ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND ASSESSMENT REPORT:

FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION OF BASE AND RARE METALS, DIMENSION STONE, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METALS ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE NO.9250

Outjo District, Kunene Region – Namibia

ECC Application No.: App No. 240725004448

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COMPILED BY

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASL	Above Sea Level
BID	Background Information Document
DEAF	Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPL	Exclusive Prospecting License
ESA	Environmental Scoping Assessment
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MIME	Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy
M	Meters

NDP5 National Development Plan

GG & GN Government Gazette & Government Notice

GDP Gross Domestic Product

HHP Harambee Prosperity Plan

RAB Rotary Air Blast (drilling)

RC Reverse Circulation (drilling)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Alternatives	A possible course of action, in place of another, that would meet the same purpose and need but which would avoid or minimize negative impacts or enhance project benefits. These can include alternative locations/sites, routes, layouts, processes, designs, schedules and/or inputs. The "no-go" alternative constitutes the 'without project' option and provides a benchmark against which to evaluate changes; development should result in net benefit to society and should avoid undesirable negative impacts.
Competent Authority	A body or person empowered under the local authorities act or Environmental Management Act to enforce the rule of law.
Environmental Assessment (EA)	The process of assessment of the effects of a development on the environment.
Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	A working document on environmental and socio-economic mitigation measures, which must be implemented by several responsible parties during all the phases of the proposed project.
Evaluation	The process of ascertaining the relative importance or significance of information, the light of people's values, preference and judgements to decide.

Hazard	Anything that has the potential to cause damage to life, property and/or the environment. The hazard of a particular material or installation is constant; that is, it would present the same hazard wherever it was present.
Interested and Affected Party (IAP)	Any person, group of persons or organisation interested in, or affected by an activity; and any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity.
Mitigate	The implementation of practical measures to reduce adverse impacts.
Proponent (Applicant)	Any person who has submitted or intends to apply for an authorisation, as legislated by the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007, to undertake an activity or activities identified as a listed activity or listed activities; or in any other notice published by the Minister or Ministry of Environment & Tourism.
Public	Citizens who have diverse cultural, educational, political and socio-economic characteristics. There are several publics, some of whom may emerge at any time during the process depending on their concerns and the issues involved.
Scoping Process	Process of identifying: issues that will be relevant for consideration of the application; the potential environmental impacts of the proposed activity; and alternatives to the proposed activity that are feasible and reasonable.
Significant Effect/Impact	An impact that by its magnitude, duration, intensity or probability of occurrence may have a notable effect on one or more aspects of the environment.
Stakeholder Engagement	The process of engagement between stakeholders (the Proponent, authorities and I&APs) during the planning, assessment, implementation and/or management of proposals or activities. The

	level of stakeholder engagement varies depending on the nature of the proposal or activity as well as the level of commitment by stakeholders to the process.
Stakeholders	A sub-group of the public whose interests may be positively or negatively affected by a proposal or activity and/or who are concerned with a proposal or activity and its consequences.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) report evaluates the potential environmental and social impacts of proposed mineral exploration activities on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 9250, located approximately 20 km southwest of Outjo in Namibia's Kunene Region. The project, covering 46,052.096 hectares, aims to explore for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, and precious metals. The proponent, Mr. Toivo Natangwe Linekela Megameno Iileka, is required to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) under Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its 2012 EIA Regulations.

The exploration will follow a phased approach, beginning with non-invasive methods such as geological mapping and geophysical surveys, followed by targeted invasive techniques like drilling and trenching if initial results are positive. The project aligns with national development goals, including economic growth, job creation, and sustainable resource use, while adhering to Namibia's legal and regulatory frameworks. Key environmental considerations include the semi-arid climate, limited water resources, and biodiversity, with mitigation measures proposed to minimize impacts on soil, groundwater, and local ecosystems.

Public consultation was conducted with stakeholders, including landowners and local communities, to address concerns such as water use, land access, and environmental protection. The assessment identifies both positive impacts, such as employment opportunities and local economic benefits, and potential negative effects, including habitat disturbance and pollution risks. Mitigation strategies, outlined in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), aim to ensure responsible exploration practices.

Based on the findings, it is recommended that the proponent be granted an ECC, contingent on strict adherence to the EMP and ongoing monitoring to mitigate environmental and social risks. The project holds significant potential to contribute to Namibia's mining sector while promoting sustainable development in the region.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Background

Mr. Toivo Natangwe Linekela Megameno Iileka (herein referred to as the *Proponent*) applied for Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9250 to the Minister of Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME) on the 10th of January 2023. The rights applied are to explore for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals **Figure 1-1**.

The proponent is required to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) and submit to the MIME for consideration. As part of the application process for obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed exploration activities, the proponent is required to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. This process ensures that the potential environmental impacts resulting from the project's activities are thoroughly assessed, and suitable measures are identified to mitigate them effectively.

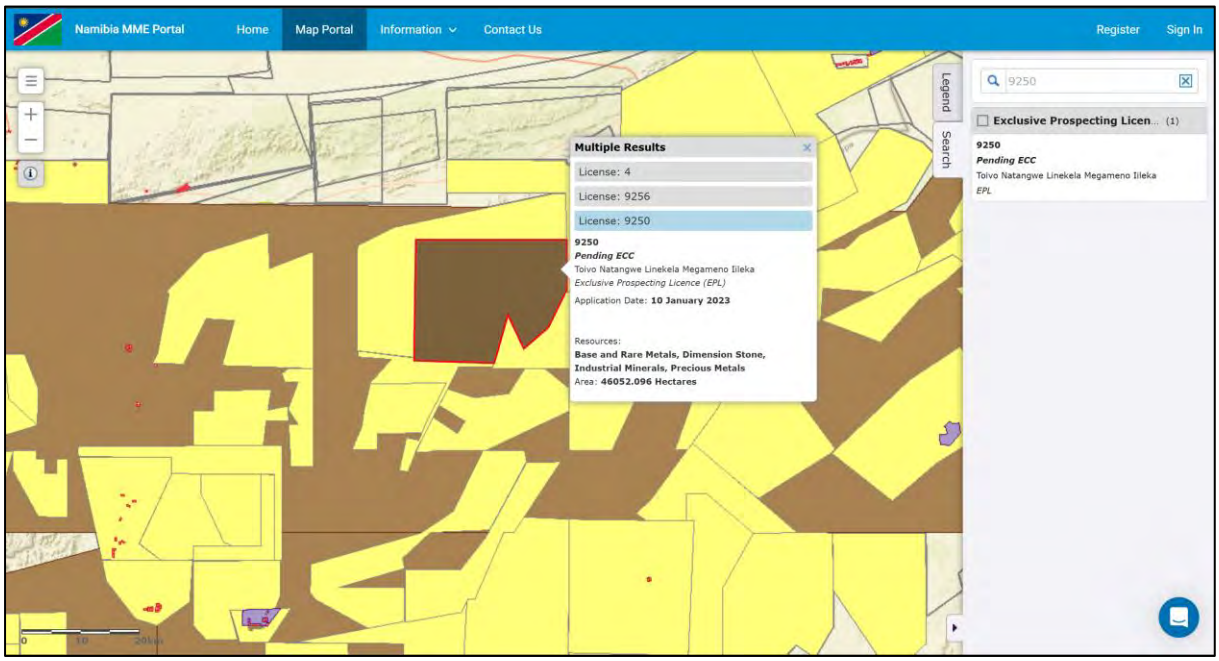

Figure 1-1: Namibia Mines and Energy Cadastre Map Portal with EPL 9250 (source: https://portal.mme.gov.na/page/MapPublic).

1.2. Locality

The EPL No.9250 is located at about 20km southwest of Outjo town, Outjo Constituency in the region of Kunene as shown on the locality map in Error! Reference source not found.. The

project area covers an area of 46052.096 hectares and is demarcated by 9 (nine) corner coordinates **Table 1-1 and Table 1-2**. The area sits on commercial land as well as state land and is underlain by ten (10) commercial farms and resettlement farms namely: Eureka farm no. 98, Delhi farm no. 96, Berghoh, Bremen farm no. 144, Eendrag farm no. 110, Iris farm no. 145, Klein Omburo farm no. 148, Oszema farm no. 692 and Oujaar farm no. 143, Tiermelkdrif farm no. 696, Koblenz farm no. 141, Otjeru Ged. farm no. 139, Rasputin farm no. 137, Deurslag farm no. 136, and Sue-Mary farm no. 111. The town of Outjo forms Kunene's commercial hub with tourism facilities, farming activities, charcoal production and retail. Running in a southwest direction of Outjo town to Khorixas town, the C39 tarred road leading to D2752 gravel road provides convenient access to the EPL. Alternate route M63 followed by D2418 running in a southerly direction from Outjo town also can be used to access to the area.

