIA Regulations in Government Notice (GN) 30 of 2012; an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) must be obtained prior to the undertaking of any activities listed in GN (29) of 2012. An application for an ECC has been submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Tourism (MEFT) in terms of Section 32 of the Environmental Management Act (2007). The environmental scoping and impact assessment process includes project application and screening with the MEFT, followed by environmental scoping and impact assessment phases, as well as the compilation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to ensure that the potential environmental and social impacts are avoided, minimised and /or mitigated throughout the project phases. During the scoping and impact assessment phases, specialist studies will be undertaken such as socio-economic, cultural heritage and hydrogeological assessments. This background information document serves as the start of the Environmental scoping and public participation processes for the Project.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP) are invited to register as such and participate in the public process. To register as an I&AP, please submit your full name and contact details to Knight Piésold at the details provided below with the project title as the email subject. The Environmental Scoping Report, once drafted, will be made available online for a public review period of 30 days. Registered I&APs will be informed of the review period dates and details via email and sms.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

Lloyd Lynch llynch@knightpiesold.com or

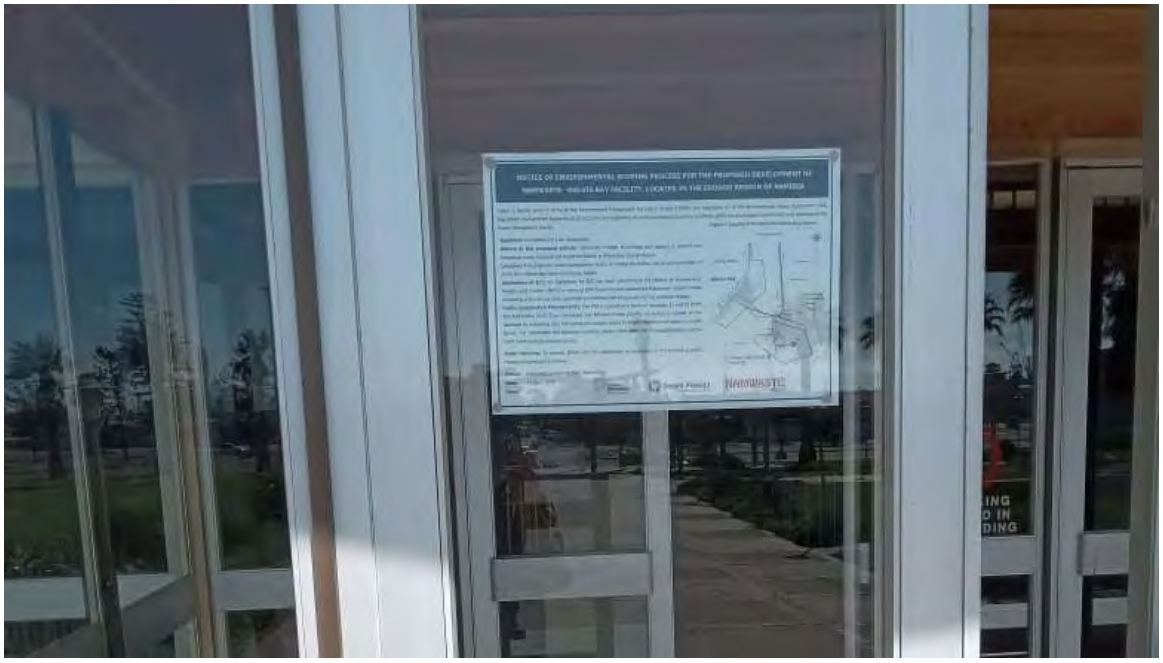
Amelia Briel abriel@knightpiesold.com

ANNEXURE B

Public Meeting Notices

SITE NOTICE

COUNCIL NOTICE



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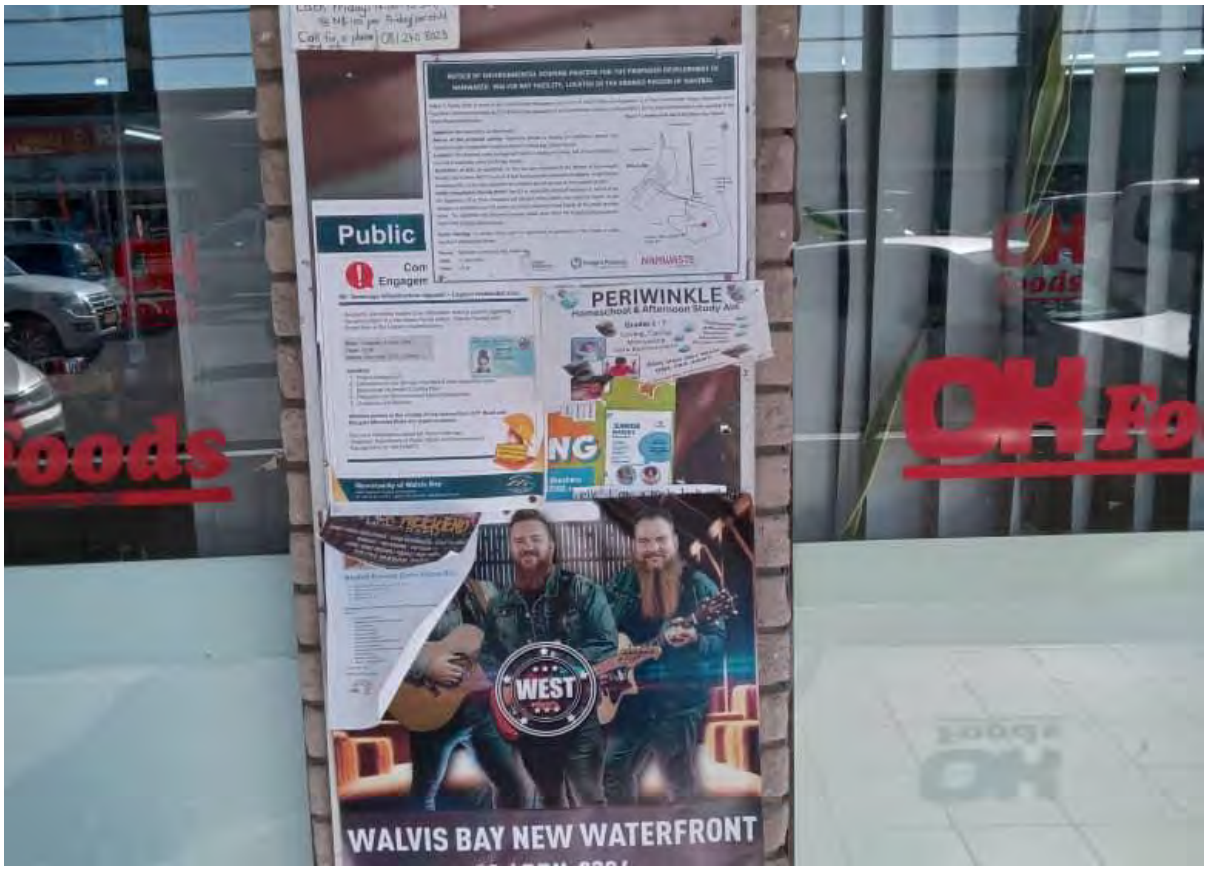

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DEADLINE: 12H00, 2 WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO PLACEMENT

Notices • Legal •

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF NAMWASTE- WALVIS BAY FACILITY, LOCATED IN THE ERONGO REGION OF NAMIBIA.

Notice is hereby given in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act 7 of 2007) (EMA) and Regulation 21 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (Government Notice No.30 of 2012) for the application of an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed construction and operation of the Waste Management Facility.

Applicant: Namwaste (Pty) Ltd (Namwaste)

Nature of the proposed activity: Namwaste intends to develop and operate a general and hazardous waste management treatment facility in Walvis Bay, Erongo Region.

Location: The proposed waste management facility is located on Portion 160 of Remainder of Farm 38 in Walvis Bay within the Erongo Region.

Application of ECC: An application for ECC has been submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) in terms of EMA

Environmental Assessment Practitioner: Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd has been appointed to undertake the EIA process for the proposed project.

Public Consultation Process (PCP):
The PCP is conducted in terms of regulation 21 and 22 of the EIA Regulation, 2012.

Thus, Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to register on the database by submitting your full names and contact details to Knight Piésold on the details provided below.
For registration and document requests, please email Heidri Nel at heidri@udanam.com or Lloyd Lynch at **llynch@knightpiesold.com.**

Public Meeting: To provide I&APs with the opportunity to participate in this process a public meeting is scheduled as follows:
Venue: Narraville Community Hall, Walvis Bay
Date: 11 April 2024
Time: 17:30

NAMWASTE

Notices • Legal •

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF NAMWASTE- LUDERITZ FACILITY, LOCATED IN THE //KHARAS REGION OF NAMIBIA

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Applicant: Namwaste (Pty) Ltd (Namwaste)

Nature of the proposed activity: Namwaste intends to develop and operate a general and hazardous waste management treatment facility in Lüderitz, //Kharas Region.

Location: The proposed waste management facility is located on Erf 2048 Benguela Extension 3 in Lüderitz within the //Kharas Region.

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Venue: Turnhalle Hall, Lüderitz
Date: 9 April 2024
Time: 17:30

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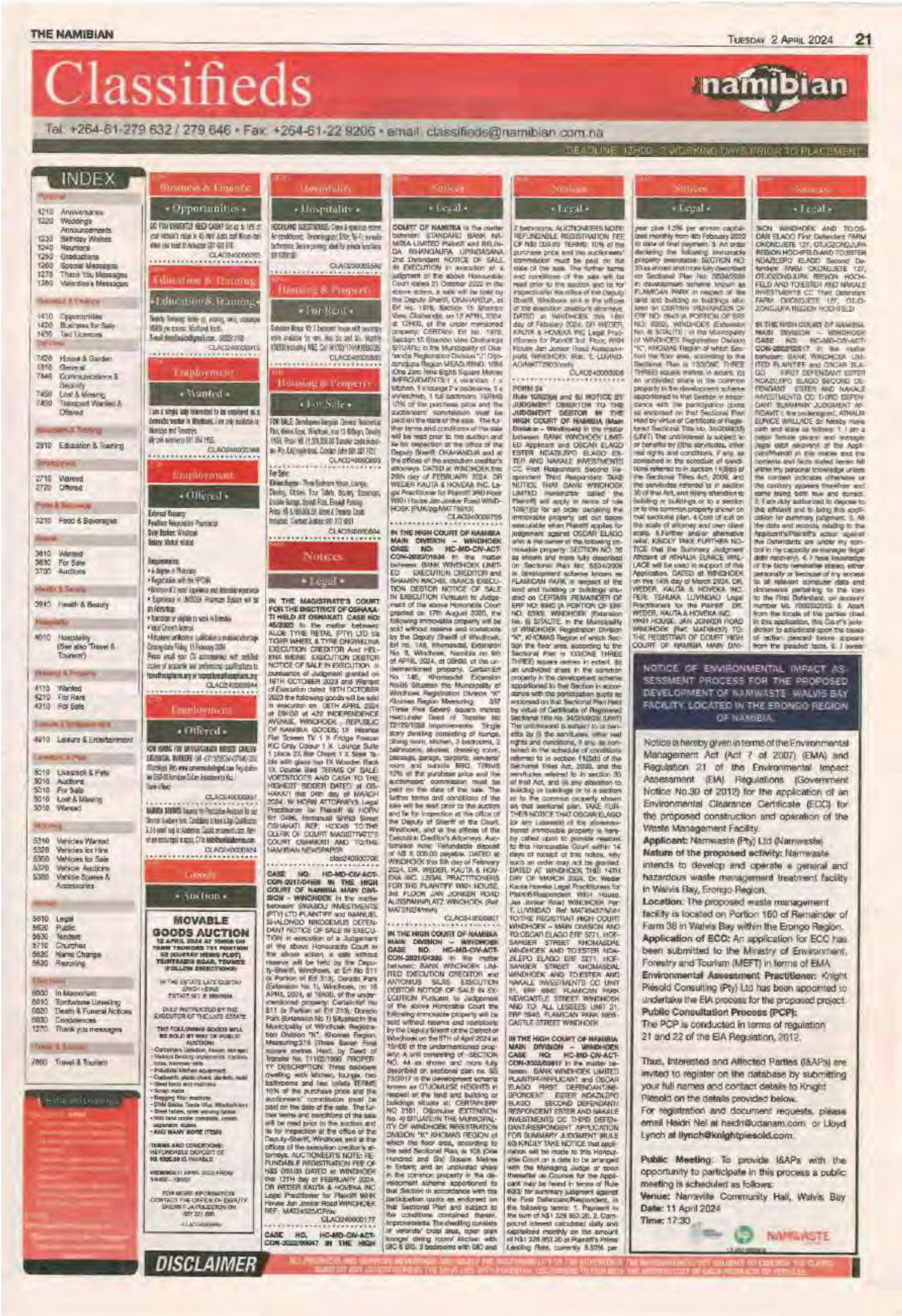

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Tuesday 2 April 2024 21

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Indigenous Language Pages

URBAN DYNAMICS town and regional planners

ANNEXURE C

22 February 2024 Recon Site Meeting Minutes

MEETING MINUTES

Namwaste
Walvis Bay Municipality Meeting

Reconnaissance Meeting:

Date:	22 February 2024	**File No.:**	1284
Time:	14:30– 15:30	**Cont. No.:**	<<Continuity_Number>>
Place:	WWEM Office Room, Walvis Bay,		
Note Taker:	Tresia Amwaalwa		

Participants:	Refer to attached attendance register (embedded file)
Regrets:	None
Distribution:	

