

**ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA)
STUDY FOR
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MINING ACTIVITIES OF BASE AND RARE METALS AND INDUSTRIAL
MINERALS ON MINING CLAIMS; 70010, 70011 & 70012
OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION.**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mining is a major economic sector that contribute to the economic growth of the country and it account for approximately 10% of the annual GDP. The proposed small-scale mining project aligns with the country economic development goals. An Environmental Impact Assessment for the establishment of mining activities of base and rare metals and industrial minerals on mining claims; 70010, 70011 and 70012, within the Omaruru district, Erongo region was undertaken. The mine will employ an open cast mining method to extract the required minerals from the underneath surface. The use of eco-bust technique will be utilised in the event if there is blasting required to break rocks in order to access the underneath ore deposit and this technique is environmentally friendly with no acoustic effect.

The project will take place in a water stress environment and underground water is the main water sources. There will be limited impact on biodiversity because the project is site specific and the implementation of the suggested mitigation measures together with the detailed measure in section 13 the impacts will be condensed to a negligible low significance. The excavation and stockpiling of the ore at the sites will transform the general landscape of the area targeted and may present an unpleasant environment. The proposed project will pose minimal impact in terms of noise as well as traffic impact and these impacts will be limited to operating hours only. Most of the negative impacts associated with the project have medium to low significance and can potential be mitigated. There is a need for the proponent to employ environmental offset as a mitigation strategy. The project will bring about great benefits to the area in terms of socio-economic benefit such as direct and indirect employment which to a certain extent will contribute to the reduction of the ever-increasing unemployment rate in the region and the country at large.

ABBREVIATION

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CC	Close Corporation
DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
DESR	Draft Environmental Scoping Report
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
ECO	Environmental Compliance Officer
ECS	EnvironClim Consulting Services
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
GPS	Global Positioning System
Ha	Hectare
HIV	Human Immune Virus
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
IT	Information Technology
KM	Kilometres
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MM	Millimetres
MME	Ministry of Mine and Energy
NHC	National Heritage Council
PPEs	Personal Protective Equipment's
SME	Small Medium Enterprise
WHO	World Health Organization

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1.PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Mr. Alfeus Tomas, hereafter referred to as the proponent intend to carry out mining activities of base and rare metals and industrial minerals on mining claims; 70010, 70011 and 70012, within the Omaruru district, Erongo Region. The proponent had lodged his application with the Ministry of Mine and Energy (MME) for three mining claims on the 21 September 2016. The proposed activity is a listed activity as per Environmental Management Act 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is therefore required to commission such as project. The proposed mining development is estimated to cost approximately NAD 30 million and will provide the much-needed employment to more than 35 people mainly from Tsomsob village and within the Erongo region. The duration of the proposed mining project is anticipated to last for a period of 20 years.

The proponent has appointed EnvironClim Consulting Services (ECS) to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and develop an Environmental Management Plan for the proposed mining project.

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The mining claims; 70010, 70011 and 70012 are situated at Tsomsob village approximately 80 Km West of Omaruru and about 37 Km South-East of Uis, Erongo Region (see **Figure 1** below for the proposed mining claims sites). The mining claim; 70010 covers an area of 18.4101 Ha, while mining claim; 70011 covers an area of 7.6056 Ha whereas mining claim; 70012 covers an area of 18.2128. The mining claims are accessible via a track leading to the village and it branch out from the C36 road that stretches between Omaruru and Uis.

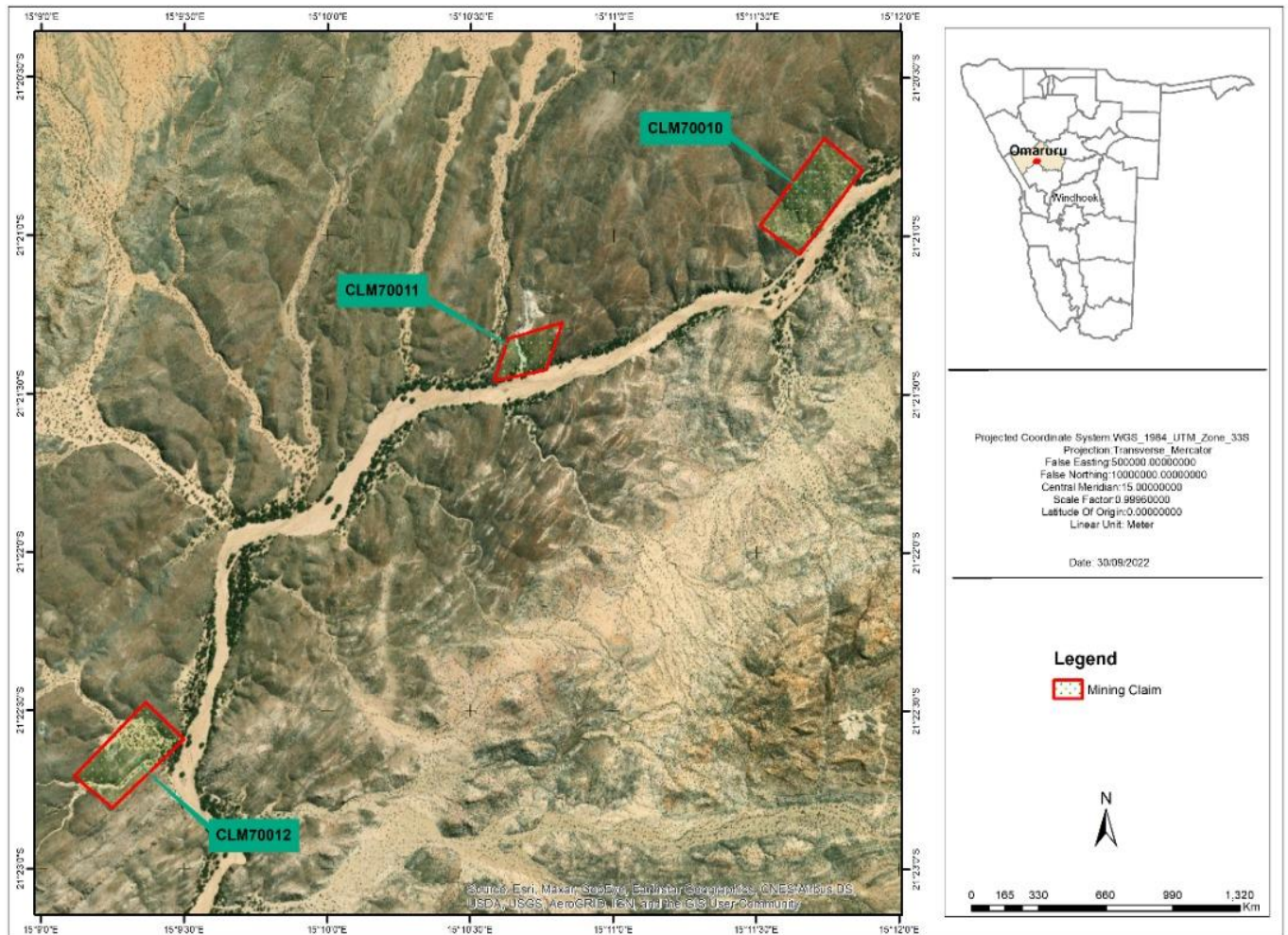


Figure 1: Location of the mining claims; 70010 (GPS coordinates - 21.347222 S, 15.194722 E), 70011 (GPS coordinates - 21.355833 S, 15.177778 E) and 70012 (GPS coordinates - 21.376667 S, 15.155556 E), Omaruru district, Erongo region (red polygon).

1.3 TERMS OF REFERENCES

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) had been conducted in line with Namibia Environmental Management Legislations (Environmental Management Act, No 7 of 2007) and its Regulation (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012). The essence of the EIA is to provide significant information to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner to enable them to make an informed decision pertaining on whether or not an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed development should be issued. The process as defined by the Environmental Regulation (2012) encompasses the following stages, which are described in this document as follows;

- Provide a detail description of the planned activity;
- Identifying all legislation and guidelines that have reference to the planned activity;

- Identify existing environmental (physical, biological and social) conditions of the area in order to determine their environmental sensitivity;
- Inform Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities of the details of the proposed activity and provide them with a reasonable opportunity to participate during the process;
- Consider the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed activity and assess the significance of the identified impacts and;
- Outline management and mitigation measures in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimise and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts and assist in formulating a decommissioning plan for the proposed mining activity.

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENT

The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012) stipulate that no mining or exploration activities should be undertaken without a valid Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). Therefore, an ECC shall be applied for in accordance with regulation 6 of the 2012 environmental regulations. It is outmost important that the proponent must carry out a public consultation process in accordance with regulation 21 of the 2012 environmental procedure and prepare and submit an environmental scoping report and an environmental management plan for the proposed mining activity.

1.5 THE PURPOSE OF THE SCOPING REPORT

This report is prepared for the purpose of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed establishment of mining activities of base and rare metals and industrial minerals on mining claims; 70010, 70011 and 70012, within the Omaruru district, Erongo Region. The scoping process identifies the likely impacts associated with the proposed project during the EIA and eliminate issues which are of little concern. The purpose of this report is thus to;

- ✓ Identify any critical environmental impacts to be considered before commencing with the proposed mining project.
- ✓ Identify information required for decision making purpose
- ✓ Inform the public about the planned mining activities
- ✓ Identify the key stakeholders, their comments and concerns
- ✓ Define reasonable and practical alternative to the proposed project

- ✓ Establish the terms of references for the EIA.

1.6 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

16.1 Alternatives

Different areas were taken into account by the proponent during the determination of mining claims with appropriate deposit and economic valuable resources. However, mining claims; 70010, 70011 and 70012 were the appropriate based on historical geological data as well as field reconnaissance data.

1.6.2 No - Go Alternatives

The no-go alternative is basically the baseline against which all alternatives are clarified. The no-go alternative would essentially include maintaining the existing status quo, whereby the mining of base and rare metals and industrial minerals on mining claims; 70010, 70011 and 70012, will not transpire at all. Moreover, the mining activity of base and rare metals and industrial minerals on mining claims; 70010, 70011 and 70012, will not become apparent which results in depriving the immediate community their economic benefits accompanying the project. Additionally, if the project does not take place the community will not be in position to secured permanent employment opportunities which the proposed mining project will present. The project will significantly enhance the livelihood of the immediate communities particularly those in the proximity of the project.

2. SUMMARY OF LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK APPLICABLE TO THE PROJECT

All mineral rights related to mining activities are regulated by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), whereas the environmental regulations are regulated by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). The proposed project shall be established and operated under the provision of the relevant statutory framework of Namibian and international laws of which Namibia is signatory.

