

# PROOF OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

*(Extracted from the Social Impact Assessment)*

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

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Public consultation and stakeholder engagement were undertaken in accordance with the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (2012) as part of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for the proposed Lüderitz Integrated Waste Management, Treatment, Transfer and Recovery Facility.

The consultation process was conducted by Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd, who were appointed by Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd (KP), the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), to undertake the social component of the assessment and the associated public consultation process.

The activities undertaken and the documentary proof thereof are summarised below, in line with the annexure structure.

## 1.1 Background Information Document

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A Background Information Document (BID) was compiled and provided to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to inform stakeholders of the proposed project, its location, key activities, and the public consultation process.

The BID served as the primary non-technical information source during the consultation process and invited stakeholders to register and participate.

The BID is provided in Annexure A.

## 1.2 Public Notices – Newspaper Advertisements

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Public notices were published in national newspapers to inform I&APs of the proposed project and invite participation in the ESIA process. Notices were published in:

- New Era on 26 March 2024 and 2 April 2024;
- The Namibian on 26 March 2024 and 2 April 2024.

In addition, public notices were displayed at the project site and at the Lüderitz Town Council offices during the public consultation period (March–April 2024).

Copies of the newspaper notices and related evidence are provided in Annexure B.

## 1.3 Reconnaissance Meeting with Lüderitz Town Council

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A reconnaissance meeting was held with the Lüderitz Town Council on 16 February 2024 to introduce the proposed project, confirm the local and town council context, and discuss preliminary considerations relevant to service provision and planning.

The meeting agenda, minutes, and attendance register are provided in Annexure C.

## 1.4 Public Meeting (9 April 2024)

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A public meeting was held on 9 April 2024 at the Turnhalle Hall, Lüderitz, during which the proposed project was presented to stakeholders and Interested and Affected Parties were afforded the opportunity to raise questions, concerns, and comments.

The meeting was supported by a formal presentation, and all discussions were recorded. The meeting minutes, attendance register, and PowerPoint presentation are provided in Annexure D.

## 1.5 Stakeholder Register

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A consolidated stakeholder register was compiled to document stakeholders and Interested and Affected Parties who were informed of the project and participated in the consultation process.

The stakeholder register is provided in Annexure E.

## 1.6 Project Description

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A Project Description was prepared to support stakeholder understanding of the proposed Lüderitz Integrated Waste Management, Treatment, Transfer and Recovery Facility and to inform the identification and assessment of potential social impacts.

The Project Description is provided in Annexure F.

## 1.7 Stakeholder Review-Period Notification Email

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Following completion of the draft Social Impact Assessment (SIA), a formal stakeholder notification email was issued on 28 November 2025 to registered stakeholders and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), advising them of the review period for the SIA as part of the broader Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process.

The notification provided information on the availability of the draft documentation and clear instructions on how stakeholders could submit comments and feedback. Stakeholders were requested to submit comments and queries via the dedicated project email address:

[NamwasteLuderitz@knightpiesold.com](mailto:NamwasteLuderitz@knightpiesold.com)

In addition, a web link was provided to I&APs to enable access to the draft report and associated appendices for review via the NamWaste – Project Sites platform.

A copy of the review-period notification email is provided in Annexure G.

## 2 CONCLUSION

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Annexures A to G, read together, provide a complete, transparent, and auditable record of the public consultation and stakeholder engagement process undertaken as part of the Social Impact Assessment, which constitutes of the main ESIA report.

## **ANNEXURE A**

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### Background Information Document

# Lüderitz Integrated Waste Management, Treatment, Transfer and Recovery Facility

## *Project Description*

**18 January 2024**

**Rev 05**

## 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 34 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 550 full time staff members. Séché, an established French-owned company which has been in operation for 35 years and operates in 15 countries throughout the world is a major player in the circular economy and waste management, decontamination and emergency environmental services sector.

Rent-A-Drum, though 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. 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 2 drilling rigs will be based in Lüderitz 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 Lüderitz, 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 a minimum of ~6,000 tons of slops and ~15,000 tons of cuttings (solid waste) generated from 2 drilling rigs operating from Lüderitz 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 Lüderitz Integrated Waste Management, Treatment, Transfer and Recovery Facility offering waste treatment and recovery solutions in Lüderitz and specifically to the industrial sector in this region.

## 1.2 Location

Rent-A-Drum is proposing to develop an integrated waste management, treatment, transfer and recovery facility in Lüderitz, Namibia. Lüderitz is a small port town on the Atlantic Ocean in the ||Karas Region of southern Namibia. Besides being an export terminal for certain products there are small fishing and sealing industry as well as diamond industry.

An approximately 36,000 m<sup>2</sup> (3.6 hectare) site on ERF 2048 in Benguela Extension 3 has been identified and secured East of Lüderitz and approximately 3.2km from the Port entrance. The site is located North of the B4 highway, which connects Lüderitz by road to Aus and South of the existing Lüderitz dumpsite (EMP Ref No. APP003451). It is bounded on the North by an access road to the Lüderitz dumpsite, on the South by the NATIS substation, to the east by open land and the Lüderitz dumpsite and to the west by undeveloped industrial lands and a planned access road which will form part of the Benguela Extension 3. A locality map is provided in Figure 1 below.

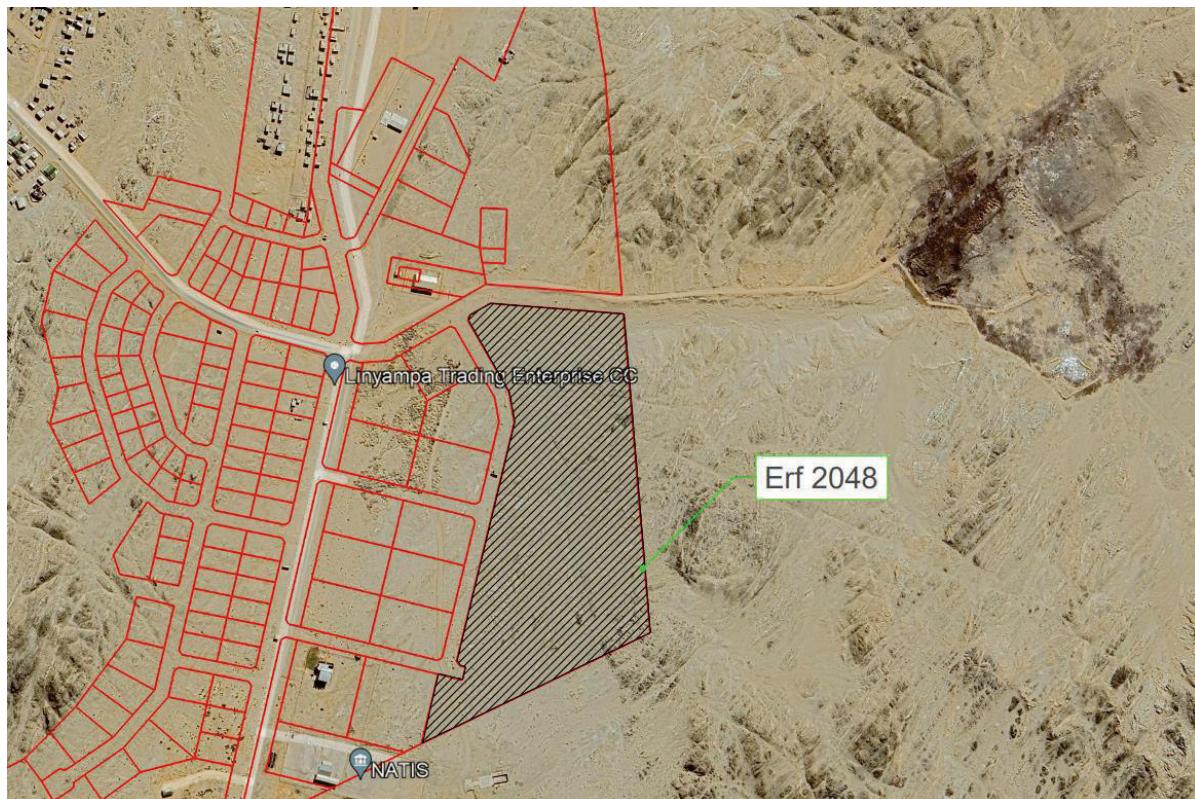


Figure 1: Locality map for the proposed Lüderitz Integrated Waste Management, Treatment, Transfer and Recovery Facility.

The area consists of largely undeveloped industrial plots (municipal Erven) designated for industrial development. Small residential housing stands exist approximately 300 m Northeast 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 Lüderitz Municipality;
4. Access to utilities, main roads and proximity to the port; and
5. Proximity to the informal municipal waste disposal facility;

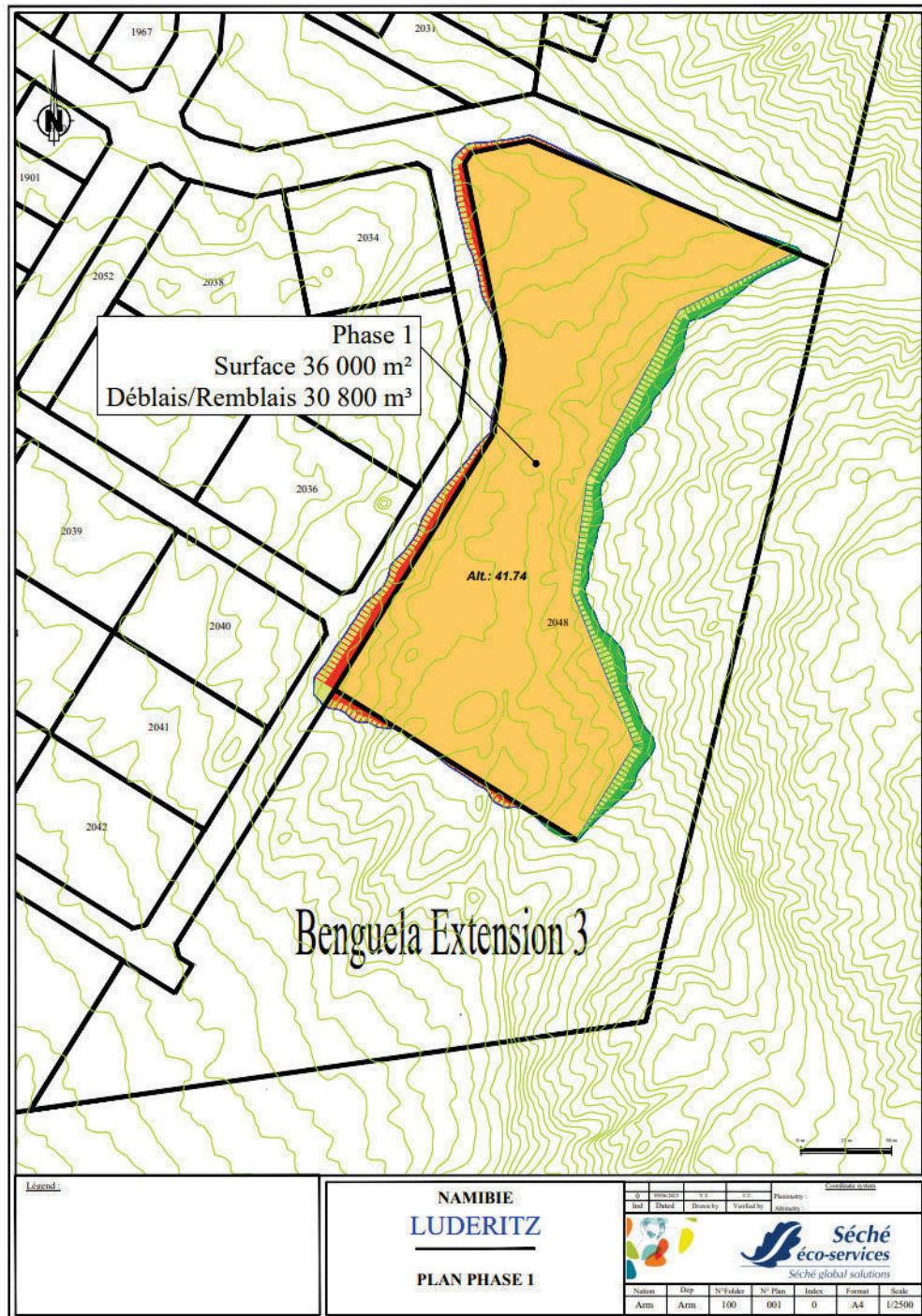


Figure 2: Locality map for the proposed Lüderitz Integrated Waste Management, Treatment, Transfer and Recovery Facility.

### 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 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 (cuttings (solid) and slops (liquid)) in large quantities during drilling phases. These large waste streams are cuttings (solids) and slops (liquids).

### 1.4 Project activities overview

Project activities will consist of waste specific activities and supporting / ancillary activities common to industrial sites. Site specific activities are described herein:

- Thermo-mechanical cuttings cleaner (TCC) treatment plant which treats Oil Based Mud Cuttings and recovers base oil.
- 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 (DAFU), oxidation, and polishing);
- Handling, treatment, baling, shredding and similar, of waste materials, recyclables and other materials. A manual dirty material recovery facility (MRF) will be constructed and operated.
- Incineration of hazardous, medical and combustible hazardous and non-hazardous wastes
- 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 liquid effluent to the ocean or water re-use
- 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 and supporting activities required to conduct primary activities include:

- Stormwater/ run-off management infrastructure for collection and containment of any contaminated water in dams;
- 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 (~500m) to the facility;
- Access control facilities including perimeter fencing;
- Weighbridges and control room;
- Fuel storage facilities;
- Utility connections including:
  - Electricity connections (from municipal mains or from windfarm located approximately 1.5km from the site)
  - Water supply (potable) connections from municipal mains and boreholes
  - Water supply (process) (Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) ~3.5 km north of the site and borehole water)
  - Sewage line connections
- Other ancillary infrastructure such as;
  - Offices and other administrative buildings;
  - Staff dining and ablution facilities, camp for ~50-100 employees;
  - Weather station;
  - Workshops and stores etc.

### **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 the 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 programmes 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 Lüderitz 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

In general, waste will be collected by facility owned vehicles and transported to the site. Only known and categorized wastes will be collected. Upon entry to the site, waste materials will be weighed and sampled to confirm classification before being directed to treatment lines or storage.

Access to the site is limited to waste that has been accepted. Prior to vehicles leaving the site, they will be washed to avoid cross-contamination.

The vehicles used for the transportation of the waste will include:

Type of vehicle	Waste stream
Tanker trucks	Bulk liquid waste (slops and cuttings)
Flatbed trucks	Containerized solid general and hazardous waste
Skip trucks	Solid general and hazardous waste
Super sucker trucks	Waste streams related to emergency clean-ups and interventions.

It is estimated that the facility will receive a minimum 25,000 tons of waste per year. The average load size will be 18 tons, which equates to approximately 1,389 trucks trips per annum. This results in an average of ~3.8 truck trips per day across the year. Due to the nature of the E&P industry, the

facility must be prepared to receive waste while vessels are at the port. Therefore, operations will be 24 hours per day. Generally, truck trips will be limited to 22 trips in a single 24-hour period; but this could be exceeded in some cases. On average, the horsepower of the various types of trucks averages 380 HP.

After trucks have been weighed and cleared reception, they will move within the facility to the appropriate, 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. Primary waste streams (see Figure 3 below) managed will be as follows:

Waste streams	Minimum tonnages per annum
Cuttings	15 000 tons
Slops	8000 m <sup>3</sup>
Other containerized waste	500 tons

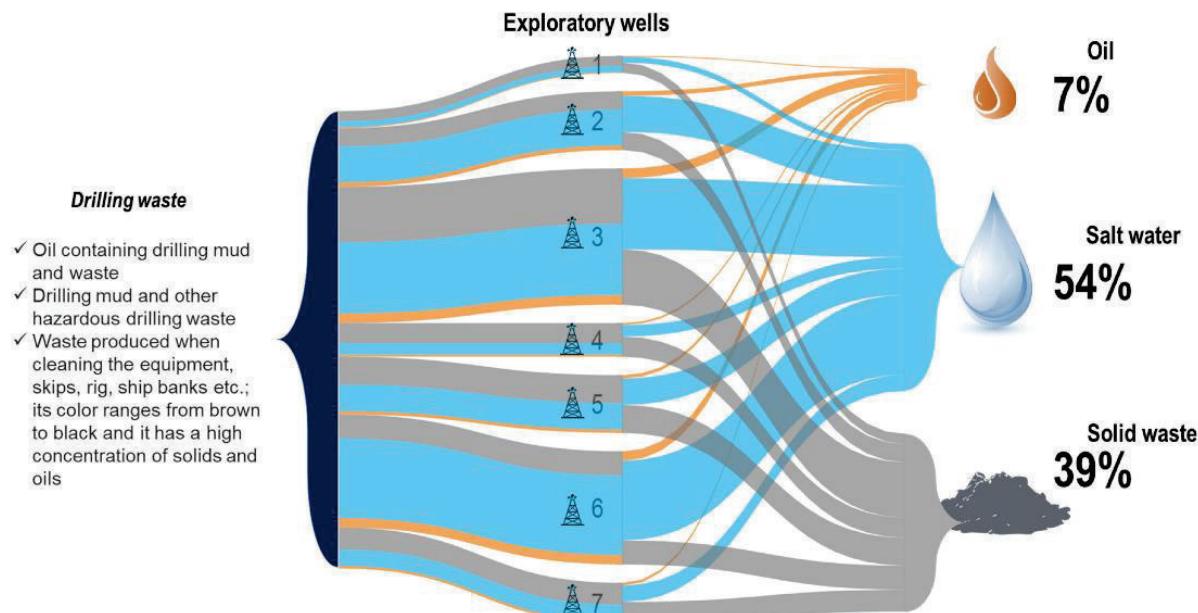


Figure 3: Primary waste streams presented graphically

The conceptual layout of the facility is show in Figure 4 below.



Figure 4: Facility layout plan

## 2.1 Cuttings management

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 5 below.

REG NUMBER: 2014/0032

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## GENERAL DRILL CUTTING PLANT PROCESS FLOW

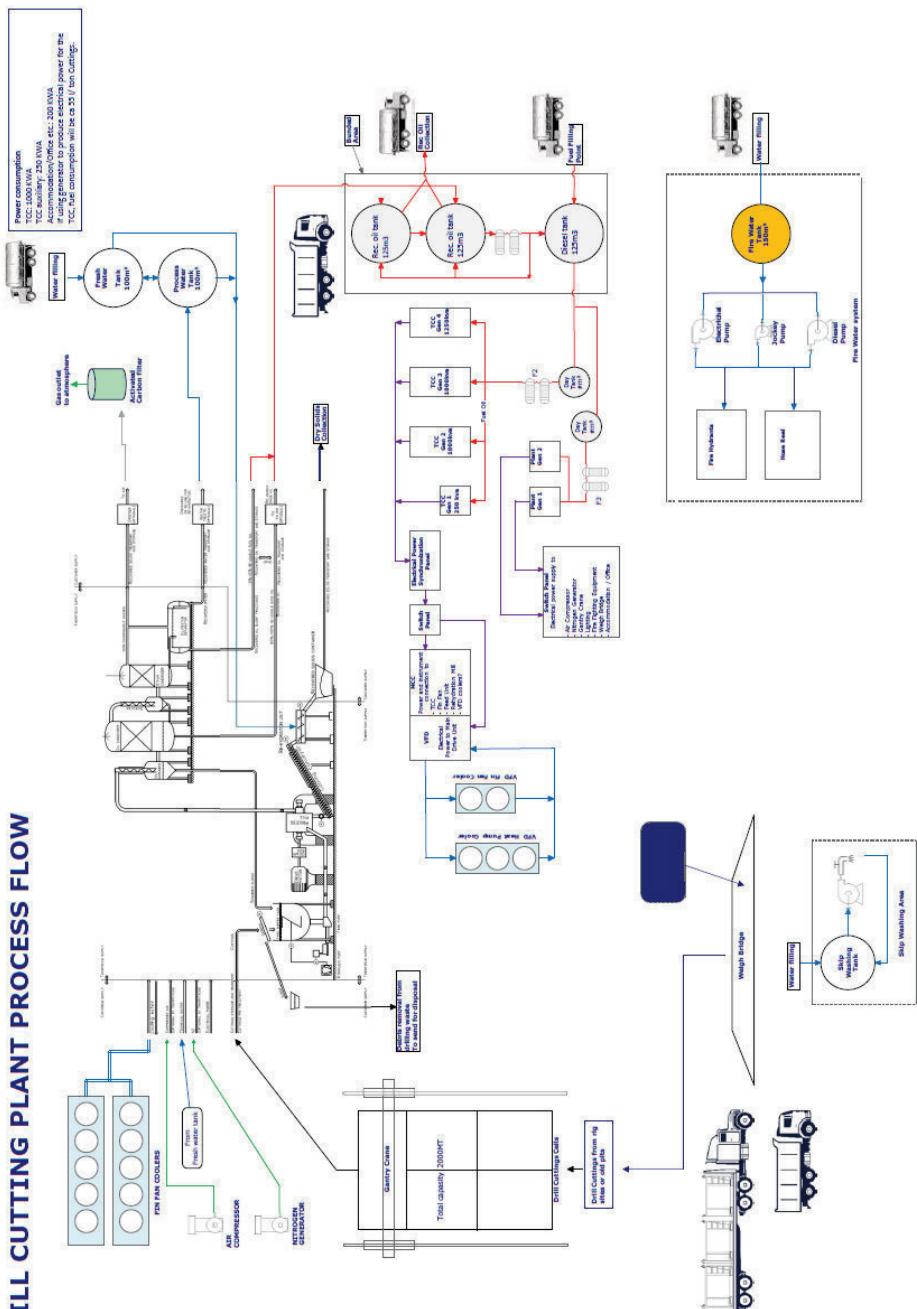


Figure 5: General drill cutting plant process flow

**RENT-A-DRUM**

The Leaders in Waste Management since 1989

A TCC has been selected as the least cost and most benefit 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 at the proposed Namwaste Management Facility's Class A disposal site, close to Arandis or. 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 6 and Figure 7 below.