Minutes and Action Items:

Item No.	Description
1.0	**Welcome**
	Mr. Uushana from WBM welcomes all.
2.0	**Introduction of Participants**
	All participants introduced themselves.
3.0	**Objectives**
	Heidri Bindemann-Nel from UDA explained the objectives of the meeting.
4.0	**Technical Background**
	Mr. Provendier from Rent a Drum provided some technical back ground on the project related to question that was asked.
5.0	**Discussions**
	The main points raised during discussions are as follows:
5.1	**The Green Valley Community:** The proposed site is located on Portion 160 of Farm 38, east of the D1983 road, situated less than 1km from the Green Valley community. Discussions have highlighted concerns regarding the impact of air quality on nearby land uses, particularly focusing on the Green Valley informal housing development to the west of the D1983. However, it is noteworthy that to the east of the site, existing land uses include various

Urban Dynamics (Pty) Ltd. |46 Nelson Mandela Ave., | Klein Windhoek, Windhoek | Namibia
T +264 61 240 300 | E info@udanam.com

Item No.	Description
	activities such as the Oval track, King Charcoal factory, CPP Quarry, and BC Stone operations, all of which are known for their potential to impact air quality in the area. Importantly, some of these existing land uses already involve hydrocarbons.
5.2	**Impact of waste water:** Mr. Dreyer expressed concerns about the potential ramifications of releasing wastewater into the sewage system, which is presently operating at full capacity. Mr. Provendier clarified by explaining that the site will include an evaporation plant for treating wastewater. He further elaborated that the wastewater to be discharged will not originate from the waste treatment process, but will exclusively come from the ablution blocks used by the 40 workers.
5.3	**Security of the site:** Mr. Dreyer highlighted the importance of ensuring security at the site. In response, Mr. Louw affirmed that the area will be securely fenced off and equipped with appropriate security measures.
5.4	**Alternative hazardous waste site:** Mr. Louw emphasised that the site will generate hazardous waste. Mrs. Nel inquired about an alternative hazardous waste site, specifically the proposed area designated in Walvis Bay's Structural Plan, which has earmarked a location for hazardous materials near the airport on Farm 58. Mr. Louw clarified that hazardous waste will be transported from Portion 160 to the proposed Namwaste Management Facility (NMF) near Arandis for safe treatment and disposal.
5.5	**Route determination:** Given that the client has not yet disclosed the quantity of waste to be handled, Mr. Provendier currently lack the necessary information to estimate the route or determine the number of trucks required for transportation from the port to the site. Therefore, he is unable to provide this information at this time.
5.6	**The potential impact on the river and dam:** An additional concern was raised during the meeting, emphasising the locality of the site from the nearby river and the three NamWater reservoirs near Mile 7 in the study.
6.0	**Summary of decisions**
6.1	Urban Dynamics will commence with a public consultation phase in April, which will include a public meeting in Walvis Bay. Ms. Amulenya indicated that the municipality will assist with inviting stakeholders to the meetings.
7.0	**Meeting closure**
	Attendees were invited to visit the site with Urban Dynamics.

Attendance registers

No.	Participant's name	Gender (Tick √)		Organisation	Position	Contact number	e-mail address or Postal address
12.	Rohan Isaacs	M	F	Rent-A-Drum	Coastal Manager	0812452858.	rohan@rent-a-drum.com.na
13.	Tresia		✓	UDA	Town Planner	0813548251	tresia@udanam.com
14.	Deville Dreyer	M		Municipality	Chief Health	081 1283887	cldreyer@walvisbaycc.org.na
15.	Lovisa Hailaula		✓	Municipality	Environmental Officer	064-214306	lhailaula@walvisbaycc.org.na
16.	Nangula Amulenya		✓	Municipality	Environmental Coordinator	064-214305	namutenya@walvisbaycc.org.na
17.	DAVID UNASHONA	✓		"	MANAGER: IWEM	0811220814	DUNASHONA@.....
18.	Heidi-Nel		✓	UDA	EP	0816617336	heidi@udanam.com
19.	Marelize Mostert		✓	Geo Bus. Solution	GIS Practitioner	0818278703	marelize@geosol.com.na
20.	Thierry Proverdier	✓		Rent-a-Drum	Director of Dev		Pr T. Proverdier@rent-a-drum.co
21.	Virginia. T		✓	Interwaste SA		+27 083 707 1919	VirginiaT@interwaste.co.za
22.							
23.							
24.							

ANNEXURE D

12 April 2024 Public Meeting Minutes and Attendees Register

PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE NAMWAST WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY – WALVIS BAY

Date: 11/04/2024 **Region:** Erongo Region **Place:** Narraville Community Hall **Name of activity:** Public Meeting

No.	Participant's name	Gender (Tick √) M	F	Organisation	Position	Contact number	e-mail address or Postal address
1.	Theofelus-Hofeni		✓	we care youth Empowerment	Founder	0814757123	wecareyouththeofelus30@-gmail.com
2.	Lise Steyn		✓	Interwaste	Environmental Scientist	082 491 8149	l.steyn@interwaste.co.za
3.	Hulisani Netshiavulu		✓	Interwaste	Environmental Scientist	0726064102	hulisanih@interwaste.co.za
4.	Heidi [illegible]		✓	Urban Dynamics	Environmental	0816517336	Heidi@udanam.co[illegible]
5.	Ernst Simon	✓		UDA.	Sociologist	0811245188	ernst@udanam,
6.	T. Mhoney		✓	Resident		0816081746	theapanymhoney@gmail.com
7.	Lloyd Lynch	✓		Knight Piesold	Senior Environmental Scientist	0832961131	llynch@knightpiesold.com
8.	Hilka Hamukwaja		✓	RAD	PR Manager	0811277913	Pr@rent-a-drum.com.na
9.	Sandra Gordon		✓	Resident		0811419153	sandra.gordon@ol.na
10.	Paulina Nghihalemote		✓	Kuisembmund	resident	0814443403	Paulinakapau.comgmail
11	Niel Busch	✓		Narraville	resident	0814270545	

PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE NAMWAST WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY – WALVIS BAY

Date: 11/04/2024 **Region:** Erongo Region **Place:** Narraville Community Hall **Name of activity:** Public Meeting

No.	Participant's name	Gender (Tick √) M	Gender (Tick √) F	Organisation	Position	Contact number	e-mail address or Postal address
1.	NAOMI ISAACS		✓	NARRAVILLE		0814072391	—
2.	Saara Samuel		✓	Narraville		0817490392	Samuelsaara01@gmail.com
3.	Collin Johannes	✓		Narraville		0813749244	
4.	Titus SHALongo	✓		Narraville		0817264048	
5.	Mushimba Elizabeth		✓	Narraville		0813571346	
6.	Muniazo Tjipena	✓		Narraville		0813883016	tjipenandjambimuniazodonald@gmail.com
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							
11							

MEETING MINUTES

Namwaste
Walvis Bay Public Consultation

Public Meeting:

Date: 11 April 2024 **File No.:** 1284

Time: 17:30– 19:00

Place: Narraville Community Hall, Walvis Bay,

Note Taker: Heidri Nel

Participants:	Refer to attached attendance register
Regrets:	None
Distribution:	

Minutes and Action Items:

Item No.	Description
1.0	**Welcome:**
	The meeting facilitator, Ernst Simon from Urban Dynamics Africa (UDA), extended a warm welcome to all attendees.
2.0	**Purpose:**
	Ernst provided insights into the purpose of the meeting.
3.0	**Project Background:**
	Ernst introduced the project teams and provided an overview of Urban Dynamics Africa. Lloyd Lynch from Knight Piésold (KP) Consulting Engineers gave insights into KP's role in the project.
5.0	**Project Infrastructure & Technical Background:**
	Lise Steyn from Interwaste provided insight into the project infrastructure and technical background.
6.0	**The ECC Process:**
	Lloyd explained the phases of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) process and the project's current status.
7.0	**Project Site:**
	Lloyd provided an overview of the project site.
8.0	**Project Impacts:**
	Lloyd discussed the potential environmental impacts of the project, while Ernst addressed the possible social impacts.

Urban Dynamics (Pty) Ltd. |8 Hugo Hann Street, | Klein Windhoek, Windhoek | Namibia
T +264 61 240 300 | E info@udanam.com

Item No.	Description
9.0	**Questions and Comments:**
	The community had the opportunity to raise concerns and provide feedback regarding the project.
9.1	**Q:** When will the facility become operational? **A**: Construction is set to begin within 8 months, with operations expected to commence by October 2025.
9.2	**Q**: What impact will the project have on local job opportunities? **A:** Priority will be given to recruiting local individuals and young people, with a commitment to employing 40% of local residents for sorting roles. Additionally, there will be opportunities for truck drivers to transport waste to and from the port to the site. Skilled workers from Walvis Bay currently located elsewhere may also return for job opportunities.
9.3	**Q:** Will there be training opportunities? **A:** Yes, training will focus on skill transfer and developing local expertise. This includes training local residents in skills relevant to operating the facility.
9.4	**Q:** What types of waste will the facility handle? **A:** The facility will primarily manage waste from oil industry vessels. Additionally, Walvis Bay's current Rent-a-Drum recycling facility will handle household waste, wood, and steel. Hazardous waste will be transported to the proposed Hazardous Waste facility near Arandis.
9.5	**Q:** How will unauthorised access by trash pickers be prevented? **A:** The facility will be fenced and equipped with security measures to prevent unauthorised access. Waste from the boats will be securely packed, ensuring it remains in a controlled environment and minimising the possibility of interference by trash pickers.
9.6	**Q:** What will be the traffic impact? **A:** The project will involve five trucks continuously hauling waste from the port to the facility 24/7. This will result in a cumulative traffic impact over time. It is crucial to consider this long-term impact on traffic flow and plan accordingly to mitigate potential congestion or safety concerns.
10.0	**Conclusion:**
	The meeting concluded at approximately 19:00. Ernst indicated that all attendees would be registered as Interested and Affected Parties and would receive the final report.

Proposed Waste Management Facility: NAMWASTE Walvis Bay

Public Consultation Meeting

Narraville Community Hall, Walvis Bay
11/04/2024

Knight Piésold CONSULTING

Adding value. Delivering results.

Agenda/Outline

1. Introductions
2. Purpose
3. Project Background
4. Project Infrastructure
5. ECC Process
6. Project Site
7. Project Impacts

Introductions

Project Core Team

- **Namwaste (Pty) Ltd** NAMWASTE
  - Thierry Provendier (Rent-A-Drum)
  - Hilka Hamukuaja (Rent-A-Drum)
  - Lise Steyn (Interwaste)
  - Hulisani Netshisaulu (Interwaste)
- **Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd**
  - Lloyd Lynch
  - Joe Mulders
  - Lima Maartens
- **Urban Dynamics(Pty) Ltd**
  - Heidri Nel
  - Ernst Simon

Project Background

Urban Dynamics Africa

- Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd is a Namibian based consulting company.
- We provide professional services in the fields of urban and regional planning, socio-economic research, social impact assessments, indicator & monitoring systems development, property portfolio management, environmental management & feasibility studies.

Project Background

KP Namibia

- Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd began operations in Namibia in 2008 with the opening of the Windhoek office.
- We provide engineering design and construction supervision services to the infrastructure, transportation, water resources, power, building, and mining industries.
- Various Awards:
  - Diamond Arrow Awards from PMR Africa: Top consulting engineering firm in Namibia (2022 and 2023) .
  - Consulting Engineers of Southern Africa (CESA): Several awards for projects completed in Namibia.

Purpose

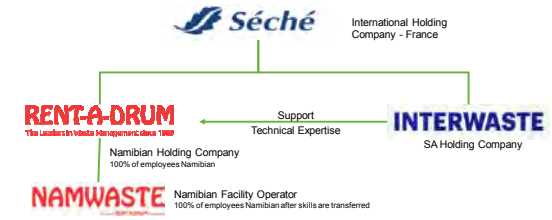
Public Meeting

- Inform Stakeholders of the Proposed Project
- Inform Stakeholders of the Authorisations Required (ECC)
- Gain Inputs / Concerns from Public
- Open Channels of Communication

Project Background
Namwaste (Pty) Ltd

- Rent-A-Drum (Pty) Ltd (Rent-A-Drum), which has been operating in the Namibian waste management sector for 34 years was acquired by the Séché Environnement Group in 2023. Rent-A-Drum currently offers integrated waste management solutions and has an operational footprint in 6 of Namibia's regions, serving over 2,000 customers and employing approximately 550 full time staff members.
- Rent-A-Drum, through its subsidiary, Namwaste (Pty) Ltd., aims to develop new industrial waste treatment and disposal facilities in Namibia, which will address the pressing shortage of solutions for industrial and hazardous waste management in the Country.

Project Background
Summary of Group Structure for the Project



Project Background
Proposed Project

- Development of new industrial waste treatment and disposal facilities in Namibia
  - Lüderitz
    - Approximately 3.2 km from Port entrance
  - Walvis Bay
    - Approximately 20 km from Port entrance
- Increased production of waste offshore of both Lüderitz and Walvis Bay, existing commercial and industrial uses of the Port and the lack of suitable industrial waste treatment facilities necessitate a private sector solution to manage the waste on-shore, both from off-shore activities and port activities.