Table 1. Legal requirements relevant for the proposed project

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
The Namibian Constitution	The Namibian constitution is the supreme law of the country which is committed to sustainable development. Article 95(1) of the Constitution of Namibia states that: - "The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at ... The maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future".	To undertake the EIA in order to maintain the ecological process and diversity of ecosystem
The Environmental Management Act	The Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007 aims to promote the sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources and to provides for a process of assessment and control of activities which may have significant effects on the environment; and to provide for incidental matters. The acts provide a list of activities that may not be undertake without an environmental clearance certificate. Further, the Act ensures that; (a) Potential threats are considered timeously	Legal requirement to undertake an EIA

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
	<p>(b) A comprehensive stakeholder's consultation is conducted, and all Interested and affected parties are given an opportunity to comment on the project</p> <p>(c) Decision are robust by considering the above-mentioned activities</p>	
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance Act No.11 of 1976)	<p>This Ordinance serves to control air pollution from point sources, but it does not consider ambient air quality. This ordinance is being repealed by the proposed Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill. Any person carrying out a 'scheduled process' which are processes resulting in noxious or offensive gases typically pertaining to point source emissions have to obtain a registration certificate from the Department of Health.</p>	<p>Generation of greenhouse gases by the fuel</p>
Draft Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill	<p>This Bill serves to regulate and prevent the discharge of pollutants to air and water as well as providing for general waste management. The Bill will repeal the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (11 of 1976) when it comes into force. The Bill also provides for noise, dust or odour control that may be considered a nuisance. Further, the Bill advocates for duty of care with respect to waste management affecting humans and the environment and calls for a waste management licence for any activity relating to waste or hazardous waste management.</p>	<p>Possible fuel spill and leakages may pollute ground and surface water.</p>
Environmental Policy framework (1995)	<p>This policy subjects all developments and project to environmental assessment and provides guideline for the Environmental Assessment. Its provision mandate that Environmental Assessment take due consideration of all possible impacts and incorporate them in the development or planning stages.</p>	<p>Provision of the EIA and guidelines</p>

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
The Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 11 of 2007;	<p>Safety:</p> <p>A safety risk is a statistical concept representing the potential of an accident occurring, owing to unsafe operation and/or environment. In the working context “SAFETY” is regarded as “free from danger” to the health injury and to properties.</p> <p>Health:</p> <p>Occupational Health is aimed at the promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental and social wellbeing of workers in all occupations. This is done by ensuring that all work-related hazards are prevented and where they occur, managed.</p>	<p>Operating mining equipment has the potential risk of injuries.</p> <p>Provision of clean ablution facility, routine health check-ups for employees, HIV/AIDS awareness etc.</p>
Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919	<p>The Act serves to protect the public from nuisance and states that no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him/her or of which he/she is in charge of any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.</p>	<p>Ensure public safety from noise, dusts, and air pollution.</p>
Water Resources Management Act (2004)	<p>This Act provides a framework for managing water resources based on the principles of integrated water resources management. It provides for the management, development, protection, conservation, and use of water resources. Furthermore, any watercourse on/or in close proximity to the site and associated ecosystems should be protected in alignment with the listed principles.</p>	<p>Ensure that the riverine systems are not polluted and implement pollution control mechanism to avoid water pollution</p>

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
Water Act No, 54 of 1956	<p>This act states that, all water resources belong to the State. It prevents pollution and promotes the sustainable utilization of the resource. To protect these resources, this act requires that permits are obtained when activities involve the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge of contaminated into water sources such as pipe, sewer, canal, sea outfall and • Disposal of water in a manner that may cause detrimental impact on the water resources 	Contaminated water, such as sewage sludge must not be dumped into the riverbeds.
Petroleum Product and Energy Act No, 13 of 1990	This Act provides a framework for handling and distribution of petroleum products which may include purchase, sale, supply, acquisition, possession, disposal, storage or transportation thereof.	Safe handling of the petroleum products such as fuel and lubricants.
Labour Act No. 11 of 2007	This Act aims to regulate labour in general and includes the protection of the health, safety and welfare of employees. The 1997 regulations relating to the Health and Safety of employees at work sets out the duties of the employer, welfare and facilities at the workplace, safety of machinery, hazardous substances, physical hazards, medical provisions, construction safety and electrical safety.	Follow legal labour requirements such as safety, remuneration etc
Regional Council Act, 1992 (Act No. 22 of 1992)	The Regional Councils Act legislates the establishment of Regional Councils that are responsible for the planning and coordination of regional policies and development. The main objective of this Act is to initiate, supervise, manage and evaluate development at regional level.	Observe the regional by laws

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969	This act promotes the conservation of soil, prevention of soil erosion.	Coordinate movement of mining equipment to prevent soil erosion. Ensure conservation of topsoil.
Hazardous Substances Ordinance No. 14 of 1974	This ordinance gives provision to control the handling of hazardous substance in all circumstances, such as manufacturing, imports and exporting of these to ensure human and environmental safety.	Handling of fuel, fire and explosion risks
National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004	The Act makes provision for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects. Part V Section 46 of the Act prohibits removal, damage, alteration or excavation of heritage sites or remains, while Section 48 sets out the procedure for application and granting of permits such as	Mining activities such excavation and trenching may unearth archaeological material.
Word's Best Practises	<p><i>Precautionary Approach Principle</i></p> <p>This principle is worldwide accepted when there is a lack of sufficient knowledge and information about the possible threats to the environment. Hence if the anticipated impacts are greater, then precautionary approach is applied. In this project, there are no eminent uncertainty however in cases when they arise, this approach should be applied.</p> <p><i>Polluter Pays Principle</i></p>	Mining mineral particularly in the area with biodiversity as well as surface and underground water can be detrimental to the ecosystem and underground water resource. Therefore, precaution must be taken when doing excavation and trenching during mining.

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
	<p>This principle ensures that proponents takes responsibility of their actions. Hence in cases of pollution, the proponent bears the full responsibility to clean up the environment.</p>	<p>In the event of any damage of biodiversity and pollution of underground water, the proponent must be responsible to compensate for the damages.</p>

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED MINING PROJECT

3.1 Introduction

The mining claims; 70010, 70011 and 70012 is falling within a mineral rich belt characterised by pegmatite hosted mineral and dimension stone. Historical data has indicated the presence of mineral occurrence in the area. This was further supported with artisanal mining activities that had been taking place in the proposed area. The mineral resources associated with the area is primarily; tin, lithium as well as tantalite which are hosted in pegmatite rocks unit that dominate the geology of the area. The mineral resources found in the area have a huge commercial value. Tin is among the mineral of commercial relevance because it is used as a coating or as an alloy alongside with other mineral such as zinc and lead. It's also one of the minerals which has been traded for more than five hundred years and it continued to be critical in recent years due to the high demand as solder for connecting pipes and electric and electronic circuit.

3.2 Mining Methods

The intended small-scale mining project will optimise the open cast mining method to extract minerals. Appropriate mining equipment such as excavator will be used for the purpose of extracting the underneath ore bodies. The excavators will be used to strip and remove the overburden. Due to variable mineralisation in and within the lodes and depth, mining will be focusing on a small-scale targeted area with multiple extraction points and onsite sorting with a modular mobile plant that use appropriate technology. The nature of the orebodies requires selective mining approach to ensure flexibility in the operation to guarantee that high grade ore is extracted and limit the extraction of low-grade ore. The sorted and packaged in the one-ton bags and loaded onto trucks for shipment via the port of Walvis bay to the international markets. Furthermore, negotiations are also at the advance stage to secure a local off-take agreement with a local processing facility in Uis so that value addition of mineral can be carried out locally.

3.3 Labour Requirements

Although the essence of the proposed project is to mine the principal tin mineral (cassiterite) as well as lithium in the area. The intended project will have a huge economic impact in the area more especially the Tsomsob village. The proposed small-scale mining project will employ about 35 people from the village. This will entail; mining, operation, engineering, administration as well as technical and support staff. The duration of the proposed development is forecasted to last for a period of 20 years and is

estimated to cost around 30 million Namibian dollars. All employees will undergo through an extensive safety induction and first aid training courses. The Labour Act of 2007 will always be adhered to and all the required reports will be submitted to the relevant authorities.

3.3 SERVICES

3.1 Energy Requirements

Electricity requirement for this project will be minimal because power supply will be mainly required to supply electricity to the base camp and temporary office blocks. Due to the abundance of daylight in the area, the proponent will explore the potential of establishing a renewable source of energy in the form of solar energy container which is a self-contained unit that houses all the component to generate and store energy.

3.2 Water supply

Water will mainly be required for domestic uses and cleaning of equipment's. Since the project will take place in the arid area and the only water source is underground water, water will be pumped from the existing borehole in the area via a pipeline that will be laid from the boreholes and feed water storage tank which will be erected at the base camp. The dysfunctional boreholes in the area will be identified, rehabilitated and retrofitted to ensure constant water supply. The water abstraction permit will be applied for from the relevant line ministry; Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR). Efforts will be made to ensure that water is used sparingly and recycled where possible.

3.3 Waste management

All domestic waste materials that will be generated during the mining operation will be disposed of at Omaruru landfill. A local SME will be contracted to handle the removal of all the solid waste from the site. The proponent will supply adequate temporary sanitary containerize facilities which will be maintained and kept in a hygienic condition. Due to the sensitivity of the area, sewerage must be disposed in a manner that does not pollute the environment. The proponent will be responsible for the emptying of the ablution facility on weekly basis and dispose of at the nearest sewerage disposal ponds in Omaruru.

4. INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

4.1 Housing and Offices

The existing camp that has been used by the local artisanal miners from the area will be converted into a basecamp to accommodate the staff complement. The proponent will consult the local artisanal miners to integrate them into the operation of the mine or have a commercial agreement with the local artisanal miners to supply the mined ore to the operation as part of the local empowerment scheme. A small site office that will be made out of prefabricated materials will be constructed to provide administrative functions at the site.

4.2 Storage of fuel, lubricant and consumables

A designated area at the site will be identified for containers that will store lubricants and consumable materials. These substances will only be used for mechanical purposes and it is presumed that they are non-hazardous. All the light vehicles will be filled up at the nearest towns such as Omaruru and Uis. A customised 1000-gallon fuel trailer with an easy to fuel pipe will be used to transport fuel such as diesel needed to operate different equipment required for mining operation.

4.3 Roads

The existing track leading to the village that branch out from the C36 road from Omaruru to Uis will be used as the main access road to the tenement. In addition, the small tracks that had been used by the local artisanal miners will be graded and maintained to ensure easy access to the sites. There will be no further establishment of new roads. In the event that there is a need to create a new road the traditional authority will be consulted.

4.4 Telecommunication and IT System

The area has unlimited accessibility to all telecommunication networks, this enable the mining team to communicate effectively.

4.5 Security

A reputable local company will be outsourced to provide onsite security services on daily basis at the sites. There will be strict access control to the site and all vehicles entering and leaving the site will be recorded.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE BIO-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Climate

The climatic condition of the area where the envisaged mineral development will take place is within the escarpment. The area has an average annual rainfall of 200 mm – 250 mm. The average minimum temperatures are 4°C - 6°C, whereas the highest average maximum temperature in the area is more than 32°C to 34°C (Mendelsohn, 2003). The following graphs reflects the climatic conditions of the area.