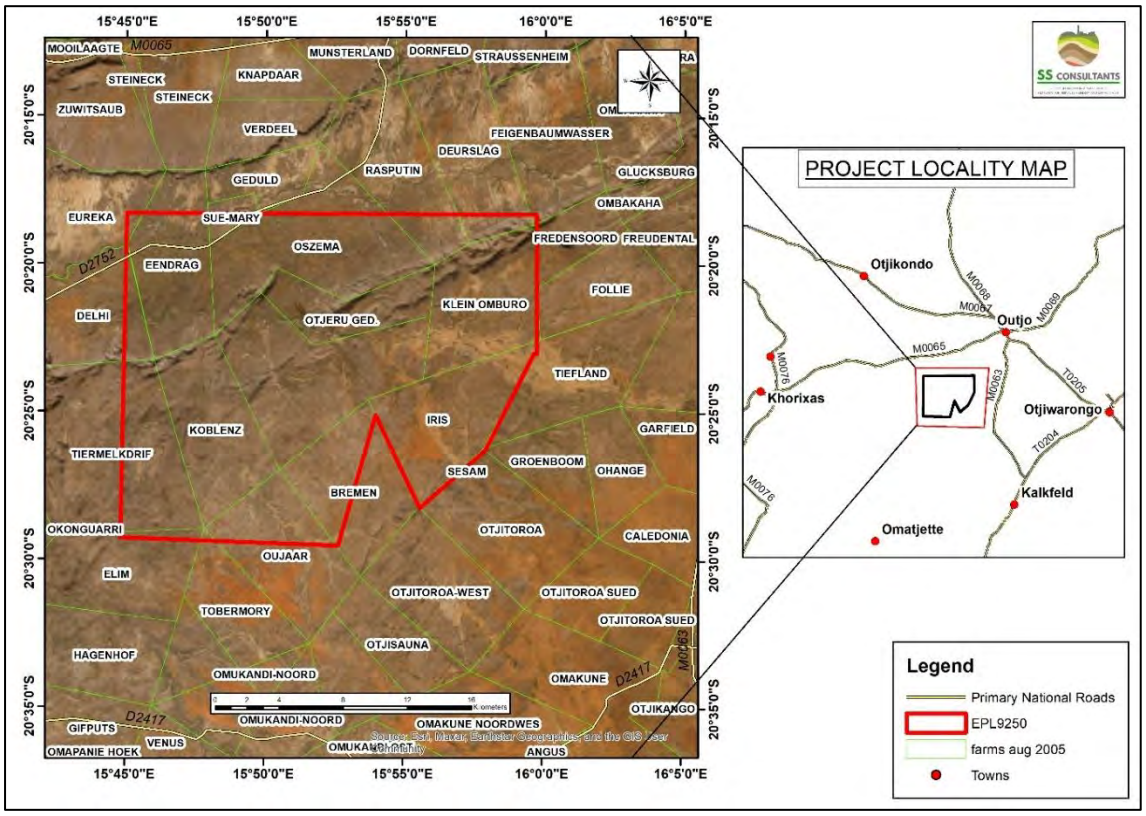

Figure 1-2: Locality map indicating the EPL 9250 boundary, road networks towns and farm boundaries

The corner coordinates of the EPL are provided in **Table 1-1**, while the EPL locality details are provided in **Table 1-2**.

Table 1-1: Corner coordinated for EPL-9250.

Geographic Coordinates		
	Latitude	Longitude
1	-20.492122	15.8773635
2	20.4184346	15.8995009
3	-20.470795	15.926077
4	-20.437986	15.965218
5	-20.383323	15.9940314
6	-20.3833269	15.9957338
7	-20.304999	15.9952777
8	-20.3050000	15.7502778
9	-20.4880555	15.7469444

Table 1-2: Summary of EPL-9250 location details

Location	Approximately 20 km southwest of Outjo
Area size	46,052.096 Ha
Constituency	Outjo
Regional Administration	Kunene Region
Nearest Town	Outjo

1.3. Need And Desirability Of The Project

The EPL 9250 aligns with the ruling party of Namibia 2024 SWAPO Party Manifesto's objectives of capitalising on favourable uranium and gold prices to revive exploration and mining activities, which is projected to create over 3,000 permanent jobs within five years. Furthermore, the project will uphold Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) commitments, ensuring support for social development and the inclusion of local SMEs, thereby fostering

sustainable community growth. The Twin Hills gold mine project exemplifies how mining initiative aligns with the SWAPO Party Manifesto's goals with commencement of the mine development estimated to create over 700 temporary jobs during construction and sustaining 400 permanent positions in production directly partially contributing to the target of 3,000 new mining jobs (Mining and Energy 2025). Additionally, Osino Resources' collaboration with government agencies on environmental compliance and local recruitment underscores the project's commitment to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), fostering SME inclusion and community development, as advocated in the manifesto."

Additionally, the government of Namibia has long recognised the need to enhance the country's economy and continues to strive for economic welfare through amongst others Vision 2030, National Development Plan 5 (NDP 5) and the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP). It is reported that in Namibia, mining has been the backbone of the economy since time-immemorial in view of having a positive impact on the economy measured through job creation and income generation, among others (Mubita & Nambinga, 2021). Mining and the extractive industry are essential to the production of goods, services and infrastructure that improves the quality of daily human lives. The 2024 Chamber of Mines annual report revealed that last year the mining sector has played a pivotal role in Namibia's economy, as demonstrated by its N$24 billion expenditure on local procurement in 2025, which underscores the industry's capacity to stimulate economic growth and diversification. This substantial investment not only strengthens local supply chains but also supports the creation of employment opportunities, with direct jobs in the sector increasing by 13.6% to 20,654 positions. At one-point, EPL 9250 will further amplify these contributions by fostering similar procurement practices and job creation, aligning with national economic goals and reinforcing the desirability of the project as a catalyst for sustainable development.

Numeral economic mineral deposits are known to exist in different parts of Namibia. These include nuclear fuel (uranium), dimension stone (granites, marbles and dolerite), industrial minerals (lithium, cement), base, rare earth elements (copper, zinc, lead, vanadium, tantalum, niobium, tin), and precious metals (gold, silver). Given that different companies, for years have been exploring for these resources before, the proponent intends to explore for possible mineral occurrence in the EPL area if granted a go ahead.

Prior to any mining project, like Osino proponent to EPL 9250 will need to explore for a mineral resource and during this time the exploration activities bring the following benefits:

- Provision of contractual employment opportunities.
- Contribute to the socio-economic development of the local area and region, even more, should viable discoveries be made.
- Increase in knowledge on the subsurface which then contributes to development, and geoscience research and innovation at large and
- Contributions to annual license fees to the government through the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).
- Job Creation during exploration and later once mining commences.

1.4. Scope Of Work

This scoping study was carried out in accordance with the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (No. 7 of 2007) and its 2012 EIA Regulations (GG No. 4878 GN No. 30). The Act defines environmental assessment as the process of identifying, predicting and evaluating the effects of proposed activities on the environment. An environmental assessment should include information about the risks and consequences of activities, possible alternatives, and steps which can be taken to lower any negative impacts on the environment.

To determine the potential environmental impacts arising from the proposed activities by doing a risk assessment, relevant environmental data has been compiled by making use of secondary data from desktop work and fieldwork. The Environmental Scoping and Assessment (ESA) report and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will enable stakeholders and relevant Ministries to make informed judgements regarding the exploration activities from an environmental perspective.

After applying for the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) with MEFT: DEAF, the first stage in the EIA process is to submit an environmental scoping report and draft environmental management plan, of which an ECC for the proposed project may be considered by the Environmental Commissioner.