Project Background
Project Location: Walvis Bay

Project Infrastructure Overview
Project Infrastructure Overview

- Thermo-mechanical cuttings cleaner (TCC) treatment plant
- Slops treatment plant
- Incinerator
- Waste and drilling fluid storage infrastructure
- Tank and skip washing bay
- Storage tanks for drilling fluid in silos and tanks
- Truck depot & bin yard

Project Infrastructure Overview
Ancillary Infrastructure

- Stormwater/runoff management infrastructure
- Plant/vehicle wash bay with contaminated runoff control measures
- Analytical laboratory – Test and verify classification of incoming and treated wastes
- Access Road
- Access control facilities
- Weighbridges and control room
- Fuel storage facilities
- Offices and administrative buildings
- Borehole monitoring network
- Additional features such as ablutions, accommodation camp, workshops, sewage management facilities, etc.
- Utilities:
  - Electricity supply from municipal supply
  - Water supply from municipal mains or from Namwater (potable water) and potential supply from boreholes will be investigated
  - Municipal sewage connection

Project Infrastructure Overview
Example of Proposed Infrastructure Units


Treatment Processes
Project Waste Streams & Drilling Fluids

- Waste streams
  - Slops → ~ 10% oil, 80% water & 10% solids (rock).
  - Cuttings → ~ 15% oil, 15% water & 70% solids (rock).
  - General and hazardous solid waste
  - Medical waste
- Drilling fluids
  - Mud → oil, water or synthetic based – suspends rocks in well and lubricates drill bit.
  - Brine → water with high salt content – controls pressure in well and cools drill bit.


Slops and Cuttings

Medical waste

General solid waste

Hazardous solid waste

Treatment Processes
End Products

- Recovered oil - back to client
- Recovered water – discharge to ocean, evaporation and/or reuse on site
- Solids (e.g. non-organics, salts & heavy metals) from slops and cuttings treatment – disposed to landfill
- Incinerator ash – sent to landfill for use in treatment recipes
- Recyclables – sent for processing
- Solid hazardous waste (e.g. paint cans) – disposed to landfill


Oil

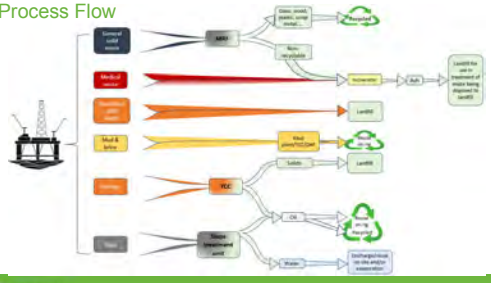
Solids

Recovered water

Ash

Recyclables

Treatment Processes
Process Flow



Treatment Processes
Cuttings & mud treatment

- Thermo-mechanical cuttings cleaner (TCC) grinds cuttings which forms frictional heat used to separate oil, water & solids.
- Oil is condensed using heat and recovered.
- Steam is condensed to form water and recovered.
- Solids are disposed to landfill.

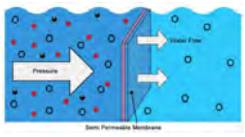
Treatment Processes
Slops & brine treatment

- Centrifuge separates solids and liquids.
- Solids are disposed to landfill.
- Liquid component treated → pH is corrected, coagulation and flocculation process.


Treatment Processes

Slops treatment

- Treated water proceeds to Dissolved Air Flotation Unit (DAFU) – air bubbles attach to impurities and flocculated particles and floats them to the water's surface.
- Solids are skimmed off and put into the main solids waste stream for disposal to landfill.
- Treated water from DAFU is polished through filtering, oxidization and/or reverse osmosis.
- Treated effluent (water) can either be discharged to the water treatment plant or ocean, evaporated and reuse on site



Treatment Processes

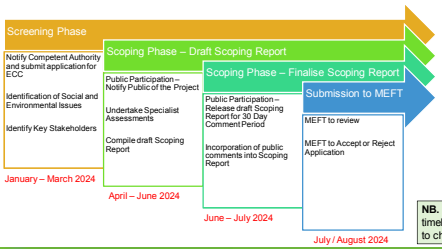
Tank & skip washing

- Tanks and skips are cleaned before leaving the site with water and a degreaser.
- Contaminated water is treated through the slops treatment process.

Before After

Environmental Clearance Certificate Process

ECC Process



NB. The estimated timelines are subject to change

Environmental Clearance Certificate Process

Listed activities that may be triggered

Listed activity
2.1 The construction of facilities for waste sites, treatment of waste and disposal of waste
2.2. Any activity entailing a scheduled process referred to in the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance, 1976
2.3. The import, processing, use and recycling, temporary storage, transit or export of waste
5.1(b). Light industrial use to heavy industrial use
8.1. The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes
8.2. The abstraction of groundwater at a volume exceeding the threshold authorised in terms of a law relating to water resources
8.6. Construction of industrial and domestic wastewater treatment plants and related pipeline systems
9.1. The manufacturing, storage, handling or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974
9.2. Any process or activity which requires a permit, licence or other form of authorisation, or the modification of or changes to existing facilities for any process or activity which requires an amendment of an existing permit, licence or authorisation or which requires a new permit, licence or authorisation in terms of a law governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste
9.4 The storage and handling of a dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location.

Environmental Clearance Certificate Process

ECC Process

- MEFT Pre-Application Meeting (29 Jan 2024)
- Application with MEFT: APP-002775
- Feedback from MEFT (5 Feb 2024): Environmental Scoping Report
- Current Phase: Draft Scoping Report
- Estimated Completion: July/August 2024

Specialist studies:

1. Hydrogeology Specialist Study
2. Geophysics Assessment
3. Archaeological Specialist Study
4. Social Specialist Study
5. Air Quality and Noise Specialist Study


REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

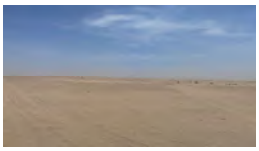
Environmental Clearance Certificate Process

ECC Process – Public Consultation Process

- Completed steps on Public Consultation Process:
  - Identification of I&APs / stakeholders
  - Placement of newspaper adverts (The Namibian and New Era – 26 March and 02 April 2024)
  - Placement of site notices (Local Notice Boards and Near Project Site)
  - Focus group meetings with key stakeholders (18 – 20 February 2024)
  - Public Meeting (11 April 2024)
- Next Steps on Public Consultation Process:
  - Notifications of availability of Draft Scoping Report for Review (30-day review) – ~June 2024
  - Compilation of Comments and Response Report – ~July 2024
  - Notifications of Final Report submission to MEFT – ~July/August 2024

Project Site Overview
Project Site

- Selected Project Site: 7.8 ha site on ERF 160 of the remainder of Farm 38
- Site Selection:
  - Land use zoning as industrial;
  - Availability of established plots for similarly zoned industrial activities;
  - Pre-existing stakeholder consultations, specifically with the Walvis Bay Municipality; and
  - Access to utilities, main roads and proximity to the Walvis Bay Port.
- Sand dominated, sparsely vegetated site with gentle gradient located off the D1983 road



Project Site Overview
Project Site Proposed Layout

Project Site Overview
Project Site Environmental Features: Physical Environment

- Predominantly flat topography
- Harsh, arid climate with limited rainfall
- Dominated by sand
- Uniform soil profile in and surrounding project site
- Hydrogeological zones characterised by shallow, saline groundwater
- Based on municipal air quality data, good air quality is anticipated*
  - Air Quality Specialist Assessment to confirm baseline conditions
- Ephemeral Kuiseb River approximately 14 km south of the project site
- No cultural heritage artefacts recorded within the project area

Project Site Overview
Project Site Environmental Features: Biological Environment

- Situated within Namib Desert ecoregion
  - Transition zone between Central Namib and Succulent Karoo
- Several scattered plant specimens observed in project area
  - *Arthraerua leubnitziae* - Not Evaluated by IUCN Red List
- No evidence of live fauna, scat or tracks observed
- Low biodiversity expected

Potential Project Impacts
Potential Environmental Impacts

- Climate
  - Release of carbon dioxide stored in vegetation
  - Localised GHG emissions
  - Localised microclimate alterations
- Visual
  - Alteration in site aesthetics
  - Emissions from incinerator
- Land Use
  - Change in Land Use
- Topography
  - Alteration in local topography
- Air Quality
  - Increased dust generation
  - Emissions from vehicles
  - Increased emissions due to waste treatment

Potential Project Impacts
Potential Environmental Impacts

- Noise
  - Increase in noise emissions
- Groundwater
  - Groundwater contamination through spills
  - Reduction of local groundwater levels through abstraction
- Soil
  - Contamination of soil
  - Soil erosion
- Terrestrial Fauna and Flora
  - Loss / Disturbance of flora
  - Loss / Disturbance of faunal habitat / Habitat fragmentation
  - Road Fatalities
  - Introduction of invasive plant species
  - Establishment of pest species

Project Site Overview

Project Site Environmental Features: Social Environment

- Portion 160 of the Rem. Farm 38:
  - Next to lease areas for industrial use
  - Oval track, King Charcoal factory, CPP Quarry and BC Stone operations portions close to the site
  - Green Valley Development located north-west of the proposed site
  - Access to water and power connections

Project Site Overview

Project Site Features:

- Dominant Wind Directions:
  - East-northeast and Southwest.
  - Prevailing wind directions quite favourable.
- Transport Logistics:
  - Access to the site from the Harbour via Hanna Mupetami Road, on to the MR36, and D1983 and to Arandis via MR44 seems feasible but the cumulative impact needs to be determined.

Project Impacts

Potential Social Impacts

- Traffic
  - Increased truck traffic and noise adds to the already high heavy vehicle traffic flows through Hanna Mupetami Street. While there will be a few trucks per day, the cumulative impact is of concern.
  - Additional traffic increases the potential of road accidents
  - The access road is unsurfaced and this will cause substantial dust along
- Safety/ Health Risks
  - A health and safety issue, construction and operations requires the necessary health and safety protocols.
  - Dust and pollutants transport operation and operational activities at the site may impact social receptors on neighbouring sites as well as the residential development at Green Valley
- Employment
  - Local job opportunities will be created and local economic development is likely to be strengthened and forward and backward integration can be expected.

Project Impacts

Potential Social Impacts

- Local Economic Development
  - Proposed facility creates a new industry, serving the emerging oil and gas sector
  - Enhance other opportunities within the waste management sector.
  - Promoting local employment and gender equality through preferential employment guidelines

Q&A

Lloyd Lynch
llynch@knightpiesold.com

THANK YOU

Lloyd Lynch
llynch@knightpiesold.com

ANNEXURE E

Stakeholder’s List

VARIOUS STAKEHOLDER GROUPS FOR THE WALVIS BAY						
Category	**Name**	**Title**	**Name**	**Surname**	**Designation**	**Email**
1. GOVERNMENT MINISTRY / DEPARTMENT/ INTUITION/ PARASTATAL						
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Directorate of Education, Arts and Culture- Erongo Region	Ms.	Ernfriede	Stephanus	Director	-
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Erongo Red	Mr.	Fessor	Mbango	Chief Executive Officer	support@erongored.com.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Erongo Red	Ms.	Alta	Smit	Personal Assistant	support@erongored.com.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform	Ms.	Margaret	Kalo	Chief Public Relation Officer	Margaret.Kalo@mawf.gov.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform	Ms.	Maria	Amakali	Director: Water Resource Management	gwamakali@gmail.com
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform	Mr.	Percy. W	Misika	Executive Director	Percy.Misika@mawf.gov.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	Ms.	Saima	Angula	Deputy Director for Environmental Assessments	saima@webmail.co.za
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	Mr.	Timoteus	Mufeti	Environmental Commissioner	timoteus.mufeti@met.gov.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Dr.	Moses	Maurihungirire	Executive Director	moses.maurihungirire@mfmr.gov.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Ms	Rauna	Kalola	Public Relations Officer	rauna.kalola@mfmr.gov.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Ministry of Health and Social Services	Ms.	Manga	Libita	Public Relations Officer	Public.Relations@mhss.gov.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development	Hon.	Lucia	Iipumbu	MP	Lucia.Iipumbu@mitsmed.gov.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development	Dr.	Micheal	Humavindu	Deputy Executive Director	Micheal.Humavindu@mitsmed.gov.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development	Hon.	Verna	Sinimbo	Deputy Minister	Verna.Sinimbo@mitsmed.gov.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development	Amb.	Steve	Katjiuanjo	Executive Director	Steven.Katjiuanjo@mitsmed.gov.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Ministry of Information and Communication Technology	Mr.	Mbeuta	Ndjarakana	Permanent Secretary	Belinda.vries@mict.gov.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Ministry of Mines and Energy	Ms.	Maggy	Shikongo	Chief Geoscientist	Maggy.Shino@mme.gov.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Ministry of Mines and Energy	Mr.	Tupa	Iyambo	Chief Petroleum Inspector	Tupa.Iyambo@mme.gov.na

Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Ministry of Mines and Energy	Ms.	Miina	Auene-Gahutu	Deputy Director, Windhoek	miina.auene-gahutu@mme.gov.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Ministry of Urban and Rural Development	Mr.	Dana	Beukes		Dana.Beukes@mlr.gov.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Ministry of Urban and Rural Development	Mr.	Tobias	Newaya	Town Planner	tnewaya@murd.gov.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Ministry of Works and Transport	Mr.	Julius	Ngweda	Chief Public Relation Officer	jngweda@mwtc.gov.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Namibia Airports Company	Mr.	Bisey	/Uirab	Chief Executive Officer	uirabb@airports.com.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Namibia Airports Company	Ms.	Liz	Jacobs	PA	Jacobsl@airpors.com.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Namibia Airports Company	Ms.	Chrizelda	George	Airport Manager	george@airports.com.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Namibia Civil Aviation Authority	Mr.	Golden	Siteka	Senior Manager	siteketag@dca.com.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Namibia Development Corporation	Mr.	Pieter	De Wet	Managing Director	pieter.dewet@ndc.org.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Namibia Estate Agents Board	Mr.	Richard	Steen	Manager	manager.neab@iway.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Namibia Ports Authority	Mr.	Gottfried	Araeb	Manager: Projects	g.araeb@namport.com.na.
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Namibia Ports Authority	Ms.	Justina	Evelinus	Manager: Property Management	j.evelinus@namport.com.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Namibia Post & Telecommunications Ltd	Mr.	Festus	Hangula	Chief Executive Officer	ceopa@nampost.com.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Namibia Training Authority	Mr.	Richwell	Lukonga	General Manager	info@nta.com.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	NamWater	Mr.	Henry	Mukendwa	Chief: Planning and Water Resource Management	MukendwaH@namwater.com.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	NamWater	Mr.	Conie	Koegenberg	Chief Water Supply: Business Unti Coastal	KoegelenbergK@namwater.com.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Namibian Industrial Development Agency	Mr.	Uparura	Kuvare	Executive Director	Uparura.Kuvare@nida.com.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	NamPower	Mr.	Calvin	Sisamu	Environmentalist	Calvin.Sisamu@nampower.com.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	NamPower	Mr.	Gert	Fourie	Engineering, Planning and Design	gert.fourie@nampower.com.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	National Housing Enterprise	Mr.	Elton Khoitage	!Gaoseb	Acting Chief Executive Officer	gaosebe@nhe.com.na

Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	National Planning Commission	Ms.	Wilhencia	Uiras	Executive Director,	wuiras@npc.gov.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Roads Authority Namibia	Ms.	Josephine	Sisande	PA	sisandej@ra.org.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Roads Authority Namibia	Mr.	Conrad Mutonga	Lutombi	Chief Executive Officer	sisandej@ra.org.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	Roads Authority Namibia	Ms.	Lumbu	Elina	Acting Senior Specialist:	lumbue@ra.org.na
Government ministry/ department/ institution/ parastatal	TransNamib Ltd	Mr.	Johny	Smith	Chief Executive Officer	johny.smith@transnamib.com.na
2) ERONGO REGIONAL COUNCIL						-
Erongo Regional Council	Erongo Regional Council- The Governor	Mr.	Neville	Itope	Erongo Regional Council- The Governor	governor@erongorc.gov.na
Erongo Regional Council	Erongo Regional Council	Ms.	L. H.	Doëses	Chief Regional Officer	cro@erongorc.gov.na
Erongo Regional Council	Erongo Regional Council	Mr.	N.	Meroro	Deputy-Director: Development Planning	nmeroro@erongorc.gov.na
3) MUNICIPALITY OF WALVIS BAY						
Municipality of Walvis Bay	Municipality of Walvis Bay	Ms.	Jamie-Lee	Lawrence	Town Planner Officer	JLawrence@walvisbaycc.org.na
Municipality of Walvis Bay	Municipality of Walvis Bay	Ms.	Kristy	Asino	Town Planner	kasino@walvisbaycc.org.na
Municipality of Walvis Bay	Municipality of Walvis Bay	Mr.	Efraim	Nambahu	Town Planner	-
Municipality of Walvis Bay	Municipality of Walvis Bay		-	-	Secretary of the CEO	zjob@walvisbaycc.org.na
Registered Interested & Affected Party – Walvis Bay						
Registered Interested & Affected Party – Walvis Bay	Namibia Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA)	Ms.	Rauna	Mungonena	Aerodrome Safety Inspector / Safety: Aerodromes and Ground Aids	mungonenar@ncaa.na
Registered Interested & Affected Party – Walvis Bay	ECC- Environmental Compliance Consultancy	Mr.	Stephan	Bezuidenhout	Director / Principal Environmental Practitioner	stephan@eccenvironmental.com
Registered Interested & Affected Party – Walvis Bay	DWN - Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Land Reform	Mr.	Hambabi	Mattheus	Chief Hydrologist: Water Quality Control & Investigations/Division Water Environment	Mattheus.Hambabi@mawlr.gov.na
Note that there were additional stakeholders invited by the Walvis Bay Municipality						

ANNEXURE F

NAMWASTE Walvis Bay - Project Description Rev 07 (December 2025)

REG NUMBER: 2014/0032
Sam Nujoma Drive (next to Tony Rust Race Track) | PO Box 30735, Pionierspark, Windhoek, Namibia
Tel: +264 61 244 097 | Fax: +264 88 623 797 | Email: reception@rent-a-drum.com.na
DIRECTORS: GYS J LOUW (CEO, DIRECTOR), ROSA C LOUW (DIRECTOR)

Walvis Bay Integrated Waste Management, Treatment, Transfer and Recovery Facility

Project Description

17 December 2025
Rev 07

RENT-A-DRUM
The Leaders in Waste Management since 1989

REG NUMBER: 2014/0032
Sam Nujoma Drive (next to Tony Rust Race Track) | PO Box 30735, Pionierspark, Windhoek, Namibia
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DIRECTORS: GYS J LOUW (CEO, DIRECTOR), ROSA C LOUW (DIRECTOR)

1. Introduction

1.1 Applicant background and purpose of application

Rent-A-Drum (Pty) Ltd (Rent-A-Drum), which has been operating in the Namibian waste management sector for 36 years was acquired by the Séché Environnement Group (Séché) in 2023. Rent-A-Drum currently offers integrated waste management solutions and has an operational footprint in 6 of Namibia's regions, serving over 2,000 customers and employing approximately 450 full time staff members. Séché, an established French-owned company which has been in operation for 40 years and operates in 16 countries throughout the world is a major player in the circular economy and waste management, decontamination and emergency environmental services sector.

Rent-A-Drum, through its subsidiary, Namwaste (Pty) Ltd (hereafter referred to as Namwaste), aims to develop new industrial waste treatment and disposal facilities in Namibia, which will address the pressing shortage of solutions for industrial and hazardous waste management in the Country and will contribute to the protection of the environment whilst also creating employment opportunities and fostering economic growth. The partnership will make a significant investment in Namibia over the next 10 years, to ensure that hazardous waste is managed in line with international best practice. Rent-A-Drum is aware that oil and gas exploration and production drilling has increased offshore Namibia in the past few years. Activity levels for exploration drilling will have 2-4 active drill rigs in Namibian waters for the next 3 years. Production drilling is set to increase above these levels. It is anticipated that at least 5 drilling rigs will be based in Walvis Bay for the next 5 years drilling at least 40 wells offshore. Should production drilling lead to production; large floating production storage and offloading (FPSOs) will be based offshore to allow oil production. Drilling and production of oil and gas reserves offshore will generate significant quantities of solid and liquid industrial waste with the possibility of hydrocarbon contamination.

Increased production of waste offshore Walvis Bay, existing commercial and industrial uses of the Port and the lack of suitable industrial waste treatment facilities necessitate a private sector solution to manage the waste on-shore, both from off-shore activities and port activities.

Rent-a-Drum's business case is based on receiving a minimum of ~40,000 tons of liquid waste and ~30,000 tons of cuttings (solid waste) generated from 5 drilling rigs operating from Walvis Bay per year. Therefore, there is a need to establish suitable treatment facilities as close as possible to the source of generation.

Séché, through Rent-A-Drum, is committed to using its expertise to develop and implement safe and sustainable solutions for waste management in Namibia. A portion of the investment to be made in the waste management sector will be allocated to the development of the Walvis Bay Integrated

Waste Management, Treatment, Transfer and Recovery Facility offering waste treatment and recovery solutions in Walvis Bay and specifically to the industrial sector in this region.

1.2 Location

Namwaste is proposing to develop an integrated waste management, treatment, transfer and recovery facility in Walvis Bay, Namibia. Walvis Bay is a small port town on the Atlantic Ocean in the Erongo region of southern Namibia. Walvis Bay town is located just north of the Tropic of Capricorn in the Kuiseb River Delta and lies at the end of the TransNamib Railway to Windhoek, and on B2 road. Besides being an export terminal for certain products, there is a small fishing and sealing industry as well as diamond industry.

The proposed site is located on Portion 160 of Remainder of Farm 38, ESE of Walvis Bay and approximately 20 km from the Port entrance, as shown in Figure 1. The proposed site is approximately 78 133 m^2 (7.81 ha) in extent. The corner coordinates of the site are indicated in Table 1.

The nearest residential housing stands exist approximately 15 km West NNE of the site. The landscape is partly exposed rock and sandy lands with little established vegetation typical of the surrounding environment.

The site was selected as a preferred alternative for the project based on several factors including:

1. Land use zoning as industrial;
2. Availability of established plots for similarly zoned industrial activities;
3. Stakeholder consultations, and in particular with the Walvis Bay Municipality; and
4. Access to utilities, main roads and proximity to the port.

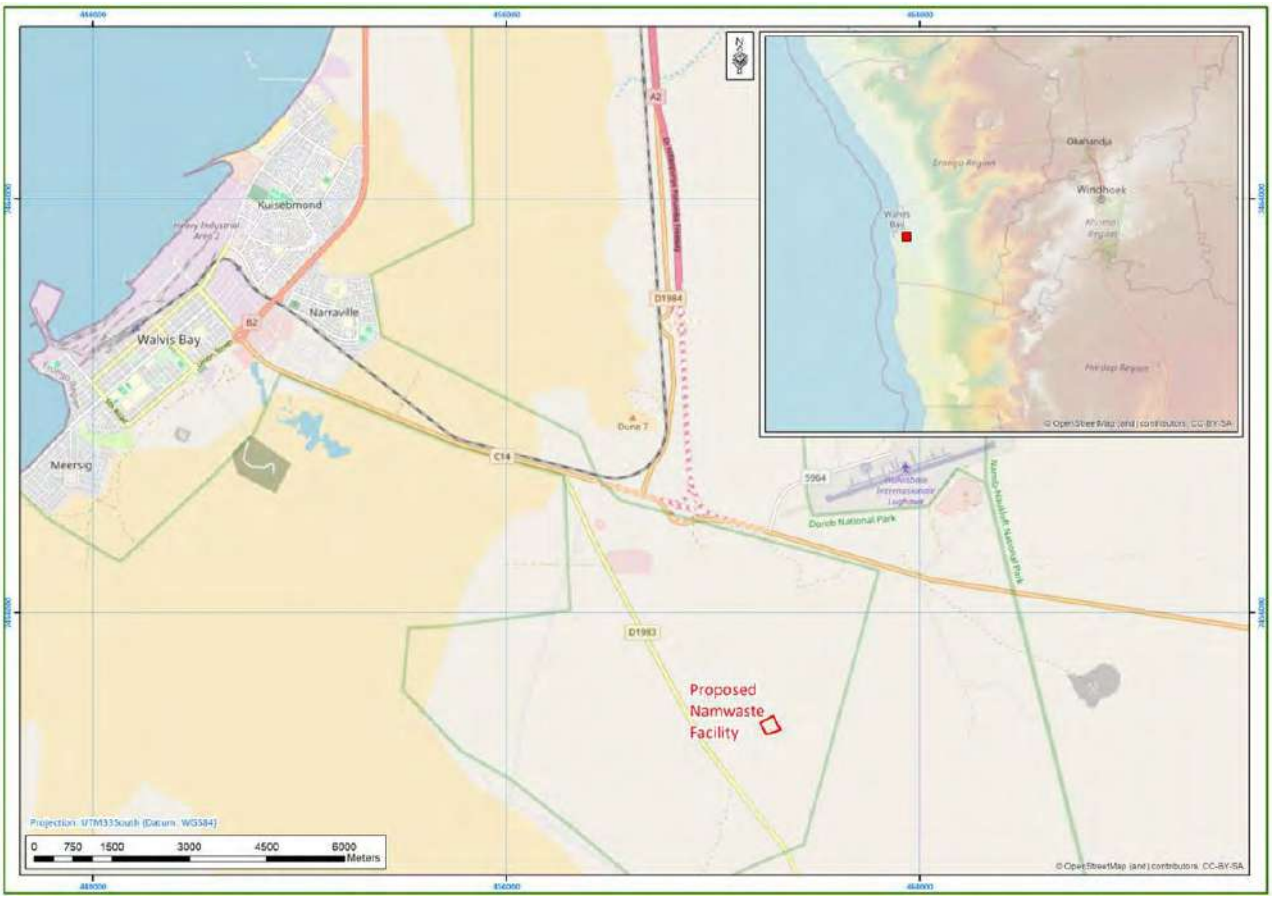

Figure 1: Locality map for the proposed Walvis Bay Integrated Waste Management, Treatment, Transfer and Recovery Facility.

Table 1: Coordinates of the proposed Project site.

Corner	Longitude	Latitude
1	14.6185155	-23.0230970
2	14.6209455	-23.0218930
3	14.6223409	-23.0243059
4	14.6197324	-23.0250695
5	14.6196350	-23.0250328

1.3 Industries to be serviced and waste types to be accepted

The facility will largely be tailored to the specific needs of the offshore oil and gas exploration and production (E&P) industry. The E&P industry produces a wide range of industrial wastes in small quantities such as used and redundant chemicals, chemical containers and paints as well as two specific waste streams in large quantities during drilling phases: cuttings and slops. The E&P industry produces two specific waste streams (cuttings (~15% oil, 15% water & 70% solids (rock)) and slops (~10% oil, 80% water & 10% solids (rock)) in large quantities during drilling as well as a wide range of industrial waste such as used and redundant chemicals, chemical containers and paints in smaller quantities. General solid waste and medical waste is also generated by the personnel on the riggs.