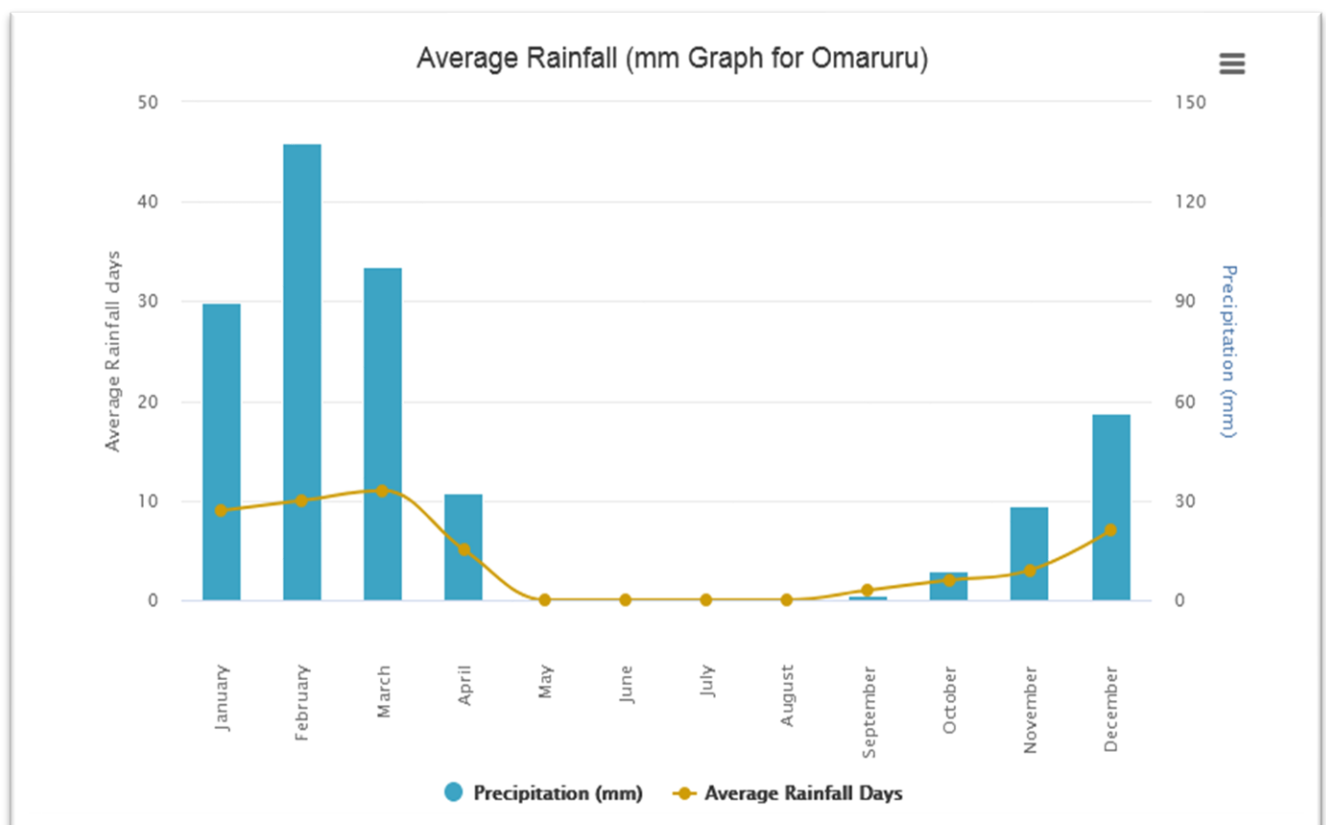


Figure 2: Rainfall graph for Omaruru (Worldweatheronline, 2024)

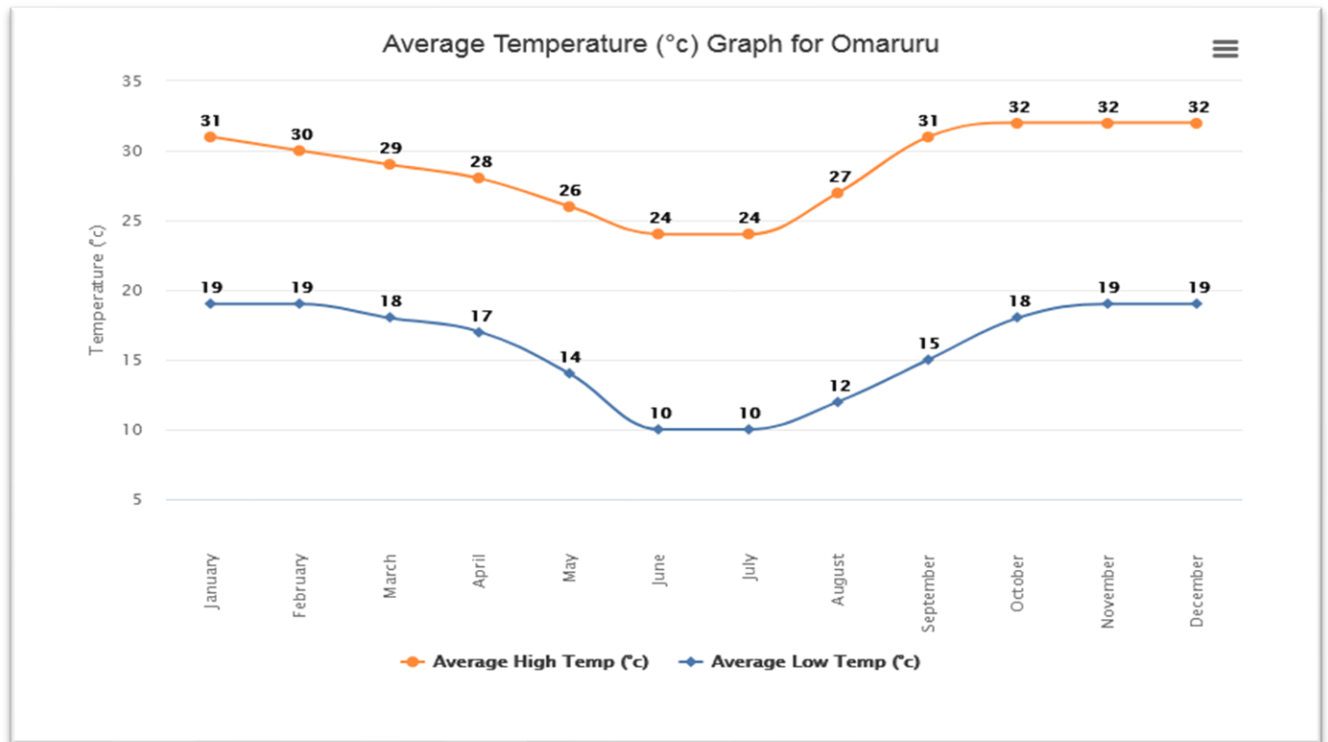


Figure 3: Average temperature graph for Omaruru (Worldweatheronline, 2024)

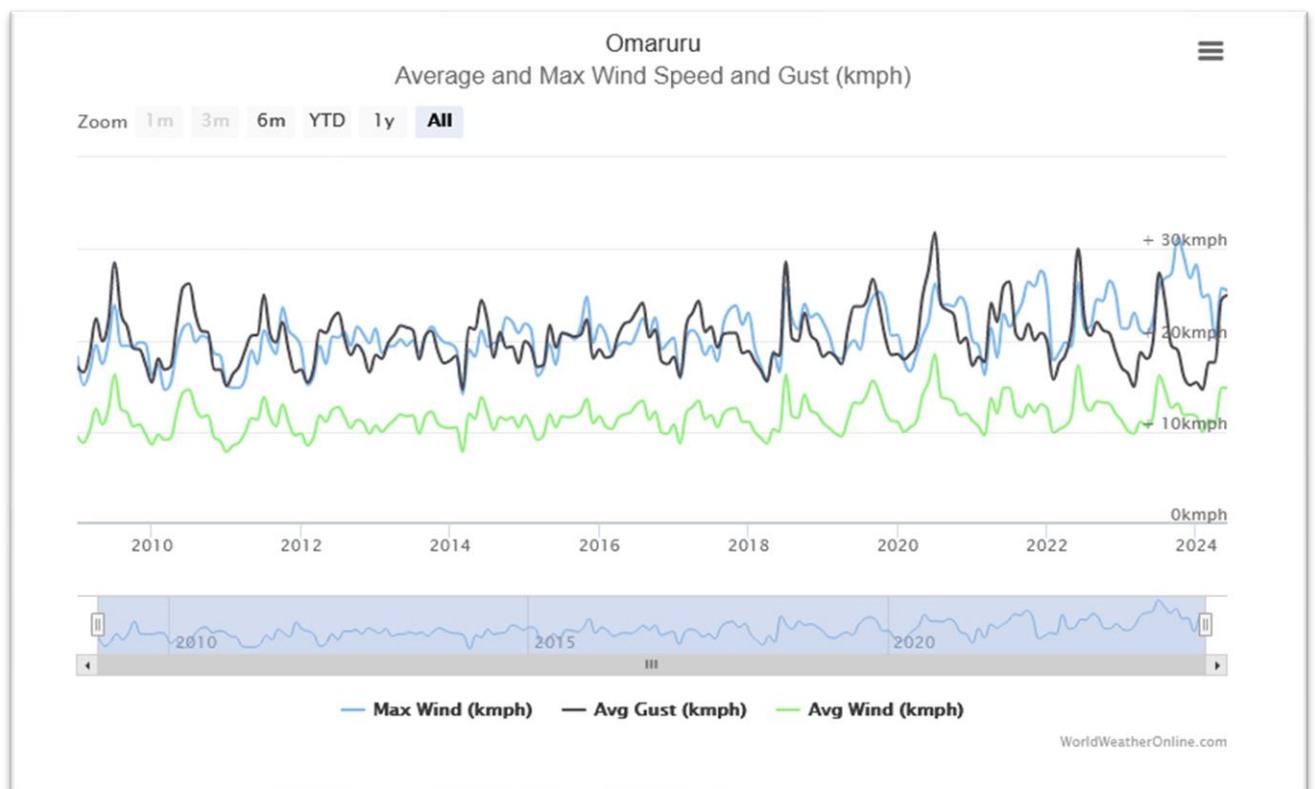


Figure 4 Average and max wind speed graph for Omaruru (Worldweatheronline, 2024)

A comprehensive understanding of the climatic variation such as rainfall, temperature and wind speed is integral in the implementation of effective planning of the proposed mining operation. These climatic conditions can potentially impact the planned operation of the mine, therefore it's imperative to includes climatic conditions in the planning of the daily operation of the mine. This will enhance effective planning and ensuring that the planned activities are accomplished with any delays and potential risk are avoided. There are possibilities that the area may experience extreme heat or strong wind that will influence the operation of the mine and this will result in delays as well as financial losses. The fact that the project is situated within the Omaruru district and the town of Omaruru is the nearest, the climatic conditions of the nearest town have been considered to be similar to that of the project site. The area receive rainfall from September to April of the following year and rainfall are mostly high in February and the months without rainfall is between May and August as reflected in **Figure 2**. The average temperatures are high in summer months and lower winter as illustrated in **Figure 3** and wind speeds remain unstable throughout as depicted in **Figure 4**.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE GEOLOGY AND GEOHYDROLOGY

6.1 Geology

The mining claims in general is underlain by basement rocks of the Mokolian Abbabis Metamorphic Complex comprising metasedimentary rocks, para- and ortho-gneisses, ortho-amphibolites and pegmatites Late Cretaceous dolerites cut through the country rocks in a predominantly north-north-easterly direction. The greater parts of the area are enclosed by the most recent surficial sediments of the Kalahari Group.

The tectonic architecture of the area demonstrates that mining claims lies at the boundary between the Southern Kaoko Zone and Northern Central Zone of the Damara Belt, which is marked by the Autseib Fault. The Damara Belt is an intracontinental branch of the Damara Orogen that was formed as a result of the collision between the Congo and Kalahari cratons. The Central Zone represents a high temperature low pressure metamorphic zone characterised by intense and complex deformation, whereas the Southern Kaoko Zone is largely a low-grade metamorphic zone. The central zone is mostly made up of rocks of the Swakop and Nosib Group rocks and the Kaoko Zone is made up of rocks of the Zarrissene Group, consisting of deep-water, turbiditic equivalents of the Swakop and Otavi Group successions.

6.2 Geohydrology and hydrology

The proposed mining claims are situated few kilometres from the bank of Omaruru river. Therefore, a concerted and stringent management in terms of the operation of the mine is required to prevent any potential contamination of the river. Although the river only flow water during the rainy season it remain a vital water source to the surrounding community as well as the riparian biodiversity. The river also provides underground water which is the only source of water in the area.