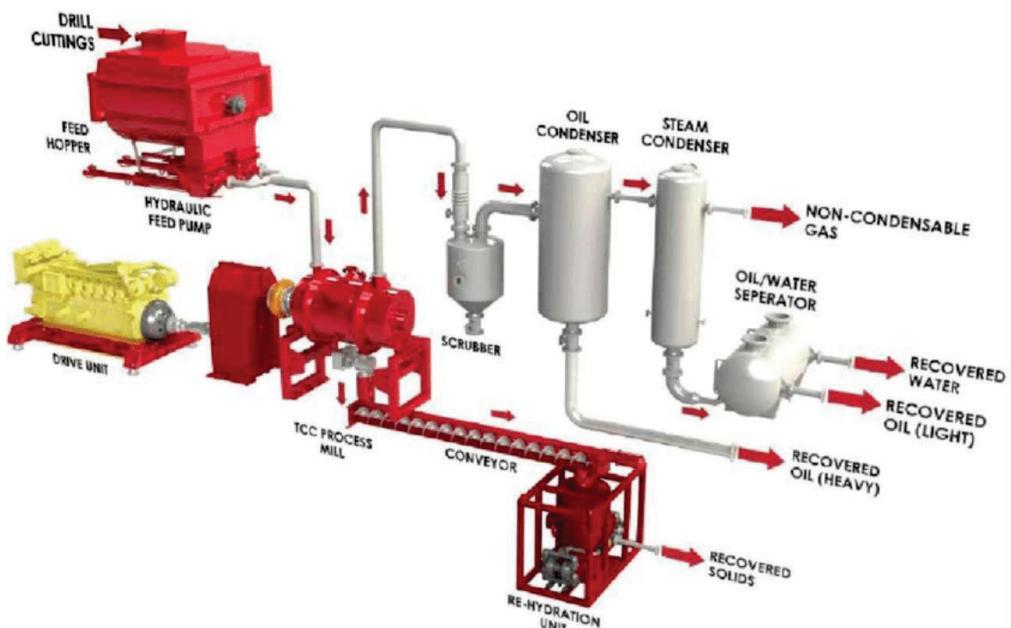


Figure 6: General process flow of a Cuttings Treatment Facility

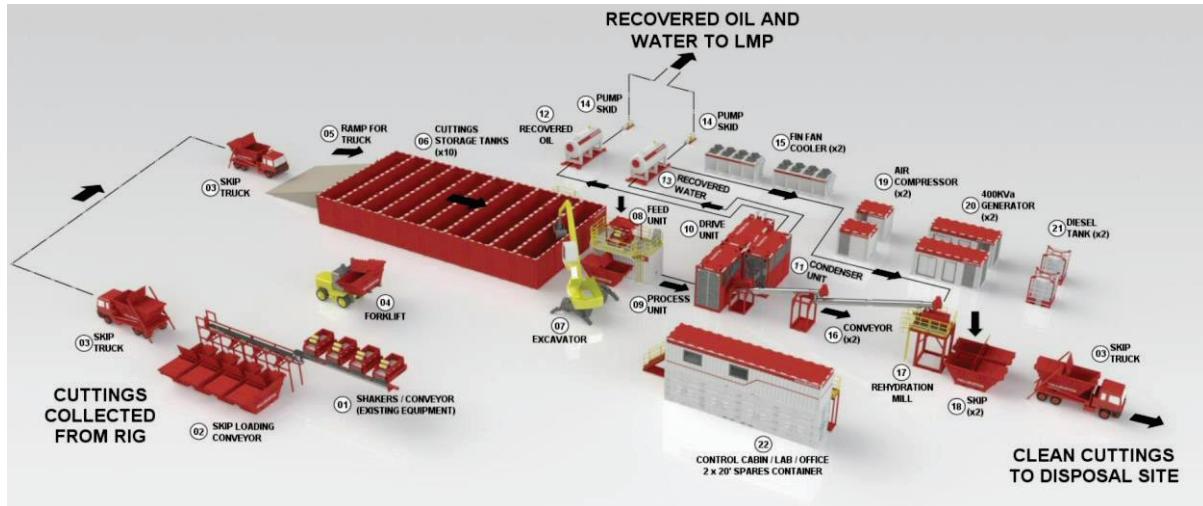


Figure 7: General layout of a Cuttings Treatment Facility

## 2.2 Slops Management

Slops are generally transferred in bulk from the rig utilizing the Platform Supply Vessel (PSV) tanks. These tanks are approximately 325m<sup>3</sup>. They are generally 95% full. 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. Upon testing, the slops will be managed via the Slops Treatment Unit (often referred to as a Dissolved Air Flotation Unit (DAFU)). The capacity of the DAFU is 4-6m<sup>3</sup> per hour.

Slops treatment unit is designed to be robust and effectively manage a wide variety of slop waste. The general process consists of (refer to Figure 8):

1. Phase separation using a tri-canter or de-canter centrifuge to separate hydrocarbons, water and solids. Solids will be returned to the TCC. Hydrocarbons will be recovered.
2. Wastewater will enter a chemical pre-treatment such as flocculation, pH correction, coagulation, acid treatment and similar chemical treatments / corrections.
3. Dissolved air flotation is deployed as the primary treatment methodology to ensure that organic and inorganic constituents are removed from wastewater.
4. Final polishing consists of Ozonation / UV / chlorine treatments as well as carbon and sand filtration.
5. Treated effluent must be treated further through a process of thermal evaporation or be discharged to sewer.
6. If sewer discharge is possible, the treated effluent is tested to ensure that it meets all legislative requirements for discharge prior to discharge.

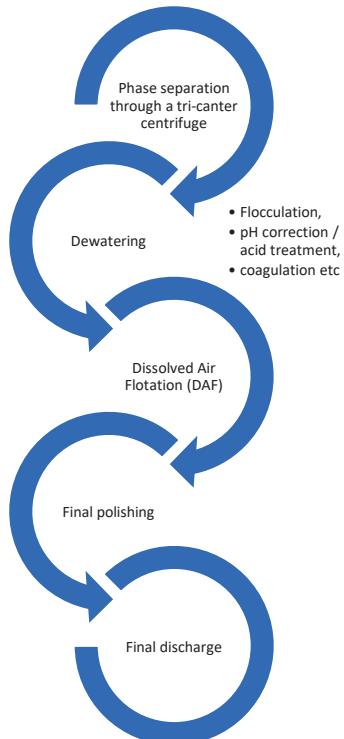


Figure 8: Slops unit process flow

Final discharge can be to one of the following depending on constituent analysis:

1. Reverse osmosis for reuse;
2. Discharge to municipal sewage / desalination; or
3. Atmospheric or thermal evaporation.

Treated effluent resulting from drilling and produced water is generally limited in reuse by the total concentration of dissolved solids (i.e., salts). The least cost / most benefit/acceptable options for discharge will be determined during the ESIA process, and all options should be explored and analyzed.

### 2.3 Other containerized wastes

While the primary waste streams generated during the offshore drilling phases are drill cutting and drilling slops; offshore O&G exploration project 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.

Once exploration is complete and production occurs, there are additional waste streams that are produced from the production of hydrocarbons. In this case, Rent-A-Drum anticipates that 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.

#### 2.4 Mud Plant

A tank battery consisting of multiple steel tanks contained within a lined bund will be included. The cumulative size of the storage area will be up to 50,000m<sup>3</sup>. Tanks will be designed to meet the relevant engineering standards and will be operated in line with industry practice.

#### 2.5 Incinerator

An incinerator with similar specifications to those specified below will be installed for the incineration of hazardous, medical and combustible hazardous and non-hazardous wastes:

Capacity Data <sup>1</sup>	
General/MSW waste [kg/h]	222 - 370
Animal waste [kg/h]	181 - 301
Healthcare waste [kg/h]	194 - 323
Food and hotel waste [kg/h]	194 - 323
Food waste only [kg/h]	118 - 196
Plastics [kg/h]	107 - 179
Waste oil [kg/h]	60 - 100
Rubber [kg/h]	50 - 83
Start-up time [min] <sup>2</sup>	60 - 180

Incinerator	
Hearth type	Fixed hearth
Number of chambers	2
Combustion Volume [m <sup>3</sup> ]	14.05
Retention/Residence time [seconds]	2.5
Steel thickness	6
Refractory	Alumina Silicate Castable
Insulation R-value [m <sup>2</sup> K/W]	2.34
Loading door opening size - No feeder (Width x Height)	600 x 600
Hopper opening size - feeder (Width x Height)	600 x 600
Ducting	
From incinerator to heat exchanger	Refractory lined
From heat exchanger to filtration	3CR12
From filtration to ID fan	3CR12
From ID fan to main stack	3CR12
Emergency Stack	
Stack ID [mm]	955
Stack OD [mm]	964
Height from ground [m]	15
Stack design code	ASME STS-1
Control System	
PLC, HMI, VSD	LS IS
Control Panel IP Rating	IP65
Remote monitoring and dashboard	Optional

Thermal Specifications	
Burners [number of]	2
Max thermal power [kW]	1660
Temperature controlled	Yes
Normal operating temperature [°C]	850 - 950
Max operating temperature – primary and secondary chambers [°C]	1200
Fuel Requirements (Diesel)	
Max flow rate [kg/hr]	140
Normal fuel use [kg/hr]	40 - 150
Day tank height - bottom of tank from ground [m]	2
Day tank recommended volume [L]	2,000
Fuel required for bake-out [L]	8000
Fuel Requirements (LPG)	
Max flow rate [Nm <sup>3</sup> /h]	70
Normal fuel use [Nm <sup>3</sup> /h] <sup>4</sup>	19 - 75
Fuel required for bake-out [Nm <sup>3</sup> /h]	3900
Fuel Requirements (Natural Gas)	
Max flow rate [Nm <sup>3</sup> /h]	170
Normal fuel use [Nm <sup>3</sup> /h] <sup>4</sup>	45 - 190
Fuel required for bake-out [Nm <sup>3</sup> /h]	9800
Battery Limits	
Power	At incinerator control panel
Fuel	At incinerator day tank

### 2.5.1 Ceramic filtration system specifications

Main Stack	
Stack ID [mm]	435
Stack OD [mm]	424
Height from ground [m]	15
Stack design code	ASME STS-1
Heat Exchanger	
Type	Shell and Tube
Coolant	Water
Material of construction	SS304
Coolant circuit consists of	Piping, Circulating Pump with Duty Pump, Buffer Tank, Plate Heat Exchanger, Radiator/Cooling Tower
Piping	SS304
Flue Gas Abatement	
Scrubber 1	Sodium Bicarbonate
Scrubber 2	Powdered Activated Carbon
Filtration system	Ceramic filter elements
Filtration blowdown mechanism	Pneumatic blowdown

Instrumentation	
Thermocouples	Stainless steel - 22
Pressure transmitters flue gas	Differential over heat exchanger and filtration
Pressure transmitters coolant	Yes
Flue gas flow	Yes
Coolant flow	Yes
Oxygen analyser	Yes (fast response analyser for combustion control)
Flue gas analyser on stack	Optional
Compressor	Yes
Safety	Pressure relief valve on HX, pressure gauge on HX, emergency damper for flue gas, and safety interlocks
Site Requirements	
Minimum plantroom size (W x L x H) [mm]	24000 x 20000 x 9000
Outside Plinth for Radiator (W X L) [mm]	6000 x 5000
Stack hole (roof) [mm]	1160
Fire hazard [NFPA 13-2017]	Extra Hazard Group 1 (fuel and waste storage will effect this)
Max decibels (at 1m) [Db]	110
Ventilation minimum recommended [kg/hr] <sup>4</sup>	117617
Control Room	Temperature controlled control room
Flue gas analyser control room	For extractive systems, we require a analyser within 2m of the main stack
Recommended PPE	See PPE list
Utility Requirements	
Voltage [VAC]	400

## 2.5.2 Bag filtration system specifications

Main Stack	
Stack ID [mm]	850
Stack OD [mm]	862
Height from ground [m]	15
Stack design code	ASME STS-1
Flue Gas Abatement	
Flue gas cooling	Using flue gas dilution
Scrubber 1	Sodium bicarb / lime
Scrubber 2	Activated carbon
Filtration system	Bag filters
Filtration blowdown mechanism	Pneumatic blowdown

Instrumentation:	
Thermocouples	Stainless steel - 22
Pressure transmitters flue gas	Differential over heat exchanger and filtration
Flue gas flow	Yes
Oxygen analyser	Yes (high temperature analyser for combustion control)
Flue gas analyser	Optional
Compressor	Yes
Safety	Emergency damper for flue gas and safety interlocks
Site Requirements	
Minimum plantroom size (W x L x H) [mm]	24000 x 20000 x 9000
Outside area required [mm]	5000 x 12000
Stack hole (roof)	1160
Fire hazard [NFPA 13-2017]	Extra Hazard Group 1 (fuel and waste storage will effect this)
Max decibels (at 1m) [Db]	110
Ventilation requirement [kg/hr] <sup>4</sup>	117617
Control Room	Temperature controlled control room
Flue gas analyser control room	For extractive systems, we require a analyser within 2m of the main stack
Recommended PPE	See PPE list
Utility Requirements	
Voltage [VAC]	400

### 2.5.3 Emission warranties

Common Name	Symbol	Warranty	Typical
Particulate Matter	N/A	Less than 10	Less than 5
Carbon Monoxide	CO	Less than 50	Less than 50
Sulphur Dioxide	SO <sub>2</sub>	Less than 50	Less than 50
Oxides of Nitrogen	NO <sub>x</sub>	Less than 200	Less than 200
Hydrogen Chloride	HCl	Less than 10	Less than 10
Hydrogen Fluoride	HF	Less than 0.5	Less than 0.5
Sum of lead, arsenic, antimony, chromium, cobalt, copper, manganese, nickel, vanadium		PB, As, Sb, Cr, Co, Cu, Mn, Ni, V	
Less than 0.05		Less than 0.05	
Mercury		Hg	
Less than 0.05		Less than 0.05	
Cadmium Thallium		Cd Tl	
Less than 10		Less than 10	

### 2.6 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 earthen dams for settling. 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 comingling. There will be no uncontrolled discharge from the site.

## 2.6.1 Additional infrastructure requirements

The facility's water will be supplied by the Municipality. Electrical supply will be provided by a connection to the municipal mains. Sewage will be discharged to the municipal wastewater system.

## 2.7 Operating hours, staffing, access control and security

### 2.7.1 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 require operations to be conducted on a 24 hour 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 require night travel;
2. Operation of the TCC to treat cuttings; and
3. Operation of the slops treatment unit (ad hoc).

### 2.7.2 Staffing

Staff	Number of employees
General manager and deputy	2
HSE supervisor	1
Administrative	2
Laboratory analyst	2
Supervisors	9
Deputy supervisors	6
Yellow plant	6
Mechanical plant	12
Drivers/assistants	36
General workers	18
Total	94

### 3. Construction and operational timelines

Timeline	Activity
November 2024	ESIA
November 2024 – November 2025	<p>Construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fencing of the area</li><li>• Earthwork to level the terrain</li><li>• Connection to water, electricity and sewage networks</li><li>• Civil engineering</li><li>• Equipment assembly</li></ul>
November 2025 – December 2025	Commence with site commissioning
January 2026	Commence with site operations

## **ANNEXURE B**

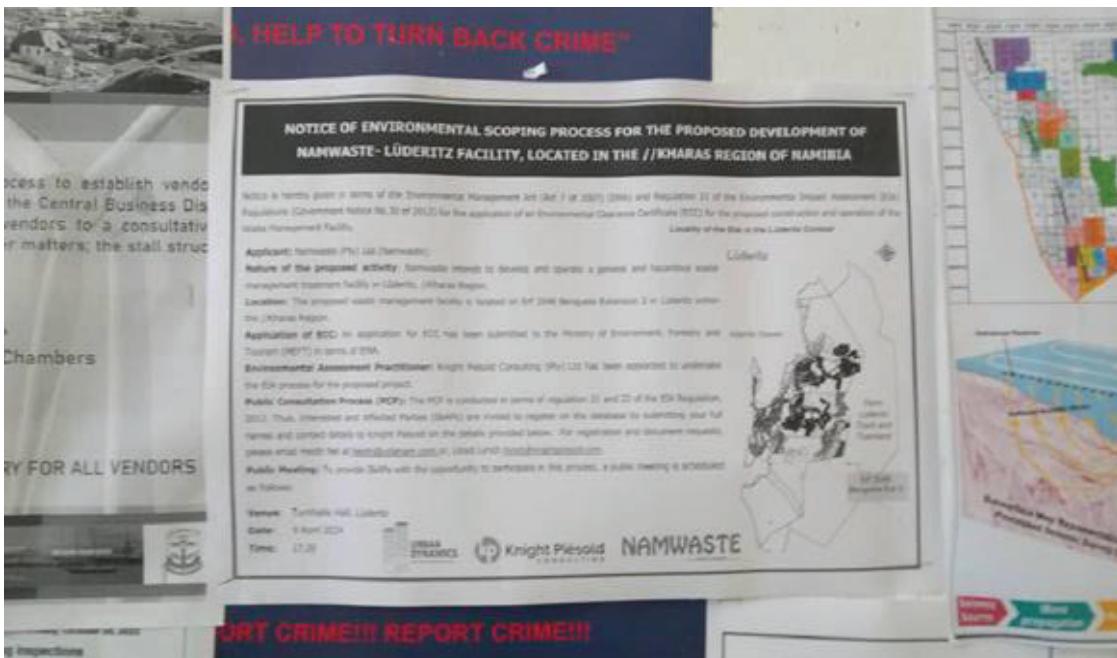
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### Public Meeting Notices

# SITE NOTICE



# TOWN COUNCIL NOTICE



20 TUESDAY 26 MARCH 2024

## Classifieds

Tel: +264-61-279 632 / 279 646 • Fax: +264-61-22 9206 • email: [classifieds@namibian.com.na](mailto:classifieds@namibian.com.na)

DEADLINE: 12H00 - 2 WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO PLACEMENT

### INDEX

**Personal**  
1210 Anniversaries  
1226 Weddings  
Announcements  
1230 Birthday Wishes  
1240 Reunions  
1250 Graduations  
1260 Social Messages  
1270 Thank You Messages  
1280 Valentine's Messages

**Business & Finance**

1410 Opportunities  
1420 Business for Sale  
1430 Tax Licences

**Services**

7420 House 5 Garden  
1810 General  
7440 Communications & Security  
7450 Lost & Missing  
7480 Transport Wanted & Offered

**Education & Training**

2610 Education & Training

**Employment**

2710 Wanted  
2720 Offered

**Food & Beverage**

3210 Food & Beverages

**Goods**

3610 Wanted  
3630 For Sale  
3700 Auctions

**Health & Beauty**

3910 Health & Beauty

**Hospitality**

4010 Hospitality  
(See also "Travel & Tourism")

**Housing & Property**

4110 Wanted  
4210 For Rent  
4310 For Sale

**Leisure & Entertainment**

4910 Leisure & Entertainment

**Livestock & Pets**

5010 Livestock & Pets

5010 Auctions

5010 Sale

5010 Lost & Missing

5010 Wanted

**Motoring**

5310 Vehicles Wanted

5320 Vehicles for Hire

5360 Vehicles for Sale

5370 Vehicles for Rent

5380 Vehicle Spares & Accessories

**Notices**

5610 Legal

5620 Public

5630 Tenders

5640 Notices

5620 Name Change

5620 Rezoning

**Obituaries**

6000 In Memoriam

6000 Death & Burial Urn

6020 Death & Funeral Notices

6030 Condolences

1270 Thank you messages

**Travel & Tourism**

7800 Travel & Tourism

**Rates and Deadlines**

5000 DATES 2024

5000 Submission of advertisements

on the state you want, please book

deadlines

5000 Classifieds small and concise

5000 Classifieds large and detailed

5000 Classifieds and advertisements

5000 DATES 2024

5000 Classifieds and advertisements



THE NAMIBIAN 2 APRIL 2024

**22** TUESDAY 2 APRIL 2024

THE NAMIBIAN

---

Social Impact Assessment  
Prepared by Urban Dynamics  
July 2024



**URBAN  
DYNAMICS**  
town and regional planners

# CLASSIFIEDS

Tel: (061) 208 0800/44 Fax: (061) 220 584

Email: [classifieds@nepc.com.na](mailto:classifieds@nepc.com.na)

## Notices

## Legal Notice

## Employment

## Offered

## Notices

## Legal Notice

## CLASSIFIEDS

**Rates and Deadlines**  
 To avoid disconnection of an electricity supply not appearing on the date you wish, please book in immediately.  
 Classified advertisements and notices: 12:00, two working days prior to placing.  
 Cancellation of advertisements: 16:00, two days before date of publication in writing only.  
 (VAT Inclusive)  
 Legal Notices: N\$200.00  
 Last Land Title N\$575.00  
 Liquor License N\$460.00  
 Name Changes N\$200.00  
 Death Notices N\$200.00  
 Tombstone Engravings N\$200.00  
 Thank You Messages from N\$200.00

Terms and Conditions Apply.