In addition, drilling fluids (mud and brine), which are used to aid the drilling of wells, become contaminated with hydrocarbons during the process and require treatment prior to reuse.

1.4 Project activities overview

Project activities will consist of waste management specific activities and supporting / ancillary activities common to industrial sites. Waste management specific activities which will take place on the site include:

- Treatment of cuttings and mud and recovery of hydrocarbons using a Thermo-mechanical Cuttings Cleaner (TCC) or a Thermal Desorption Unit (TDU);
- Treatment of slops in a slops treatment unit (mainly a centrifuge);
- Discharge of treated effluent into the evaporation ponds or the municipal wastewater treatment works;
- Storage of cuttings and slops in suitable, bunded containment facilities;
- Temporary storage of waste (solid and liquid) in suitable, bunded containment facilities;
- Tank and skip washing.

Ancillary infrastructure and supporting activities required to conduct primary activities include:

- Truck depot and Bin yard;
- Stormwater/ run-off management infrastructure for collection and containment of any contaminated water;
- Effluent storage in ponds/dams for evaporation with surface area of 17,000m^2 or discharge into the municipal wastewater treatment works;
- A plant/vehicle washing bay with contaminated runoff control;
- Laboratory to test and verify the classification of incoming and/or treated waste as required;
- Access road (~1.2km) to the facility;
- Access control facilities including perimeter fencing;

- Weighbridges and control room;
- Fuel storage facilities with capacity of 23 000L;
- Water storage tank with a capacity of 200 m^3;
- Back-up generators – 5x 500kVA
- Offices and other administrative buildings;
- Staff dining and ablution facilities;
- Camp for ~50-100 employees;
- Workshops and stores,
- Weather station;
- Utility connections:
    - Electricity connections – connection to municipal supply located approximately 200m from the site. Requirement of 2500 kVA.
    - Water supply from municipal 25m^3 per day.
    - Sewage management – Package sewer plant.

The location of the proposed infrastructure and/or activities are indicated in Figure 2.

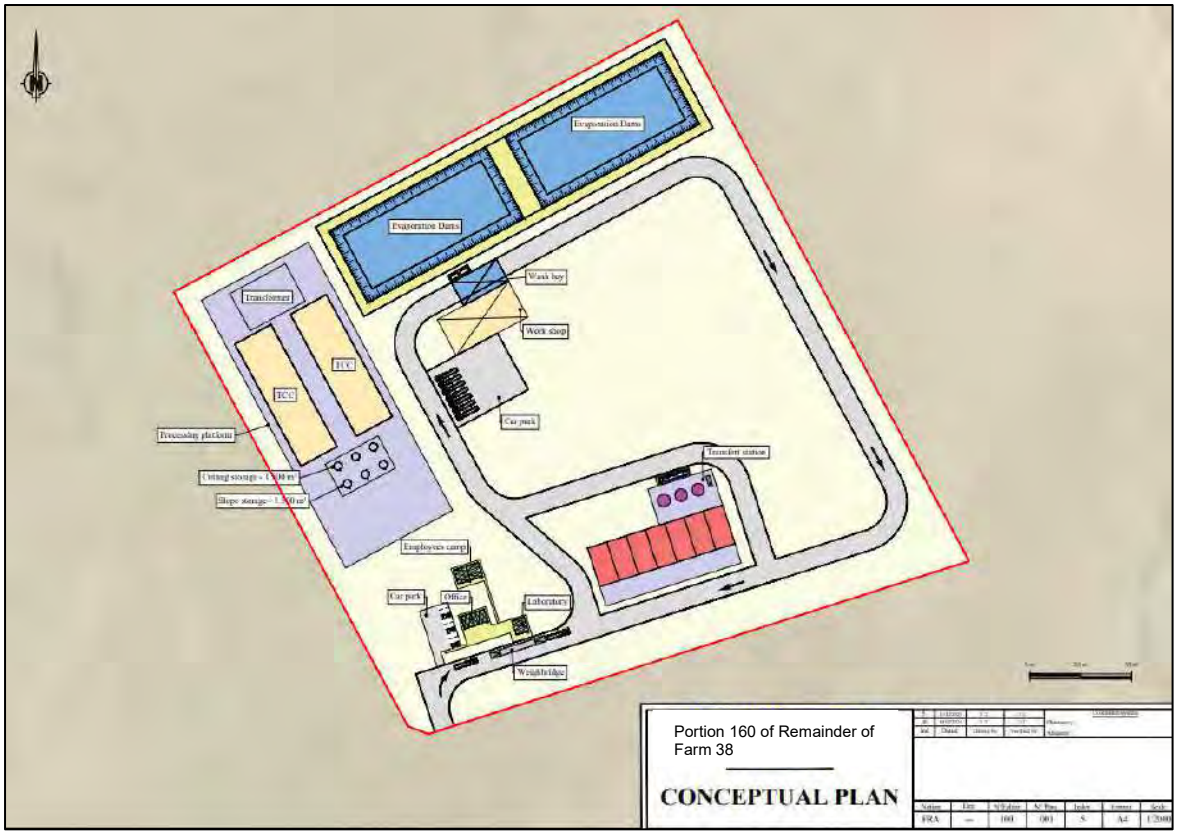

Figure 2: Conceptual layout of the facility

1.5 Biodiversity preservation and restoration strategy

The preservation of biodiversity has been one of the Séché Group's core values since its inception over 40 years ago. A dedicated team of ecologists drive sustainable development by linking landscape, biodiversity and environment into all activities of the Group. The development of this approach has evolved over time and Séché is now implementing biodiversity preservation and restoration programs across operations internationally in alignment to its voluntary commitments to Act4Nature.

Biodiversity preservation and restoration will be included in the design and ongoing development and management of the Walvis Bay Integrated Waste Management, Treatment, Transfer and Recovery Facility. Specialist studies are being undertaken as part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and these, together with consultation with experts, will inform the biodiversity strategy for the site. The aim will be to protect, restore and regenerate biodiversity as well as to educate and build relationships / connections to enhance biodiversity protection in the communities in close proximity to the facility.

1.6 Operating Standards

All activities conducted at the facility and associated operations will meet or exceed Good International Industrial Practice (GIIP). The following standards will be met:

- Corporate and project authorizations related to E&P drilling in Namibia;
- World Bank and especially International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance standards and guidance notes and in particular the IFC's Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) *Guidance for upstream oil and gas as well as the EHS guidance for waste management*, and IFC EHS Guidelines, *Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Offshore Oil and Gas Development;*
- International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) and Open Government Partnership (OGP) guidelines and directives, including OGP's Guidelines for *Waste Management – with Special Focus on Areas with Limited Infrastructure;*
- IFC EHS Guidelines, Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Offshore Oil and Gas Development, 2015;
- Country of operation (laws and regulations of Namibia); and
- Séché Environnement Corporate Policy and directives.

2. Description of Project Activities/Components

The project will be implemented in a phased approach:

- Phase 1- 2027: during the construction of the facility, the site will be used as a transfer station. During this time the slops will be concentrated in the ponds;
- Phase 2 – 2028: the facility will be used for treatment. The slops will be treated to reduce the volume to be transported to the final disposal site; and

- Phase 3 – 2030: the cuttings will be treated to recover the oil and reuse it.

2.1 Waste transport

Slops, cuttings and source separated recyclables from the riggs, and port will be sent to the Namwaste Walvis Bay facility for treatment and sorting. General waste from the riggs and the port will be transported directly to a disposal facility. Medical waste from the riggs will be transported directly to suitable medical waste treatment facilities. The vehicles used and the estimated number of trips per vehicle type is indicated in Table 2.

Table 2: Types of vehicles to be used for the transportation of waste.

Type of vehicle	Number of vehicles per day	Waste stream
Tanker trucks	6	Bulk liquid waste (slops)
Flatbed trucks	6	Containerized cuttings
Skip trucks	2	Solid general and hazardous waste
Super sucker trucks	3	Transfer of liquid waste from the PSV to the tanker trucks, at the port.
Medium duty vehicles (3-5 tons)	4	Solid general and hazardous waste

2.2 Waste acceptance and offloading procedure

The Technical Services Department and Facility Manager will be responsible for ensuring that all waste loads which are sent to the facility can be treated at the facility in a legal manner. A Technical Services Acceptance Sheet (TSAS) will be prepared for each waste load before it can be booked for treatment at the facility which will describe the processes to be followed on site and will contain an overview of major hazards and precautions to be taken.

One 18-m steel-deck weighbridge will be installed at the entrance to the facility. This system will be used to record the mass of all waste loads delivered to the facility. Every vehicle carrying waste destined for treatment at the facility will be weighed before entering the facility and upon leaving the facility.

All arriving waste loads will be inspected by the Lab Technician and/or be subjected to verification analysis for conformance to the TSAS which should accompany the load before it enters the facility. Arriving waste loads will be further evaluated in respect of wastes that are prohibited or restricted. Should there be no notable discrepancies or deviations from the aforementioned criteria, the load will be accepted for processing.

After trucks have been weighed and cleared reception, they will proceed to the bunded offloading area. Bulk liquids will be discharged into bunded storage tanks. Most solids will be containerized in DNV skips or similar and these will be offloaded via forklift.

2.3 Primary waste streams

The primary waste streams and the estimated minimum tonnages of each waste stream to be managed at the facility are provided in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Primary drill waste streams to be managed on site.

Waste streams	Minimum tonnages per month
Cuttings	2,500 tons
Slops	3,500 tons
General Waste	1,200 tons
Source Separated Recyclables	120 tons
Medical Waste	12 tons

2.4 Waste Treatment and Management Processes

The waste will be treated using various treatment processes to recover the re-usable waste. The following main activities will take place on the site:

- Treatment of cuttings and mud and recovery of hydrocarbons using a Thermo-mechanical Cuttings Cleaner (TCC) or Thermal Desorption Unit (TDU);
- Treatment of slops in a slops treatment unit which will include a tricanter, a disk stack centrifuge, tanks for pH correction, coagulation, and flocculation;
- Storage of cuttings and slops in suitable, bunded containment facilities (for treatment on site or transport to a suitable facility for treatment);
- Temporary storage of waste (solid and liquid) in suitable, bunded containment facilities; and
- Tank and skip washing.

The treatment or management method applicable to each waste to be treated or managed at the facility is shown in Figure 3 below.

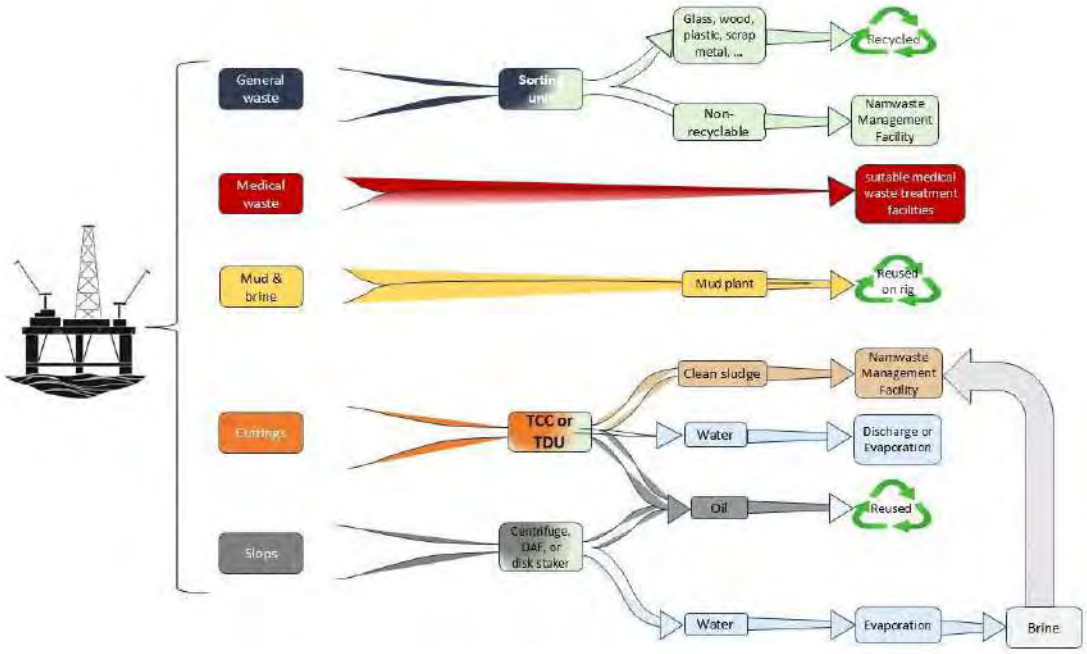

Figure 3: Waste Treatment Process Flow Diagram

2.4.1 Cuttings Treatment

2.4.1.1 Thermo-Mechanical Cuttings Cleaner

Cuttings come containerized from the vessel. The containers are collected on flatbed trucks. Upon clearing the reception of the facility, they will be offloaded by forklift onto a bunded platform. A rotary head forklift will empty the container into a sump or dam, where the cuttings will be homogenized using an excavator as a mixer. The sump or dam will be lined with HDPE over which a sacrificial concrete layer will be cast. The homogenized cuttings will then be put into the TCC for a general drill cutting plant process flow. A general drill cutting plant process flow is shown in Figure 4 below.