7. DESCRIPTION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE

7.1 Archaeology and Heritage Resources Assessment

A specialist study on archaeological and heritage resources assessment was conducted by Omapipi Tageya Archaeological and Heritage Consultants. The archaeological and heritage resources assessment report was submitted to the National Heritage Council of Namibia (NHC). There were no declared archaeological and/or heritage sites as per the specialist report and this was verified by the by NHC as per the consent letter attached as **Annexure A**. Although there are no heritage resources recorded in the area, an accidental find procedure at the subject area may be required.

8. DESCRIPTION OF THE BIODIVERSITY

8.2 Flora Diversity

The mining claims falls within the escarpment and is dominated by trees and shrubs. The tree and shrubs species conspicuous in the area includes; *Parksonia africana*, *Acacia mellifera*, *Catophractes alexandrii*, *Zizphus mucronata*, *Acacia hebeclada*, and *Croton grastissimus*, *Boscia albitrunca*, *Terminalia prunioides* and *Myrothamnus flambellifolius*.



Figure 5: The general area of the mining claims.



Figure 6: *Euphorbia* sp. recorded within the general area of the mining claims.



Figure 7: *Boscia* sp. recorded within the general area of the mining claims area.

8.2 Alien Plant Assessment

The alien plants were also taken into consideration during the botanical assessment, and it was found that there are alien plants species such as *Prosopis* occurring in the area.



Figure 8: *Prosopis* sp. recorded on the bank of Omaruru River.

8.3 Reptiles Diversity

The presence of various micro-habitats in the area such as crevices and loose rocks has made the area suitable to accommodate reptiles. According to reptile diversity and endemism in the area is estimated to be 41-50 species, respectively (Mendelsohn *et al.* 2002). The following table represents the reptiles known and/or likely to occur in the general area.

Table 2: Reptile species known to occur in the vicinity of the mining claims.

Scientific name	Common name	Occurrence (✓)	Conservation Status
Snakes			
<i>Leptotyphlops occidentalis</i>	Western Thread Snake	✓	Endemic
<i>Lamprophis fuliginosus</i>	Brown House Snake	✓	-

<i>Pseudaspis cana</i>	Mole Snake	√	-
<i>Prosymna frontalis</i>	South-western Shovel-snout	√	Endemic
<i>Dipsina multimaculata</i>	Dwarf Beaked Snake	√	Endemic
<i>Psammophis notostictus</i>	Karoo Sand Snake	√	-
<i>Psammophis leightoni namibensis</i>	Namib Sand Snake	√	-
<i>Dasypeltis scabra</i>	Common/Rhombic Egg Eater	√	-
<i>Telescopus semiannulatus polystictus</i>	Eastern Tiger Snake	√	-
<i>Telescopus beetzii</i>	Beetzs Tiger Snake	√	-
<i>Aspidelaps lubricus infuscatus</i>	Coral Snake	√	-
<i>Naja nivea</i>	Cape Cobra	√	-
<i>Naja nigricollis woodi</i>	Black-necked spitting cobra	√	-
<i>Bitis arietans</i>	Puff Adder	√	-
<i>Bitis caudalis</i>	Horned Adder	√	-
Tortoises (Geochelone)			
<i>Psammobates tentorius</i>	Tent Tortoise	√	-
Lizards			
<i>Zygaspis quadrifrons</i>	Kalahari Round-Headed Worm Lizard	√	-
<i>Meroles suborbitalis</i>	Spotted Desert Lizard	√	-
<i>Nucras tessellata</i>	Western Sandveld lizard	√	-
<i>Pedioplanis namaquensis</i>	Namaqua Sand Lizard	√	-
<i>Pedioplanis inornata</i>	Plain Sand Lizard		
Skinks (Scincidae)			
<i>Trachylepis capensis</i>	Cape Skink	√	-
<i>Trachylepis occidentalis</i>	Western Three-striped Skink	√	
<i>Trachylepis spilogaster</i>	Kalahari Tree Skink	√	Endemic
<i>Trachylepis striata sparsa</i>	Striped Skink	√	-
<i>Trachylepis sulcata</i>	Western Rock Skink	√	-
<i>Trachylepis variegata variegata</i>	Variegated Skink	√	-
Monitors (Varanidae)			
<i>Varanus albigularis</i>	Rock or White-throated monitor	√	-
Geckos			
<i>Chondrodactylus angulifer namibensis</i>	Giant Ground Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Goggia lineata</i>	Stripped Dwarf Leaf-Toed Gecko	√	-
<i>Pachydactylus bibronii</i>	Bibron's Thick-Toed Gecko	√	-
<i>Pachydactylus capensis</i>	Cape Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Pachydactylus turneri</i>	Turner's Thick-toed Gecko	√	-
<i>Pachydactylus mariquensis latirostris</i>	Marico Thick-Toed Gecko	√	-
<i>Pachydactylus haackei</i>	Haacke Thick-Toed Gecko	√	-
<i>Pachydactylus punctatus</i>	Speckled Thick-toed Gecko	√	-
<i>Pachydactylus rugosus rugosus</i>	Rough Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Pachydactylus serval</i>	Western Spotted Thick-Toed Gecko	√	-
<i>Pachydactylus weberi</i>	Weber's Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Ptenopus garrulus maculatus</i>	Common Barking Gecko	√	-
<i>Rhoptropus barnardi</i>	Barnard's Namib Day Gecko	√	Endemic
<i>Rhoptropus boultoni</i>	Boulton's Namib Day Gecko	√	Endemic
Agamas (Agamidae)			
<i>Agama aculeata</i>	Ground Agama		
<i>Agama anchietae</i>	Anchietae Agama	√	-
<i>Agama planiceps</i>	Namibian Rock Agama	√	Endemic
<i>Agama atra</i>	Southern Rock Agama		

Chameleons (Chamaeleonidae)			
<i>Chamaeleo namaquensis</i>	Namaqua Chameleon	√	-

The proponent should be cognisant that some the reptile species known and/ or likely to occur in general area of the mining claims some are endemic to Namibia and the rest of the species occurring in the general area have no conservation concerns as reflected in **Table 21**.

8.4 Avian-Fauna Diversity

Birdlife is relatively high in the vicinity due to various micro habitats occurring in the area.

Table 3: Birds known and/or likely to occur in the general area of the mining claims.

Scientific name	Common name	Namibia Status
<i>Agapornis roseicollis</i>	Rosy-faced Lovebird	Endemic
<i>Apus bradfieldi</i>	Bradfield's Swift	-
<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	African Palm Swift	-
<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove	-
<i>Oena capensis</i>	Namaqua Dove	-
<i>Pterocles namaqua</i>	Namaqua Sandgrouse	-
<i>Falco rupicolus</i>	Rock Kestrel	-
<i>Falco chicquera</i>	Red-necked Falcon	-
<i>Corvus albus</i>	Pied Crow	-
<i>Hirundo albigularis</i>	White-throated Swallow	-
<i>Hirundo dimidiata</i>	Pearl-breasted Swallow	-
<i>Hirundo cucullata</i>	Greater Stiped Swallow	-
<i>Hirundo semirufa</i>	Red-breasted Swallow	-
<i>Pycnonotus nigricans</i>	African Red-eyed Bulbul	-
<i>Eremomela icteropygialis</i>	Yellow-bellied Eremomela	-
<i>Prinia flavicans</i>	Black-chested Prinia	-
<i>Mirafra passerina</i>	Monotonous Lark	-
<i>Mirafra africana</i>	Rufous-naped Lark	-
<i>Mirafra fasciolata</i>	Eastern Clapper Lark	-
<i>Mirafra sabota</i>	Sabota Lark	-
<i>Calendulauda africanoides</i>	Fawn-coloured Lark	-
<i>Ammomanopsis grayi</i>	Gray's Lark	Endemic
<i>Chersomanes albofasciata</i>	Spike-heeled Lark	-
<i>Certhilauda benguelensis</i>	Benguela Long-billed Lark	-
<i>Eremopterix leucotis</i>	Chestnut-backed Sparrowlark	-
<i>Eremopterix verticalis</i>	Grey-backed Sparrowlark	-
<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>	Red-capped Lark	-
<i>Alauda starki</i>	Stark's Lark	-
<i>Bradornis inuscatus</i>	Chat Flycatcher	-
<i>Namibornis herero</i>	Herero Chat	-
<i>Nectarinia fusca</i>	Dusky Sunbird	-

<i>Bualornis niger</i>	Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver	-
<i>Philetairus socius</i>	Sociable Weaver	-
<i>Ploceus rubiginosus</i>	Chestnut Weaver	-
<i>Quelea quelea</i>	Red-billed Quelea	-
<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	Common Waxbill	-
<i>Vidua paradisaea</i>	Long-tailed Paradise -Whydah	-
<i>Vidua regia</i>	Shaft-tailed Whydah	-
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	-
<i>Passer motitensis</i>	Great Sparrow	-
<i>Passer melanurus</i>	Cape Sparrow	-
<i>Passer griseus</i>	Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	-
<i>Anthus similes</i>	Long-billed Pipit	-
<i>Serinus alario</i>	Black-headed Canary	-
<i>Crithagra atrogularis</i>	Black-throated Canary	-
<i>Serinus flaviventris</i>	Yellow Canary	-
<i>Serinus albogularis</i>	White-throated Canary	-
<i>Emberiza capensis</i>	Cape Bunting	-
<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>	Golden-breasted Bunting	-

The area of the mining claims has a variety of bird species and some of the species are endemic. Most of the species are known to occur in the area have no conservation concern. The disturbance on the avian fauna is anticipated to occur during the operation of the proposed small scale mine. The disturbance includes potential destruction of habitats and interference with breeding's due vibration and noise that will be associated with the use of heavy mining equipment's.

9. DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC

The mining claims are situated at Tsomsob village within the Omaruru district within the Erongo region and the region has a population size of approximately 150 809 inhabitants (Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census Report). The main economic drives within the area and its surrounding area is predominately agricultural farming and small-scale mining. Most of the people are predominately involved in small livestock farming for the survival of their livelihoods.

10. DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

10.1 Public Participation Requirement

In term of Section 21 of the EIA Regulations a call for open consultation with all I&APs at well-defined phase of the EIA process is mandatory. This comprises participatory consultation with members of the

public by bestowing them with an opportunity to provide comment on the proposed development. The public was given a substantial period to comments and make suggestions on the intended development and a public participation meeting was planned to take place at Tsomsob village o the **09 September 2023** but the meeting did not take place because the headman was not around. Please see **Table 4** below for activity undertaken as part of the public participation process. The public was given time to comment on the project from **28 August 2023** until **25 September 2023**. However, only request for bids has been received from the public (See **Annexure B**).

Table 4. Public Participation Activities

Activity	Remarks
Placement of Advertisements in the Newspaper - (Confidente newspaper and Windhoek Observer)	See Annexure C

10.2 Environmental Assessment Phase 2

The second phase of the public participation process (PPP) entails lodging of the Draft Environmental Scoping Report (DESR). An Executive Summary of the DESR was prepared and the public was given until the **25th November 2023** to provide their comments, suggestion or opinions towards the proposed development.

11. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

This section provides a detailed evaluation procedure exploited in determining the significance, management, location and operational impacts of the intended mining development and where its necessary additional possibilities aimed at conserving the bio-physical and socio-economic environment has been detailed.

Assessment of the predicted significance of impact on the mining of base and rare metals and industrial minerals on mining claims; 70010, 70011 and 70012 that is not active at the moment due to pending authorisation, inherently approximate environmental assessment is therefore an imprecise undertaking. To limit the possible uncertainty associated with the proposed mining small scale mining project an intercontinentally recognised methodology has been established. Thus, this assessment used this procedure to evaluate the significance of the potential environmental impacts associated with the intended mining project as explained in **Table 5** below;

Table 5: standardised and internationally recognised methodology to evaluate to the significance of the potential environmental impacts.