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF BUFFALO LODGE IN BWABWATA NATIONAL PARK Advanced Environmental Agency

Environmental Impact Assessment Act, 7 of 2007 (Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA))

PROPOSER: NYIME SAFARI LODGES CC

PROPOSED DESCRIPTION:

DEVELOPMENT OF A LODGE INSIDE BWABWATA NATIONAL PARK (BUFFALO CORNER AREA)

REGIONS: LAVANGO EAST REGION (BWABWATA NATIONAL PARK)

INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES (I&APs)

Applicant to register with Advanced Environmental Registration can be done by requesting of the background information document provided in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) document.

Any objection kindly contact AEA

consultants on to the email below:

From 01 April 2024 - 14 April 2024.

Email: [advenvironment@iinet.net.na](mailto:advenvironment@iinet.net.na)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA: NORTHERN LOCAL DIVISION HELD AT OSHAKATI, MONDAY THE 1<sup>ST</sup> OF MARCH 2024 BEFORE THE HONOURABLE JUDGE MUNSLI.

In the matter between:

TIMEOUT PETRUS PLATINIUS and

ELTASHI TULOGA IMBILI

Having heard Mr. Angura, Counsel for the Plaintiff and having read all documents filed in record:

AT OSHAKATI THIS DAY:

1. The Plaintiff's non-compliance with practice Directive 58(4) of the Court.

2. The matter is hereby re-instated to the roll.

3. The Plaintiff issued herein is

granted judgment for the Plaintiff

for costs of the suit.

and the defendant is ordered to

pay the Plaintiff the sum of

N\$200.00.

Thank You Messengers from

N\$200.00.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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electricity supply

not appearing on

the date you wish,

please book

in immediately.

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12:00, two working days prior to placing.

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Tombstone Engravings N\$200.00

Thank You Messages from

N\$200.00.

Terms and Conditions Apply.

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 Just a call away - when you need it.  
 061 400676 [www.acash.com](http://www.acash.com)

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998 (REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS) & 33

Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region: OMUSATI

1. Name and postal address of applicant:

KORNELIUS YOLWA KANDUMBI

PO BOX 5035, OSHAKATI, NAMIBIA

2. Name and details of application:

SHEBEEN LIQUOR LICENSE

3. Clerk of the court with whom application will be lodged:

OUTAPI MAGISTRATE COURT

4. Date on which application will be lodged:

10 FEBRUARY - 29 MARCH 2024

5. Date of meeting of Committee at which the application will be heard:

10 MAY 2024

Any objection or written submission in terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to the applicant must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

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1. Name and postal address of applicant:

JOSUA HETTA

PO BOX 854, OSHAKATI

2. Name of business or proposed business to which applicant relates:

OMAMBUDU PUB

3. Address/Location of premises to which application relates:

ONHELEWA VILLAGE

4. Nature and details of application:

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## **ANNEXURE C**

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16 February 2024 Recon Site Meeting Minutes

# MEETING MINUTES

Namwaste  
Lüderitz Town Council Meeting

## Reconnaissance Meeting:

**Date:** 19 February 2024      **File No.:** 1284  
**Time:** 10:00– 11:00      **Cont. No.:** <<Continuity\_Number>>  
**Place:** Town Council Office, Lüderitz  
**Note Taker:** Tresia Amwaalwa

<b>Participants:</b>	Refer to attached attendance register (embedded file)
<b>Regrets:</b>	None
<b>Distribution:</b>	

## Minutes and Action Items:

Item No.	Description
<b>1.0</b>	<b>Welcome</b> Randell Beukes from Lüderitz Town Council welcomes all.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Introduction of Participants</b> All participants introduced themselves.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Objectives</b> Heidri Bindemann-Nel from UDA explained the objectives of the meeting.
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Site Assessment</b> Ms. Mostert from Geo Business Solution presented a map displaying the site along with all surrounding land uses and infrastructure.
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Discussions</b> The main points raised during discussions are as follows:
5.1	<b>The site:</b> The council indicated that they are informed about the project and wishes to highlight that they are presently filling the site with building materials. Additionally, the site includes three turbines as part of a research project, which is expected to conclude soon and have the turbines removed. It's important to note that the site is located along the route to the town's landfill. Roads in the extension are currently still gravel roads.

Item No.	Description
5.2	<p><b>Access to services:</b></p> <p>The site is conveniently located near two main power sources, and the first row of erven in the extension is equipped with access to a sewer connection. Additionally, the site already includes a waterline with a 110m pipeline, which requires an upgrade to be extended approximately 40-50m away from the erf.</p>
5.3	<p><b>Residential buildings:</b></p> <p>The site is approximately 700 to 800 meters from the closest residential building.</p>
5.4	<p><b>Power line:</b></p> <p>Ms. Hanukuaja inquired about the power line highlighted by Ms. Mostert on the site. She would like confirmation regarding the status of the power line.</p>
5.5	<p><b>Access and impact on water:</b></p> <p>The town currently relies on a borehole located approximately 120 km outside of town near Aus for its water supply. Therefore, the proposed site will not have any impact on the town's water supply. However, it's important to note that the background documents mention the possibility of drilling a borehole at the site for water use. The council is uncertain about the feasibility of this proposal.</p> <p>Additionally, the site is situated about 50 meters away from a 110mm waterline, and the council intends to upgrade this pipeline.</p>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Summary of decisions</b>
6.1	Urban Dynamics will initiate a public consultation phase in April, featuring a public meeting in Lüderitz. Mrs. Nel will be in touch with Ms. Thomas to coordinate involvement of relevant stakeholders.
<b>7.0</b>	<b>Meeting closure</b>
	Attendees were invited to visit the site with Urban Dynamics.

## Attendance registers

## FIRST MEETINGS FOR RENT A DRUM

Date: 19-26/02/2024

Region: //Kharas and Erongo Region

Place: Luderitz and Walvis Bay

Name of activity: Informal Meeting

No.	Participant's name	Gender (Tick ✓)	Organisation	Position	Contact number	e-mail address or Postal address
		M      F				
1.	Tresici Amoocha	✓	UDA	Town Planner	061 240 80 081 357 8251	bresica@iwebnam.com
2.	Helena Thomas	✓	Luderitz Town Council	Town Planning Officer	063 267 838	lpo@ltc.com.na
3.	Benetilia Shopewka	✓	Luderitz Town Council	Environmental Health Officer	081 554 691	mtirish@gmail.com
4.	Jens Maatjies	✓	LTC	Properties	081 696 005	je@propertiesltc.com.na
5.	Randell Bawden	✓	LTC	Chief Technical Officer	081 603 9572	chieftech@lhc.na
6.	Theresa Fortuin	✓	NAWATOR	MECH. ARTISAN	081 269 6949	FortuinT@namwater.com.na
7.	Heidi - Nei	✓	UDA	EP	081 617 336	heidri@udanam.com
8.	Hilka Hanukurja	✓	Rent a Drum	Pr	081 127 7913	pr@rent-a-drum.com.na
9.	Marliize Mostert	✓	Geo bus solution	GIS Practitioner	081 827 8703	marliize@geobus.co.za
10.						
11.						

## **ANNEXURE D**

---

**9 April 2024 Public Meeting Minutes and  
Attendees Register**

# MEETING MINUTES

Namwaste  
Lüderitz Public Consultation

## Reconnaissance Meeting:

**Date:** 9 April 2024 **File No.:** 1285  
**Time:** 17:30– 19:00  
**Place:** Turnhalle Hall, Lüderitz  
**Note Taker:** Heidri Nel

<b>Participants:</b>	Refer to attached attendance register (embedded file)
<b>Regrets:</b>	None
<b>Distribution:</b>	

## Minutes and Action Items:

Item No.	Description
<b>1.0</b>	<b>Welcome:</b> The meeting facilitator, Ernst Simon from Urban Dynamics Africa (UDA), extends a warm welcome to all attendees.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Purpose:</b> Ernst provided insights into the purpose of the meeting.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Project Background:</b> In addition, Ernst introduced the teams and provided an overview on Urban Dynamics Africa and Lloyd Lynch from Knight Piesold (KP) Consulting Engineers offered an insight into KP.
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Project Infrastructure &amp; Technical Background:</b> Lise Steyn from Interwaste provided insight into the project infrastructure and technical background.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>The ECC Process:</b> Lloyd explained the phases of the ECC process and the project's current status.
<b>7.0</b>	<b>Project Site:</b> He also provided an overview of the project site.
<b>8.0</b>	<b>Project Impacts:</b> Lloyd outlined the project's potential environmental impacts, while Ernst looked into its potential social impacts.

<b>9.0</b>	<b>Questions and Comments:</b>
	<p>The community had time to provide questions and concerns they may have regarding the project.</p>
9.2	<p><b>Q:</b> What type of waste?</p> <p><b>A:</b> Waste will primarily consist of general waste, medical waste, steel, wood, oil residue from the haul, hazardous solid waste, and ash sourced from oil industry vessels.</p>
9.3	<p><b>Q:</b> What about the town's waste?</p> <p><b>A:</b> The project currently only focuses on waste generated from the oil industry and does not include waste from the town.</p>
9.4	<p><b>Q:</b> How will pollution be prevented?</p> <p><b>A:</b> Pollution prevention measures at the facility include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Fencing: The facility will be enclosed with fencing to deter unauthorised access and minimise the risk of waste pickers. This will also help prevent general waste from blowing off the site.</li> <li>➤ Segregation of Waste from Oil Vessels: Waste from oil vessels will be segregated to reduce environmental impact. The pre-sorted units will be stored and sorted on land in a purpose-built warehouse with a concrete pad, which will prevent groundwater contamination.</li> <li>➤ Hazardous Waste Disposal: Hazardous waste will be transported to Arandis for disposal at a new proposed hazardous waste facility.</li> <li>➤ Steel Recycling: The facility will actively explore local steel recycling opportunities to further reduce environmental impact.</li> </ul>
<b>10.0</b>	<b>Conclusion:</b>
	<p>The meeting ended at about 19:00. Ernst indicated that all attendees will be registered as Interested and Affected Parties and will receive the final report.</p>

## PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE NAMWAST WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY - LÜDERITZ

Date: 9/04/2024

Region: //Kharas Region

Place: Turnhall Hall Lüderitz

Name of activity: Public Meeting

No.	Participant's name	Gender (Tick ✓) M F	Organisation	Position	Contact number	e-mail address or Postal address
1.	M. Bonhama	✓	hvel. Clean.	Admin	081283664	mebo@afsl.com.ae
2.	P. Mwinya	✓	Namalindji	Admin	0857872376	patrickmwinya14@gmail.com
3.	M. Kapaonda	✓	Pathcare	Phlebotomist	0813130117	lmeshe12@gmail.com
4.	E. Le Hane	✓	Davy's Scrap and Transport	co-owner	0818822195	davyscrapworld@gmail.com
5.	Gonca P. H.	✓	Lud. Cleaning	Delivery	0812100145	
6.	Veronika L.	✓	Vikhars Kognos	Council Officer (Community liaison)	0812457747	Veronika@vikhars.org
7.	J. T. Masinga	✓	KRC	CAO	0814227774	jpmasinga@karasc.gov.za
8.	B. Bicker.	✓	UrbanDynam	Enviro.	0812517336	
9.	Hulisanii Nethiwa	✓	Interwaste	Environmental Scientist	0726064002	hulisanii@interwaste.co.za
10.	Lise Stein	✓	Interwaste	Environmental Scientist	0824918147	lise@interwaste.co.za
11						

## PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE NAMWAST WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY - LÜDERITZ

Date: 9/04/2024

Region: //Kharas Region

Place: Turnhall Hall Lüderitz

Name of activity: Public Meeting

No.	Participant's name	Gender (Tick ✓)		Organisation	Position	Contact number	e-mail address or Postal address
		M	F				
1.	B. B.	✓		LCS	Owner	0818164411	louis@lcs.com
2.	F. Hark			Scrap Salvage Sole manager	0818164415	Reginald@lucky.net	
3.	F. Mupuri			Wattless Partner	0813861649	Mfisapp007@yahoo.com	
4.	Johannes Thase	✓		Thase Enterprises	0813861649	johannes@newport.com	
5.	J. N. Mwina			Natalind	Owner	0864443222	dwesnewsoft@mtntech.su
6.	Elzandro le Hanie	✓		Dove's Soap and Transport	Supervisor	0814024097	lezancho.lehanie@gmail.com
7.	John Körner	✓		Kelp Blue	EM	0811705599	john.körner@kelpblue.
8.	Johnny Kapofi			Kelp blue	M. P	0813588172	johnny.kapofi@kelpblue.
9.	Densah Tsofa			Nobelen Enterprises	Supervisor	0816291330	deneschtribe@ymail.com
10.	Lehloa Gyaniso	✓		LPL	LP	0812826271	Lehlo121.co
11.	Nesira Shephika	✓		KKRC	LP	0816515766	nesiratitus@gmail.com

No.	Participant's name	Gender (Tick ✓)	Organisation	Position	Contact number	e-mail address or Postal address
12.	PROVENDER M	✓	R.A.D	Dev-DIV	✓	✓
13.	HILKE Henklig F	✓	R&D	PR Manager	081/277913	Present-and-dynamic
14.						
15.						
16.						
17.						
18.		✓				
19.						
20.						
21.		✓				
22.		✓				
23.		✓				
24.		✓				



**Proposed Waste Management Facility:  
NAMWASTE Lüderitz**

Public Consultation Meeting  
Turnhalle Hall, Lüderitz  
09/04/2024

**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**

▪ <b>Namwaste (Pty) Ltd NAMWASTE</b>	▪ <b>Knight Piésold Consulting (Pty) Ltd</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Thierry Provendier (Rent-A-Drum)</li> <li>— Lise Steyn (Interwaste)</li> <li>— Hilkka Hamukuaja (Rent-A-Drum)</li> <li>— Hulisani Netshisaulu (Interwaste)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Lloyd Lynch</li> <li>— Joe Mulders</li> <li>— Lima Maartens</li> </ul>
	
▪ <b>Urban Dynamics(Pty) Ltd</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Heidi Nel</li> <li>— Ernst Simon</li> </ul>
	

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Public Meeting 3

## 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.



**Knight Piésold CONSULTING**  
Public Meeting 4

## 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.

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Public Meeting 5

## 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

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Public Meeting 6

## 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: Lüderitz



## Project Infrastructure Overview

### Project Infrastructure Overview

- Thermo-mechanical cuttings cleaner (TCC) treatment plant
- Slops treatment plant
- Incinerator
- Material Recovery Facility (MRF)
- 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 (potable water) and potential supply from boreholes will be investigated
  - Sewage package plant.

## Project Infrastructure Overview

Example of Proposed Infrastructure Units



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Public Meeting 13

## 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



General solid waste

Hazardous solid waste

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Public Meeting 14

## Treatment Processes

End Products

- Recovered oil - back to client
- Recovered water - discharge to ocean, evaporation and/or reuse on site
- Recovered 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

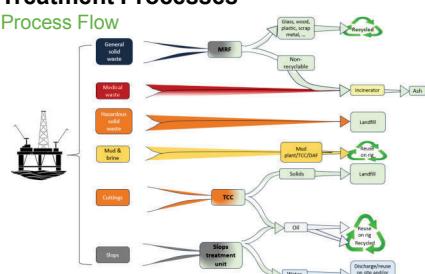


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## Treatment Processes

Process Flow



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## 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.



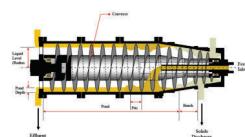
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Presentation Title 17

## 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.



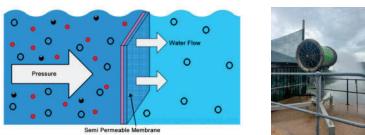
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## Treatment Processes

### 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, oxidation and/or reverse osmosis.
- Treated effluent (water) can either be discharged to the ocean, evaporated or reused on site.



**Before** 

**After** 

**Notes:** Knight Piesold Consulting, Presentation Title 19

## 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.



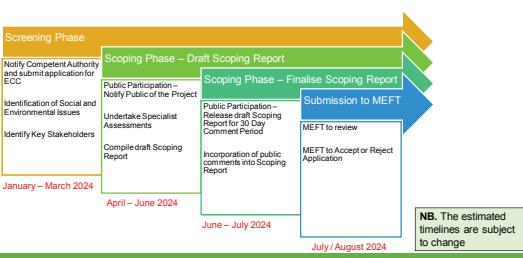
**Before** 

**After** 

**Notes:** Knight Piesold Consulting, Presentation Title 20

## Environmental Clearance Certificate Process

### ECC Process



**Notes:** Knight Piesold Consulting, Public Meeting 21

## 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 The abstraction of water to supply a public utility
8.1 The abstraction of groundwater or a surface water for industrial or commercial purposes
8.2 The abstraction of groundwater or 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
8.12 The release of brine back into the ocean by desalination plants
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.