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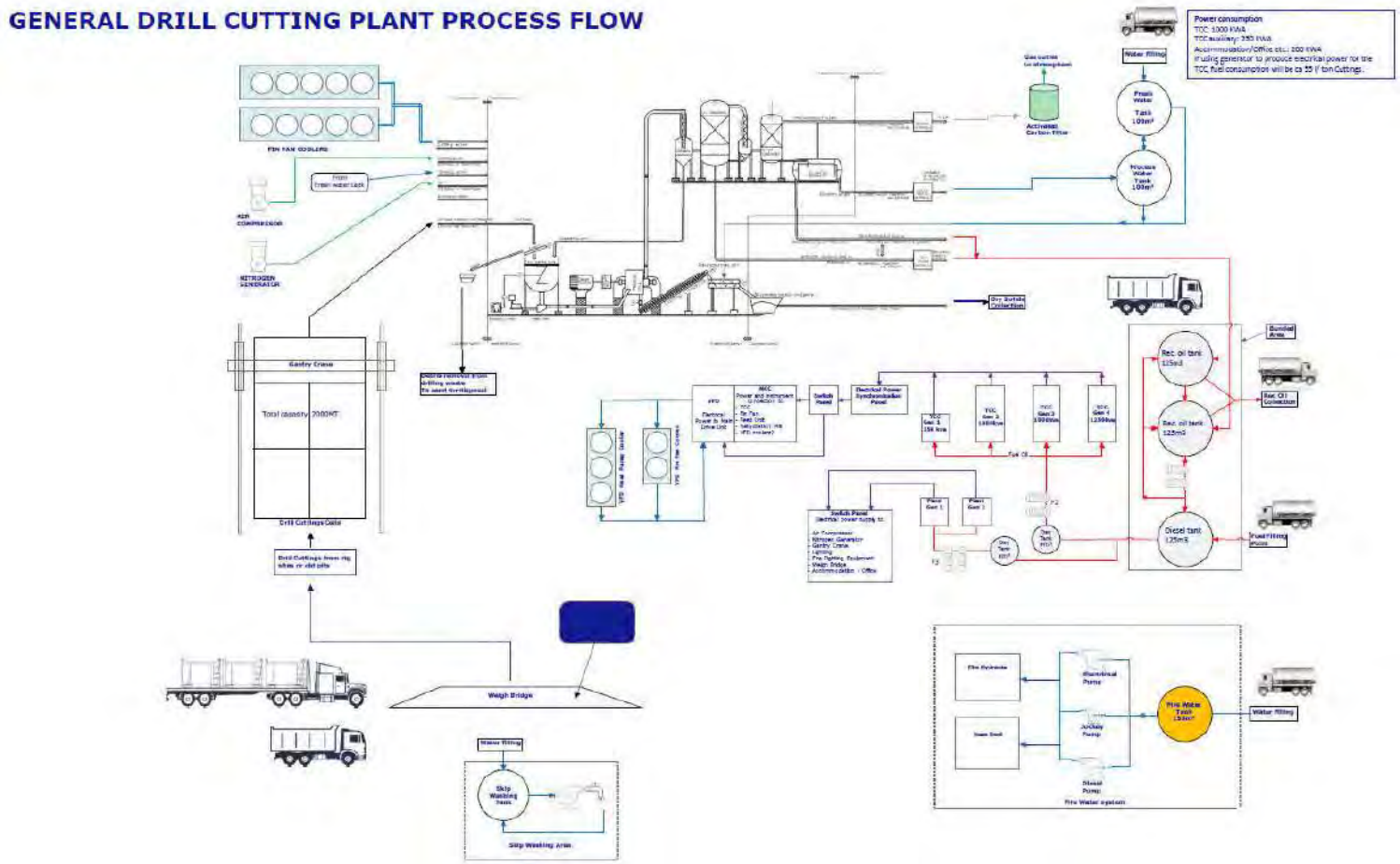

Figure 4: General drill cutting plant process flow

A TCC is considered the least cost and most beneficial unit for treating drill cuttings. The TCC can be described as a hammer mill that uses heat generated by friction to vaporize and then recover hydrocarbon from the cuttings. The unit uses a lower temperature from kinetic energy / "frictional" heat to vaporize the hydrocarbons. This allows for better preservation of the original base oils contaminating the cuttings. Less heat allows for lower energy consumption and is therefore more environmentally friendly.

Recovered base oil is returned to customers and reused in oil-based mud (OBM) or alternatively used for energy. The solid portion of the cuttings will be transported to and disposed of at the proposed Namwaste Management Facility's Class A disposal site, close to Arandis. Recovered water will be used to re-treat solids or can be sent for further industrial uses. The TCC generally has 4-6 tons per hour capacity which results in recovery of 95+% of the base oil. Less than 1% (usually 0.2-0.3%) residual oil content on solids remains.

A general process flow and layout of a cuttings treatment facility is shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6 below.

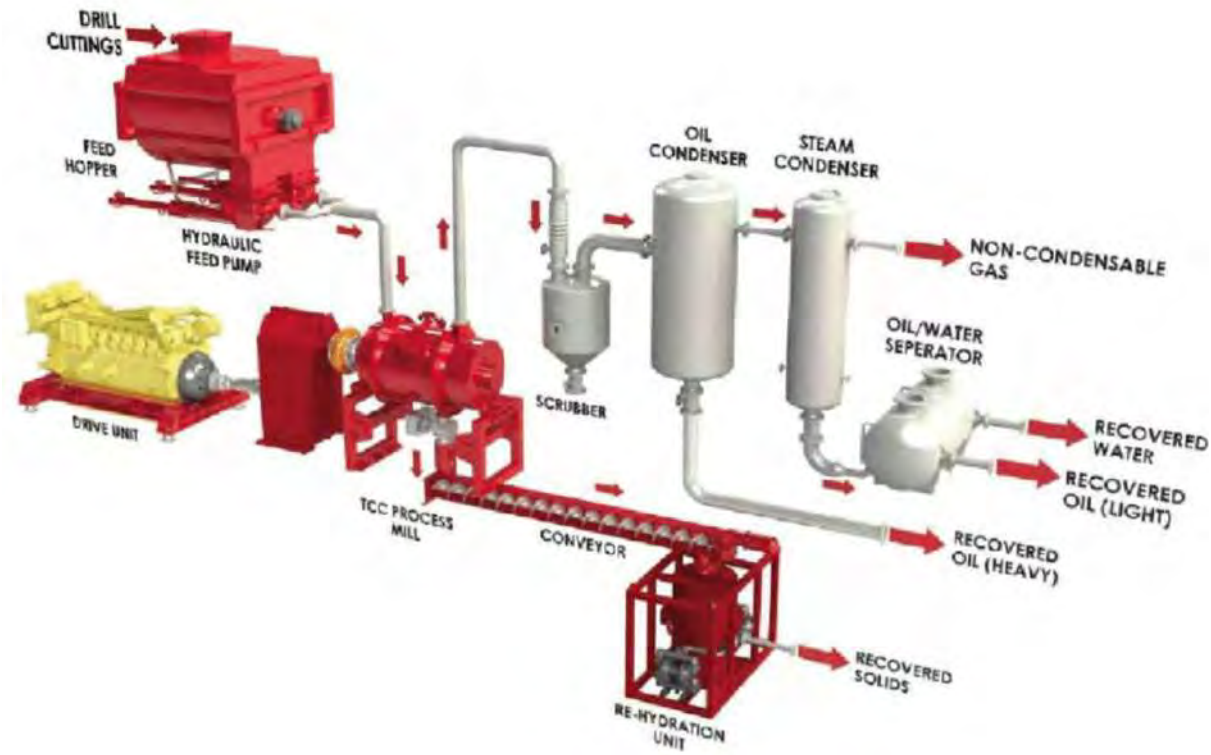

Figure 5: General layout of a cuttings treatment facility

Figure 6: General layout of a Cuttings Treatment Facility

2.4.1.2 Thermal Desorption Unit

A Thermal Desorption Unit (TDU) is a specialized system used for the treatment of drilling cuttings, oil sludge, and hazardous waste material generated during oil exploration, production, refining, and storage. The TDU treats contaminated solids by heating them to temperatures that vaporize the contaminants. It acts on the principle that when heat is applied to waste material, it causes the volatile contaminants to separate from the solids. These contaminants are then captured, condensed, and treated, leaving the cleaned solids behind. TDUs are particularly effective for treating oil-based drill cuttings and other hydrocarbon-contaminated materials.

Drill cuttings are fed into the processing chamber of the TDU, where the rotating heat exchanger (rotor) heats up with cuttings via indirect heat. Indirect heating is accomplished through the circulation of heated oil, as well as by the use of electrical heating elements. The first section of the rotor evaporates water from the cuttings, while the subsequent section evaporates oil from the cuttings at temperatures up to 500 °C. A condenser liquidizes the evaporated water and oil, which then flow into the water/oil separator. The solids are discharged at the end of the process, where they are then cooled and mixed with recovered water to avoid dust emissions when fed into solids containers (skips etc.). The typical thermal desorption process is shown in Figure 7 below.

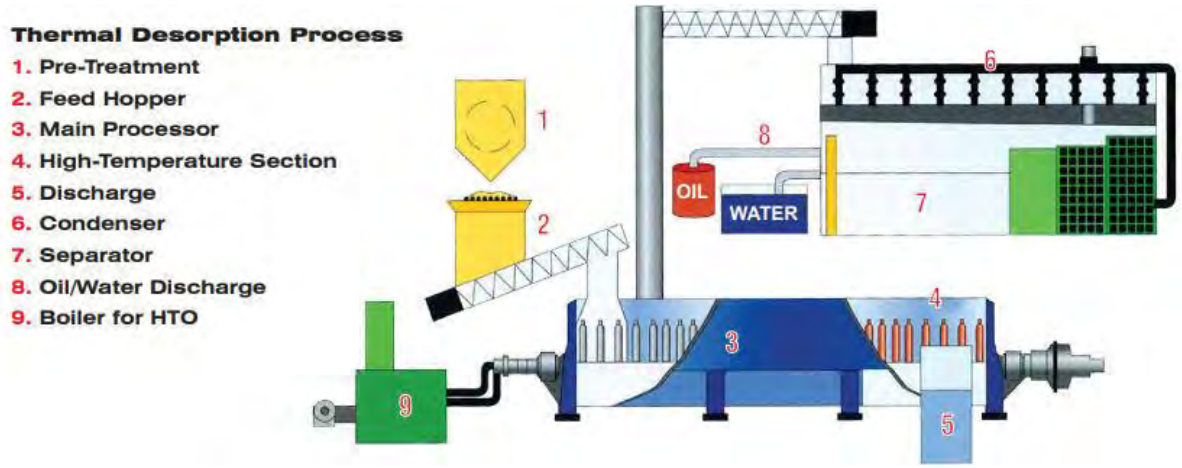

Figure 7: Thermal Desorption Process

2.4.2 Slops Treatment Unit

Slops are generally transferred in bulk from the rig utilizing the Platform Supply Vessel (PSV) tanks. Tanker trucks are used to transfer slops from the PSV tanks to the facility. Upon clearing the reception of the facility, the slops will be discharged into bunded storage tanks via pumps and homogenized.

The slops treatment unit will include various steps of treatment as described below and in Figure 8

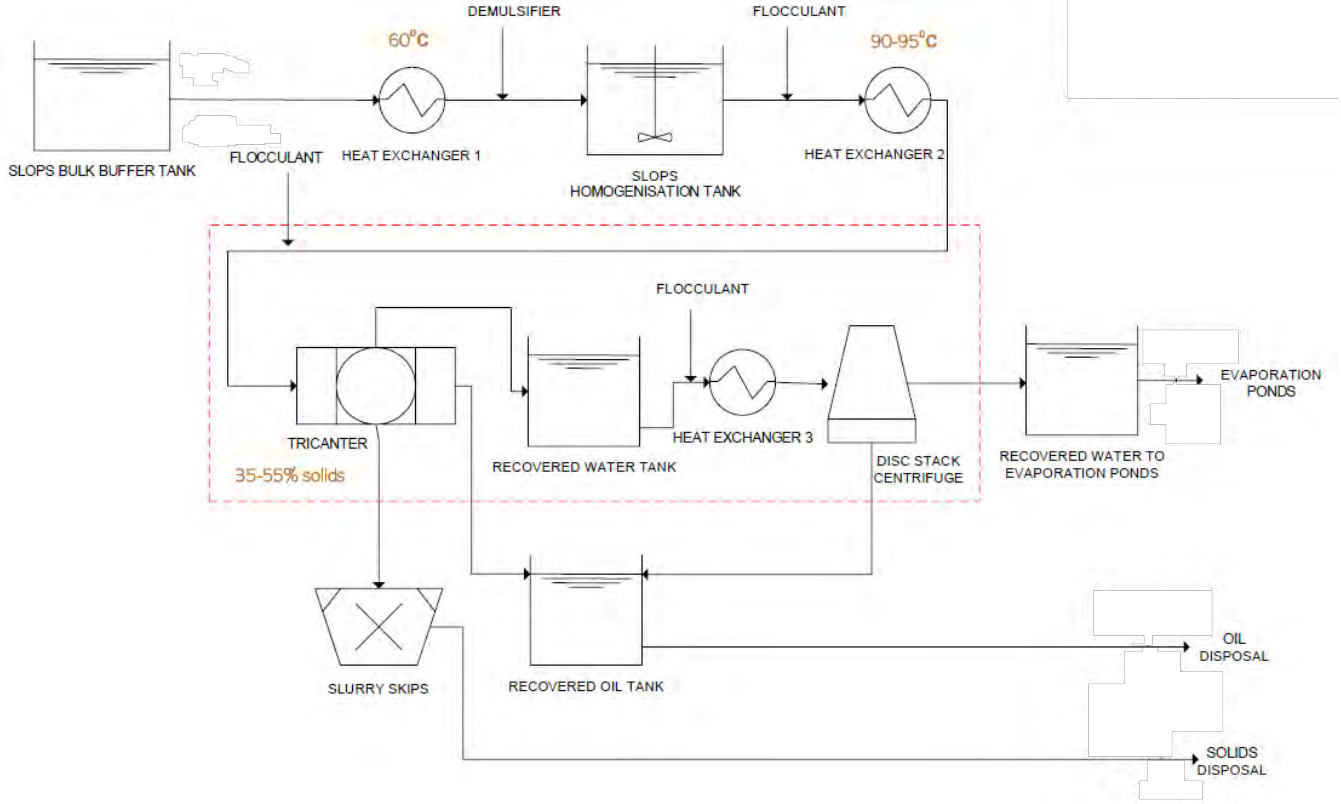

Figure 8:

1. Phase separation using a tri-canter centrifuge to separate hydrocarbons, water and solids. Solids will be discharged for disposal at a suitable landfill. Hydrocarbons will be discharged into a buffer tank for re-use (by others).
2. Chemical pre-treatment such as flocculation, pH correction, coagulation, acid treatment and similar chemical treatments / corrections.
3. Treated effluent will be discharged into the evaporation pond (s) or the municipal wastewater treatment plant.