CRITERIA	CATEGORY
Impact	Description of the potential impact
Nature Describe type of effect	Positive: The activity will have a social / economical / environmental benefit. Neutral: The activity will have a no effect. Negative: The activity will have a social / economical / environmental harmful effect.
Extent Describe the scale of the impact	Site Specific: Expanding only as far as the activity itself (onsite). Small: Restricted to the site's immediate environment within 1km of the site (limited). Medium: Within 5 km of the site (local). Large: Beyond 5 km of the site (regional).
Duration Predicts the lifetime of the impact	Temporary: <1 year (not included in the construction). Short-term: 1-5 years. Medium: 5-15 years. Long-term: > 15 years (Impact will stop after the exploration or running life of the of the project, either due to natural course or by human interferences). Permanent: Impact will be where mitigation or moderation by natural course or by human interference will not occur in a particular time period that the impact can be considered temporary.
Intensity Describe the magnitude (scale/size) of the impact	Zero: Social and/ or natural function and/ or process remain unaltered. Very low: Affect the environment in such a way that natural and/ or social functions/ processes are not affected.

CRITERIA	CATEGORY
	<p>Low: Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are slightly altered.</p> <p>Medium: Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are notably altered in a modified way.</p> <p>High: Natural and/ or social functions/ processes are severely altered and may temporarily or permanently cease.</p>
<p>Probability of occurrence</p> <p>Describe the probability of the impact actually occurring</p>	<p>Improbable: Not at all likely.</p> <p>Probable: Distinctive possibility.</p> <p>Highly probable: Most likely to happen</p> <p>Definite: Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures.</p>
<p>Degree of Confidence in predictions</p> <p>State the degrees of confidence in predictions based on availability of information and specialist knowledge.</p>	<p>Unsure/Low: Little confidence regarding information available (<40%).</p> <p>Probable/Med: Moderate confidence regarding available (40% - 80%).</p> <p>Definite/High: Great confidence regarding available (>80%).</p>
<p>Significance Rating</p> <p>The impact on each component is determined by a combination of the above criteria.</p>	<p>Neutral: A potential concern which was found to have no impact when evaluated.</p> <p>Very low: Impacts will be site specific and temporary with no mitigation necessary.</p> <p>Low: The impact will have a minor influence on the proposed project and/ or environment. These impacts require some thought to adjustment of the project design where achievable or alternative mitigation measures.</p> <p>Medium: Impacts will be experienced in the local and surrounding areas for the life span of the project and may result in long term changes. The impact can be reduced or improved by amendment in the project design or implementation of effective mitigation measures.</p> <p>High: Impacts have high magnitude and will be experienced regionally for at least the life span of the project or will be irreversible. The impacts could have the no -go proposition on portions of the project in spite of any mitigation measures that could be implemented.</p>

It should be noted that the scale of the environmental impact must correlated to the relevant standard (threshold value specified and source reference). The scale of impacts relied on expert knowledge in a certain field.

Each and a very impact that includes the EXTENT (spatial scale), MAGNITUDE (size or degree scale) and DURATION (time scale) are explained. These conditions are exploited to establish the significance of the impact which also covers events that does not requires mitigation measures and thereafter effective mitigation measures should be suggested. The implementation of the effective mitigation measures lies with the proponent; **Mr. Alfeus Tomas** and their endorsement will be based on the review outcomes from the relevant environmental authority.

The SIGNIFICANCE of the impact is established through a thorough consideration of both the temporal and spatial scales and magnitude. The significance is further informed by the nature of the impact and the recipient which is the environment.

12. MITIGATION MEASURES

There is a mitigation hierarchy of action that can be utilised as a measure of responding to the impacts associated with the proposed small-scale mining project at Tsomsob village. The mitigation hierarchy comprises of the following aspects; avoidance, minimization, restoration and compensation (See **Figure 13** beneath). The suggestion is made to consider prioritising the positive benefits associated with the planned development as well as those positive impacts that focus on the conservation of the environment including sustainable solutions. The negative impacts that may results due to the establishment of the proposed mining development in the area are covered in the hierarchy and recommendations have been made to reduces the negative impacts.



Figure 9: The mitigation hierarchy comprises of the following aspects; avoidance, minimization, restoration and compensation.

13. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

The bio-physical and socio-economic environments that are susceptible to the establishment of mining of base and rare metals and industrial minerals on mining claims; 70010, 70011 and 70012 as explained in this section. The likely long-term impact that may occur as result of this project as well as short terms impacts such as; establishment of the base-camp and the general upkeep of existing road to access the targeted mining sites without any difficulties has been detailed. The evaluation of the impacts plays an

integral role in providing an informed proposition to the relevant authority; MEFT: DEA on the management of the environmental aspects which have been acknowledged throughout the assessment process. The MEFT: DEA's decision on the environmental acceptance of the mining activity of base and rare metals and industrial minerals within mining claims and setting of conditions (should the mining project authorised) will be based on this section as well as all other information presented in this environmental assessment report.

The reference point and prospective impacts that may result due to the proposed mining is presented and mitigation measures have been recommended. Since the project of this nature, has enormous potential for cumulative impacts appropriate consideration were taken into account to minimise such impacts.

13.1 Impacts during mining phase

Throughout the mining phase of base and rare metals and industrial minerals on mining claims; 70010, 70011 and 70012 a significant land conversion will take place at the targeted mining sites. There is a need to plan properly for waste rock heaps area, dispatch areas of mined ore as well as other onsite facilities that may be necessary for effective operation of the project.

13.1.1 Surface and ground water Impacts

There are possible risks of polluting water resources such as the Omaruru river because the project is situated in close proximity with this river. The water resources are vulnerable due to potential contamination associated with the excavation to access the required ore and this may potentially result in the contamination of the underground water. The heavy mining equipment should be prudently examined for any leakage and if refuelling is taking place on site it must either be a tank mounted on stilts to prevent any leakage that may contaminate underground water.

13.1.2 Noise Impacts

Noise during the mining operation is inevitable noise that is emitted from mining equipment; however, its suggested employees should not be exposed to noise level beyond the recommended 85 dB. Employees should be provided with protecting gears such as earmuffs as well as allocating sufficient breaks prevent any potential hearing loss.

13.1.2 Dust and Emission Impacts

The air quality in the area is relatively good, but the generation of dust during mining operation may occur as result of heavy mining equipment that will be used. Moreover, dust and emissions of gases is expected to be generated when vehicles and heavy-duty mining equipment are moving in the area during the operational phase. The Public Health Act of 2015 as well as the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (**No. 11 of 1976**) should therefore guide the operation of the mine. Continuous monitoring of dust and emissions should be established in the area during the operational phase of the mine.

13.1.3 Impacts on biodiversity

Currently there are limited disturbance of biodiversity because the main activity is basically agriculture focusing mainly on subsistence livestock farming. There are minimal artisanal mining activities taking place in the area but the impact is not significant. Transformation of the area is anticipated once the operation commences. Some of the vegetation that will directly interferes with operation will be removed. The removal of the vegetation will negatively impact biodiversity in the area, resulting in loss of both flora and fauna. The removal of vegetation will require a permit from the Directorate of Forestry within the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.

13.1.4 Visual and Sense of Place Impacts

There will be visual intrusions associated with the operation of the small-scale mining operation in the area. Pits and heaps of gravel rocks and sand will be created as a result of mining operation and this will result in the unpleasant visual which may potentially depreciate the aesthetic values of the area. The general landscape of the area will change and will have different terrains. The extent of this impacts will be based on the visual appearance of the primary aesthetic value of the area by the interested and affected parties.

13.1.5 Archaeological and Heritage Impacts

There are no acknowledged heritage sites within the subject area and this was confirmed by the outcomes of the heritage resources assessment that was carried out in the area and consent was issued by the National Heritage Council of Namibia (NHC). However, an accidental find procedure may be required.

13.1.6 Social Impacts

The rate of unemployment is extremely high in the area and the proposed mining project will significantly assimilate a substantial number of unemployed people in the area. In addition, more job opportunities will

be created through cumulative jobs that will come along with project. Permanent and casual jobs will be created and this will have a positive impact on the livelihood of people in the area. The proposed small-scale mining project will further contribute to the country economy through royalties, taxes and foreign currency exchanges.

13.1.7 Traffic Impacts

A slight increase in the volume of traffic is expected in the area during the mining operation and the impact will not be significant. There will be a limited number of delivery trucks that will handle the required logistic at the site such as transporting the necessary supplies. Some light vehicles will also be used by the mining team beside few heavy-duty mining such as excavators and front-end loaders. The mining operation will be conducted as per schedule and all vehicles will comply with the usage of demarcated right of ways. The traffic impact in the area will be of low significance.

13.1.8 Blasting

Blasting is not expected to be used during the proposed mining operation, however, the use of eco-bust which is an environmentally friendly demolition agent with no acoustic effect will be used to break rocks in order to access the underneath ore deposit.

13.1.9 Existing service infrastructure impacts

Solar energy will be used as the main source of power to supply to the office as well as basecamp. The dilapidated existing building structures found with the mining claims area will be renovated and used as an office and base-camp. Water will be sourced from the existing boreholes and the non-functional boreholes will be rehabilitated to supply water to the mine as well as to livestock's and human usage particularly by the people residing within the vicinity of the project area particularly from Tsomsob village. The water storage tank will be erected at the base camp. The water abstraction permit will be applied for from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR). Due to the scarcity of water in the area, water recycling and the use of water sparingly will be encouraged.

13.1.10 Waste Management Service Impacts

Solid waste is expected to be generated in the area and all solid waste generated will be collected by a contractor and disposed of at Omaruru landfill. Various wheelie bins and skip containers will be provided at the site. Due to the absence of sewerage reticulation system and limited sanitation services in the area the portable toilets will be used and emptied on weekly basis at Omaruru sewerage ponds. The proponent

will ensure that there are sufficient temporary sanitary facilities which will be maintained and kept in a hygienic condition. A professional company will be hired to dispose of all lubricants and consumables such as grease and lubricants upon used and discard such type of waste in an appropriate manner.

13.1.11 Storage and Utilisation of Hazardous Substance

Although the use of hazardous substances is not expected to be used during the operation of the mine, its sometime inevitable to use such substance in operation of this nature. The proponent is encouraged to adhere to the Hazardous Substance Ordinance (No: 14 of 1974). Any hazardous substance that may be used, should be stored in a lockable container with limited access and kept safe. The use of any hazard substance should be recorded because they pose a serious threat to human and the environment.

13.1.12 Health, Safety and Security Impacts

The high level of unemployment in the country may force people to migrate to Tsomsob village. The influx of people from different areas to seek for employment opportunity may initiate courting with people from the local community and this may result in a significant risk due to social conditions and sexual behaviours which may contribute to the spread of HIV and AIDS. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism in recent years developed a policy on HIV/AIDS. This policy promotes for a non-discriminatory work-environment. The programme is designed to mainstream HIV and gender issues into the environmental impact assessment.

With the aforementioned, it's most important to ensure that workers are supplied with Personal Protective Equipment's (PPEs). A completely stocked first kit with unexpired medicines must always be on site. It's imperative to note that this report should be read together with the conditions detailed in the EMP supplementary to this report.

14. AN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is included in this report as **Annexure E**. The purpose of the EMP is to detail out the proposed mitigation measures relevant to the planned small-scale mining project of base and rare metals and industrial minerals and ultimately decommissioning of the project to ensure that negative impacts associated with the project are avoided or mitigated.

15. SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

A consolidated assumption of the significance of the potential impacts associated with the proposed mining project of base and rare metals and industrial minerals is provided in the environmental impact assessment matrix (See **Table 6** below). The synopsis of the proposed mitigation measures of the impacts have been outlined. Even though there are certain variance in the extent of the potential impact that may results from the proposed alternative such modification was not considered to be important for any potential impacts, thus the table below is pertinent to all the proposed alternatives.

Table 6: Environmental impact assessment matrix for the mining of base and rare metals and industrial minerals

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
IMPACTS DURING MINING										
Surface and Ground Water Impacts	Mining of base and rare metals and industrial minerals	No mitigation	Local	Medium-Low	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium -Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Medium term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Noise Impacts	Mining of base and rare metals and industrial minerals	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Medium -Low	Medium term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Dust and Emission Impacts	Mining of base and rare metals and industrial minerals	No mitigation	Local	Low	long term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Very low	Medium term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Impacts on biodiversity	Mining of base and rare metals and industrial minerals	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Visual and Sense of Place Impacts	Mining of base and rare metals and industrial minerals	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium – low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Archaeological and Heritage Impacts	Mining of base and rare metals and industrial minerals	No mitigation	Local	Very low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Irreversible	Very low(-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Negligible	Short term	Very Low	Probable	Certain	Irreversible	Negligible (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Social Impacts	Mining of base and rare metals and industrial minerals	No mitigation	Local	Medium-Low	Short term	High++	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	High++	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Traffic Impacts	Mining of base and rare metals and industrial minerals	No mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Very low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
Blasting	Mining of base and rare metals and industrial minerals	No mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	High	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Very low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Existing Service Infrastructure Impacts	Mining of base and rare metals and industrial minerals	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium - Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Waste Management Service Impacts	Mining of base and rare metals and industrial minerals	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium -Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Medium term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Storage and Utilisation of Hazardous Substances	Mining of base and rare metals and industrial minerals	No mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Very low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
Health, Safety and Security Impacts	Mining of base and rare metals and industrial minerals	Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral

16. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this section is to make the conclusion of the assessment report based on **Table 6** above and make suggestions. The negative impacts associated with the proposed small-scale mining project have **medium to low** significance. The negative impacts reflected by the establishment of the project can be condensed to insignificant levels if the suggested mitigation measures are implemented appropriately. The proponent should be cognisant that the mitigation measures presented in **Section 13** should be implemented collectively with the EMP included in this report as **Annexure E**. The implementation of the mitigation measure together with measure provided in the EMP will reduce the negative impact to low significance and at the same time enhance the positive impacts.

The proposed area harbours protected and endemic flora and fauna. The establishment of the proposed small-scale mining will have site-specific impacts on biodiversity, provided that the correct mitigation measures as detailed in this report as well as in the EMP are fully implemented. It's advisable to confine the operation of the mine to the areas with limited vegetation particularly the protected and endemic species and avoid useful indigenous plants that are traditionally used by the local community for medicinal purposes and survival. The project must also focus on areas that are five hundred meters away from any water sources including underground water aquifers and ephemeral rivers. The impacts on vegetation can be rated low to medium and explicit to the targeted mining sites only. The proponent should implement a policy that focuses on environmental offset to ensure that the unavoidable vegetations are compensated and avoid polluting any water sources that comprises of ephemeral river and water courses. Although wild-animals have not been encountered during field reconnaissance their presence cannot be completely ignored due to the appropriate habitats found in the area, therefore, any illegal hunting activities should be reported to the nearest police in Omaruru as well as the anti-poaching unit within the MEFT. The social impact will have a high significant impact to the local people and surrounding villages and towns. There are direct and indirect prospective employment opportunities accompanying the project and the project will contribute to general economy of the country through royalties, taxes and foreign currency earnings will remain undisputed.

The aforementioned information provided in this report as well as the assurance in the environmental assessment undertaken is considered to be adequate for the Office of the Environmental Commissioner to make an informed decision making on the environmental impacts of the proposed mining project. Consequently, this project must be approved and issued with an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) by MEFT: DEA for the establishment and mining for base and rare metals and industrial minerals on

mining claims 70010, 70011 and 70012. But stringent conditions must be set for mining claims; 70012 for the operation to be conducted only within the areas that are more than five hundred meters away from any water sources as well as any dwelling. There is a need for constant monitoring of the operation of this project and the proponent must appoint an Environmental Practitioner to undertake impartial environmental audits for submission to the office of the Environmental Commissioner.

REFERENCES

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Annexure A: Consent letter from National Heritage Council



National Heritage Council of Namibia

52 Robert Mugabe Avenue, Windhoek
Private Bag 12043, Ausspannplatz, Windhoek, Namibia
Tel: (061) 244 375 • Fax: (061) 246 872 •
E-mail: info@nhc-nam.org

CONSENT

(Section 55(9) of the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) Consent is hereby given to:

12th April 2024

Consent Number No: 193/2024/56

Name of applicant: Mr. Alfeus Tomas

(Title and full name of the applicant)

Address of applicant: P O Box 26121, Windhoek, Namibia

(Address of the applicant and of the applying institution (if applicable))

For: Mining Claims (MCs) 70010, 70011 and 70012 intended to carry out quarrying activities on Base and Rare metals, Industrial minerals.

(Type of Activity applied for)

Of: Open quarry with associated historical building structures

(Description of Heritage Resources)

From: The proposed Mining Claims 70010, 70011 and 70012 are located approximately 19 km West of Okombahe, Erongo Region. The Mining Claims cover the surface area of about 43 hectares and overlies within Okombahe reserve.

(Description of the site, location as in the application)

In accordance with: The Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment Report for the proposed mineral on Mining Claims (MCs) 70010, 70011 and 70012 intended to carry out quarrying activities on Base and Rare metals, Industrial minerals.

Permit application date: 27/11/2023

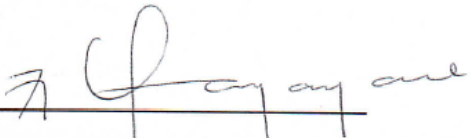
(Specify relevant documentation and Permit application date)

The following conditions (imposed in terms of section 55(9) of the Act.) apply to this permit:

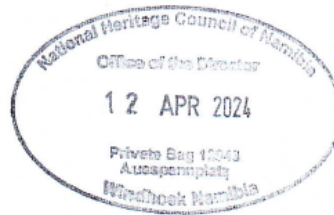
- a) Monitoring and evaluation inspection will be carried out on the area during the year.
- b) Failure to adhere to the conditions will attract fines or imprisonment or the retraction of the consent as per the National Heritage Act no. 27 of 2004.
- c) As per Section 55 (9) (a) the activity authorized by this consent be supervised by a person with appropriate professional qualifications or experience.
- d) The proponent should take caution approaches together with the compliance and of the Chance Find Procedure.
- e) The consent holder is to report back to the National Heritage Council every six (6) months on compliance with the conditions of this consent.
- f) This consent does not exempt the holder from any conditions that may be imposed by owners, hosts or any other relevant authorities in consultation with NHC who have a stake in the project area.
- g) NHC shall not be liable for any losses, damages or injuries to persons or properties as a result of any activities related to this permit.
- h) This Consent is subject to the provisions of the National Heritage Act (Act 27 of 2004). Should any of the conditions contained herein conflict with the Act; the provisions of the Act as per section 55 (10) shall prevail.
- i) This consent is renewable, upon submission of an application at least two months before the current permit lapses.

(List any conditions that the Council may see fit to impose in terms of section 55 (9) of the act.

This Consent will be valid from 12th April 2024 to 11th April 2025.



Director: National Heritage Council of Namibia



Annexure B: Proof of Newspaper Advertisements

CLASSIFIEDS

To place a classifieds advert with us, please contact Ms. Fransina Fredericks
■ T: +264 (61) 246 136 E: fransina@confidentenamibia.com



NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Emviroclim Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAMES:

(a) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the subdivision of portion 345 into 5 portions (Portion 550 to 554 and remainder) and rezone Portion 550 of Portion 345 from 'residential' to 'street' of Portions 551, 552, 553 and remainder from Residential with a density of 1:5 ha to Business with a bulk of 1:0 and Portion 554 from Residential with 1:5 ha to industrial with a bulk of 0.5 at Brakwater, Windhoek district, Khomas Region.

(b) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Bricks Manufacturing Facility on portion 554 at Brakwater, Windhoek, Khomas Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The proposed site is situated at Brakwater approximately 20 Km north of Windhoek, Khomas Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

(a) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the subdivision of portion 345 into 5 portions (Portion 550 to 554 and remainder) and rezone Portion 550 of Portion 345 from 'residential' to 'street' of Portions 551, 552, 553 and remainder from Residential with a density of 1:5 ha to Business with a bulk of 1:0 and Portion 554 from Residential with 1:5 ha to industrial with a bulk of 0.5 at Brakwater, Windhoek district, Khomas Region.

(b) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Bricks Manufacturing Facility on portion 554 at Brakwater, Windhoek, Khomas Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT: Proponent: Midma Investment cc

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER (EAP): Emviroclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APS AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via Email: enviroclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 22nd September 2023.

A PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING WILL BE HELD AS FOLLOWS:

PLACE: Portion 345 at Brakwater, Windhoek, Khomas

DATE: 8th September 2023

TIME: 10h00

CONTACT: +264 815955643

EMAIL: enviroclim@gmail.com



NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Emviroclim Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAMES:

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities on Mining Claims no: 70010, 70011, & 70012, Omaruru district, Erongo Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The mining claims are situated approximately 80 Km West of Omaruru and about 37 Km south-east of Us within the Omaruru District, Erongo Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities of base and rare metals and industrial minerals at the above mining claims.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

PROponent: Mr. Tomas Alfues

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER (EAP): Emviroclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APS AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via Email: enviroclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 25th September 2023.

A PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING WILL BE HELD AS FOLLOWS:

PLACE: Community meeting place, Tsomso-Village

DATE: 9th September 2023

TIME: 10h00

CONTACT: +264 815955643

EMAIL: enviroclim@gmail.com



NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Emviroclim Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAMES:

(a) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the subdivision of Farm Volunteer 106 into two portions (Portion A and remainder) and rezone Portion A to industrial area at Khorixas, Khorixas district, Kunene Region.

(b) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Copper Processing Facility on portion A of Farm Volunteer 106 at Khorixas, Khorixas District, Kunene Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The proposed sites are situated approximately 65 Km east of Khorixas, Khorixas District, Kunene Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

(a) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the subdivision of Farm Volunteer 106 into two portions (Portion A and remainder) and rezone Portion A to industrial area at Khorixas, Khorixas district, Kunene Region

(b) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Copper Processing facility on portion A of Farm Volunteer 106 at Khorixas, Khorixas District, Kunene Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

PROponent: SRIMEX Metal and Minerals (Pty) Ltd

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER (EAP): Emviroclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APS AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via Email: enviroclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 06th October 2023.

A PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING WILL BE HELD AS FOLLOWS:

PLACE: Khorixas, Kunene Region

DATE: 23rd September 2023

TIME: 10h00

CONTACT: +264 815955643

EMAIL: enviroclim@gmail.com

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE OPERATION OF FARMS NAMIB PLAAS93 AND NAMIB FONTEIN91, AS GUEST FARMS, ARANDI DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION

Notice is hereby given to all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant stakeholders, that applications for Environmental Clearance Certificates will be submitted to the Competent Authority and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) for the following activities.

Title of Activities: Operation of Portion 1 of farm Namib Plaas 93 and Portion 1 of farm Namibfontein 91 as Guest Farms.