**Notes:** Knight Piesold Consulting, Public Meeting 22

## 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:**

- Hydrogeology Specialist Study
- Geophysics Assessment
- Archaeological Specialist Study
- Social Specialist Study
- Air Quality and Noise Specialist Study

**Notes:** Knight Piesold Consulting, Public Meeting 23

## 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 (09 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

**Notes:** Knight Piesold Consulting, Public Meeting 24

## Project Site Overview

### Project Site

- Selected Project Site: 3.6 ha site on ERF 2048 in Benguela Extension 3
- Site Selection:
  - Land use zoning as light industrial
  - Availability of established plots for similarly zoned industrial activities
  - Pre-existing stakeholder consultations, specifically with the Lüderitz Municipality
  - Access to utilities, main roads and proximity to the Lüderitz Port
- Combination of sandy soils and rocky outcrops, with several pylons and wind turbines present



Public Meeting 25

## Project Site Overview

### Project Site Proposed Layout



Public Meeting 26

## Project Site Overview

### Project Site Environmental Features: Physical Environment

- Undulating yet relatively flat topography
- Harsh, arid climate with limited rainfall
- Dominated by sand with scattered rocky outcrops
- Uniform soil profile in and surrounding project site
- Hydrogeological zones characterised by very low and limited groundwater potential
- Based on municipal air quality data, good air quality is anticipated\*
  - Air Quality Specialist Assessment to confirm baseline conditions
- Ephemeral Koibab River approximately 60km from the project site
- Limited, low significance cultural heritage artefacts recorded within the project area

Public Meeting 27

Public Meeting 27

## 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 species observed in project area
  - Predominantly Not Evaluated by IUCN Red List
- No evidence of live fauna, scat or tracks observed
  - Bovine and canine skeletal remains observed
- Low biodiversity expected



Public Meeting 28

Public Meeting 28

## 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

Public Meeting 29

## Potential Project Impacts

### Potential Environmental Impacts

- Noise
  - Increase in noise emissions
- Surface Water
  - Possible point-source contamination of marine waters at the discharge point
- 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

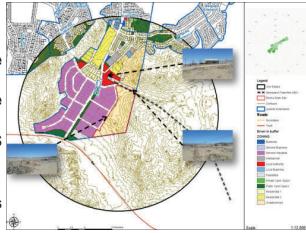
Public Meeting 30

Public Meeting 30

## Project Site Overview

### Project Site Features: Locality and Land Use

- Benguela Extension 3:
  - Next to general industrial zoned erven
  - Residential erven to the north-west of the proposed site
  - Local authority, and business erven close to the site
  - Lüderitz landfill, NamPower and NATIS close to the site
  - Access to water and power connections
  - Three existing experimental wind turbines on site (apparently to be removed soon)



Public Meeting 31

## Project Site Overview

### Project Site Features: Future Planning

- Dominant Wind Directions:
  - East-northeast and South-Southwest.
  - Prevailing wind directions quite favourable but may impact future development to the east of the existing town as per the structure plan.
- Transport Logistics:
  - Access to the site from the Harbour via the B4 seems feasible but the impact is not clear since the traffic projections are not yet determined.
  - The route through town for transporting waste to the project site will use Bismarck Street and the B4
- Operations:
  - 24/7 operational schedule – social receptors may be impacted negatively



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Presentation Title 32

## Potential Project Impacts

### Potential Social Impacts

- Traffic
  - Increased truck traffic and noise for residents in Benguela Ext. 3 and the town
  - Potential road accidents
  - Activities / Accidents resulting in temporary road closures or detours
- Safety Risks
  - Risks associated with heavy machinery, debris, waste and potential accidents
- Impact on Future Development
  - Waste facility may influence future residential areas, particularly within dominant wind directions (as per the Lüderitz Structure Plan.)
- Economic Opportunities
  - Creating local economic development and job opportunities within Lüderitz.
  - Enhance other opportunities within the waste management sector.
  - Promoting gender equality through preferential employment of females in suitable positions.

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Public Meeting 33

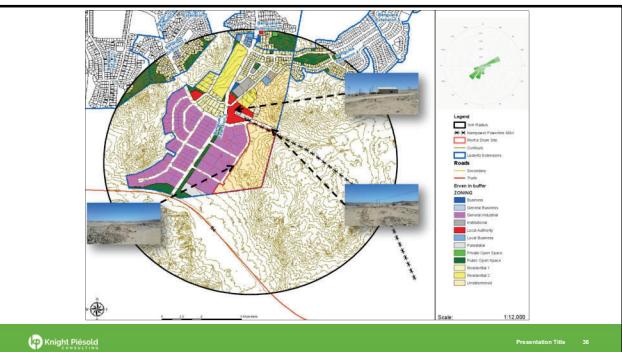
## Q&A

**Lloyd Lynch**  
llynch@knightpiesold.com

**THANK  
YOU**

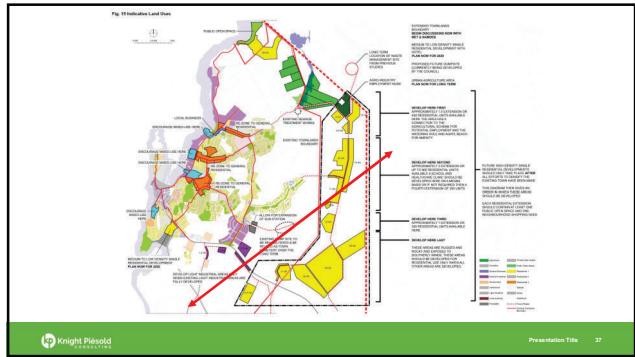
**Lloyd Lynch**  
llynch@knightpiesold.com

**Heidi Nel**  
heidri@udanam.com



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Presentation Title 33



## **ANNEXURE E**

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### **Stakeholder's List**

## VARIOUS STAKEHOLDER GROUPS FOR THE LUDEKIZT NAMWASTE 2024 SIA

Organisation	Title	Name	Surname	Designation	Mean
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	Mr.	Teofilius	Nghitila	Executive Director	Emailid on 27/03/24
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	Ms.	Saima	Angula	Deputy Director	Emailid on 27/03/24
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	Mr.	Timoteus	Mufeti	Environmental Commissioner	Emailid on 27/03/24
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	Mr.	Damian	Nchindo	Office of the Environmental Commissioner	Emailid on 27/03/24
Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform	Ms.	Ndijayakupi	Nghituwamata	Executive Director	Emailid on 27/03/24
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Ms.	Annelly	Haiphene	Executive Director	Emailid on 27/03/25
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Ms.	Lucia	Dula	Secretary	Emailid on 27/03/24
Ministry of Mines and Energy	Mr.	Bryan	Eiseb	Acting Executive Director	Emailid on 27/03/24
Ministry of Mines and Energy	Ms.	Mathilde	Koope	PA	Emailid on 27/03/24
Ministry of Works and Transport	Ms.	Esther	Kaapanda	Executive Director	Emailid on 27/03/24
Ministry of Works and Transport	Ms.	Monica	Rehabeam	PA	Emailid on 27/03/24
Namibia Power Corporation (Ltd) Ltd.	Mr.	Simson	Hauofu	Managing Director	Emailid on 27/03/24
Namibia Power Corporation (Ltd) Ltd.	Ms.	Nasheeda	Claassen	PA	Emailid on 27/03/24
Namibia Water Corporation (Ltd) Ltd.	Mr.	Abraham	Nehemia	Chief Executive Officer	Emailid on 27/03/24
Namibia Water Corporation (Ltd) Ltd.	Ms.	Debbie	Benade	Secretary	Emailid on 27/03/24
Namibia Water Corporation (Ltd) Ltd.	Mr.	Franklin	Kavita	Operations Manager /Business Unit South	Emailid on 27/03/24
Namibia Water Corporation (Ltd) Ltd.	Mr.	Nicolaas	du Plessis	Environmental	Emailid on 27/03/24
NamPort: Port of Walvis Bay	Mr.	Stefanus	Gariseb	Manager SHEQ	Emailid on 27/03/24
NamPort: Port of Walvis Bay	Ms.	Rosa	Isaaks	Property & Assets Manager	Emailid on 27/03/24
NamPort: Port of Lüderitz	Mr.	Cecil	Kamupingene	Acting Port Manager	Emailid on 27/03/24
NamPort: Port of Lüderitz	Mr.	Johannes	Isaaks	Manager SHEQ	Emailid on 27/03/24
Namibia Airports Company Ltd.	Mr.	Bissey	Uirab	Chief Executive Officer	Emailid on 27/03/24
Namibia Airports Company Ltd.: Lüderitz Airport	Mr.	Sarel	Baumgarten	Airport Supervisor	Emailid on 27/03/24
Namibia Airports Company Ltd.: Walvis Bay International	Ms.	Christelda	George	Airport Manager	Emailid on 27/03/24
ErongoRed (Pty) Ltd	Mr.	Rudolf	Ouseb	Executive Manager Network Engineer	Emailid on 27/03/24
Transnamib	Mr.	Johny	Smith	Chief Executive Officer	Emailid on 27/03/24
Civil Aviation Authority	Ms.	Rauna	Mungonena	Aerodrome Safety Inspector	Emailid on 27/03/24
//Kharas Regional Council	Hon.	Aletha	Frederick	Governor	Emailid on 27/03/24
//Kharas Regional Council	Mr.	Benedictus	Diergaardt	CEO	Emailid on 27/03/24
!NAMI #NUS Constituency	Hon.	Suzan H.	Ndjaleka	Councillor	Emailid on 27/03/24
!NAMI #NUS Constituency	Mr.	Ibrahimus	Ininga	PA	Emailid on 27/03/24
Luderitz Town Council	Worship	Philippus A.	Balhao	Mayour	Emailid on 27/03/24
Luderitz Town Council	Mr.	O.	Shipanga	Acting CEO	Emailid on 27/03/24

Namibian Mariculture Association	Mr.	Koos	Blaauw	Chairperson	Email on 27/03/24
Namibian Mariculture Association	Ms.	Kirsten	Kessler	Vice-chairperson	Email on 27/03/24
Seaflower Group of Companies	Mr.	Alex Clive	Gawanab	Group CEO	Email on 27/03/24
O&L Group	Mr.	Herman	Theron	Managing Director: O&L Aquaculture	Email on 27/03/24
Lüderitz Mariculture (Pty) Ltd.	Mr.	Jason	Burgess	Farm Manager	Email on 27/03/24
Wesco Waste Management (Pty) Ltd	Mr.	Nico	Steenkamp		Email on 27/03/24
Spergebiet Diamond Mining (Pty) Ltd.	Mr.	Paul	Lombard	General Manager	Email on 27/03/24
Samicor Diamond Mining (Pty) Ltd.	Mr.	Hans	Hückstedt	Project Manager / Senior Geologist LL Namibia Phos	Email on 27/03/24
Five Roses Aquaculture CC	Mr.	Gerd	Kessler	Lüderitz Director	Email on 27/03/24
Biomeha Fishing (Pty) Ltd.	Mr.	Jose	Calaca		Email on 27/03/24
Factory -Processing of fish	Mr.	Jesper	Damens	Health and Safety	Email on 27/03/24
Southern Namibia Hake Fishing Industries	Mr.	Paul	Schroeter		Email on 27/03/24
Dune 7 Adventures	Mr.	Louis	Oberholzer		Email on 27/03/24
Gobabeb Namib Research Institute	Ms.	Gillian	Maggs-Kölling	Executive Director	Email on 26/03/25
Topnaar Community	Mr.	Ambrose	Swartbooi	Representative and Coordinator	Email on 26/03/27
Namibian Environment and Wildlife Society	Ms.	Ndelimona	Iipingie	EIA (EIA Tracker)	Email on 26/03/29
National Heritage Council Namibia	Ms.	Agnes		Heritage Office	Email on Report
Notice was circulated via the community WhatsApp groups					
<b>Recon Meetings @ Lüderitz</b>					
Organisation	Title	Name	Surname	Designation	Mean
Urban Dynamics	Ms.	Heidi	Nel	Environmentalist	Recon Meeting
Urban Dynamics	Ms.	Tresia	Amwaala	Town Planner	Recon Meeting
Lüderitz Town Council	Ms.	Helena	Thomas	Town Planner Officer	Recon Meeting
Lüderitz Town Council	Ms.	Demetitia	Shapumba	Environmental Health (Intern)	Recon Meeting
Rent a Drum	Ms.	Hilka	Hanukuaja	Pr Rent a Drum	Recon Meeting
NamWäter	Mr.	T.	Fortuin	Mech Artisan	
<b>Public Meeting Lüderitz 19 April 2024</b>					
Organisation	Title	Name	Surname	Designation	
LCS	Mr.	B.	Bothma	Owner	Public Meeting
Scrap Salvaser	Mr.	F.	Hail	Manager	Public Meeting
Scrap Salvaser	Mr.	E.	Mupiri	Farmer	Public Meeting
NamPort	Mr.	Johannes	Isaaks	Manager SHEQ	Public Meeting
Namalindi	Mr.	Oln	Mwilya	Owner	Public Meeting

Luderitz -Registered as a Stakeholders				
Organisation	Title	Name	Surname	Designation
				Mean
Subbenrauch Planning Consultants	Ms.	Bronwynn	Basson	Town Planner
Lab-Systems Namibia CC	Mr.	Kristiaan	Katzao	Luderitz email/Phone call / email
Private person	Ms.	Brigit	Eimbeck	Luderitz email/email 08/04/24
Novanam	Mr.	Jesper Etienne	Damens	Luderitz email 4/4/24
NAMDEB	Ms.	Dene	Kisting	Luderitz email 4/4/24
NAMDEB	Mr.	Mutaleni	Megameno	Luderitz email 4/4/24
Luderitz Nest Hotel	Mr.	Ulf	Grünewald	Luderitz email/ 4/4/4
National Botanical Research Institute of Namibia	Ms.	Colleen	Mannheimer	Luderitz email/ 4/4/4
NamPort	Mr.	Johannes	Izaaks	Luderitz email/email
Wesco Waste Management (Pty) Ltd	Mr.	Nicco	Steenkamp	Luderitz email 4/4/24
Namibia Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA)	Ms.	Rauna	Munganena	Invite

## **ANNEXURE F**

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NAMWASTE Lüderitz - Project Description –  
January 2024

NAMWASTE Lüderitz - Project Description - July  
2025

# Lüderitz Integrated Waste Management, Treatment, Transfer and Recovery Facility

## *Project Description*

**18 January 2024**

**Rev 05**

## 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 34 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 550 full time staff members. Séché, an established French-owned company which has been in operation for 35 years and operates in 15 countries throughout the world is a major player in the circular economy and waste management, decontamination and emergency environmental services sector.

Rent-A-Drum, though 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. 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 2 drilling rigs will be based in Lüderitz 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 Lüderitz, 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 a minimum of ~6,000 tons of slops and ~15,000 tons of cuttings (solid waste) generated from 2 drilling rigs operating from Lüderitz 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 Lüderitz Integrated Waste Management, Treatment, Transfer and Recovery Facility offering waste treatment and recovery solutions in Lüderitz and specifically to the industrial sector in this region.

## 1.2 Location

Rent-A-Drum is proposing to develop an integrated waste management, treatment, transfer and recovery facility in Lüderitz, Namibia. Lüderitz is a small port town on the Atlantic Ocean in the ||Karas Region of southern Namibia. Besides being an export terminal for certain products there are small fishing and sealing industry as well as diamond industry.

An approximately 36,000 m<sup>2</sup> (3.6 hectare) site on ERF 2048 in Benguela Extension 3 has been identified and secured East of Lüderitz and approximately 3.2km from the Port entrance. The site is located North of the B4 highway, which connects Lüderitz by road to Aus and South of the existing Lüderitz dumpsite (EMP Ref No. APP003451). It is bounded on the North by an access road to the Lüderitz dumpsite, on the South by the NATIS substation, to the east by open land and the Lüderitz dumpsite and to the west by undeveloped industrial lands and a planned access road which will form part of the Benguela Extension 3. A locality map is provided in Figure 1 below.

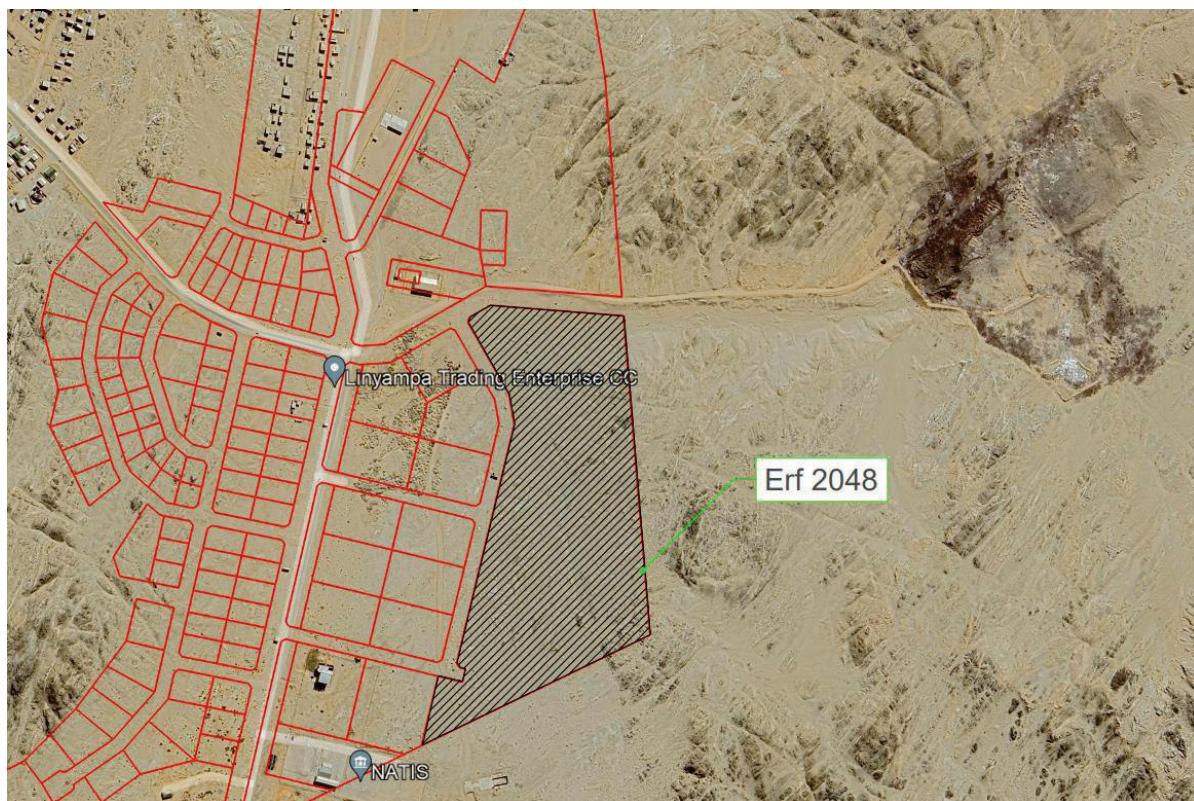


Figure 1: Locality map for the proposed Lüderitz Integrated Waste Management, Treatment, Transfer and Recovery Facility.