1.5. The Environmental Assessment Process

The Environmental Management Act (EMA), often referred to as the EMA, mandates the conduction of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for specific developmental projects

listed within the EIA regulations. The primary objective of the EIA is to systematically identify, evaluate, and confirm potential environmental impacts that could arise from the proposed activities. The EIA process in Namibia involves four main steps: (a) screening, (b) scoping and preparation of the EIA report, (c) review and decision making and (d) monitoring and auditing.

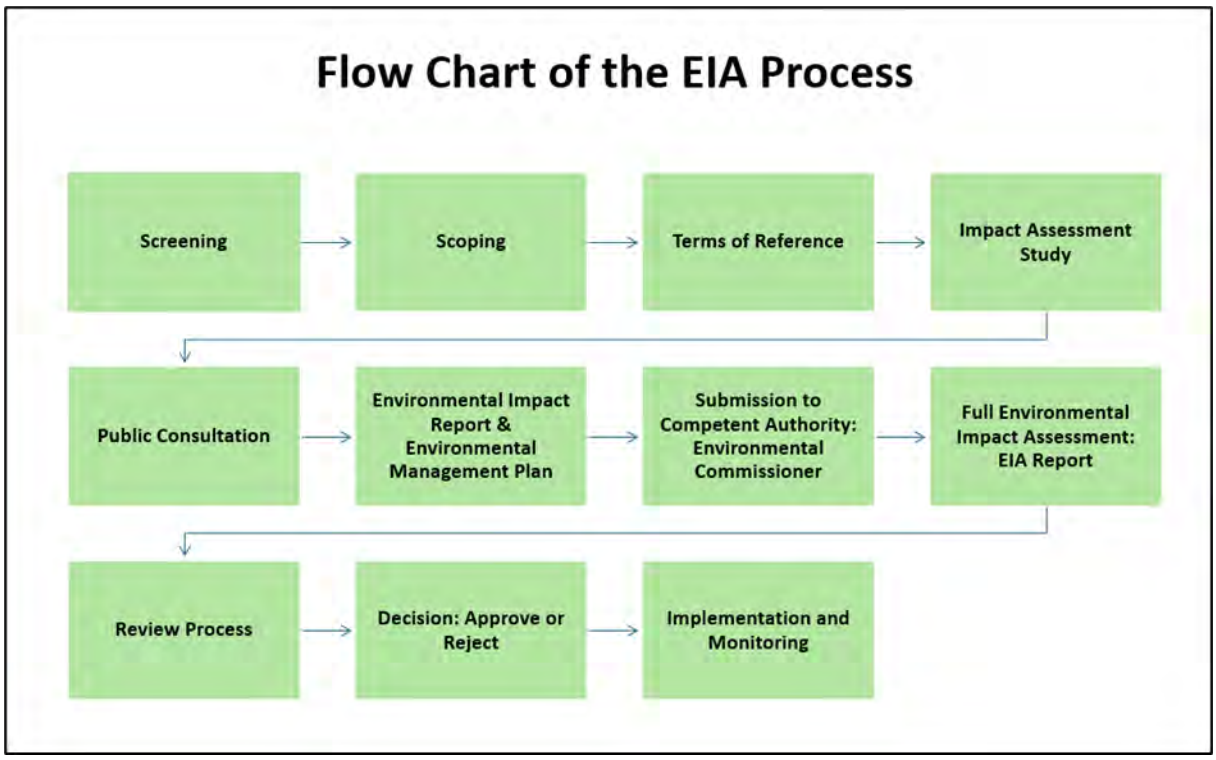

Figure 1-3:Chart showing the EIA process in Namibia.

This report provides the following chapters in Table 1-3.

Table 1-3: A summary of the contents covered by the report

Description	Section of the Report
The background and description the proposed project	Chapter 1
The relevant laws and guidelines pertaining to the proposed project	Chapter 2

Description	Section of the Report
The project description - Overview of the different exploration methods to be undertaken	Chapter 3
Alternatives considered for the proposed project in terms of no-go option, location, exploration methods and services infrastructure	Chapter 4
The public consultation process followed (as described in Regulation 7 of the EMA Act) whereby interested and affected parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities are identified, informed of the proposed activity, and provided with a reasonable opportunity to give their concerns and opinions on the project	Chapter 5
Geological understanding of the project area	Chapter 6
Description of the Biophysical and Social Environment	Chapter 7
The identification of potential impacts, impacts description, assessment and mitigation measures	Chapter 8
Recommendations and Conclusions to the report	Chapter 9
Reference List (Data Sources)	Chapter 10

The next chapter will focus on the administrative and legal framework of MEFT and associated authorities with project activities falling under exploration. Under this chapter, there is also a brief description of the legislation, policy or guidelines and their relevance to the proposed project activities.

2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK: LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

This chapter focuses on reviewing the relevant Namibian legislation, policies and guidelines that should be considered and applied for the proposed development. This review serves to inform the proponent, Interested and Affected Parties and the competent authority at the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) about the requirements and expectations, as laid out in terms of these instruments, to be fulfilled to undertake the exploration activities.

2.1. Applicable Laws And Legislations

The list of all applicable Namibian and international legislations during the EIA process are presented as below in Table 2-1:

Table 2-1: List of applicable legislations, policies and guidelines

LEGISLATION/POLICY/ GUIDELINE	PROVISIONS	IMPLICATIONS
Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 7 of 2007	The purpose of this Act is to give effect to Article 95 (l) and 91 (c) of the Namibian Constitution by establishing general management principles for the management of the environment and natural resources. The Act necessitate that project with adverse environmental impacts are subject to an environmental assessment process (Section 27). It details principles which must guide all environmental assessments.	EMA and its regulations should inform and guide this EA process.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations GN 28-30 (GG 4878)	Details requirements for public consultation within a given environmental assessment process (GN 30 S21). Details requirements for what should be part of the Scoping Report (GN 30 S8) and an Assessment Report (GN 30 S15).	
Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act No. 33 of 1992	To provide for the reconnaissance, prospecting, exploration, and mining for, and disposal of, and the exercise of control over, minerals in Namibia; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.	The proponent should ensure compliance with the conditions set in the Minerals Act regarding exploration activities.
The Constitution of Namibia Act No. 1 of 1990	According to Legal Assistance Centre (LAC), there is no clear right to health in the Namibian Constitution. However, the Namibian Constitution as the supreme law, under article No.95 provides for matters relating to the environment. This article state that the Republic of Namibia shall- “Actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at; maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for all Namibians, both present and future. The Government shall	The proponent should ensure compliance with the conditions of the Act.

LEGISLATION/POLICY/ GUIDELINE	PROVISIONS	IMPLICATIONS
	provide measures against the dumping or recycling of foreign nuclear waste on Namibian territory."	
Water Act No. 54 of 1956	The Water Resources Management Act 11 of 2013 is not yet gazetted; hence, the Water Act No 54 of 1956 is still in force: Interdict the pollution of water and implements the principle that a person disposing of effluent or waste has a duty of care to prevent pollution (S3 (k)). Provides for control and protection of groundwater (S66 (1), (d (ii)). Liability of clean-up costs after closure/abandonment of an activity (S3 (l)).	The safety of ground and surface water resources must be a priority throughout all exploration activities.
Water Resources Management Act No.11 of 2013	The Act caters for the management, protection, development, use and conservation of water resources; and provides for the regulation and monitoring of water services and to provide for incidental matters. The objects of this Act are to: Certify that the water resources of Namibia are managed, developed, used, conserved, and protected in a manner accordant with, or conducive to, the fundamental principles set out in Section 66 - protection of aquifers, Subsection 1 (d) (iii) provide for preventing the contamination of the aquifer and water pollution control (Section 68).	
Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969	The Act aims to prevent and control soil erosion and to protect, revamp, and conserve the soil, vegetation and water supply sources and resources, through directives declared by the Minister.	At a time of soil sampling, soil conservation must be taken care of, and management measures must be part of the EMP.