Location: Arandis District, Erongo region

Proponents: Namibplaas Farming cc: farm Namib Plaas93

Living Adventure Tours cc: farm Namib Fontein91

I&APs are hereby invited to register, request the Background Information Document (BID), and submit comments/inputs to info@greengain.com.na or ikondia@gmail.com The last day to submit inputs is on 22 September 2023.

The need for a public meeting will be communicated to all registered I&APs




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CLASSIFIEDS

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 T: +264 (61) 246 136 E: fransina@confidentenamibia.com

PUBLIC NOTICE - ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESMENTS AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS	
<p>Notice is hereby given that Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and Public Participation Processes (PPPs) are being conducted in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007) and related EIA regulations to allow for mineral exploration activities on four (4) Exclusive Prospecting Licences (EPLs) located as indicated below.</p> <p>On completion of the aforesaid EIAs and PPPs, four formal applications will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner (EC) in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) for consideration to grant an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for each EPL so as to allow the commencement of exploration activities.</p>	
Proponent	Transcend Mining (Pty) Ltd
Listed Activity	Mineral Prospecting and Exploration
EPLs & Locations	EPL7583 - covers partly Otjozondjupa & Omaheke Regions EPL7584 - covers partly Otjozondjupa & Omaheke Regions EPL7752 - Otjozondjupa Region EPL8013 - Otjozondjupa Region
Mineral Groups Targeted	Base and Rare Metals, Dimensions Stones, Industrial Minerals, Non-nuclear Fuel Minerals, Precious Metals and Precious Metals
Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs)	All IAPs are hereby invited to register for the EIA and to submit written comments, inputs, objections and or concerns with respect to the envisaged activities. A Background Information Document (BID) on each EPL is available upon request on registration.
Consultation Period	The duration to receive written submissions from IAPs starts from 28 August 2023 to 30 September 2023
EIA Consultant:	 Fax: 088 645 026 Cell: 081 418 3125 Email: ekwao@iway.na (Joel Shafashike)

PUBLIC NOTICE - ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESMENTS AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS	
<p>Notice is hereby given that an Environmental Scoping and Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Public Consultation Process (PCP) are being conducted in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007) and related EIA regulations for the activity listed below:</p> <p>On completion of the aforesaid ESIA and PCP, a formal application will be submitted to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner for consideration to grant an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) allowing the commencement of the listed activity.</p>	
Activity	The upgrading of tourist roads to low-volume seals roads in Etosha East National Park (from Okaukuejo to King Nehale entrance gate including the Halali de-tours and via Namutoni Resort. Total length of roads to be upgraded is 214 km.
Proponent	Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism
Consultant	Tulpamwe Consulting Engineers (Pty) Ltd
Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs)	AIPs are hereby invited to register for the EIA and to submit written comments, objections and or concerns with respect to the envisaged activity. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon request on registration. No public meetings will be held.
Consultation Period	The duration to receive written submissions from IAPs starts from 28 August 2023 to 22 September 2023
EIA Consultant:	 Cell: 081 127 3027 Fax: 088 645 026 Email: ekwao@iway.na (Joel Shafashike)

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	
<p>Environclim Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:</p>	
<p>PROJECT NAMES:</p> <p>(a) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the subdivision of portion 345 into 5 portions (Portion 550 to 554 and remainder) and rezoned Portion 550 of Portion 345 from 'residential' to 'street' of Portions 551, 552, 553 and remainder from Residential with a density of 1:5 to Business with a bulk of 1:0 and Portion 554 from Residential with 1:5ha to industrial with a bulk of 0.5 at Brakwater, Windhoek district, Khomas Region.</p> <p>(b) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Bricks Manufacturing Facility on portion 554 at Brakwater, Windhoek, Khomas Region.</p>	
<p>PROJECT LOCATION: The proposed site is situated at Brakwater approximately 20 Km north of Windhoek, Khomas Region.</p>	
<p>PROJECT DESCRIPTION:</p> <p>(a) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the subdivision of portion 345 into 5 portions (Portion 550 to 554 and remainder) and rezoned Portion 550 of Portion 345 from 'residential' to 'street' of Portions 551, 552, 553 and remainder from Residential with a density of 1:5 to Business with a bulk of 1:0 and Portion 554 from Residential with 1:5ha to industrial with a bulk of 0.5 at Brakwater, Windhoek district, Khomas Region.</p> <p>(b) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Bricks Manufacturing Facility on portion 554 at Brakwater, Windhoek, Khomas Region.</p>	
<p>PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:</p> <p>Proponent: Midna Investment cc</p> <p>Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc</p>	
<p>REGISTRATION OF IAPs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all IAPs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 22nd September 2023.</p>	
<p>A public participation meeting will be held as follows:</p> <p>Place: Portion 545 at Brakwater, Windhoek, Khomas Date: 1st September 2023 Time: 10h00 Contact: +264 815955643 Email: environclim@gmail.com</p>	



NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	
<p>Environclim Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:</p>	
<p>PROJECT NAMES:</p> <p>(a) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the subdivision of Farm Volokner 384 into two portions (Portion A and remainder) and rezoned Portion A to industrial use at Otjomu, Otjomu District, Erongo Region.</p> <p>(b) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Copper Processing Facility on portion A of Farm Volokner 384 at Otjomu, Otjomu District, Erongo Region.</p>	
<p>PROJECT LOCATION: The proposed site is situated approximately 65 Km east of Otjomu, Otjomu District, Erongo Region.</p>	
<p>PROJECT DESCRIPTION:</p> <p>(a) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the subdivision of Farm Volokner 384 into two portions (Portion A and remainder) and rezoned Portion A to industrial use at Otjomu, Otjomu District, Erongo Region.</p> <p>(b) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Copper Processing Facility on portion A of Farm Volokner 384 at Otjomu, Otjomu District, Erongo Region.</p>	
<p>PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:</p> <p>Proponent: GEMEX Metal and Minerals (Pty) Ltd</p> <p>Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc</p>	
<p>REGISTRATION OF IAPs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all IAPs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 15th October 2023.</p>	
<p>A public participation meeting will be held as follows:</p> <p>Place: Otjomu, Erongo Region Date: 1st September 2023 Time: 10h00 Contact: +264 815955643 Email: environclim@gmail.com</p>	



NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	
<p>Environclim Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:</p>	
<p>PROJECT NAMES:</p> <p>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities on Mining Claims no: 70010, 70011, & 70012, Omaruru district, Erongo Region.</p>	
<p>PROJECT LOCATION: The mining claims are situated approximately 80 Km West of Omaruru and about 37 Km south-east of Usie within the Omaruru District, Erongo Region.</p>	
<p>PROJECT DESCRIPTION:</p> <p>The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities of base and rare metals and industrial minerals at the above mining claims.</p>	
<p>PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:</p> <p>Proponent: Mr. Tomas Alfesus</p> <p>Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc</p>	
<p>REGISTRATION OF IAPs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all IAPs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 25th September 2023.</p>	
<p>A public participation meeting will be held as follows:</p> <p>Place: Community meeting place, Tsomob Village Date: 9th September 2023 Time: 10h00 Contact: +264 815955643 Email: environclim@gmail.com</p>	



MUNICIPALITY OF HENTIES BAY NOTICE	
	
<p>INTENTION TO ALIENATE PORTION X OF REMINDER OF THE FARM HENTIESBAAI TOWNLANDS NO.133 MEASURING 8.7 HECTARES IN EXTENT TO MESSRS HENK BURGER VIDE PRIVATE TREATY NEGOTIATION</p>	
<p>By virtue of Council Resolution CO10/28/06/2023/06th/2023 and in terms of Section 63 (2)(b) of the Local Authorities Act, (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, read in conjunction with Section 30 (1)(i) of the Local Authorities Act 1992 (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, notice is hereby given that the Municipal Council of Hentiesbaai intends to alienate Portion X of the Remainder of the Farm Hentiesbaai Townlands No.133 measuring in extent 8.7 Hectares at a selling price of N\$ 435 000.00 (Four Hundred and Thirty-Five Thousand Namibian dollars) only, by way of private treaty negotiation to Messrs Henk Burger for the development of a recreational site.</p>	
<p>Further take note that the locality and the layout plan of the property lies open for inspection during office hours at the offices of the Municipal Council situated at the corner of Jakkalsputz Road and Nicky Iyambo Avenue.</p>	
<p>Any person(s) having objection(s) to the intended alienation of such immovable property may lodge such objection(s) fully motivated to the undersigned, within fourteen (14) days after the second placement of the advert.</p>	
<p>Enquiries: Ms. Bianca B. Hamuteriya on 064 502027, E-mail: Property.Officer@hbaymun.com.na</p>	
<p>The Chief Executive Officer P O Box 61 Henties Bay</p>	



England squad to face Ukraine and Scotland includes Jordan Henderson and Harry Maguire

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Environclim Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAMES:

(a) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the subdivision of Farm Voluenteer 106 into two portions (Portion A and remainder) and rezone Portion A to industrial area at Khorixas, Khorixas District, Karoo Region.

(b) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Copper Processing Facility on portion A of Farm Voluenteer 106 at Khorixas, Khorixas District, Karoo Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The proposed sites are situated approximately 65 km east of Khorixas, Khorixas District, Karoo Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

(a) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the subdivision of Farm Voluenteer 106 into two portions (Portion A and remainder) and rezone Portion A to industrial area at Khorixas, Khorixas District, Karoo Region.

(b) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Copper Processing Facility on portion A of Farm Voluenteer 106 at Khorixas, Khorixas District, Karoo Region.


PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: SRMEX Metal and Minerals (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 06th October 2023.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Khorixas, Karoo Region
Date: 20th September 2023
Time: 10h00
Contact: +264 815955643
Email: environclim@gmail.com



NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Environclim Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAMES:

(a) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the subdivision of portion 345 into 5 portions (Portion 550 to 554 and remainder) and rezone Portion 550 of Portion 345 from 'residential' to 'street' of Portions 551, 552, 553 and remainder from Residential with a density of 1:5 ha to Business with a bulk of 1.0 and Portion 554 from Residential with 1.5ha to industrial with a bulk of 0.5 at Brakwater, Windhoek district, Khomas Region.

(b) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Bricks Manufacturing Facility on portion 554 at Brakwater, Windhoek, Khomas Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The proposed site is situated at Brakwater approximately 20 km north of Windhoek, Khomas Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

(a) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the subdivision of portion 345 into 5 portions (Portion 550 to 554 and remainder) and rezone Portion 550 of Portion 345 from 'residential' to 'street' of Portions 551, 552, 553 and remainder from Residential with a density of 1:5 ha to Business with a bulk of 1.0 and Portion 554 from Residential with 1.5ha to industrial with a bulk of 0.5 at Brakwater, Windhoek district, Khomas Region.

(b) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Bricks Manufacturing Facility on portion 554 at Brakwater, Windhoek, Khomas Region.


PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Midma Investment cc

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 22nd September 2023.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Portion 345 at Brakwater, Windhoek, Khomas
Date: 07th September 2023
Time: 10h00
Contact: +264 815955643
Email: environclim@gmail.com



NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Environclim Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAMES:

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities on Mining Claims no; 70010, 70011, & 70012, Omaruru district, Erongo Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The mining claims are situated approximately 80 Km West of Omaruru and about 37 Km south-east of Us within the Omaruru District, Erongo Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities of base and rare metals and industrial minerals at the above mining claims.


PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Mr. Tomas Alfesus

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 25th September 2023.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Community meeting place, Tsomso Village
Date: 09th September 2023
Time: 10h00
Contact: +264 815955643
Email: environclim@gmail.com



England manager Gareth Southgate has included Jordan Henderson and Harry Maguire in his squad for September's games against Ukraine and Scotland. Midfielder Henderson, 33, has been picked after leaving Liverpool to join Saudi Arabian side Al-Ettifaq in July. Centre-back Maguire makes the squad despite not having played for Manchester United so far this season.