The area consists of largely undeveloped industrial plots (municipal Erven) designated for industrial development. Small residential housing stands exist approximately 300 m Northeast 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 Lüderitz Municipality;
4. Access to utilities, main roads and proximity to the port; and
5. Proximity to the informal municipal waste disposal facility;

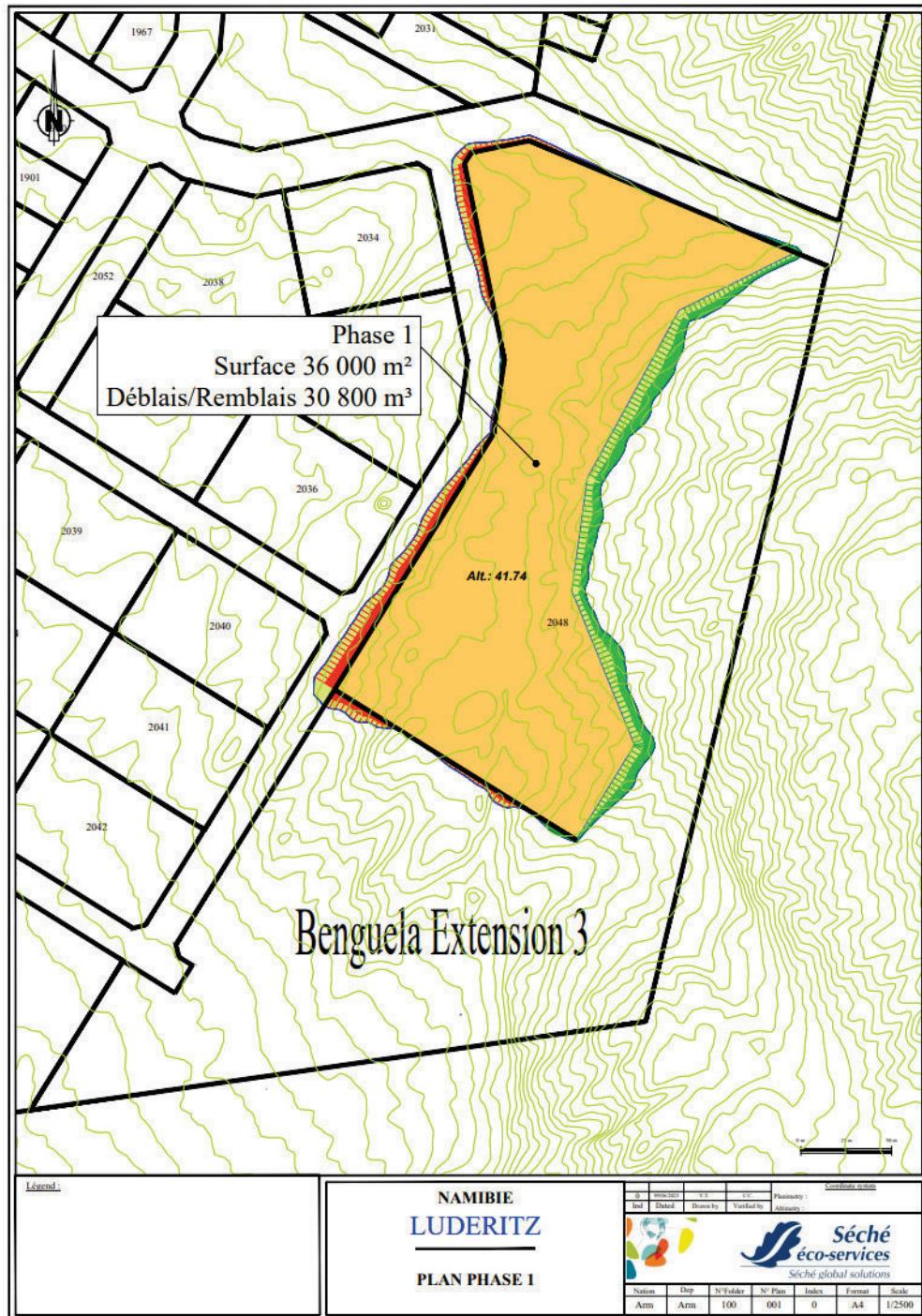


Figure 2: Locality map for the proposed Lüderitz Integrated Waste Management, Treatment, Transfer and Recovery Facility.

### 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 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 (cuttings (solid) and slops (liquid)) in large quantities during drilling phases. These large waste streams are cuttings (solids) and slops (liquids).

### 1.4 Project activities overview

Project activities will consist of waste specific activities and supporting / ancillary activities common to industrial sites. Site specific activities are described herein:

- Thermo-mechanical cuttings cleaner (TCC) treatment plant which treats Oil Based Mud Cuttings and recovers base oil.
- 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 (DAFU), oxidation, and polishing);
- Handling, treatment, baling, shredding and similar, of waste materials, recyclables and other materials. A manual dirty material recovery facility (MRF) will be constructed and operated.
- Incineration of hazardous, medical and combustible hazardous and non-hazardous wastes
- 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 liquid effluent to the ocean or water re-use
- 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 and supporting activities required to conduct primary activities include:

- Stormwater/ run-off management infrastructure for collection and containment of any contaminated water in dams;
- 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 (~500m) to the facility;
- Access control facilities including perimeter fencing;
- Weighbridges and control room;
- Fuel storage facilities;
- Utility connections including:
  - Electricity connections (from municipal mains or from windfarm located approximately 1.5km from the site)
  - Water supply (potable) connections from municipal mains and boreholes
  - Water supply (process) (Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) ~3.5 km north of the site and borehole water)
  - Sewage line connections
- Other ancillary infrastructure such as;
  - Offices and other administrative buildings;
  - Staff dining and ablution facilities, camp for ~50-100 employees;
  - Weather station;
  - Workshops and stores etc.

### **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 the 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 programmes 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 Lüderitz 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

In general, waste will be collected by facility owned vehicles and transported to the site. Only known and categorized wastes will be collected. Upon entry to the site, waste materials will be weighed and sampled to confirm classification before being directed to treatment lines or storage.

Access to the site is limited to waste that has been accepted. Prior to vehicles leaving the site, they will be washed to avoid cross-contamination.

The vehicles used for the transportation of the waste will include:

Type of vehicle	Waste stream
Tanker trucks	Bulk liquid waste (slops and cuttings)
Flatbed trucks	Containerized solid general and hazardous waste
Skip trucks	Solid general and hazardous waste
Super sucker trucks	Waste streams related to emergency clean-ups and interventions.

It is estimated that the facility will receive a minimum 25,000 tons of waste per year. The average load size will be 18 tons, which equates to approximately 1,389 trucks trips per annum. This results in an average of ~3.8 truck trips per day across the year. Due to the nature of the E&P industry, the

facility must be prepared to receive waste while vessels are at the port. Therefore, operations will be 24 hours per day. Generally, truck trips will be limited to 22 trips in a single 24-hour period; but this could be exceeded in some cases. On average, the horsepower of the various types of trucks averages 380 HP.

After trucks have been weighed and cleared reception, they will move within the facility to the appropriate, 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. Primary waste streams (see Figure 3 below) managed will be as follows:

Waste streams	Minimum tonnages per annum
Cuttings	15 000 tons
Slops	8000 m <sup>3</sup>
Other containerized waste	500 tons

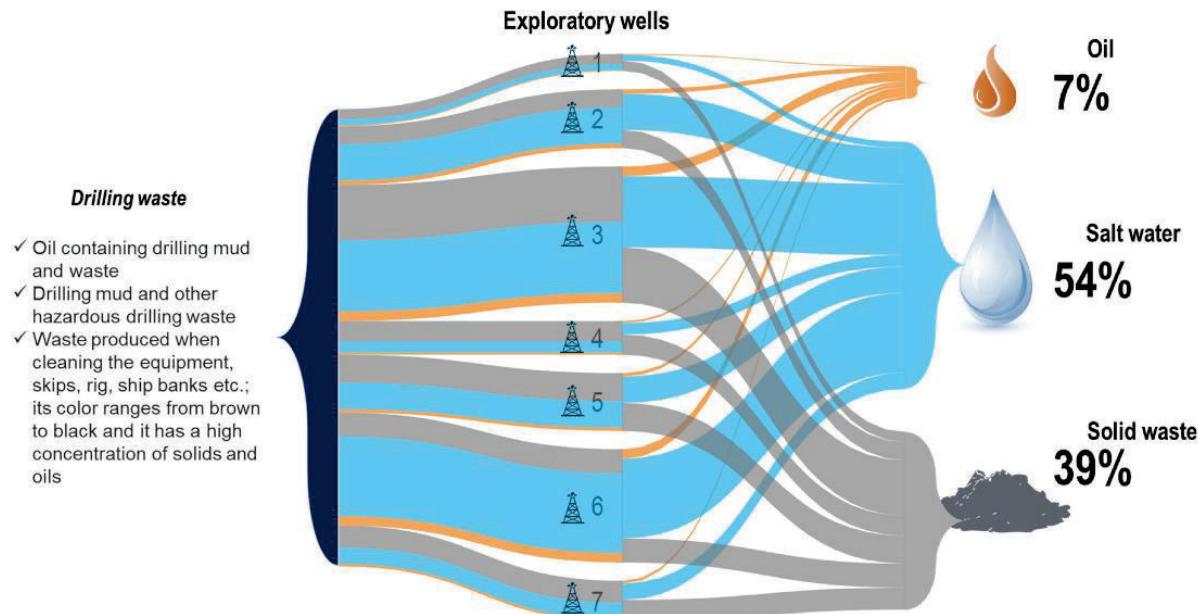


Figure 3: Primary waste streams presented graphically

The conceptual layout of the facility is show in Figure 4 below.



Figure 4: Facility layout plan

## 2.1 Cuttings management

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 5 below.

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REG NUMBER: 2014/00332

DIRECTORS: GYSJ LOUV (CEO, DIRECTOR), ROSA CLOUW (DIRECTOR)

GENERAL DRILL CUTTING PLANT PROCESS FLOW

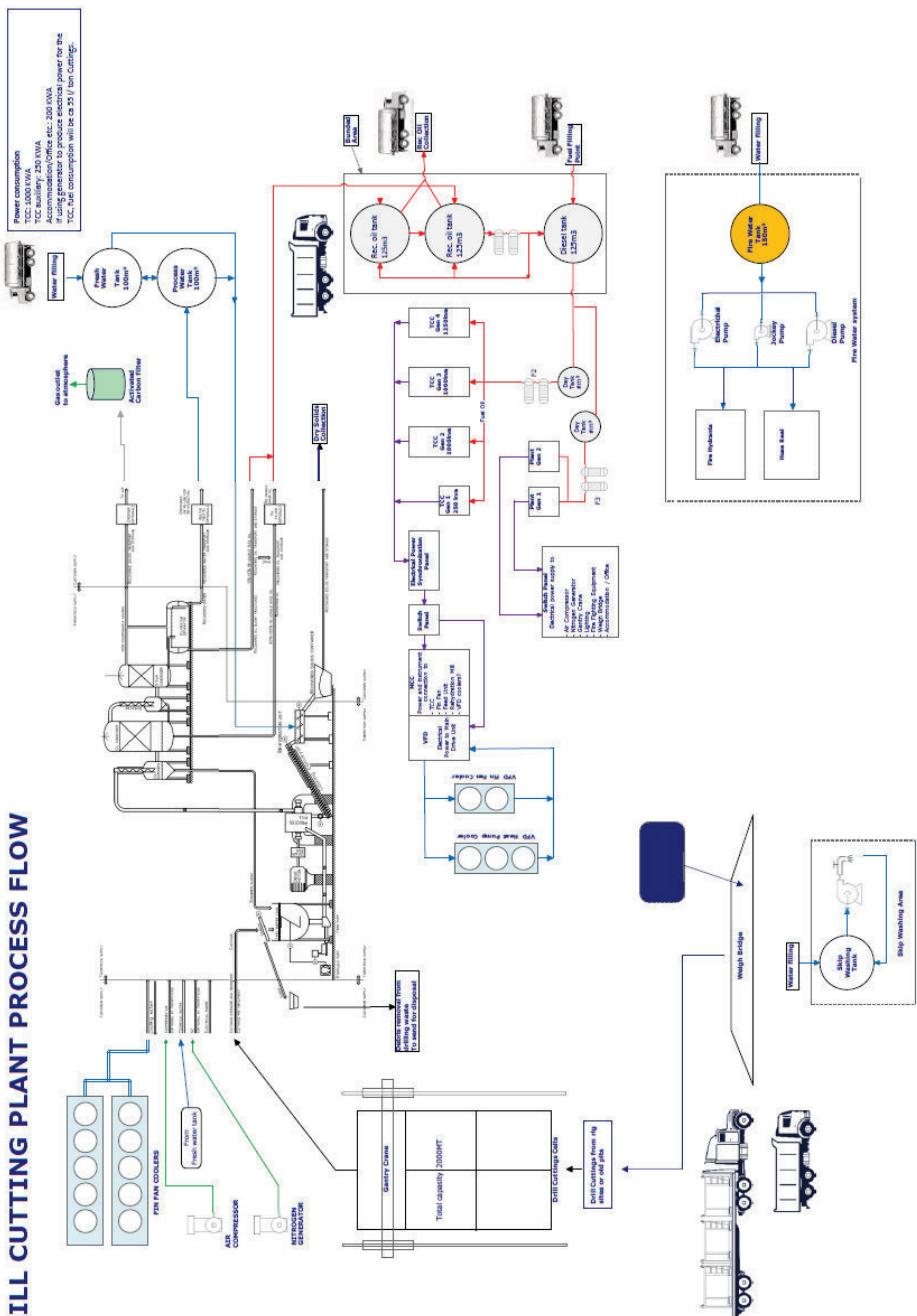


Figure 5: General drill cutting plant process flow

# RENT-A-DRUM

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A TCC has been selected as the least cost and most benefit 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 at the proposed Namwaste Management Facility's Class A disposal site, close to Arandis or. 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 6 and Figure 7 below.

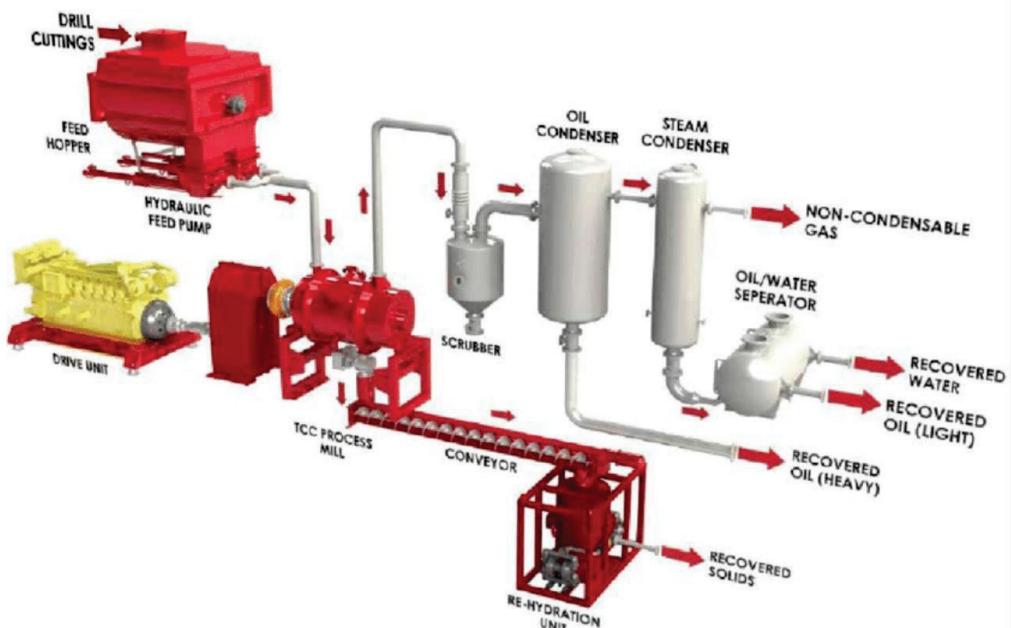


Figure 6: General process flow of a Cuttings Treatment Facility

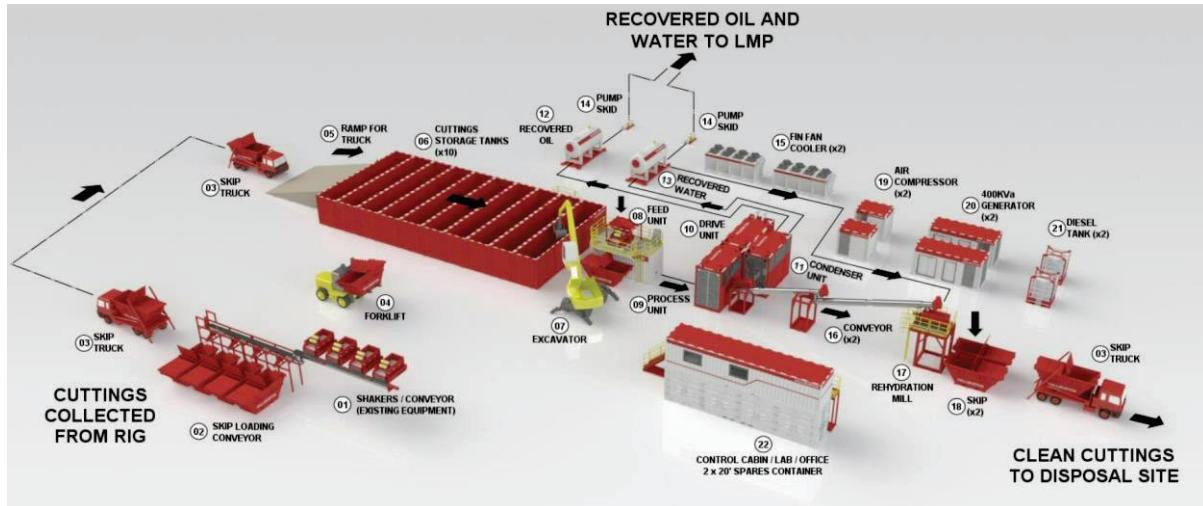


Figure 7: General layout of a Cuttings Treatment Facility

## 2.2 Slops Management

Slops are generally transferred in bulk from the rig utilizing the Platform Supply Vessel (PSV) tanks. These tanks are approximately 325m<sup>3</sup>. They are generally 95% full. 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. Upon testing, the slops will be managed via the Slops Treatment Unit (often referred to as a Dissolved Air Flotation Unit (DAFU)). The capacity of the DAFU is 4-6m<sup>3</sup> per hour.

Slops treatment unit is designed to be robust and effectively manage a wide variety of slop waste. The general process consists of (refer to Figure 8):

1. Phase separation using a tri-canter or de-canter centrifuge to separate hydrocarbons, water and solids. Solids will be returned to the TCC. Hydrocarbons will be recovered.
2. Wastewater will enter a chemical pre-treatment such as flocculation, pH correction, coagulation, acid treatment and similar chemical treatments / corrections.
3. Dissolved air flotation is deployed as the primary treatment methodology to ensure that organic and inorganic constituents are removed from wastewater.
4. Final polishing consists of Ozonation / UV / chlorine treatments as well as carbon and sand filtration.
5. Treated effluent must be treated further through a process of thermal evaporation or be discharged to sewer.
6. If sewer discharge is possible, the treated effluent is tested to ensure that it meets all legislative requirements for discharge prior to discharge.

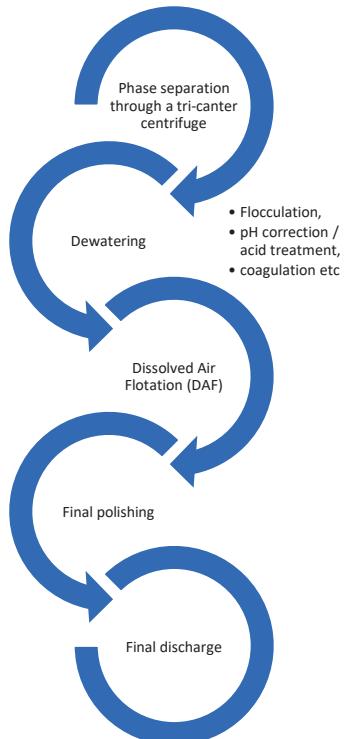


Figure 8: Slops unit process flow

Final discharge can be to one of the following depending on constituent analysis:

1. Reverse osmosis for reuse;
2. Discharge to municipal sewage / desalination; or
3. Atmospheric or thermal evaporation.

Treated effluent resulting from drilling and produced water is generally limited in reuse by the total concentration of dissolved solids (i.e., salts). The least cost / most benefit/acceptable options for discharge will be determined during the ESIA process, and all options should be explored and analyzed.

### 2.3 Other containerized wastes

While the primary waste streams generated during the offshore drilling phases are drill cutting and drilling slops; offshore O&G exploration project 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.

Once exploration is complete and production occurs, there are additional waste streams that are produced from the production of hydrocarbons. In this case, Rent-A-Drum anticipates that 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.

#### 2.4 Mud Plant

A tank battery consisting of multiple steel tanks contained within a lined bund will be included. The cumulative size of the storage area will be up to 50,000m<sup>3</sup>. Tanks will be designed to meet the relevant engineering standards and will be operated in line with industry practice.