LEGISLATION/POLICY/ GUIDELINE	PROVISIONS	IMPLICATIONS
Nature Conservation Ordinance No.4 of 1975	To centralise and amend the laws relating to the conservation of nature; the establishment of game parks and nature reserves; the control of problem animals; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.	The proponent should ensure that any activities done in the project area do not in any way trade-off the wildlife and the ordinance requirements are adhered to.
Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act No. 6 of 1995 (Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Amendment Act No. 1 of 2014))	To provide for the acquisition of agricultural land by the State for the purposes of land reform and for the allocation of such land to Namibian citizens who do not own or otherwise have the use of any or of adequate agricultural land, and foremost to those Namibian citizens who have been socially, economically or educationally disadvantaged by past discriminatory laws or practices; to vest in the state a preferred right to purchase agricultural land for the purposes of the Act; To provide for the compulsory acquisition of certain agricultural land by the state, for the purposes of the Act; to regulate the acquisition of agricultural land by foreign nationals; to establish a lands tribunal and determine its jurisdiction; and to provide for matters connected therewith.	The proponent should ensure that relevant regulations set under this Act are always adhered to.
Forestry Act No. 12 of 2001	The Act caters for the management and use of forests and related products/resources. It provides protection to any living tree, bush or shrub growing within 100 meters of a river, stream or watercourse on land that is not surveyed or even of a local authority area. In such instances, a license would be required to cut and remove any such vegetation. These provisions are only guidelines.	Before removing any protected plant species within the proposed exploration site, the Proponent must secure a permit from the nearest MEFT's Directorate Forestry office

LEGISLATION/POLICY/ GUIDELINE	PROVISIONS	IMPLICATIONS
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance No. 11 of 1976	This ordinance sets for the prevention of air pollution.	Measures should be set to ensure that dust and fumes emanating from exploration activities is kept at acceptable levels.
Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919	Section 119 states that "no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health."	The proponent and all its employees/contractors should adhere to the provisions of these legal instruments.
Health and Safety Regulations GN 156/1997 (GG 1617)	Details various requirements regarding health and safety of labourers.	
The Regional Councils Act No. 22 of 1992	This Act sets out the conditions under which Regional Councils must be elected and administer each delineated region. From a land use and project planning point of view, their duties include, as described in section 28 "to undertake the planning of the development of the region for which it has been established with a view to physical, social and economic characteristics, urbanisation patterns, natural resources, economic development potential, infrastructure, land utilisation pattern and sensitivity of the natural environment." The main objective of this Act is to initiate, supervise, manage, and evaluate development.	The relevant Regional Councils are I&APs and must be consulted during the Environmental Assessment (EA) process. The Kunene Regional Council (Outjo Constituency) is the responsible Regional Authority of the area in which the proposed activity will be undertaken, therefore should be consulted for this EA.

LEGISLATION/POLICY/ GUIDELINE	PROVISIONS	IMPLICATIONS
Labour Act No. 6 of 1992	Ministry of Labour (MOL) aim to ensure harmonious labour relations through promoting social justice, occupational health and safety and enhanced labour market services for the benefit of all Namibians. This ministry insures effective implementation of the Labour Act no. 6 of 1992.	The proponent should ensure that the proposed activity does not compromise the safety and welfare of workers.
Best Practice Guide: Environmental Principles for Mining in Namibia-Exploration	Outlines the regulatory and legislative requirements for exploration in Namibia. Serves as a guiding framework for the exploration phase of the mining life cycle.	The proponent should be guided by this framework for best practice mining and exploration activities in Namibia.
National Heritage Act (27 of 2004)	Part V Section 46 of the Act prohibits removal, damage, alteration, or excavation of heritage sites or remains. Section 48 off sets out the procedure for application and granting of permits such as might be required in the event of damage to a protected site occurring as an inevitable result of development. Section 51 (3) sets out the requirements for impact assessment. Part VI Section 55 Paragraphs 3 and 4 require that any person who discovers an archaeological site should notify the National Heritage Council. Heritage sites or remains are defined in Part 1, Definitions 1, as “any remains of human habitation or occupation that are 50 or more years old found on or beneath the surface”.	The project must ensure that no heritage resources are damaged and/or removed during its operations. All protected heritage resources (e.g., human remains, paintings etc.) discovered, need to be reported immediately to the National Heritage Council (NHC) and require a permit from the NHC before they may be removed and/or relocated.

Table 2-2: List of applicable international legislations to which Namibia is a signatory.

LEGISATIONS	PROVISIONS
Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer - 1997	The agreement was designed to stop the production and import of ozone depleting substances and reduce their concentration in the atmosphere. Its objectives are to promote cooperation on the adverse effects of human activities on the ozone layer, including projects that require environmental assessments.
The Rio de Janeiro Convention on Biological Diversity - 1992	Article 14 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, titled Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts, establishes that: 1. Each Contracting Party, as far as possible and as appropriate, shall: (a) Introduce appropriate procedures requiring environmental impact assessment of its proposed projects that are likely to have significant adverse effects on biological diversity with a view to avoiding or minimizing such effects and, where appropriate, allow for public participation in such procedures. (b) Introduce appropriate arrangements to ensure that the environmental consequences of its programs and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly considered.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - 1992	Principle 17 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development states that: ‘‘Environmental impact assessment, as a national instrument, shall be undertaken for proposed activities that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment and are subject to a decision of a competent national authority.

2.2. Key Regulators/ Competent Authorities

The regulatory authorities responsible for environmental protection and management in relation to the proposed exploration including their role in regulating environmental protection are listed in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3: Regulatory authorities responsible for environmental protection and management.

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT	Issue of Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) based on the review and approval of the Environmental Assessments (EA) reports comprising Environmental Scoping and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) prepared in accordance with the Environmental Management Act (2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2012
Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME)	Competent authority. The national legislation governing minerals prospecting and mining activities in Namibia fall within the jurisdiction of (MIME) as the Competent Authority (CA) responsible for granting authorisations. The Minerals Prospecting and Mining Act No.33 of 1992 approves and regulates mineral rights in relation to exploration, reconnaissance, prospecting, small scale mining, mineral exploration, large-scale mining, and transfers of mineral licence
National Heritage Council	the National Heritage Act (No. 27 of 2004) is critical legislation in ensuring effective identification; accurate recording, reporting, interpretation and appropriate estimation of the sensitive and significant heritage resources that could be negatively affected by exploration.

2.3. Required Permits

There are a variety of permits or licenses that will be required and should be obtained by the proponent prior to conducting certain project activities on the EPL. There are presented in Table 2-4.

It is important to note that these permits and licenses will need to be renewed and or amended as stipulated therein.

Table 2-4: Applicable permits to the proposed project

PERMITS/CERTIFICATES	ACTIVITY	VALIDITY	REGULATING AUTHORITY
Environmental Clearance Certificate	Regulates prospecting and exploration activities from the environmental management perspective	Three years and should be renewed if the project is continuing.	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT): Department of Environmental Affairs (Environmental Commissioner)
Exclusive Prospecting License	Mineral rights ownership and authorization	Three years	Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME): Directorate of Mines (Mining Commissioner)
Notification of Intention to drill for mineral resource	Submitted prior to drilling	Permit dependent	Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME): Directorate of Mines (Mining Commissioner)
Notification of Intention to drill (groundwater)	Submitted prior to drilling	Permit dependent	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR): Department of Water Affairs
Water Abstraction	Regulates ground water abstraction	2-5 years	MAWLR: Department of Water Affairs (Water Law Administration Policy Division)
Wastewater (effluent) handling and discharge	Regulates the handling and disposal of wastewater in the environment	2 years or as stipulated	MAWLR: Department of Water Affairs (Water Environment Division)

PERMITS/CERTIFICATES	ACTIVITY	VALIDITY	REGULATING AUTHORITY
Fuel Storage onsite (Consumer installation certificate)	Regulates the storage of fuel onsite in the volume of 600litres or more.		MME: Directorate of Petroleum Affairs (Petroleum Commissioner)

3. TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Prior to mobilizing to site and undertaking any groundwork for the proposed activities on EPL-9250, the proponent is required to follow through measures that ensure environmental protection. Where the EPL overlies a private farm or part of a farm, the proponent will be required to sign land access and use agreements with the affected landowner (farmer) according to Section 52 (1) (a) of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act No. 33 of 1992.

3.1. Exploration Methods

The proposed activities will involve detailed exploration for base, REE, precious metals and industrial minerals on EPL-9250. This will entail both non-invasive and invasive exploration methods. Non-invasive exploration methods usually include desktop study, airborne geophysics and geological field mapping whereas invasive exploration methods include more destructive methods such as ground geophysical survey, surface sampling, reverse circulation or diamond drilling and pitting/trenching. Non-invasive exploration activities will be undertaken first to define the need for more invasive activities. If the results from the non-invasive activities turn out to be positive, the detailed site-specific drilling, trenching, and sampling will be undertaken.