The process for the slops treatment is discussed in the sections below:

Homogenisation tank and pre-treatment

Since the raw feed is an inhomogeneous mixture, it enters the homogenisation day tank, which is fitted with a slow rotating, low shear agitator. A heat exchanger is installed upstream of the tank, to

heat the incoming effluent from ambient temperature to ~60^{o}C. The heat exchanger used is a shell and tube heat exchanger, best suited for effluent with this level of solids (~10%), and uses steam (at 4 bar(g)) as heating fluid. A boiler is included for the provision of steam at the various points of use.
The selected demulsifier is injected upstream of the tank, into the pre-heated effluent stream. The pre-treated effluent enters the homogenisation tank, where the agitator assists in dispensing the emulsion breaker throughout the slops effluent, and assist in homogenising the effluent prior to downstream treatment. The tank makes provision for a residence time of ~1.5 hours (tank size 8.5 m^3 with freeboard).

Heat exchanger and flocculant dosing
Downstream of the homogenisation tank, the pre-treated effluent enters a heat exchanger, where the effluent is heated from 60°C to 95°C for optimal separation in the downstream separation process. Additional demulsifier is injected upstream of the heat exchanger, and flocculant is injected downstream of the heat exchanger, before going into the downstream separation process. As with the upstream heat exchanger, a shell and tube heat exchanger using steam (at 4 bar(g)) as heating fluid will be used.

Tricanter
The pretreated effluent enters the Tricanter unit, which is the first separation step. The pretreated effluent, after heating, and demulsifier and flocculant injection, enters the Tricanter. The Tricanter is a three-phase separation unit, and separates the slops effluent into a solids fraction, in the form of a sludge, as well as two liquid fractions, the oil and the water. The pretreated slops effluent is fed into the high-speed rotating bowl, through the feed tube, and is accelerated to bowl speed. The solids settle on the inner bowl wall, due to the action of centrifugal force. The solids are scraped off the wall by a scroll armoured with hard metal, which again transport the solids to the solids discharge point. The clarified liquid, as well as the recovered oil, is conveyed to the heavy phase discharge, and the light phase discharge respectively.

The oil removal efficiency of the Tricanter is estimated at 99%, leading to an expected oil content in the recovered water fraction of ~1 000 ppm. The recovered water fraction from the Tricanter will enter a buffer tank, for further treatment downstream. The expected solids content of the recovered water is 5000 – 10 000 ppm. The oil discharge from the Tricanter will enter a buffer tank for disposal (by others). Similarly, the solids/sludge discharge from the Tricanter, will also be disposed of.

Heat exchanger and flocculant dosing
The separated water from the Tricanter enters a buffer tank, from where it is pumped to the secondary separation unit, a Disc Stack Centrifuge. Upstream of the unit, the effluent is heated again to ensure the effluent is at the optimal temperature (75°C - 85°C) for best possible separation. A flocculant is also injected to aid the downstream separation process.

Disk stack centrifuge

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The recovered water is treated further via Disc Stack Centrifuge for the removal of residual oil. The disc stack centrifuge is a type of high-speed centrifuge used to separate liquids and solids or different liquid phases based on their densities.

The preheated effluent (via heat exchanger) enters the disk stack centrifuge, after injection of additional flocculant in-line. An automatic filter is installed in-line, preventing any coarse particles from reaching the bowl and blocking the rising channel within the disc stack. The effluent flows from above into the center of the separator bowl. The heavy water phase is separated from the finest oil particles and is conveyed under pressure by a centripetal pump to the discharge. The separated impurities accumulated in the sludge space are discharged into the sludge tank periodically.

The clean water (product) is monitored by an in-line oil monitor, before being discharged into the product water tank. Should the oil content exceed the required level (5 – 10 ppm), the off-spec product is automatically routed back to the inlet buffer tank, upstream of the heat exchanger. The oil fraction is discharged separately into the oily waste buffer tank.

The Disc Stack Centrifuge is an automatic, self-cleaning unit. The unit is designed based on continuous operation. The unit only needs to be flushed when the unit is stopped. Flushing can be done with water at 75°C. This unit will perform ejections (desludges) continuously to remove the solids from the bowl while in operation to reduce downtime as no opening of the bow etc. is required while operating.

The solids ejection takes place automatically. The desludging frequency depends on the solids loading and therefore depends on the upstream decanter centrifuge efficiency in terms of particle removal. For this application, since the feed to the machine will be the recovered liquid from the Tricanter, the desludging ejection frequency is expected to be > 60 mins. The expected residual oil from the disk stack centrifuge is 5 - 10 ppm.

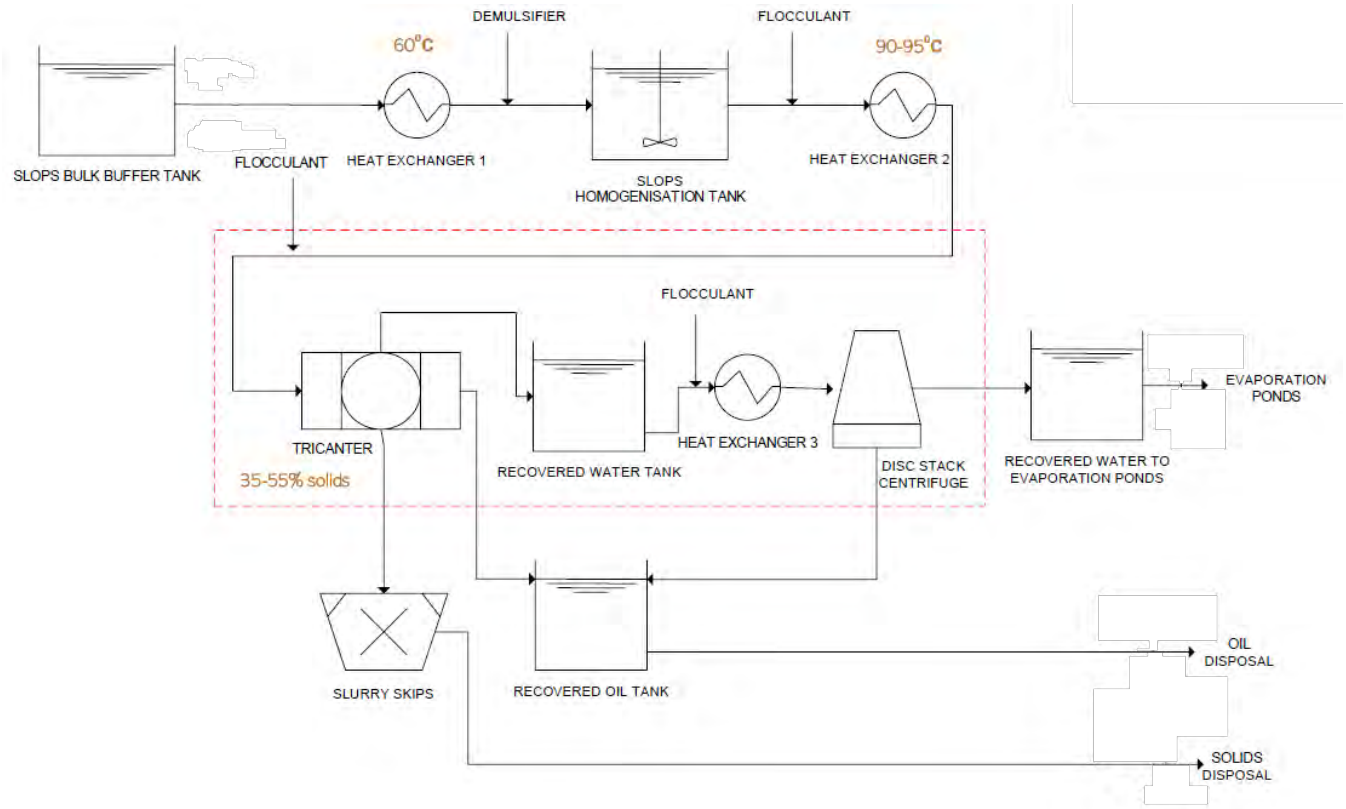

Figure 8: Slops unit process flow

Treated effluent resulting from drilling and produced water is generally limited in reuse by the total concentration of dissolved solids (i.e., salts) and as such the treated effluent will be discharged into the evaporation ponds or the municipal wastewater treatment works.

2.4.3 Temporary storage of waste

The facility will cater for the temporary storage of hazardous and non-hazardous waste. Waste (solids and liquids) will be temporarily stored in suitable, bunded containment facilities on site.

2.4.4 Other containerized wastes

While the primary waste streams generated during the offshore drilling phases are drill cuttings and drilling slops; offshore O&G exploration projects generate a variety of other waste streams in significantly smaller quantities. These include a wide variety of common wastes such as packaging, recyclables, sewage and domestic effluent, scrap metals and similar. In addition to these, there are industrial hazardous waste streams such as used and redundant chemicals, chemical containers and paints.

General waste will be separated into recyclables and non-recyclables at the source. Non-recyclables will be transported for disposal at a suitable landfill. Recyclables will be sorted at the existing Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) in Walvis Bay and will be bailed and transported to suitable recycling facilities. Hazardous waste will be transported for disposal at a suitable landfill.

Once exploration is complete and production occurs, there are additional waste streams that are produced from the production of hydrocarbons. In this case, Namwaste anticipates large volumes of produced water (potentially contaminated with hydrocarbons and salts) as well as tank bottoms which are largely comprised of heavy, long-chain hydrocarbons and other solids.

2.5 Ancillary Infrastructures

The following ancillary infrastructures will be developed on site:

2.5.1 Fuel Storage tanks

The facility will have a fuel storage tank with capacity of 23 000L, of diesel for refuelling of the trucks. The facility will have the following:

- There will be 1 - 2 dispensing points.
- The site will be under 24-hour security, fenced in and gated with access control on a 24-hour basis.
- It will be a double wall tank in accordance with EN12285 standards.
- Spill containment infrastructure, with an oil/water separator will be installed to protect against spillages in accordance with the Ministry of Mines and Energy's requirements.
- The proposed facility will include bund walls and floors with traps to contain spillages which might happen during the handling of diesel.
- The tank will be linked via underground pipes to the relevant fuel dispenser points (curbside pump).
- The curbside pump will be installed over a spill slab with a trap to prevent any spilled diesel from leaching into the soil. The trap sump will be linked to a 3-chamber separator which will collect any spilled diesel for proper disposal.
- The driveway areas will be paved. The tank will be supplied with fuel by road tankers (operated by properly licensed operators and drivers) which will discharge via filler points.

Filling of the tank will be carried out on an "as and when required" basis, but it is envisaged that tanks will require filling on average two times per month.

- A concrete slab will be constructed around the island, under the canopy (around pumps), over the tank and around the filler point.
- The refuelling area is covered by an overhead canopy.
- The entire driveway area, the area surrounding the dispensing points and area below the canopy will be raised by land infill and sloped and landscaped and provided with proper drainage in order not to be subject to storm water damage/flooding.

2.5.2 Tanker and Skip Washing Bay

After off-loading the waste, the tanks and skips will be washed before leaving the site to avoid cross contamination. Contaminated water from the wash bay and workshop area, as well as from the waste treatment facility area will be contained in suitable containment facility.

2.5.3 Stormwater/contaminated runoff management infrastructure

All storage will be bunded. The site will have stormwater diversion to limit and control run-on. Run-off from working areas will be segregated and directed towards ponds/dams for evaporation. Pavements and potentially contaminated areas will have fats, oils and grease (FOGs) separation.

Run-off from non-working areas will be controlled to limit potential for erosion and prevent co-mingling. There will be no uncontrolled discharge from the site.

The following water management measures will be implemented on the site:

- Installation of a network of background (upstream) and detection (downstream) boreholes for groundwater quality monitoring purposes in line with authorisation requirements as determined by the Competent Authority.
- Monitoring of surface and ground water quality in line with authorisation requirements as determined by the Competent Authority.
- Immediate removal of all waste spillages along roads within the site followed by appropriate treatment or disposal.
- Spill kits will be available on site to contain and rehabilitate spillages on site.
- All contaminated soil at any spills will be collected, treated if required, and then disposed of responsibly.
- Diesel, fuel, and oil will be stored in tanks kept within bund walls to contain spills. The volume within the bund walls must be able to contain at least 110% of the maximum contents of the tanks. Where more than one container or tank is stored, the bund must be capable of storing at least 110% of the largest tank or 25% of the total storage capacity, whichever is greater.