#### 2.5 Incinerator

An incinerator with similar specifications to those specified below will be installed for the incineration of hazardous, medical and combustible hazardous and non-hazardous wastes:

Capacity Data <sup>1</sup>	
General/MSW waste [kg/h]	222 - 370
Animal waste [kg/h]	181 - 301
Healthcare waste [kg/h]	194 - 323
Food and hotel waste [kg/h]	194 - 323
Food waste only [kg/h]	118 - 196
Plastics [kg/h]	107 - 179
Waste oil [kg/h]	60 - 100
Rubber [kg/h]	50 - 83
Start-up time [min] <sup>2</sup>	60 - 180

Incinerator	
Hearth type	Fixed hearth
Number of chambers	2
Combustion Volume [m <sup>3</sup> ]	14.05
Retention/Residence time [seconds]	2.5
Steel thickness	6
Refractory	Alumina Silicate Castable
Insulation R-value [m <sup>2</sup> K/W]	2.34
Loading door opening size - No feeder (Width x Height)	600 x 600
Hopper opening size - feeder (Width x Height)	600 x 600
Ducting	
From incinerator to heat exchanger	Refractory lined
From heat exchanger to filtration	3CR12
From filtration to ID fan	3CR12
From ID fan to main stack	3CR12
Emergency Stack	
Stack ID [mm]	955
Stack OD [mm]	964
Height from ground [m]	15
Stack design code	ASME STS-1
Control System	
PLC, HMI, VSD	LS IS
Control Panel IP Rating	IP65
Remote monitoring and dashboard	Optional

Thermal Specifications	
Burners [number of]	2
Max thermal power [kW]	1660
Temperature controlled	Yes
Normal operating temperature [°C]	850 - 950
Max operating temperature – primary and secondary chambers [°C]	1200
Fuel Requirements (Diesel)	
Max flow rate [kg/hr]	140
Normal fuel use [kg/hr]	40 - 150
Day tank height - bottom of tank from ground [m]	2
Day tank recommended volume [L]	2,000
Fuel required for bake-out [L]	8000
Fuel Requirements (LPG)	
Max flow rate [Nm <sup>3</sup> /h]	70
Normal fuel use [Nm <sup>3</sup> /h] <sup>4</sup>	19 - 75
Fuel required for bake-out [Nm <sup>3</sup> /h]	3900
Fuel Requirements (Natural Gas)	
Max flow rate [Nm <sup>3</sup> /h]	170
Normal fuel use [Nm <sup>3</sup> /h] <sup>4</sup>	45 - 190
Fuel required for bake-out [Nm <sup>3</sup> /h]	9800
Battery Limits	
Power	At incinerator control panel
Fuel	At incinerator day tank

### 2.5.1 Ceramic filtration system specifications

Main Stack	
Stack ID [mm]	435
Stack OD [mm]	424
Height from ground [m]	15
Stack design code	ASME STS-1
Heat Exchanger	
Type	Shell and Tube
Coolant	Water
Material of construction	SS304
Coolant circuit consists of	Piping, Circulating Pump with Duty Pump, Buffer Tank, Plate Heat Exchanger, Radiator/Cooling Tower
Piping	SS304
Flue Gas Abatement	
Scrubber 1	Sodium Bicarbonate
Scrubber 2	Powdered Activated Carbon
Filtration system	Ceramic filter elements
Filtration blowdown mechanism	Pneumatic blowdown

Instrumentation	
Thermocouples	Stainless steel - 22
Pressure transmitters flue gas	Differential over heat exchanger and filtration
Pressure transmitters coolant	Yes
Flue gas flow	Yes
Coolant flow	Yes
Oxygen analyser	Yes (fast response analyser for combustion control)
Flue gas analyser on stack	Optional
Compressor	Yes
Safety	Pressure relief valve on HX, pressure gauge on HX, emergency damper for flue gas, and safety interlocks
Site Requirements	
Minimum plantroom size (W x L x H) [mm]	24000 x 20000 x 9000
Outside Plinth for Radiator (W X L) [mm]	6000 x 5000
Stack hole (roof) [mm]	1160
Fire hazard [NFPA 13-2017]	Extra Hazard Group 1 (fuel and waste storage will effect this)
Max decibels (at 1m) [Db]	110
Ventilation minimum recommended [kg/hr] <sup>4</sup>	117617
Control Room	Temperature controlled control room
Flue gas analyser control room	For extractive systems, we require a analyser within 2m of the main stack
Recommended PPE	See PPE list
Utility Requirements	
Voltage [VAC]	400

## 2.5.2 Bag filtration system specifications

Main Stack	
Stack ID [mm]	850
Stack OD [mm]	862
Height from ground [m]	15
Stack design code	ASME STS-1
Flue Gas Abatement	
Flue gas cooling	Using flue gas dilution
Scrubber 1	Sodium bicarb / lime
Scrubber 2	Activated carbon
Filtration system	Bag filters
Filtration blowdown mechanism	Pneumatic blowdown

Instrumentation:	
Thermocouples	Stainless steel - 22
Pressure transmitters flue gas	Differential over heat exchanger and filtration
Flue gas flow	Yes
Oxygen analyser	Yes (high temperature analyser for combustion control)
Flue gas analyser	Optional
Compressor	Yes
Safety	Emergency damper for flue gas and safety interlocks
Site Requirements	
Minimum plantroom size (W x L x H) [mm]	24000 x 20000 x 9000
Outside area required [mm]	5000 x 12000
Stack hole (roof)	1160
Fire hazard [NFPA 13-2017]	Extra Hazard Group 1 (fuel and waste storage will effect this)
Max decibels (at 1m) [Db]	110
Ventilation requirement [kg/hr] <sup>4</sup>	117617
Control Room	Temperature controlled control room
Flue gas analyser control room	For extractive systems, we require a analyser within 2m of the main stack
Recommended PPE	See PPE list
Utility Requirements	
Voltage [VAC]	400

### 2.5.3 Emission warranties

Common Name	Symbol	Warranty	Typical
Particulate Matter	N/A	Less than 10	Less than 5
Carbon Monoxide	CO	Less than 50	Less than 50
Sulphur Dioxide	SO <sub>2</sub>	Less than 50	Less than 50
Oxides of Nitrogen	NO <sub>x</sub>	Less than 200	Less than 200
Hydrogen Chloride	HCl	Less than 10	Less than 10
Hydrogen Fluoride	HF	Less than 0.5	Less than 0.5
Sum of lead, arsenic, antimony, chromium, cobalt, copper, manganese, nickel, vanadium		PB, As, Sb, Cr, Co, Cu, Mn, Ni, V	
Less than 0.05		Less than 0.05	
Mercury		Hg	
Less than 0.05		Less than 0.05	
Cadmium Thallium		Cd Tl	
Less than 10		Less than 10	

### 2.6 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 earthen dams for settling. 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 comingling. There will be no uncontrolled discharge from the site.

## 2.6.1 Additional infrastructure requirements

The facility's water will be supplied by the Municipality. Electrical supply will be provided by a connection to the municipal mains. Sewage will be discharged to the municipal wastewater system.

## 2.7 Operating hours, staffing, access control and security

### 2.7.1 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 require operations to be conducted on a 24 hour 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 require night travel;
2. Operation of the TCC to treat cuttings; and
3. Operation of the slops treatment unit (ad hoc).

### 2.7.2 Staffing

Staff	Number of employees
General manager and deputy	2
HSE supervisor	1
Administrative	2
Laboratory analyst	2
Supervisors	9
Deputy supervisors	6
Yellow plant	6
Mechanical plant	12
Drivers/assistants	36
General workers	18
Total	94

### 3. Construction and operational timelines

Timeline	Activity
November 2024	ESIA
November 2024 – November 2025	<p>Construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fencing of the area</li><li>• Earthwork to level the terrain</li><li>• Connection to water, electricity and sewage networks</li><li>• Civil engineering</li><li>• Equipment assembly</li></ul>
November 2025 – December 2025	Commence with site commissioning
January 2026	Commence with site operations

# Lüderitz Integrated Waste Management, Treatment, Transfer and Recovery Facility

## *Project Description*

28 July 2025  
Rev 09

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Applicant background and purpose of application

Rent-A-Drum (Pty) Ltd (Rent-A-Drum) has been operating in the Namibian waste management sector for 36 years. The Rent-A-Drum Group was acquired by the Séché Environnement Group in 2023. The Séché Environnement Group owns a majority stake in the Rent-A-Drum Group, of which Namwaste (Pty) Ltd (Namwaste), is a subsidiary. Namwaste (Pty) Ltd is the applicant for the proposed project.

The Séché Environnement Group, 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 sectors. The Rent-A-Drum Group 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.

Large crude oil and natural gas discoveries offshore Namibia in recent years has led to oil and gas exploration drilling activities being undertaken in the area by various international energy groups. From market research undertaken by Namwaste, it is understood that between 2 - 4 exploration drilling rigs will be active in Namibian waters over the next 3 years and that production drilling is set to increase above these levels. It is anticipated that at least 2 production drilling rigs will be based offshore of Lüderitz for the next 5 years, drilling a minimum of 40 wells during this time. Should exploration drilling lead to production; large floating production storage and offloading (FPSO) vessels 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, general and hazardous waste.

Increased production of waste offshore Lüderitz, 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.

Therefore, there is a need to establish suitable treatment facilities as close as possible to the source of generation.

### 1.2 Location

An approximately 97 118 m<sup>2</sup> (9.7 hectare) site on Erf 2048 in Benguela Extension 3 has been identified and secured East of Lüderitz and approximately 3.2km from the Port entrance (refer to Figure 1 and Figure 2). The corner coordinates of the site are indicated in Table 1.

The site is located North of the B4 highway, which connects Lüderitz by road to Aus and South of the existing Lüderitz dumpsite (EMP Ref No. APP003451). It is bounded on the North by an access road to the Lüderitz dumpsite, on the South by the NATIS station, to the east by open land and the Lüderitz dumpsite and to the west by undeveloped industrial lands and a planned access road which will form part of the Benguela Extension 3.

The area consists of largely undeveloped industrial plots (municipal Erven) designated for industrial development. Small residential housing stands exist approximately 300 m Northeast 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;
4. Access to utilities, main roads and proximity to the port; and
5. Proximity to the informal municipal waste disposal facility:

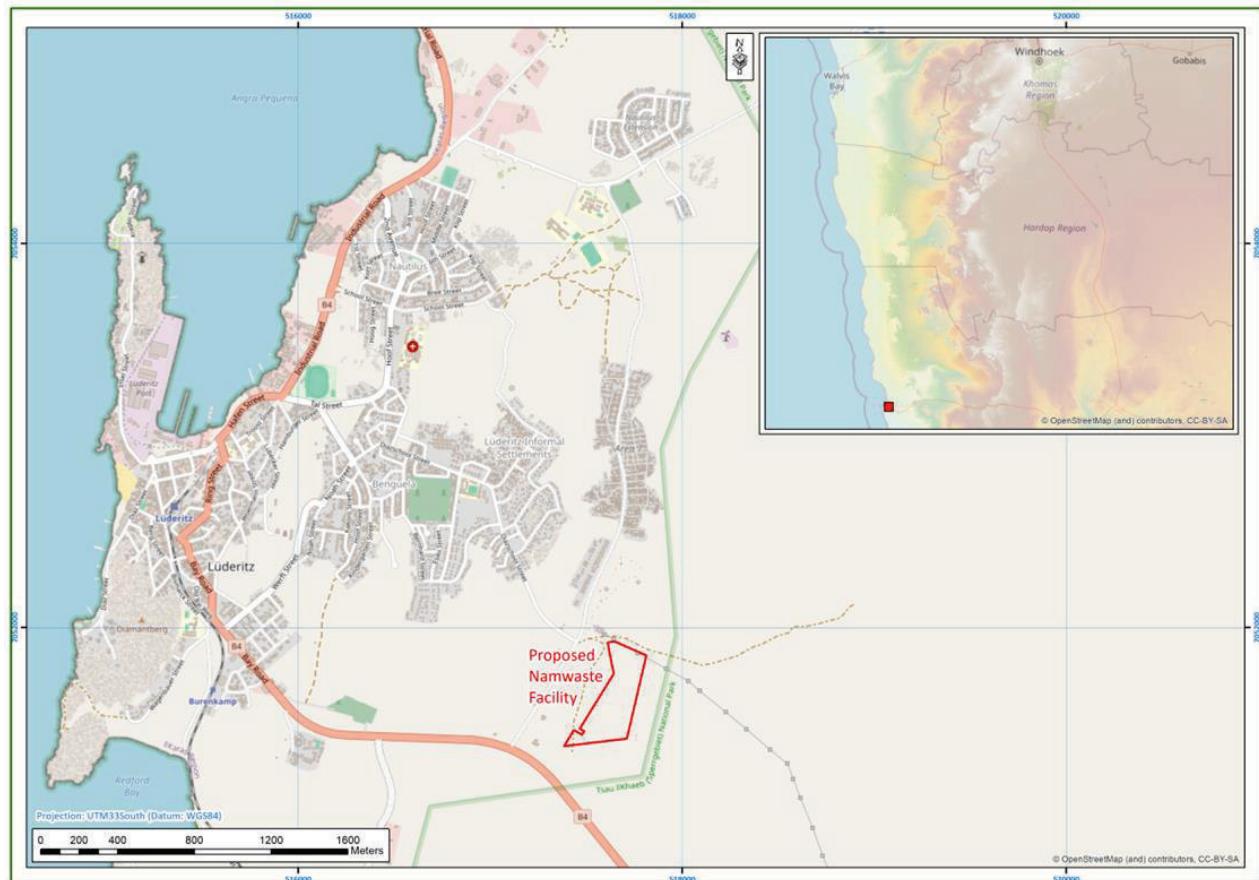


Figure 1: Location of the Namwaste Lüderitz facility.

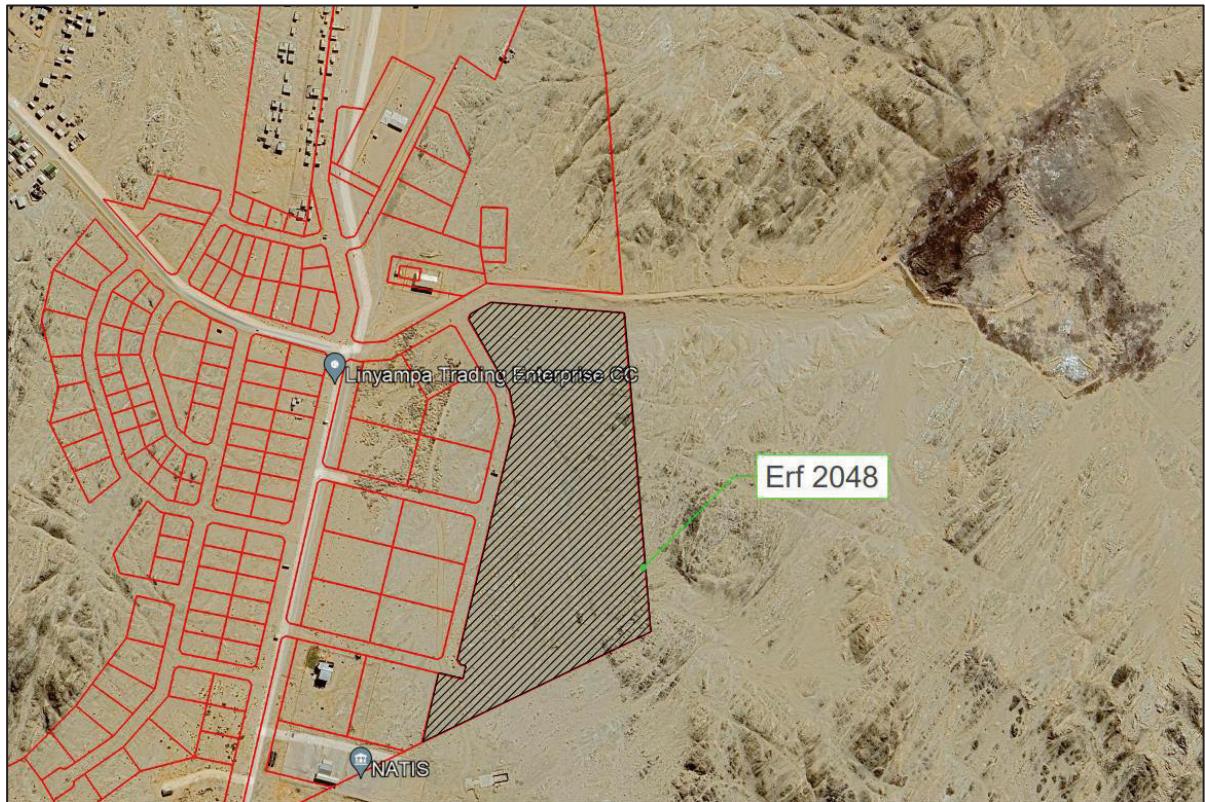


Figure 2: Location of the proposed Namwaste Lüderitz facility in relation to the planned expansion of the town.

Table 1: Coordinates of the proposed Project site.

Corner	Longitude	Latitude
1	15.1783029	-26.6566377
2	15.1779781	-26.6579052
3	15.1745758	-26.6583062
4	15.1750593	-26.6575702
5	15.1753395	-26.6577247
6	15.1754578	-26.6576084
7	15.1753499	-26.6575118
8	15.1771040	-26.6550326
9	15.1771898	-26.6546204
10	15.1769556	-26.6536174
11	15.1769821	-26.6535755

Corner	Longitude	Latitude
12	15.1773210	-26.6534915
13	15.1789836	-26.6541344

### 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 but will also accept source separated recyclables from private clients and the municipality (subject to the required services procurement processes). 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 wastes 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 rigs.

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 either a Thermo-mechanical Cuttings Cleaner (TCC) or Thermal Desorption Unit (TDU);
- Treatment of slops in a slops treatment unit (mainly a centrifuge);
- Discharge of treated effluent into the municipal wastewater treatment works, or into evaporation ponds;
- Sorting, shredding, crushing and baling of general waste in a manual clean material recovery facility (MRF);
- Storage of cuttings and slops in suitable, bunded containment facilities;
- Storage, preparation and treatment of drilling fluids in a tank farm/mud plant;
- Tank and skip washing;
- Temporary storage of waste (liquids and solids) in suitable, bunded containment facilities;

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;

- 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 to the facility;
- Access control facilities including perimeter fencing;
- Weighbridges and control room;
- Fuel storage facilities with capacity of 23 000 litres;
- Water storage tank with a capacity of 200 m<sup>3</sup>;
- 5 x 500 kVA back-up generators;
- Offices and other administrative buildings;
- Staff dining and ablution facilities
- Camp for ~50-100 employees;
- Workshop and store;
- Weather station;
- Utility connections:
  - Electricity connection - connection to municipal supply located approximately 800m from the site. Requirement of 2500 kVA.
  - Water supply - connection to municipal supply located approximately 250m from the site. Requirement of approximately 25m<sup>3</sup> per day.
  - Sewage line connection to municipal mains approximately 100m from the site.

The location of the proposed infrastructure and/or activities are indicated in Figure 3.