3.1.1. Non-Invasive

The proponent intends to adopt a systematic prospecting approach starting with stakeholder engagement, desktop study, field evaluation, magnetic data interpretation, and geological mapping, The proposed activities are summarized as follows:

- **Stakeholders' engagement**: engagement with landowners for accessibility to the license area and investigate the infrastructure in support of the project and socioeconomic environment.
- **Desktop study:** the exploration program will commence with a review of geological maps and historical drilling and/ or quarrying data for the area, if any.
- **Field Evaluation**: the field evaluation is to be carried out by a qualified geologist, aimed at locating suitable host rock outcrops in the field.
- **Airbourne geophysical data interpretation**: purchase, processing, and interpretation of existing seismic, radiometric, magnetic, electromagnetic and gravity data from the Geological Survey of Namibia to identify resource without ground penetration.

- **Geological Mapping:** is the process of creating detailed representations (maps) of the Earth's surface to show the distribution, composition, age, and relationships of rocks, sediments, faults, and other geological features. It involves fieldwork, remote sensing, and laboratory analysis to document and interpret geological formations. Where field evaluation indicates a potentially economical viable deposit, detailed geological mapping will be conducted by means of mapping transversely across exposed/ cleaned segments of the rock unit. The mapping is aimed at delineating major geological structures such as fault and shear zones (zones of weakness), the extent of veins, as well as further delineation of fracture/ discontinuity frequencies.

Collectively, all the above will result in the production of a refined and detailed geological map for the targeted sites. This phase will last between six (6) to twelve (12) months.

3.1.2. Invasive Technique (Detailed exploration)

invasive methods like trenching, pitting, sampling and drilling will only be employed depending on the positivity of non-invasive technique outcomes.

These techniques will execute the following based on the assessment in the EIA Report:

- **Geochemical sampling method** is a systematic measure one or more chemical properties aimed at identifying content of some elements or group of elements in rock, soil, streams sediments or in water.
- **Laboratory analysis** of all the samples collected and interpretation of the results and delineating of potential targets for further infill sampling.
- **Infill geochemical sampling**: further infilling aimed at verifying the prospectively of the target/s delineated during the initial surveys.
- **Ground geophysical survey**: involves planning, selecting a suitable method depending on type of mineralization model (e.g., seismic, resistivity, magnetics), laying out survey grids, collecting subsurface data using specialized instruments, processing the data to identify anomalies, and interpreting results for applications like mineral exploration or groundwater detection. While generally low impact compared to drilling, it can affect the environment through ground disturbance from equipment, vegetation clearance, and noise pollution (seismic surveys), potentially disrupting wildlife and ecosystems. Electromagnetic and resistivity methods may introduce weak currents into the ground, though effects are typically minimal. Proper mitigation such as

minimizing survey footprint, avoiding sensitive habitats, and restoring terrain helps reduce environmental harm.

- **Trenching/pitting:** involves excavating narrow trenches or small pits to expose and study subsurface geology, mineral deposits, or soil layers. The process includes site selection, manual or mechanical digging (using backhoes or excavators), logging geological features, sampling, and backfilling or stabilizing the site afterward. While trenching provides direct, high-quality data, it has significant environmental impact.
- **Drilling (last resort):** involves penetrating the Earth's subsurface using mechanical rigs to extract rock cores or chips for geological analysis and resource exploration. The process includes site preparation including clearing and road creation, rig setup, drilling with techniques like rotary, percussion, or diamond core methods, sample collection, and well abandonment or restoration.

These techniques will take up to two years and will give insightful information based on the results as to whether there is mineral potential within the area or not, and whether to continue with the project or not. By the end of this phase, if the proponent desires to continue with the project, they may launch a renewal application for the ECC and once renewed, they may proceed to conduct exploration on the license area.

If the need arises a temporary camp may be setup at suitable locations within the EPL area in line with the EMP provisions. The size of the exploration camp will be of very limited footprints during the exploration phase but may be expanded for the test mining and mine development phases in an event of a discovery of economic minerals resources.

3.2. EXPLORATION UTILITIES

3.2.1. Infrastructure and Services

The required infrastructure services are water, electricity, roads network, accommodation and transportation needed for this project are vital and were considered during this EA. It should be noted that depending on the technique demand for infrastructures and services varies. Therefore, during the non-invasive techniques not much infrastructure and services will be needed and during the invasive techniques i.e. ground geophysical, pitting/trenching and drilling this will require most of these services daily. As mentioned in the previous chapter, to meet the increased infrastructure and service requirements, a temporary campsite will be established within the EPL 9250. The campsite will adhere to the provisions outlined in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to mitigate any potential harm to the environment. During the exploration phase, efforts will be made to minimize the campsite's footprint and its impact on the surroundings.

3.2.2. Water

Exploration activities usually require water supply. Water will be required for general usage, diamond-core drilling, domestic use and for dust suppression. The utilization of water from existing boreholes will be determined through individual agreements with landowners and community members. All necessary permits and requirements for water drilling will be obtained from mandated authorities i.e. Department of Water Affairs (Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform [MAWLR]). Additionally, water used for drilling will be recycled to promote efficiency and conservation. Alternatively, water can be obtained from other water suppliers (the Outjo Municipality) if need be. The proponent will need to enter into water supply purchase agreements with water supplier(s) from outside the Project area to truck and cart water for drilling to the Project Site.

3.2.3. Power

The project's location a few kilometres from Outjo town presents the option to source power from the Outjo Municipality. Alternatively, diesel power generation will be utilized, and the fuel will be stored in mobile fuel bowsers of small to medium sizes. The primary electricity demand will be for operating small machinery during the exploration process and, if necessary, providing power to temporary office blocks or containers. Refuelling of the drill rigs can be accomplished using Jerry cans or directly from the fuel bowser. This approach

ensures flexibility and mobility in power supply, making it suitable for situations where connection to the Outjo Municipality is not feasible or reliable. All potential environmental impacts resulting from diesel power generation will be thoroughly assessed, and efforts will be made to explore alternative power sources.

3.2.4. Road Access

Within the EPL, there are several smaller track roads. The EPL is conveniently accessible via a secondary road M63 that branches off from the main C38 tarred road (Outjo - Otjiwarongo). To minimize environmental impact during geological mapping, sampling, and geophysical surveys, motorized access will be limited to the existing tracks. However, if new access routes are needed for drilling, they will be identified, marked, and assessed for environmental sensitivity before drilling commences. Prior to initiating exploration activities, the final alignment of any new access tracks will be discussed and mutually agreed upon with the landowner or community members to ensure their input and address any concerns.

3.2.5. Human Personnel and Site Safety

The exploration project will employ a total of 6 (six) individuals at commencement, and it is set to increase, all of whom will be provided with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) that will be regularly replaced or repaired to ensure their occupational health and safety. As a safety and security precaution, areas with high risk of incidents will be temporarily fenced off. Additionally, fire extinguishers will be equipped in exploration vehicles and at all drilling sites to handle potential fire outbreaks during exploration activities. All employment during the exploration phase will be temporary. Most of the workforce for the exploration project will be recruited from Outjo and the surrounding towns.

3.2.6. *Transportation*

Transportation will range from trucks to double and single cab 4 by 4 pickups for daily exploration activities and for personnel transport. The trucks will be used to transport the exploration services, materials and goods. To avoid major road damages, water trucking will be done once or twice a month. In cases where the project progresses, there will be drilling machines within the project area.

3.2.7. Domestic and hazardous waste

The domestic wastes (non-hazardous) are to be disposed of appropriately in designated waste bins onsite that will be regularly emptied at the nearest approved solid waste facility, likely in Outjo twice or once a week.

On the other hand, hazardous waste, all vehicles, machinery and fuel consuming equipment will be provided with drip trays to capture potential fuel spills and waste oils. The waste fuel or oils will be transported to and disposed of at an appropriate facility in the nearest town equipped for the disposal of hazardous substances to ensure that the area is not polluted. The nearest hazardous management facility in the area would be Outjo town.