England play Ukraine in a Euro 2024 qualifier on 9 September in Poland, and Scotland in a friendly on 12 September. The game against Scotland at Hampden Park is to mark the 150th anniversary of that fixture. Arsenal striker Eddie Nketiah and Chelsea centre-back Levi Colwill get their first call-ups to the England squad, while midfielder Kalvin Phillips is also included, even though he has yet to play for Manchester City this season. Chelsea forward Raheem Sterling is again absent, having been left out of England's last two squads. Tyrone Mings, Luke Shaw and John Stones are out injured, while fellow defenders Ben Chilwell and Fikayo Tomori are recalled. Liverpool right-back Trent Alexander-Arnold has been listed in midfield, having played there for the wins against North Macedonia and Malta in June.

Short presentational grey line
England squad
Goalkeepers: Sam Johnstone (Crystal Palace), Jordan Pickford (Everton), Aaron Ramsdale (Arsenal)

Defenders: Ben Chilwell (Chelsea), Levi Colwill (Chelsea), Lewis Dunk (Brighton & Hove Albion), Marc Guehi (Crystal Palace), Harry Maguire (Manchester United), Fikayo Tomori (AC Milan), Kieran Trippier (Newcastle United), Kyle Walker (Manchester City)

Midfielders: Trent Alexander-Arnold (Liverpool), Jude Bellingham (Real Madrid), Conor Gallagher (Chelsea), Jordan Henderson (Al-Ettifaq), Kalvin Phillips (Manchester City), Declan Rice (Arsenal)

Forwards: Eberechi Eze (Crystal Palace), Phil Foden (Manchester City), Jack Grealish (Manchester City), Harry Kane (Bayern Munich), James Maddison (Tottenham), Eddie Nketiah (Arsenal), Marcus Rashford (Manchester United), Bukayo Saka (Arsenal), Callum Wilson (Newcastle United)

'Raheem isn't particularly happy about it'

Sterling is one of England's most experienced players, having been capped 82 times, but he has not played for the national side since the World Cup quarter-finals in December.

He missed England's Euro 2024



qualifiers in March with injury and was left out of the summer's international matches by mutual decision to allow his body to recover.

He has started in Chelsea's first three Premier League matches, scoring twice and registering an assist in Friday's 3-0 win over Luton.

Southgate said he did not think any of his attacking players deserved to be left out in place of Sterling.

"Sterling was not available for the last two and of course that's given other people the opportunity to play well and to establish themselves in the group," Southgate said.

It's a difficult call and Raheem is not particularly happy about it, but I understand that because he's an important player for us.

"I'm convinced he's going to have an excellent season with Chelsea."

'It is for Henderson to decide when he speaks'

Henderson has 77 England caps, spoke to Southgate about his future England prospects before completing his move to the Saudi Pro League. Henderson has been criticised by some LGBTQ+ campaigners over the transfer, as same-sex sexual activity is illegal in Saudi Arabia. The player has publicly supported the LGBTQ+ community in the past.

"It's for Jordan to decide when he is going to speak and how he speaks," Southgate told BBC Radio 5 live.

"I'd be pretty certain that his views on life haven't changed at all.

"I think he realises that by making the decision he has made it's going to bring a certain level of scrutiny and criticism."

Southgate said he was "a bit lost" on how to answer questions about a potential negative fan reaction to Henderson following his move.

"You walk in to try and talk about a squad announcement based on football decisions and increasingly we are navigating such complex political aspects that I'm not really trained to do," he added.

"There are lots of different ownership models of clubs in England, there are lots of players playing in countries where there are different religious beliefs.

"I don't really know why a player would receive an adverse reaction because of where he plays football."

OBSERVERSPORTS

NOTICE FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Environclim Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAMES:

- (a) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the subdivision of Farm Volunteer 106 into two portions (Portion A and remainder) and rezone Portion A to industrial area at Khorixas, Khorixas district, Kunene Region.
- (b) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Copper Processing Facility on portion A of Farm Volunteer 106 at Khorixas, Khorixas District, Kunene Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The proposed sites are situated approximately 65 Km east of Khorixas, Khorixas District, Kunene Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

- (a) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the subdivision of Farm Volunteer 106 into two portions (Portion A and remainder) and rezone Portion A to industrial area at Khorixas, Khorixas district, Kunene Region.
- (b) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Copper Processing facility on portion A of Farm Volunteer 106 at Khorixas, Khorixas District, Kunene Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: SRIMEX Metal and Minerals (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 06th October 2023.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:

Place: Khorixas, Kunene Region
Date: 24th September 2023
Time: 10h00
Contact: +264 815955643
Email: environclim@gmail.com

NOTICE FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Environclim Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAMES:

- (a) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the subdivision of portion 345 into 5 portions (Portion 550 to 554 and remainder) and rezone Portion 550 of Portion 345 from 'residential' to 'street' of Portions 551, 552, 553 and remainder from Residential with a density of 1:5 ha to Business with a bulk of 1.0 and Portion 554 from Residential with 1.5ha to industrial with a bulk of 0.5 at Brakwater, Windhoek district, Komas Region.
- (b) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Bricks Manufacturing Facility on portion 554 at Brakwater, Windhoek, Komas Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The proposed site is situated at Brakwater approximately 20 Km north of Windhoek, Komas Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

- (a) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the subdivision of portion 345 into 5 portions (Portion 550 to 554 and remainder) and rezone Portion 550 of Portion 345 from 'residential' to 'street' of Portions 551, 552, 553 and remainder from Residential with a density of 1:5 ha to Business with a bulk of 1.0 and Portion 554 from Residential with 1.5ha to industrial with a bulk of 0.5 at Brakwater, Windhoek district, Komas Region.
- (b) The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and operation of a Bricks Manufacturing Facility on portion 554 at Brakwater, Windhoek, Komas Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Midma Investment cc

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 22nd September 2023.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:

Place: Portion 345 at Brakwater, Windhoek, Komas
Date: 08th September 2023
Time: 10h00
Contact: +264 815955643
Email: environclim@gmail.com

NOTICE FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Environclim Consulting Services cc hereby gives notice to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

PROJECT NAMES:

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities on Mining Claims no; 70010, 70011, & 70012, Omaruru district, Erongo Region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The mining claims are situated approximately 80 Km West of Omaruru and about 37 Km south-east of Usakos within the Omaruru District, Erongo Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities of base and precious metals and industrial minerals at the above mining claims.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

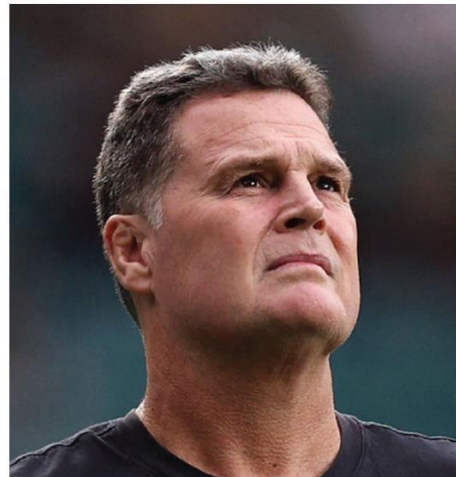
Proponent: Mr. Tomas Alfeus

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: environclim@gmail.com on or before Friday 25th September 2023.

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:

Place: Community meeting place, Tsomob Village
Date: 9th September 2023
Time: 10h00
Contact: +264 815955643
Email: environclim@gmail.com



South Africa's Director of Rugby Rassie Erasmus feels the Springboks are well placed to retain their World Cup title. Photo: Adrian Dennis/AFP

Springboks have better balance and depth than in 'bonus' 2019 triumph, says Rassie Erasmus

NICK SAID

If winning a Rugby World Cup is a squad effort then the Springboks are better placed than most to retain their title with strength in depth across the park and much of the experience gained in lifting the trophy four years ago retained.

South Africa's director of rugby Rassie Erasmus previously revealed that the squad selected for their 2019 World Cup triumph was really with this year's tournament in France in mind and their victory was a "bonus".

"When we were appointed as coaches (in 2018), we started thinking about 2023. 2019 was a bonus, but 2023 was always our big plan. We were looking at our squad age and when the guys were going to mature," Erasmus told "Inside the Boks", a South African Rugby Union documentary series. While they have lost some players to injury along the way – flyhalf Handre Pollard and centre Lukhanyo Am the most notable – they have depth in all positions far beyond what they enjoyed in Japan four years ago.

The team selected for their Pool B opener against Scotland in Marseille on Sunday, with their now standard 'Bomb Squad' 6-2 split between forwards and backs on the bench, sees no drop-off in quality between starters and replacements, potentially giving

head coach Jacques Nienaber the '80-minute game' he craves.

"I definitely think we have more depth than we had in 2019," Nienaber told reporters. "We have nine players participating in their third Rugby World Cup and a whole lot in their second."

For many teams the bench split would be a huge risk and expose their backline in the case of injuries but Nienaber said he has forwards who can fill a role among the backs if necessary.

"That's why we went for a 6-2 split on the bench – we have players who have that ability to play there if they have to, but that would be delving into tactical stuff (that I don't want to give away). If that should happen, we will adapt." Nienaber has certain fundamentals he believes are important against top test nations and the Springboks have been evolving their depth to deliver on those from the first minute to the last.

"Rugby is always going to stay the same," he said. "You have to get possession to score points and for that you will need proper set-pieces, then you will need momentum when you attack."

"Then when you defend you must contain them."

There's the kicking game in between. If you're not getting momentum, you're not getting quick ball, you exchange it for territory, kick the ball away and put pressure on them."

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Annexure C: Proof of notice from the relevant authority



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

Pre-Applic C

Ok

21.9.2016

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MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY

APPLICATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF MINING CLAIM/S (NATURAL PERSON)	
Required in terms of section 33 of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992 (Act 33 of 1992, hereinafter "the Act") PLEASE NOTE THAT SECTION 25 OF THE ACT PROVIDES THAT ONLY NATURAL PERSONS WHO ARE NAMIBIAN CITIZENS MAY PEG MINING CLAIMS.	
Receipt No.: 1789604	Registered No(s): 70010 — 70016
Date entered in FLEXI and by whom:	Comments by Drawing Office: These areas are open for pegging of claims.

Full Names: Thomas ALFELS
 Nationality: Namibian Date of Birth: 1975-05-01
 Passport Number: P0434482 I.D. Number: 95050110122
 Postal Address: P O Box 26121 WINDHOEK
 Residential Address: 692, ARH STREET DORADO PARK

Tel No (h):	Tel No (w):
Fax No:	Cell phone: <u>0812868048</u>

In the case of a Namibian citizen who is not resident in Namibia and who is required to be represented by an approved accredited agent (in terms of section 121(1) of the Act), details of the approved accredited agent must be given on the prescribed form.

In the case of a person who has been convicted of an offence by a court of law in respect of which the person was sentenced to imprisonment, whether suspended or not, without the option of a fine, please give details on a separate sheet.

Current Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licence No: 7744 Valid until: 18 September 2017

Current Exclusive Prospecting Licence No: Valid until:

Total number of Mining Claims currently registered in applicant's name: N/A NONE

14

EPh-4694 holder to be notified for claims 1, 2 & 3
and EPh-5549 holder to be notified for claims 6 & 7

14

not change contribution

Annexure D: Curriculum Vitae for the Environmental Assessment Practitioner.

Annexure E: Environmental Management Plan (EMP)