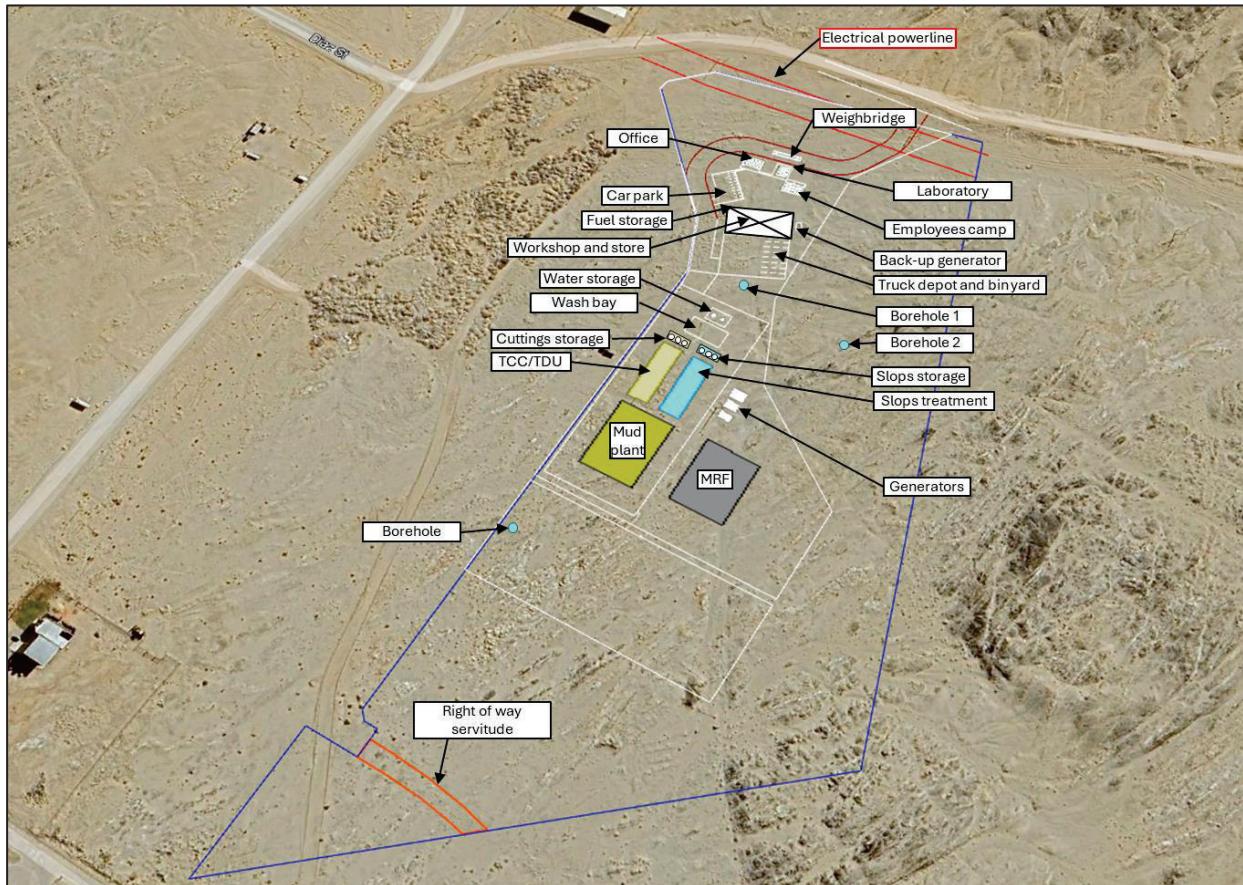


Figure 3: Facility layout plan

## 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 the 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 programmes 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 Namwaste Lüderitz 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 in areas which are not used for operations, where feasible.

## 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 *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*;
- Laws and regulations of Namibia; and
- Séché Environnement Corporate Policy and directives.

## 2. Description of Project Activities/Components

### 2.1 Operational hours

Due to the nature of the E&P industry, the facility must be prepared to receive waste while vessels are at the port. Therefore, the facility will be operational 24 hours per day.

### 2.2 Waste transport

Slops, cuttings and source separated recyclables from the rigs, and port will be sent to the Namwaste Lüderitz facility for treatment and sorting. General waste from the rigs and the port will be transported directly to a disposal facility. Medical waste from the rigs 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 to the facility.*

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

### **2.3 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.

### **2.4 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 waste streams to be managed on site*

<b>Waste streams</b>	<b>Minimum tonnages per month</b>
Cuttings	1500 tons
Slops	2000 tons
Source separated recyclables	120 tons
General Waste	20 tons
Medical Waste	2 tons

## 2.5 Waste Treatment and Management Processes

Six main activities will take place on the site, including:

- 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 could include a tricanter, disk stack centrifuge, tanks for pH correction, coagulation and flocculation;
- Sorting, shredding, crushing and baling of general waste in a manual clean material recovery facility (MRF);
- Storage of cuttings and slops in suitable, bunded containment facilities (for treatment on site or transport to a suitable facility for treatment);
- Storage, preparation and treatment of drilling fluids in a tank farm/mud plant;
- 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 stream to be treated or managed at the facility is shown in Figure 4 below.

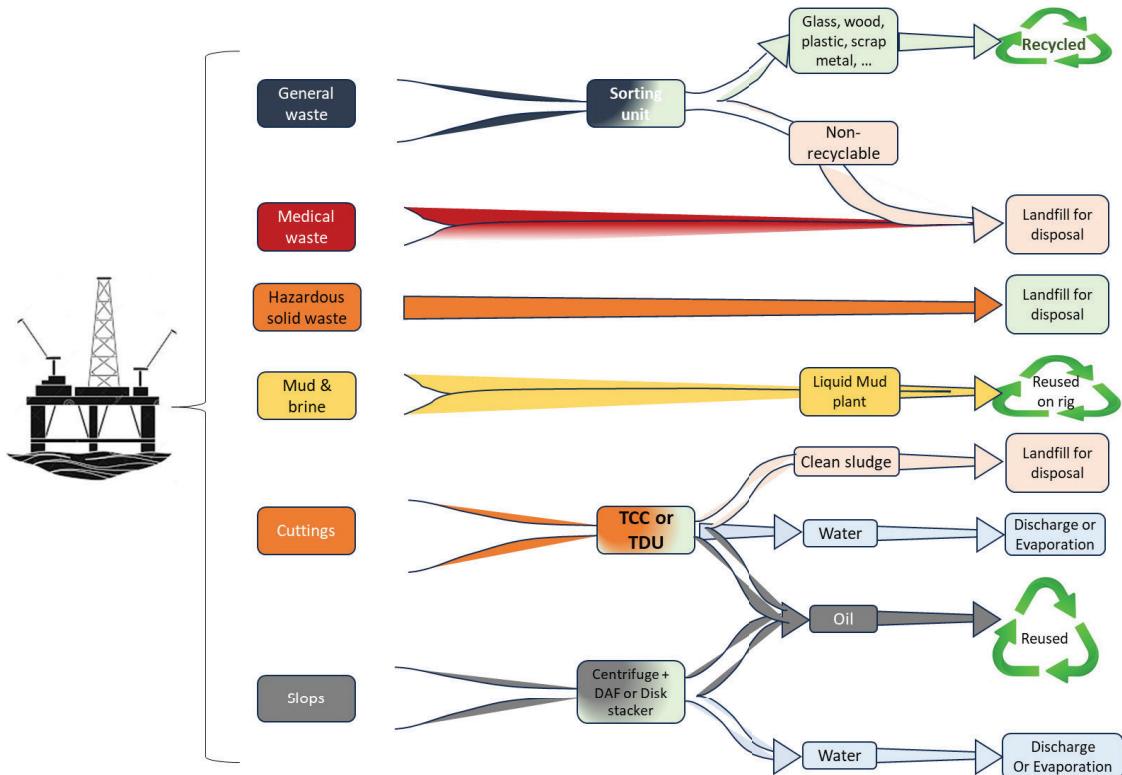


Figure 4: Waste Management and Treatment Process Flow Diagram

## 2.5.1 Cuttings treatment

### 2.5.1.1 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 5 below.

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REG NUMBER: 2014/00332

DIRECTORS: GYSJ LOUV (CEO, DIRECTOR), ROSA CLOUW (DIRECTOR)

GENERAL DRILL CUTTING PLANT PROCESS FLOW

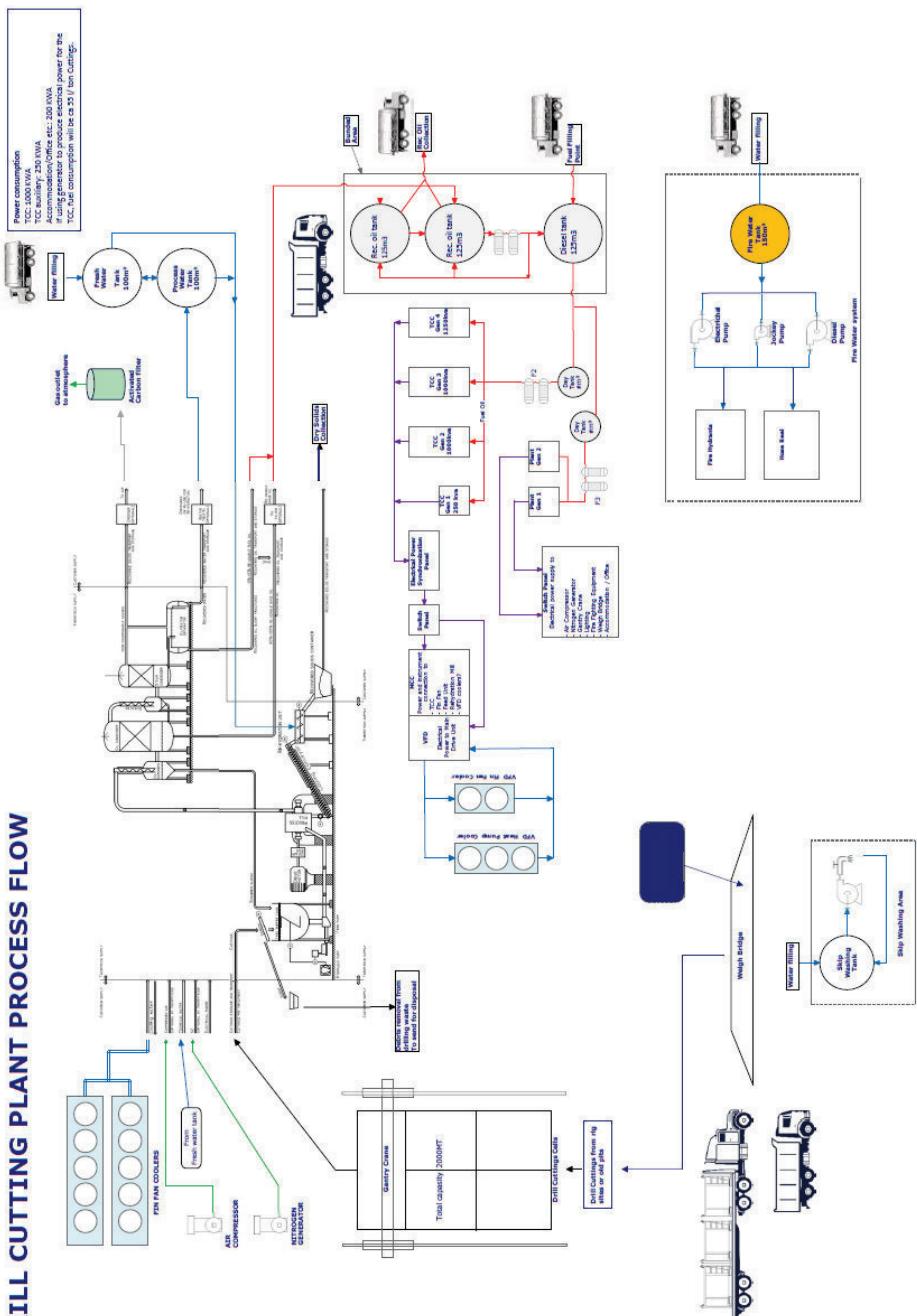


Figure 5: General drill cutting plant process flow

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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 (general and hazardous waste treatment and disposal facility), close to Arandis. Recovered water will be used to re-treat solids. 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 6 and Figure 7 below.

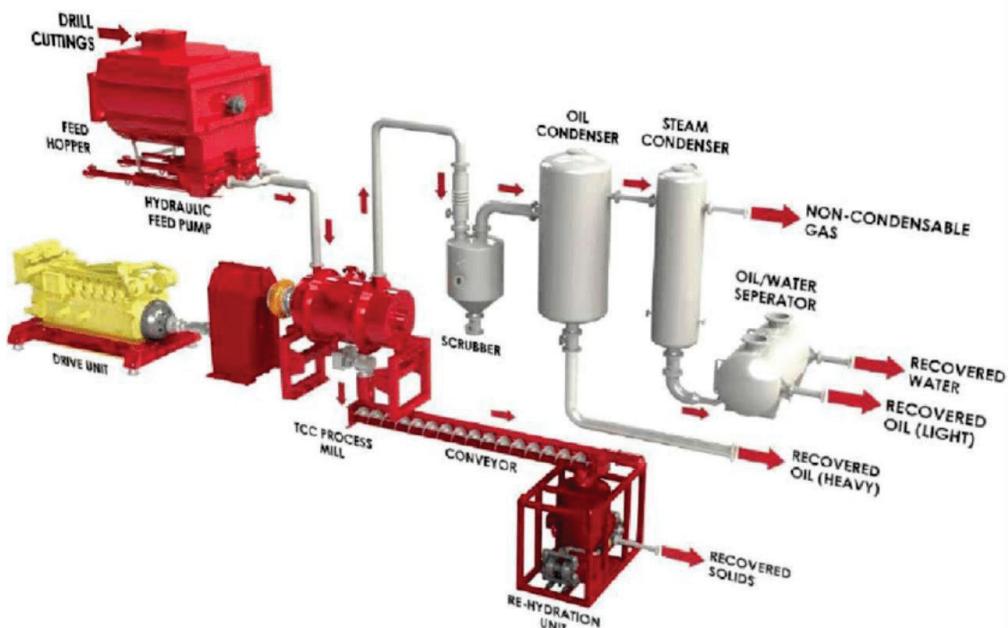


Figure 6: General process flow of a Cuttings Treatment Facility

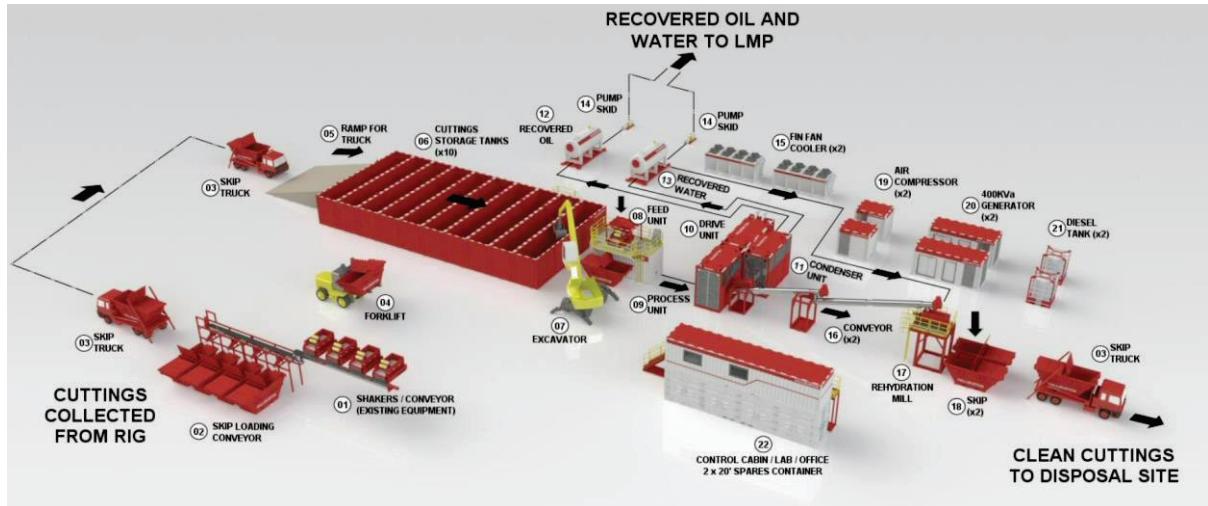


Figure 7: General layout of a Cuttings Treatment Facility

#### 2.5.1.2 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 8 below.

**Thermal Desorption Process**

1. Pre-Treatment
2. Feed Hopper
3. Main Processor
4. High-Temperature Section
5. Discharge
6. Condenser
7. Separator
8. Oil/Water Discharge
9. Boiler for HTO

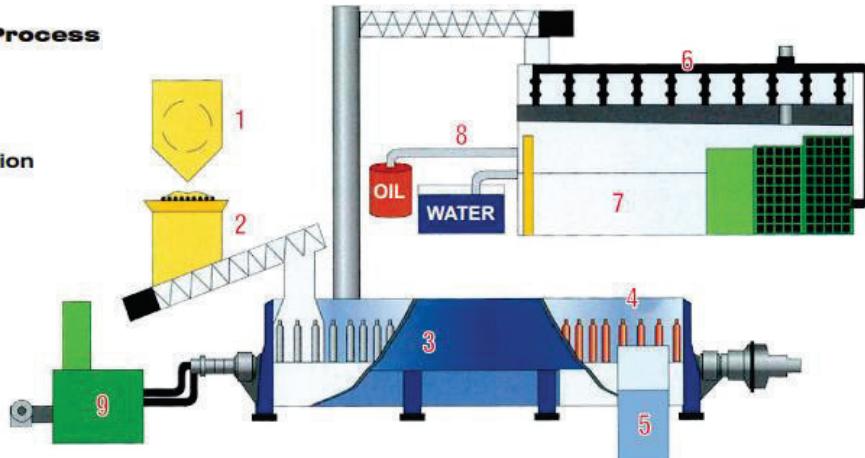


Figure 8: Thermal Desorption Process

**2.5.3 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 9:

1. Phase separation using a tri-canter or disk stack centrifuge to separate hydrocarbons, water and solids. Solids will be discharged for disposal. 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 municipal wastewater treatment facility or into evaporation ponds.

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°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<sup>3</sup> 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**

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 a 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 centre 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 bowl 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.

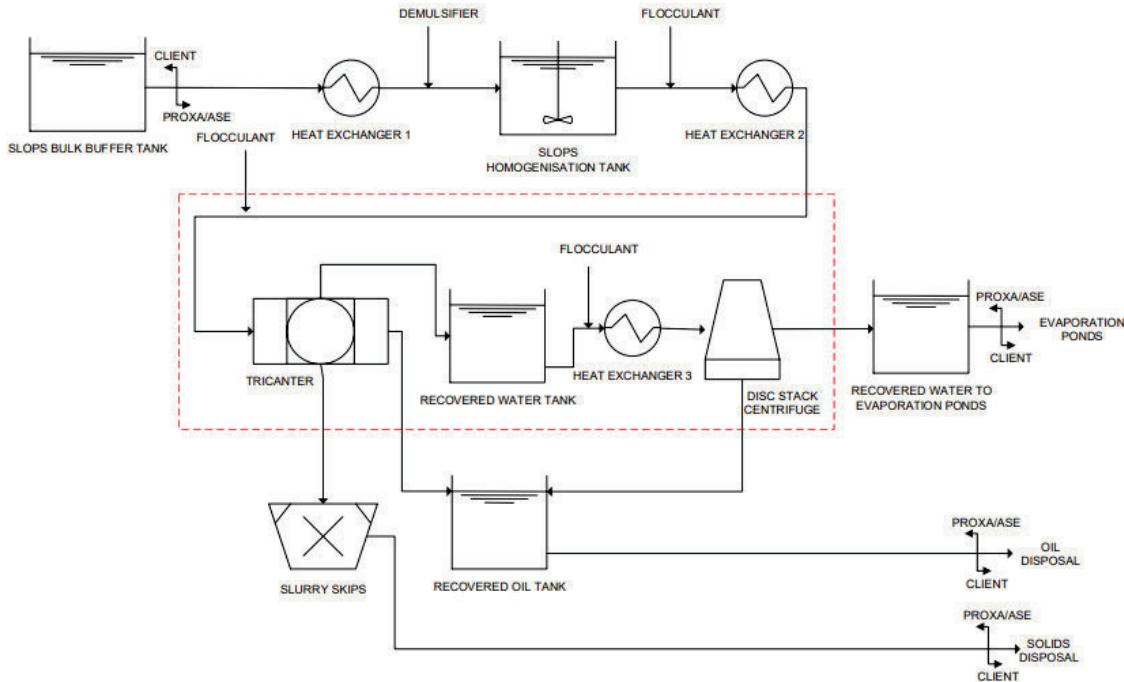


Figure 9: Slops unit process flow

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 municipal wastewater treatment facility or evaporation ponds.

#### 2.5.4 Clean Material Recovery Facility

The clean Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) for source separated recyclable materials will have an operational area of approximately 1 000 m<sup>2</sup>. Recyclable materials will be sorted, shredded and where practical baled and stored for transportation to suitable recycling facilities in Namibia or South Africa. The MRF will consist of a pre-processing receiving area, sorting area where waste will be sorted by hand, baling area and post-processing storage area.

The MRF will have a processing floor which will allow for the movement of heavy machinery and vehicles and will be contained within a roofed warehouse. The facility will be designed and operated in line with the requirements that is equivalent to the National Norms and Standards for the Sorting, Shredding, Grinding, Crushing, Screening and Baling of General Waste (GN1093 of 2017) and the National Norms and Standards for the Storage of Waste (GN926 of 2013) in the absence of the relevant standards in Namibia.