3.2.8. Resources and Working Team

To fully define the resources being explored, various geological consultants and contractors will be appointed during different exploration phases. Various exploration methods will be involved, and each method produces results that determine the next exploration phase. Therefore, a geophysics expert will potentially be contracted during exploration to conduct geophysical surveys whether it is on the ground or air. In addition, drilling will be executed by an appointed drilling contractor, and it is expected that they will have their own workforce (drilling crew). Furthermore, temporary employment will potentially be available for graduate geologists (2 positions) and geotechnical technicians (2 positions) for the purpose of geological mapping and geochemical surveys. The nearest populated town is Outjo from which unskilled labour can be sourced. It is anticipated that the workforce will be housed in temporary site camps or may reside in the nearest towns throughout the exploration activities.

3.3. Rehabilitation And Decommissioning

Once the exploration program is completed, any damages or impacts resulting from the exploration activities will be addressed and rehabilitated in accordance with the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) requirements. The EMP outlines the necessary measures and procedures to mitigate and restore any environmental damage or disturbances caused by the exploration activities.

Once the exploration activities on the EPL come to an end, the proponent will need to put site rehabilitation measures in place. Decommissioning and rehabilitation are primarily reinforced through a decommissioning and rehabilitation plan, which consists of safety, health, environmental, and contingency aspects. The economic situation or unconvincing exploration

results might force the proponent to cease the exploration program before predicted closure. Therefore, it is of best practice for the proponent to ensure the project activities are ceased in an environmentally friendly manner and site is rehabilitated by carrying out the following:

- Dismantling and removal of campsites and associated infrastructures from the project site and area.
- Carrying away of exploration equipment and vehicles.
- Clean-up of site working areas and transporting the recently generated waste to the nearby approved waste management facility (as per agreement with the facility operator/owner).

Further decommissioning and rehabilitation practice onsite will include:

- Backfilling of pits and trenches used for sampling.
- Closing and capping of exploration boreholes to ensure that they do not pose a risk to both people and animals in the area.
- Levelling of stockpiled topsoil. This will be done to ensure that the disturbed land sites are left close to their original state as much as possible.

The alternatives considered for the proposed project in terms of ''No-Go'', location, methods and supporting services and infrastructures are presented under the next chapter.

4. PROJECT ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Alternatives are “different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity” (Environmental Management Act (2007) of Namibia and its regulations (2012)). This chapter will mainly point out the different ways in which the project can be undertaken, as well as identify the alternatives that, in a practical way, can be employed while ensuring minimal damage to the environment.

There have been diverse alternatives that are identified for proposed exploration activities. The most common and pivotal alternatives considered are the no-go option, location, services infrastructure, and exploration drilling methods. These alternatives are discussed as follows.

4.1. No-Go Option

The “No-Go” alternative refers to the option of discontinuing with the project. This implies that no activities will take place on the EPL area, and none of the potential impacts (positive and negative) identified would occur. Moreover, exploration work will not be done on the EPL, and the potential mineral ores present within the EPL will remain unidentified and with further exploration findings unmined. With the No-Go option, the key losses that may never be realized if the proposed project does not go ahead include:

- Loss of in-depth geological understanding of the site area regarding the targeted commodities.
- Loss of potential income to the local and national government through land lease fees, license lease fees, and various tax structures.
- Loss of foreign direct investment.
- Loss of potential employment opportunities is curtailed; hence, there will be no local, regional, and national economic contribution from the project.
- Socio-economic benefits such as skills acquisition to local community members would be not realized.

Therefore, this alternative was not considered for the project considering the above losses. In the case where parts of the project site are considered environmentally sensitive and/or protected, one or severally sections of the site may be identified sensitive, thus, can be excluded from the exploration.

4.2. Alternative Project Location

No alternative sites were considered for this project because the decision to pursue exploration activities in this area was primarily based on geological assessments, previous exploration data, and indication of mineralization in the area. Several minerals of economic potential deposits are known to exist in the general area and linked to the regional geology of the EPL area. The proponent intends to explore or prospect for all the licensed minerals groups likely to be associated with the regional and local geology. It is worth noting that when selecting a site for exploration, multiple factors are typically considered, such as geological characteristics, accessibility, existing infrastructure, and potential mineral resources.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Mines and Energy through its geological surveys and assessments, conduct studies to identify areas with potential mineral deposits. These studies involve geological mapping, sampling, and analysis to understand the mineral potential of different areas within Namibia. Based on the findings of these studies, the Ministry categorizes the identified areas according to their mineral potential, considering factors such as the type of mineralization, geological characteristics, and historical mining activities. This categorization helps in prioritizing exploration efforts and guiding potential investors in identifying areas of interest. The Namibia Mining Cadastral Map serves as a centralized database and visual representation of the mineral potential and existing mining rights across Namibia.

4.2.1. Justification for Exploration Methods

Both invasive and non-invasive exploration activities are expected to take place. The combination of prospecting methods (non-invasive techniques) has no alternatives; therefore, these will be implemented as presented. This section rather focuses on the invasive technique (drilling). Drilling provides most of the information for the final evaluation of a prospect and will ultimately determine if the prospect is mineable.

4.2.2. Reverse Circulation (RC)

Reverse Circulation drilling creates small rock chips instead of solid core. Furthermore, the method allows full recovery of samples continuously and quick installation with no contact between the walls and cuttings taken at the bottom as well as the penetration rate is fast.

4.2.3. Diamond (Core) Drilling

Diamond (Core) drilling methods provide more reliable data collection and analysis. Core Drilling can penetrate deeper than RC Drilling, and is required in dimension stone drilling, to give a full picture of colour variation and textural variations as well as micro-discontinuities and weathering.

4.3. Services Infrastructure

In terms of the services that may be required for the proposed exploration works, their alternatives are presented in **Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference.**.

Table 4-1: Alternatives considered in terms of services infrastructure

SERVICES	PROPOSED SOURCE	ALTERNATIVE SOURCE
Water	Hauling water from other sources out of the project area. The proposed source will be used to ensure that the project will not cause any further depletion on the local aquifer water table.	Water to be obtained from boreholes located on the farms or communal areas – with farmer permission. Although this is an alternative, the farmers have expressed major reduction on the aquifer water table (lowered water levels) in the previous years, and hence the project will source its water from outside, preferably purchasing from the nearest willing local authorities.
Power (electricity) for drilling	Solar sources will be used to power the project. This is not only because it will reduce carbon emission but also because it will mitigate soil and groundwater pollution that could have otherwise developed from always using a diesel generator.	Electric drives and generators will alternatively be used in cases when there is not enough sunlight to enable solar power usage.
Power for cooking	Gas stoves will be used for cooking during the project activities. Using gas stove ensure that the contractors will not use any firewood from the area which would increase deforestation.	Firewood (purchased from permit holding suppliers) will be used in cases of emergencies (for instance when the gas unexpectedly gets finished). However, there will be no onsite camping. Therefore, personnel will continue to use the

SERVICES	PROPOSED SOURCE	ALTERNATIVE SOURCE
		source of power used in their houses before the project. For out-of-town project skilled personnel, they will be accommodated in already established and furnished accommodation facilities. Therefore, they will not need firewood or own cooking sources.
Workers' accommodation	Local personnel will commute from the homes, if needed, a temporary campsite may be developed with precautionary measures in place.	Local personnel from the towns will not require accommodation as they will commute from their homes. Skilled personnel form outside towns will be accommodated in local established accommodation facilities. If skilled personnel prefer camping in town or at the nearest farm, permission will need to be obtained from landowner.
WASTE MANAGEMENT		
Sewage	Portable toilet – these are easily transportable and have no direct impact on the environment and ecology (if properly disposed). These are chosen at the drill sites.	Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine. This would be best suited at the contractors' camp.
Domestic waste	Onsite waste bins, regularly emptied at the nearest landfill is the chosen option. This will prevent an everyday drive from and to the nearest town for waste disposal, which can cause road damages.	Driving waste to the nearest town landfill which is Outjo is an alternative, but not viable as it can result in road damaging.

SERVICES	PROPOSED SOURCE	ALTERNATIVE SOURCE
Drilling waste (chemicals)	Waste generated is to be transported to and disposed of at an appropriate facility in the nearest town equipped for the disposal of hazardous waste to ensure that the area is not polluted.	In cases of emergencies, organic chemicals will be used.

5. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

5.1. Objective

One of the major components of the EIA process is public consultation. It can be described by a spectrum or continuum of increasing levels of engagement in the decision-making process regarding the exploration (Chikova & Chilunjika, 2021). This is because, in the extractive industry, the engagement provides an opportunity for all the I &APs to comment on and raise any concerns they may have regarding the project.

Regarding public engagement, the principles set out in subsection (2) of as the EMA and its 2012 EIA regulations is that; (i) community involvement in natural resources management and the sharing of benefits arising from the use of the resources, must be promoted and facilitated and (ii) the participation of all interested and affected parties must be promoted and decisions must take into account the interest, needs and values of interested and affected parties. Thus, the proposed exploration activity intends to recognize the public as to accumulate information that aids the process of identifying possible ways of impacts monitoring and mitigations measures.

5.2. Approach To Stakeholder Engagement

The approach taken for public participation is guided by the public consultation definitions and guidance given by the MEFT as per the regulation 21 of the EIA. Communication with I&APs about the proposed development was facilitated through the following procedure:

a) Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)

SS Consultants CC identified specific I&APs in the region and immediate towns to the EPL, who were considered interested in and/or affected by the proposed exploration activities. In addition, notices regarding the project were placed in widely circulated national newspapers for two consecutive weeks inviting members of the public to register as I&APs.

Table 5-1 Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) in the region and immediate towns

Interested and / Affected Parties	Needs and Expectations
Owners/Proponent	• Sustained profitability • Decent work environment
National (Ministries and State-Owned Enterprises)	

Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	• Compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements • Ethical behaviour • Environmental protection • Transparency • Risk management • On time tax payments and other fees
Ministry of Mines and Energy	
Ministry of Health and Social Services	
Regional, Local and Traditional Authorities	
Kunene Regional Council	• Ethical behaviour • Transparency • Mutual benefits and continuity • Significant development of local environment and communities.
Outjo Constituency office	
General Public	
Farm and or Landowners /Interested members of the public	• Ethical behaviour • Transparency • Job security • No excess noise and emissions

b) A Background Information Document (BID)

A summarized document containing descriptive information about the proposed exploration activities was compiled **(Appendix I)** and shared upon request to the identified and registered interested and affected (I&APs) on the 14th of July 2024.

c) Advertisements

Newspaper adverts were placed in local newspapers; the Confidence and the Republikein dated (25-31 October 2024 and 1-7 November 2024) and (22 October 2024 and 12-8 October 2024) respectively, briefly explaining the activity and its locality, and inviting members of the public to register as I&APs and to register their concerns as well. The newspaper adverts are included in **(Appendix C)** respectively, briefly explaining the activity and its locality, and inviting members of the public to register as I&APs and to register their concerns.

d) Communication with the Farm/Landowners (WhatsApp group)

For convenient communication with stakeholders, A WhatsApp group of I&AP was created on the 6th of November 2024 prior to the public consultation to inform the

I&AP on any communications with regards to the project. A list of the 25 members of the group is attached in **(Appendix C)**.

e) Site Notices

During site visits to the EPL, site notices were fixed at Outjo town council and Agra stores notice board and at the gates of the main farms covering the EPL area **(Appendix C)**.

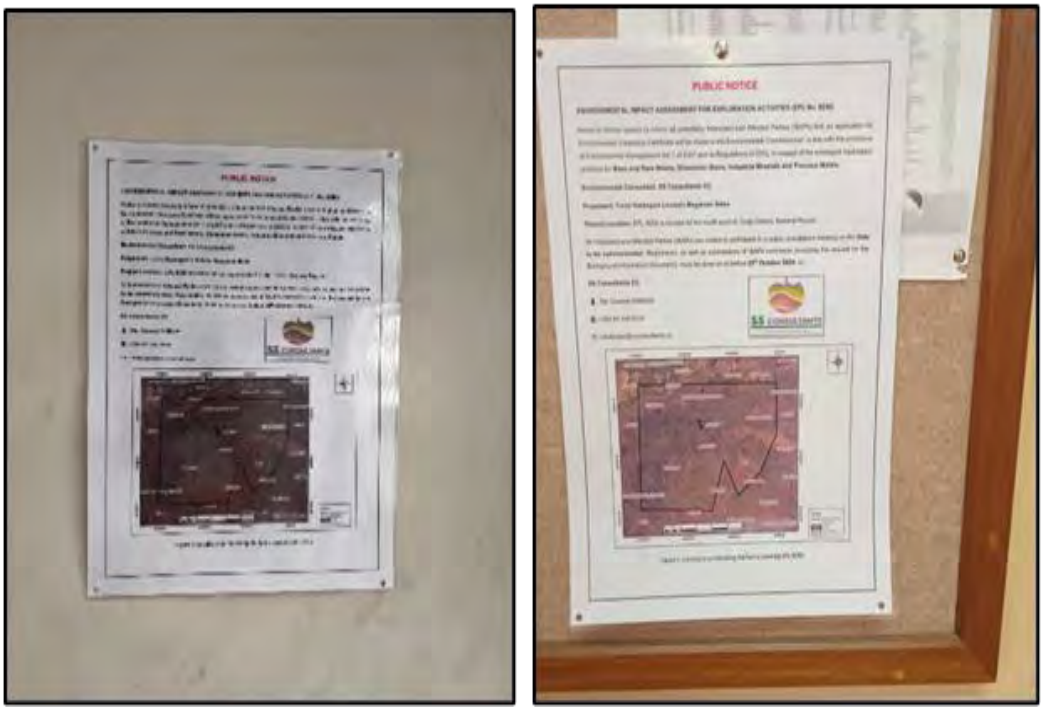

Figure 5-1: Images of the site notice at Outjo town council and Outjo Police Station.

5.3. Consultation Meeting

A consultation meeting was scheduled and held with the affected land owners and farmers on the 8th November 2024 at Outjo Bakery, which started at 10h00. Table 5-2 below shows a summary of the main concerns raised by the farmers during a public consultation meeting minutes about the intended exploration activities were raised and they can be found in the farmers' consultation meeting minutes, also see (**Appendix C)**.

Figure 5-2: Picture taken during the public consultation meeting at the Outjo Bakery.

During the consultation meeting there were main concerns that the farmers were able to comment which were considered highly useful in the assessment process which are summary below as (Table 5-2).

Table 5-2: Summary of main concerns and comments

Concerns	Comments
Water Resources	• Contamination of the underground water for contamination on the irrigation systems
Land Use Conflicts	• Encroachment upon valuable agricultural land and theft or introduction of unauthorized people in the private farms. • Potential displacement of farming communities

Environmental Concerns	• Potential environmental degradation resulting from mining activities, such as soil erosion, noise and emissions • Damage to ecosystems
Economic Opportunities	• Interest in leveraging mining activities for economic opportunities (job creation and local business development)
Environmental Mitigation Measures	• Reclamation and rehabilitation plans, to minimize the long-term impact
Community Development	• Corporate social investment (infrastructure improvement, education, healthcare)

The next chapter of the environmental scoping report discusses the naturally occurring geological features of the project area and the surrounding areas. Under this chapter, the description of the land surfaces in the EPL is given.

6. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

6.1. Local Geology Surrounding Epl-9250

Topographically, there is a mountain ridge that crosscuts the license area where other parts are flat land and geologically, the area is comprised of mixed marble-psammitic schist sequence of the **Okonguari Formation** of Swakop Group suited on the southern part of the EPL. This unit is tightly folded, parasitic folds as seen on the satellite image above (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Okonguari Formation stratigraphically is followed by glaciomarine, the Ghaub Formation (635 ± 3Ma), which has been correlated with the global marine glaciation (Hoffmann and Prave, 1996; Hoffman et al., 1998; 2004).

The second dominant unit is **Kuiseb Formation,** the uppermost part of the Damara Supergroup and Swakop Group is dominated by the monotonous succession of deeper marine turbidites. They are quartz-albite-chlorite-muscovite schists with accessory biotite. The schists become splintery biotite schists and porphyroblastic cordierite-biotite schists.

Karibib Formation is a third dominant formation, comprised of shallow marine carbonates (bedded, bluish grey dolomitic limestone with minor white marble, metapelites and dolomite). The carbonate rocks contain accessory scapolite, tremolite and pyrite. Part, if not all, of the Karibib Formation in this area is detrital to turbiditic in origin as is indicated by graded bedding, ripple marks, crossbedding and channel structures up to 1.5 m deep and several metres wide (Swart, 1992). A well-developed pale carbonate at the base of the formation is the cap to the underlying Ghaub Formation.