- Contaminated water from the wash bay and workshop area, as well as from the waste treatment facility will be contained in suitable containment facilities.

2.5.4 Evaporation Ponds

Treated effluent from the waste treatment process will be discharged into the evaporation ponds on site and left to evaporate, relying on both natural and enhanced evaporation to reduce the water volume sufficiently. The brine from cleaning of the evaporation pond will be pre-treated on site to reduce the water content, prior to disposal to an approved disposal site. The development of two evaporation ponds is proposed to be sized 7 000 m^2 and 10 000 m^2 respectively each with a containment barrier of a 1mm HDPE liner. The evaporation dam will be designed to evaporate 2500m^3/month (with a 30% margin of risk) and a depth of 1 m (below surface), with a freeboard of 0.5m (above surface).

2.5.4.1 Enhanced Passive Evaporation Process

The targeted evaporation from the ponds is 2 500 m^3/month. It was found that this level of evaporation cannot be achieved through natural evaporation alone, and therefore alternatives were investigated for enhanced evaporation. Mechanical surface evaporators are used to increase evaporation from evaporation ponds and have many references worldwide.

Floating units (as shown in Figure 9) have specifically been designed for areas where there is very stringent legislation regarding spray drift and potential negative impacts on the surrounding environment.

The floating units are sprayer-less evaporators, which therefore negates the problems with spray-drift. The unit sucks in fresh, less humid air from above the pond and forces it down into the boundary layer of impoundment surface, sweeping the boundary layer, and enhancing the evaporation rates. The process also causes small waves on the surface of the evaporation dam, thereby increasing the surface area, which means more evaporation surface area enhancing the natural evaporation. For the required evaporation rate for this application, it is envisaged that ~20 units are required.

Figure 9: Floating surface evaporator unit for enhanced evaporation

2.5.5 Site Access

The proposed site can be accessed through the D1983 gravel road from the M36 road. A site access road of approximately 1.2km will be constructed from the existing D1983 as shown on Figure 10.

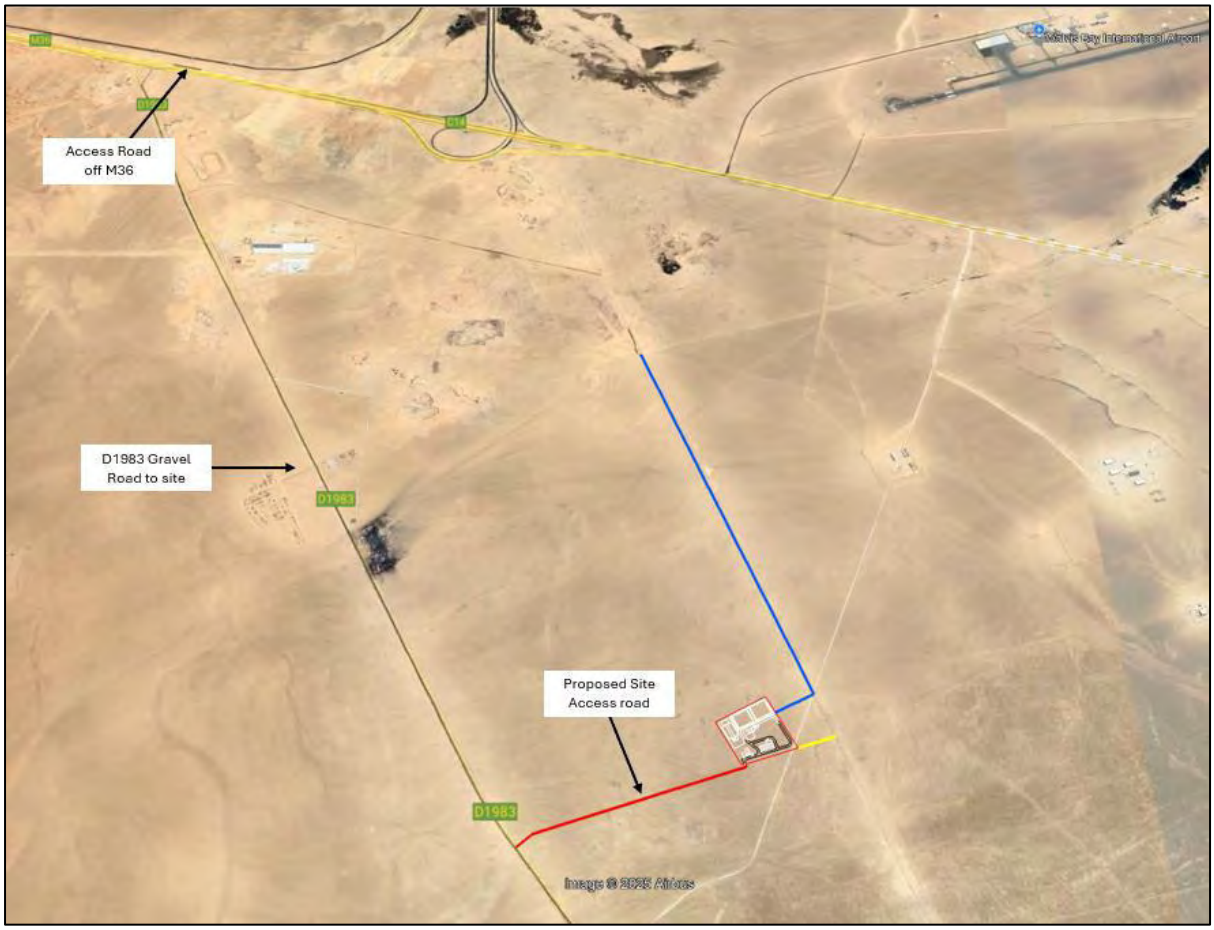

Figure 10: Site Access Road

2.5.6 Water Supply

The facility will require approximately 25m³ per day of water. The water supply pipeline will be constructed from the existing Namwater connection point located approximately 2.5km north of the proposed site as shown in Figure 11.

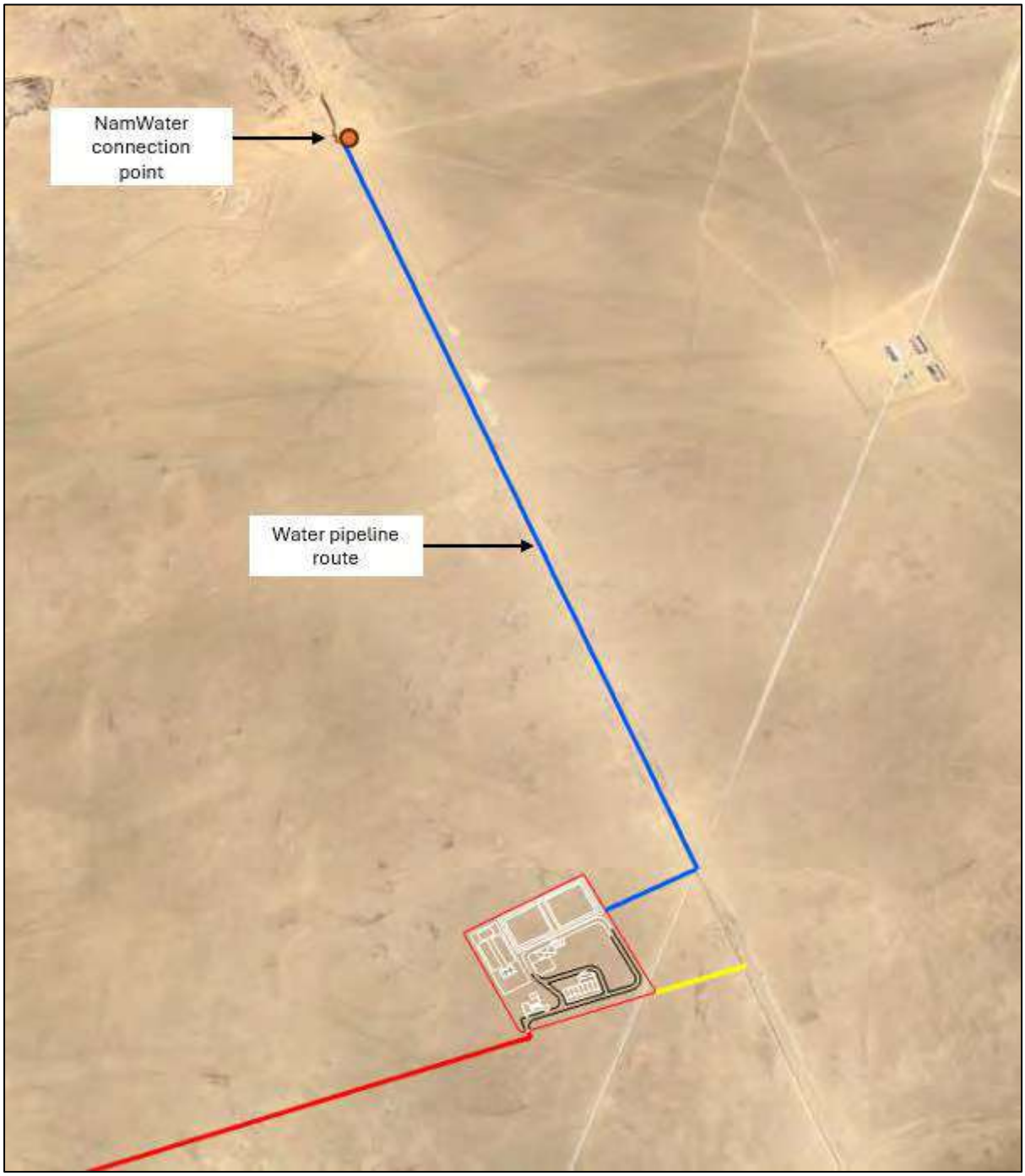

Figure 11: Water Supply route

2.5.7 Electricity Supply

The facility will require a maximum electricity supply of 2500 kVA - TCC + 750 kW Disc Stack centrifuge/Slops treatment process + 110 kW Enhanced Passive Evaporation process for use on site. The electricity will be sourced from the existing connection point located approximately 200m east of the site as shown in Figure 12.

Figure 12: Electricity Supply Route

2.5.8 Sewage Treatment

Sewage will be treated on-site through the sewage package plant, the solid waste will be disposed of at the landfill site and the treated water will be discharged into the environment, depending on the quality or discharged into the evaporation pond or stored in septic tank for transportation and discharge at the municipal wastewater plant.

2.6 Operating hours, staffing, access control and security

There will be no public access to the site. Only authorized and pre-approved transporters will be granted access to the site.

2.6.1 Operating hours

General operations will take place daily from 07h00 am – 17h00 on weekdays (i.e., Monday - Friday). On Saturdays, operations will be conducted from 07h00 am – 13h00. On public holidays and Sundays, operations are limited, and the site is closed. However, due to the nature of O&G operations, treatment plants and similar operations require to be conducted 24 hours per day, 7 days per week schedule. This is specific to the following activities:

1. Collection of waste from the port and return of empty containers to the vessels which will include night travel;
2. Operation of the cuttings treatment unit; and
3. Operation of the Slops Treatment Unit may be required to be operated 24 hours per day.

2.6.2 Staffing

The proposed staffing in terms of types of employment and number of employees is indicated in Table 4.

Table 4: Proposed staffing.

Staff	Number of employees
General manager and deputy	2
HSE supervisor	2
Administrative	3
Laboratory analyst	2
Supervisors	9
Deputy supervisors	6
Yellow plant	6
Mechanical plant	12
Drivers/assistants	36
General workers	18
Total	**96**

2.6.3 Access control and security

The entire facility will be fenced with at least a 2.4m high fence. Security access at gates will be controlled. 24-hour security will be in place at all times.

General operations will take place daily from 07h00 am – 17h00 on weekdays (i.e., Monday - Friday). On Saturdays, operations will be conducted from 07h00 am – 13h00. On public holidays and on Sundays operations are limited, and the site is closed for deliveries.

2.7 Construction and operational timelines

The interim project timelines are provided in Table 5.

Table 5: Provisional Project Timelines.

Timeline	Activity
August 2025 - December 2025	ESIA
September 2026 – September 2027	Construction • Fencing of the area • Earthwork to level the terrain • Connection to water, electricity and sewage networks • Civil engineering • Equipment assembly
September 2027 – December 2028	Commence with site commissioning
January 2029	Commence with site operations

ANNEXURE G

Proof Of Public Notification for Final ESIA Review

Namwaste: Walvis Pay ESIA Public Review

HB

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Cc 'Lloyd Lynch'

Reply | Reply All | Forward | ...

Wed 28/01/2026 2:15 pm

Click here to download pictures. To help protect your privacy, Outlook prevented automatic download of some pictures in this message.

Dear stakeholder,

We welcome you to review the Environmental Scoping, Impact Assessment and Management Plan report for the proposed Waste Management Facility in Walvis Bay, with Namwaste (Pty) Ltd as the project proponent. Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (KP) has been appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner to manage the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) application process.

Notice is hereby given in terms of the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007 and Regulation 21 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (January 2012) that the draft report for the abovementioned proposed Project has been made available online for a 14-day public review period from 28 January – 12 February 2026. To ensure that your issues and/or comments are included in the final report, these should be provided to KP in writing to the addresses provided below by 12 February 2026:

- Project - namwastewalvisbay@knightpiesold.com
- Lloyd Lynch – llynch@knightpiesold.com
- Joseph Mülders – jmulders@knightpiesold.com
- Heidri Bindemann-Nel - heidri@udanam.com

The draft report and associated appendices can be accessed by the link below:
Namwaste_WB - Project Sites

Kind Regards

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