## 2.6 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.

## 2.7 Other containerized waste

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 at source into recyclables and non-recyclables. Non-recyclables will be transported for disposal at a suitable landfill. Recyclables will be sorted further at the MRF on site 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 that 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.

## 2.8 Ancillary Infrastructures

The following ancillary infrastructures will be developed on site.

### 2.8.3 Mud Plant

It is estimated that the facility will receive a minimum 25,000 tons of waste per year. The mud plant will be constructed for storage of slops. The tank battery consisting of multiple steel tanks contained within a lined bund will be included. The cumulative size of the storage area will be up to 50,000m<sup>3</sup>. Tanks will be designed to meet the relevant engineering standards and will be operated in line with industry practice.

### 2.8.4 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 facility will only operate during normal business hours.
- 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.

### **2.8.5 Tanker and Skip Washing Bay**

After off-loading of 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.

### **2.8.6 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 settling/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 comingling. 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.

### 2.8.7 Site Access

The facility is accessed through an unnamed gravel road off the B4 highway towards the Municipal dump site. A site access road will be constructed from the existing gravel road that traverse next to the site towards the Municipal dump site. The trucks from the port will traverse through the Lüderitz town via routes approved by the Lüderitz Town Council. The access road is anticipated to be approximately 25m from the existing road as shown in Figure 10.

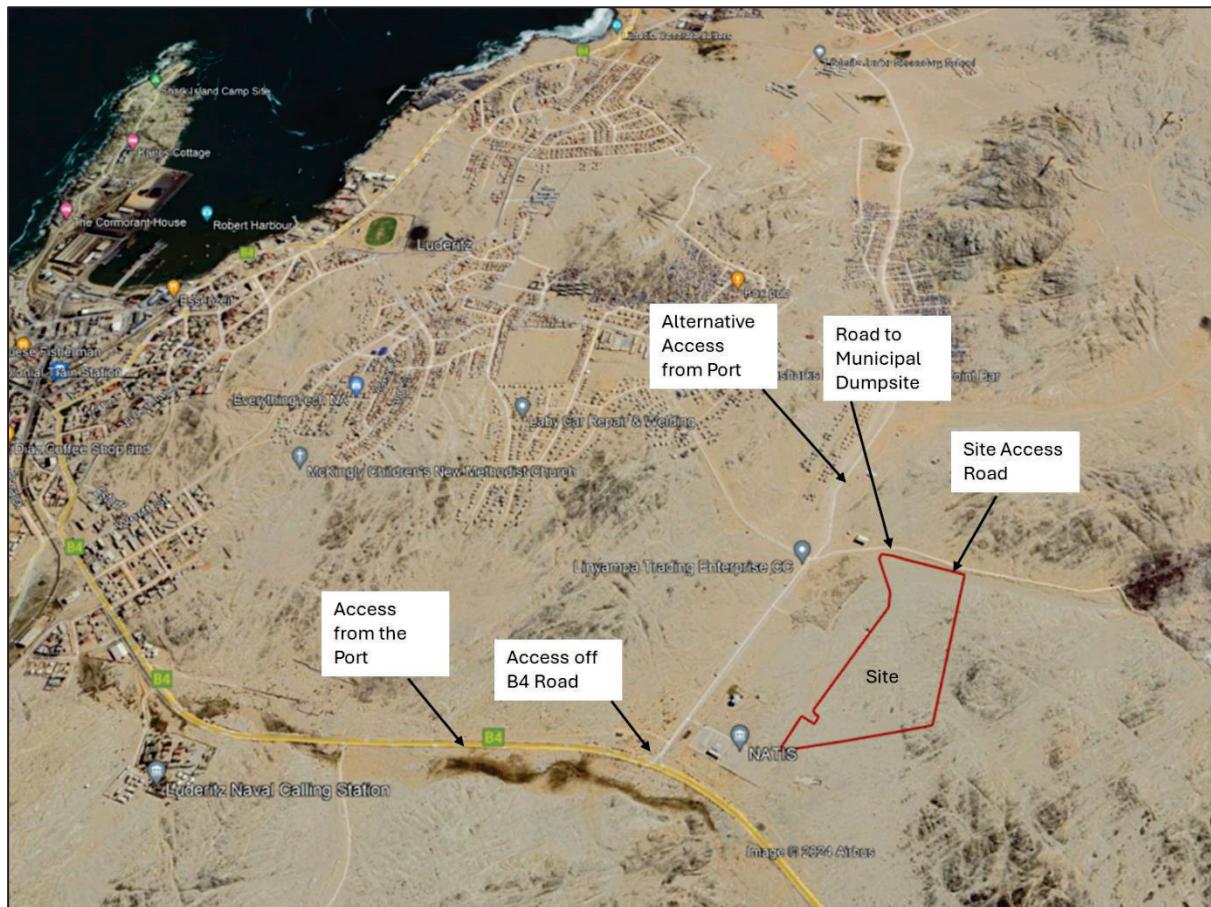


Figure 10: Proposed Site Access Road

### 2.8.8 Water Supply

The facility will require approximately 25m<sup>3</sup> per day of water. The water supply pipeline will be constructed to site from the existing Municipal water supply connection point located approximately 250m from the site as shown in Figure 11. The existing pipeline runs underground, the Namwaste pipeline will follow the underground route.

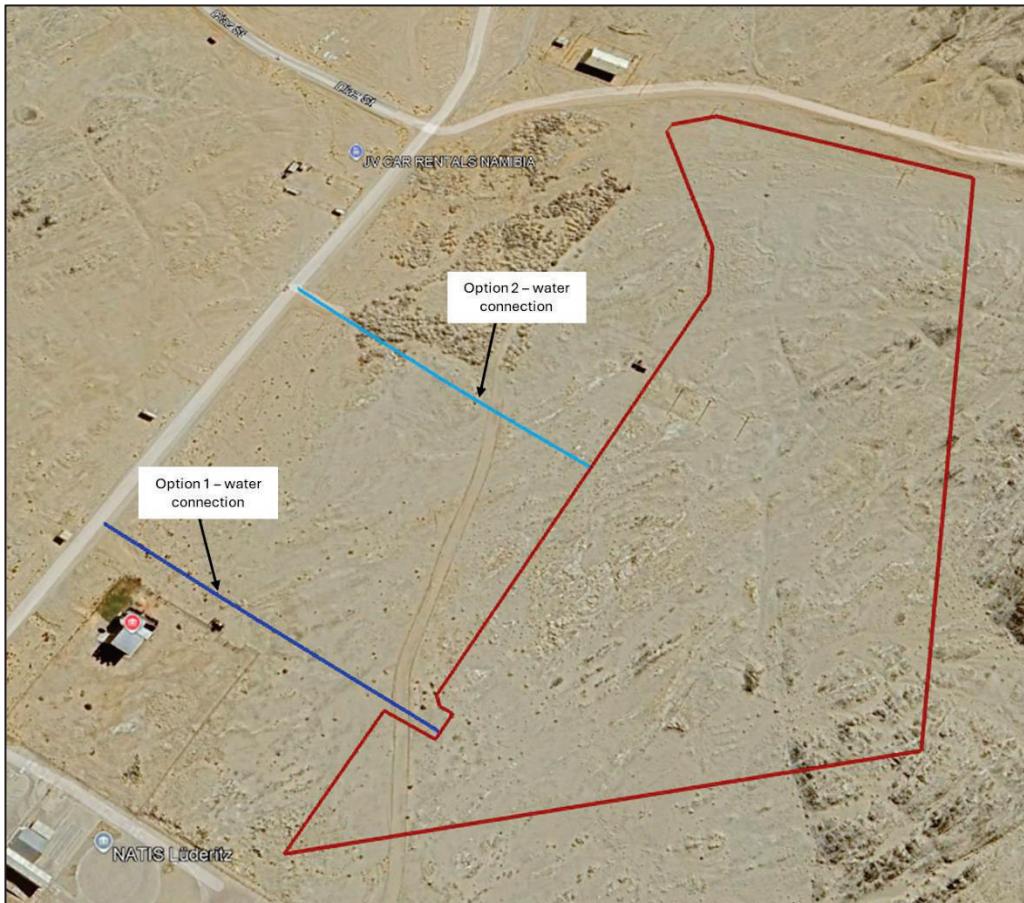


Figure 11: Water Supply route

### 2.8.9 Electrical Supply

The facility will require an electricity supply of 2500KVA for use on site. The electricity will be sourced from the Municipal/Nampower substation located approximately 800m from the site next to the Natis station as shown in Figure 12. A substation will be constructed at the waste treatment facility which will further connect to the existing substation to the site.

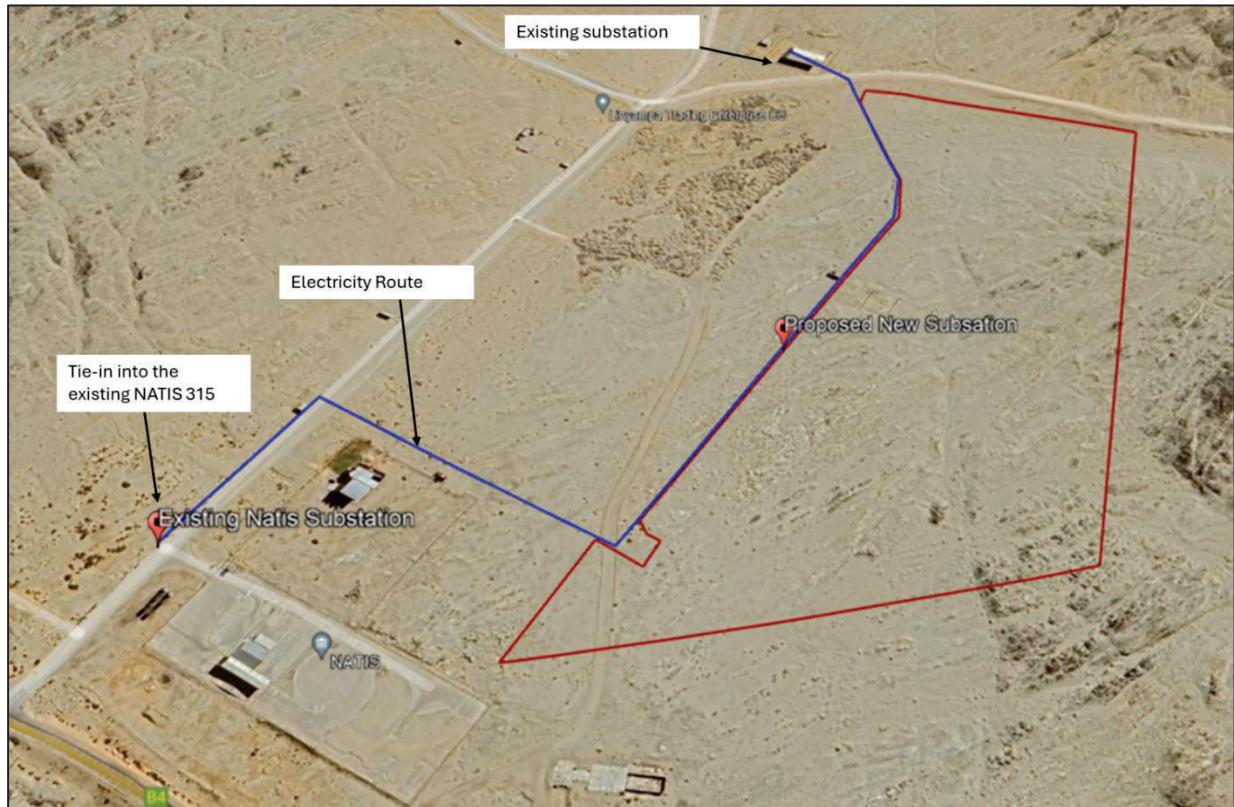


Figure 12: Proposed Electricity Supply route

#### 2.8.10 Sewer Discharge

The facility will connect to the existing Municipal sewer system located approximately 100m from the site as shown in Figure 13.

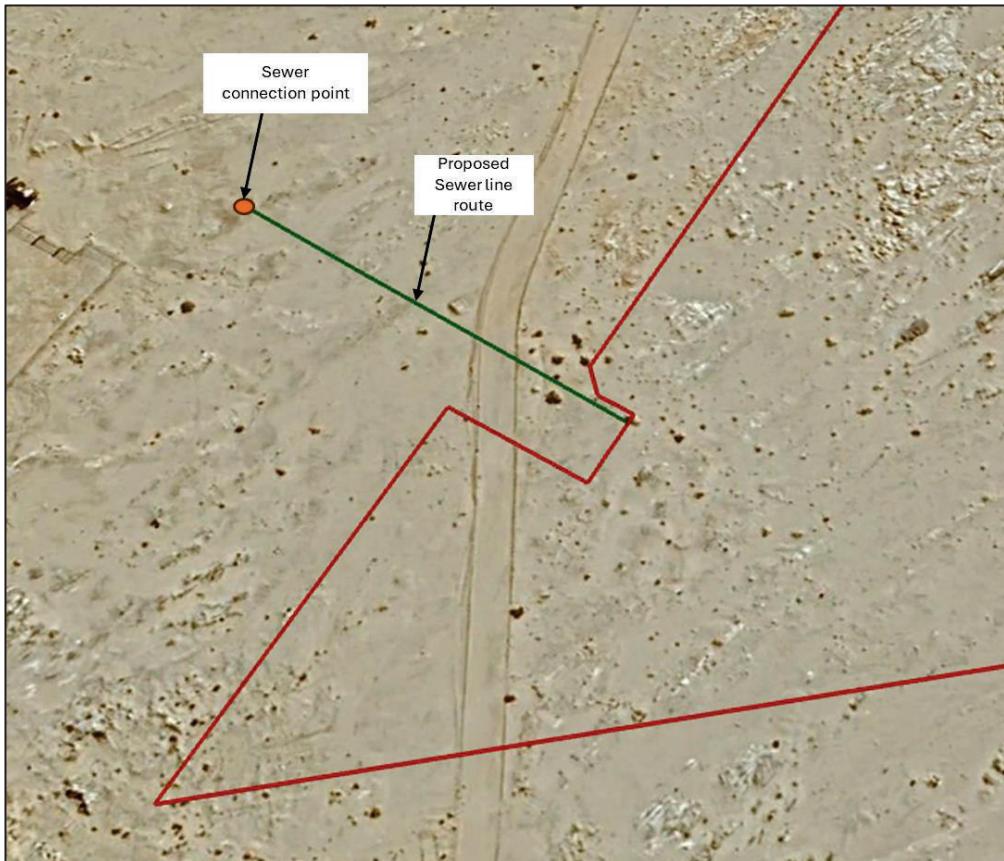


Figure 13: Proposed Sewer connection route

## 2.8 Operating hours, staffing, access control and security

### 2.8.1 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 require operations to be conducted on a 24 hour 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 require night travel;
2. Operation of the cuttings treatment unit; and
3. Operation of the slops treatment unit (ad hoc).

### 2.8.2 Staffing

The proposed estimated staffing in terms of types of employments 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	10
Deputy supervisors	7
Yellow plant	6
Mechanical plant	12
Drivers/assistants	36
General workers	24
Total	104

### 3. 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
January 2026 – September 2026	<p>Construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fencing of the area</li> <li>• Earthwork to level the terrain</li> <li>• Connection to water, electricity and sewage networks</li> <li>• Civil engineering</li> <li>• Equipment assembly</li> </ul>
September 2026 – December 2026	Commence with site commissioning
January 2027	Commence with site operations

## **ANNEXURE G**

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### Stakeholder Review-Period Notification Email

## Heidri

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**Subject:** FW: Public Review of the Environmental Scoping, Impact Assessment and Management Plan Report for the proposed Waste Management Facility in Lüderitz

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**From:** Heidri <[heidri@udanam.com](mailto:heidri@udanam.com)>

**Sent:** Friday, November 28, 2025 11:17 AM

**To:** [bronwynn@spc.com.na](mailto:bronwynn@spc.com.na); [lab@africaonline.com.na](mailto:lab@africaonline.com.na); [birgit.eimbeck@gmail.com](mailto:birgit.eimbeck@gmail.com); [jesperd@novanam.com](mailto:jesperd@novanam.com); [Dene.Kisting@namdeb.com](mailto:Dene.Kisting@namdeb.com); [Megameno.Mutaleni@namdeb.com](mailto:Megameno.Mutaleni@namdeb.com); [gm@nesthotel.com](mailto:gm@nesthotel.com); [manfam@iafrica.com.na](mailto:manfam@iafrica.com.na); [johaness@namport.com.na](mailto:johaness@namport.com.na); [ldzoil@wesco.com.na](mailto:ldzoil@wesco.com.na); [mungonenor@ncaa.na](mailto:mungonenor@ncaa.na); [bandb@afolocom.na](mailto:bandb@afolocom.na); [fgjhaile@iway.com](mailto:fgjhaile@iway.com); [mijagy0607@yahoo.com](mailto:mijagy0607@yahoo.com); [johaness@namport.com.na](mailto:johaness@namport.com.na); [Johnny.kapofi@kelp.blue](mailto:Johnny.kapofi@kelp.blue); [nestatus@gmail.com](mailto:nestatus@gmail.com); [iprimus@karasrc.gov.na](mailto:iprimus@karasrc.gov.na); [vkaukungwaa@gmail.com](mailto:vkaukungwaa@gmail.com); [meb@afol.com.na](mailto:meb@afol.com.na); [particmwiya14@gmail.com](mailto:particmwiya14@gmail.com); [kmesha12@gmail.com](mailto:kmesha12@gmail.com); [Pr@rent-a-drum.com](mailto:Pr@rent-a-drum.com); [mungonenor@ncaa.na](mailto:mungonenor@ncaa.na); Joane Foucher <[Joane.Foucher@erm.com](mailto:Joane.Foucher@erm.com)>

**Subject:** Public Review of the Environmental Scoping, Impact Assessment and Management Plan Report for the proposed Waste Management Facility in Lüderitz

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### EXTERNAL MESSAGE

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Dear registered stakeholder,

We welcome you to review the Environmental Scoping, Impact Assessment and Management Plan report for the proposed Waste Management Facility in Lüderitz, 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 November – 12 December 2025. 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 December 2025:

- Project - [NamwasteLuderitz@knightpiesold.com](mailto:NamwasteLuderitz@knightpiesold.com)
- Lloyd Lynch – [llynch@knightpiesold.com](mailto:llynch@knightpiesold.com)
- Joseph Mülders – [jmulders@knightpiesold.com](mailto:jmulders@knightpiesold.com)
- Heidri Bindemann-Nel - [heidri@udanam.com](mailto:heidri@udanam.com)

The draft report and associated appendices can be accessed by the link below:

[NamWaste - Project Sites](#)

Kind Regards

**Lloyd Lynch, Pr.Sci.Nat**

Senior Environmental Scientist  
Knight Piésold (Pty) Ltd.

T: +27 11 806 7111

1 Discovery Place, The Ridge, Sandhurst  
Sandton | Gauteng | 2196 | South Africa

[twitter](#) | [linkedin](#) | [facebook](#)

## Heidri

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**From:** Heidri <heidri@udanam.com>  
**Sent:** Thursday, 11 December 2025 1:59 pm  
**To:** 'Mattheus.Hambabi@mawlr.gov.na'  
**Cc:** 'Lloyd Lynch'  
**Subject:** Public Review of the Environmental Scoping, Impact Assessment and Management Plan Report for the proposed Waste Management Facility in Lüderitz

Dear Mr Hambabi,

We welcome you to review the Environmental Scoping, Impact Assessment and Management Plan report for the proposed Waste Management Facility in Lüderitz, 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.

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- Joseph Mülders – [jmulders@knightpiesold.com](mailto:jmulders@knightpiesold.com)
- Heidri Bindemann-Nel - [heidri@udanam.com](mailto:heidri@udanam.com)

The draft report and associated appendices can be accessed by the link below:

[NamWaste - Project Sites](#)

Kind Regards

**Lloyd Lynch, Pr.Sci.Nat**

Senior Environmental Scientist  
Knight Piésold (Pty) Ltd.

T: +27 11 806 7111  
1 Discovery Place, The Ridge, Sandhurst  
Sandton | Gauteng | 2196 | South Africa  
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ISO 45001:2018 Certificate No: 271012066/3

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