The Ghaub Formation near the top of the Okonguari anti-form has been erroneously referred to as the Chuos Formation (Miller, 2008) and overlain by shallow marine carbonates, the Karibib Formation. Diamictite, conglomerate and minor shale, sandstone and dolomite are the constituent rock types of the Ghaub Formation. Most clasts (95%) in the diamictite are of dolomite, limestone and quartzite; the rest are chert, gneiss and granite. The clasts are unsorted and boulders up to 1m in diameter.

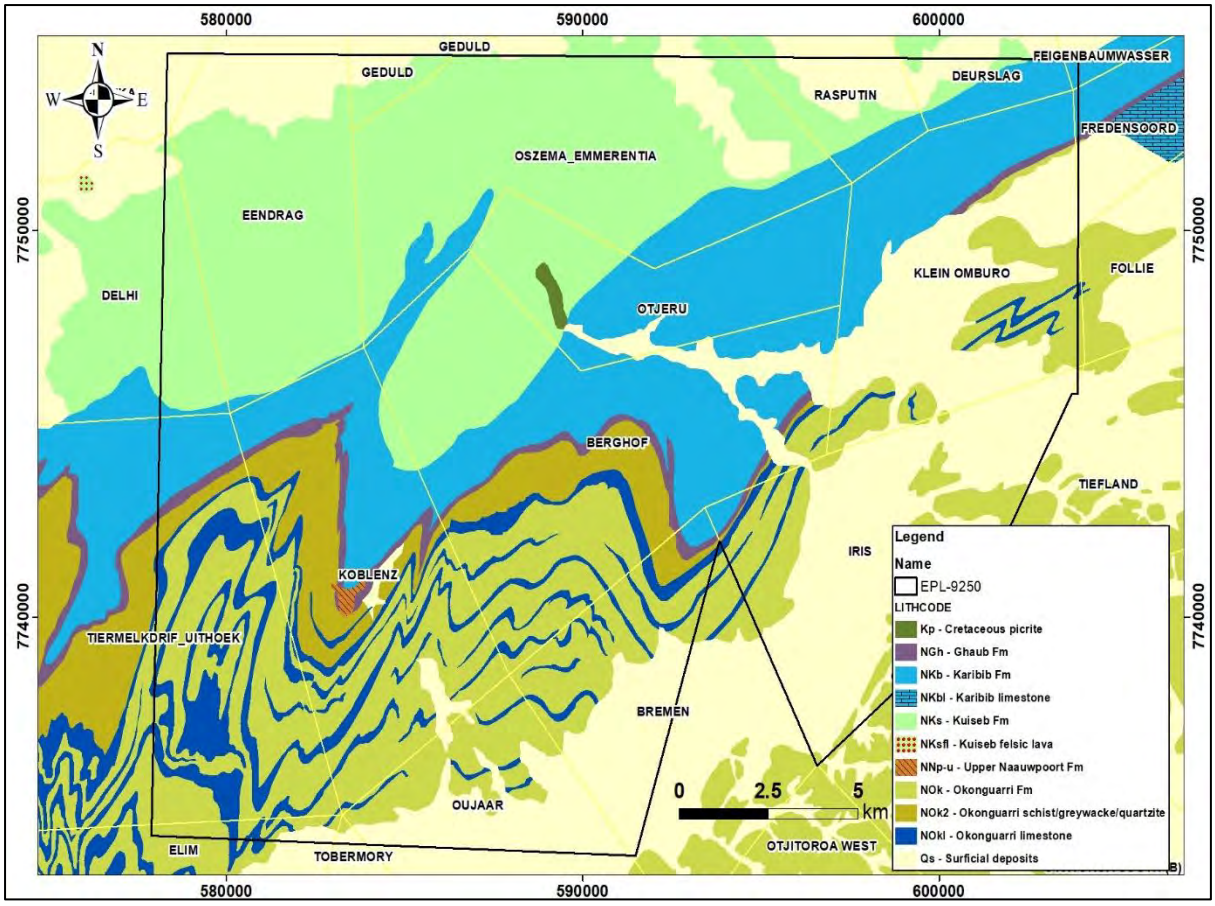

Figure 6-1: Geological map for EPL 9250.

6.2. Field Images Of The Various Rock Types

Figure 6-2: Grey biotite schist, medium grained texture and disseminated hematite outcrop; Azimuth/Dip: 243˚/30˚ South.

Figure 6-3: Grey biotite schist outcrop, medium grained texture and translucent quartz veins sub-parallel to the country rock.

Figure 6-4**:** Translucent to milky-white quartz vein with Fe-oxides stain; striking 207˚ South West.

Figure 6-5: Ferruginized limestone sub-crop; medium grained with calcite veins and patches of pseudo pyrite.

Figure 6-6: Massive calcrete and soil cover predominantly in the vicinity.

7. HYDROGEOLOGY

7.1. Hydrogeological setting

This chapter presents the hydrogeological baseline conditions and potential groundwater-related impacts of proposed mineral exploration in EPL 9250 (between Outjo, Kalkfeld, and Omatjete, Kunene Region). The primary objective is to evaluate groundwater vulnerability in this semi-arid area and identify risks associated with exploration activities.

Groundwater is the dominant and often sole reliable water source in northwestern Namibia's semi-arid environment, sustaining rural communities, livestock, and smallholder agriculture (Christelis & Struckmeier, 2011). Given its critical role, a detailed hydrogeological assessment is essential to support sustainable resource management and to mitigate environmental impacts from drilling, access road development, and water abstraction.

This report draws on national geological databases, published literature, and regional mapping to:

- Characterize aquifer systems and their hydro-stratigraphic context.
- Examine recharge mechanisms and groundwater flow regimes.
- Identify groundwater uses and dependencies.
- Evaluate how exploration activities may affect aquifers and recommend mitigation strategies.

The EPL lies on Namibia's interior plateau, within a semi-arid climatic zone characterized by gently rolling plains, isolated inselbergs, and ridge systems. Elevations range from approximately 1,000 to over 1,800 meters above sea level (Mendelsohn et al., 2002).

Rainfall is highly variable and seasonal, averaging 250–350 mm per year, mostly falling between November and April. Evaporation rates far exceed precipitation, which restricts surface water availability and groundwater recharge (Christelis & Struckmeier, 2011). The area is drained by ephemeral rivers such as the Ugab and its tributaries, which only flow during brief periods following intense summer rains (Shisanya, 1996).

Land cover includes thornbush savanna interspersed with Acacia woodlands. Livestock grazing dominates land use under both communal and freehold systems. Given the absence

of perennial surface water bodies, groundwater forms the principal water source for domestic use, livestock farming, and limited agriculture (Mendelsohn et al., 2002).

7.1.1. Groundwater Occurrence

Groundwater in EPL 9250 is mainly found in fractured hard rock aquifers, with minor contributions from weathered or solution-enhanced zones. The water-bearing formations are typically unconfined to semi-confined and rely on secondary porosity developed through faulting, jointing, and weathering (Christelis & Struckmeier, 2011). In carbonate lithologies such as dolomites and marbles, dissolution processes may result in the formation of small-scale karst systems, which locally increase storage and transmissivity.

The depth to groundwater varies considerably across the area, generally ranging between 30 and 120 meters below ground level. This variation is driven by topography, geology, and proximity to recharge zones.

7.1.2. Aquifer Types

Two primary aquifer types are present in the project area:

- **Fractured bedrock aquifers**: These are hosted in quartzites, schists, marbles, and volcanic units. Groundwater storage and flow are mainly governed by the density and connectivity of fractures.
- **Karstic or semi-karstic aquifers**: Localized in dolomitic and marble formations, where dissolution processes have enlarged fractures and bedding planes, enabling enhanced permeability.

Aquifer continuity is limited due to the structural complexity, and yields are highly variable across short distances (Schreiber, 2011).

7.1.3. Groundwater Potential

Groundwater potential ranges from moderate to generally low potential **(Figure 7-1**). Borehole yields commonly range between 1 and 30 m^3/h, with higher yields occurring in fault-enhanced or karstic zones (Christelis & Struckmeier, 2011). These productive zones are not extensive and tend to be spatially constrained.

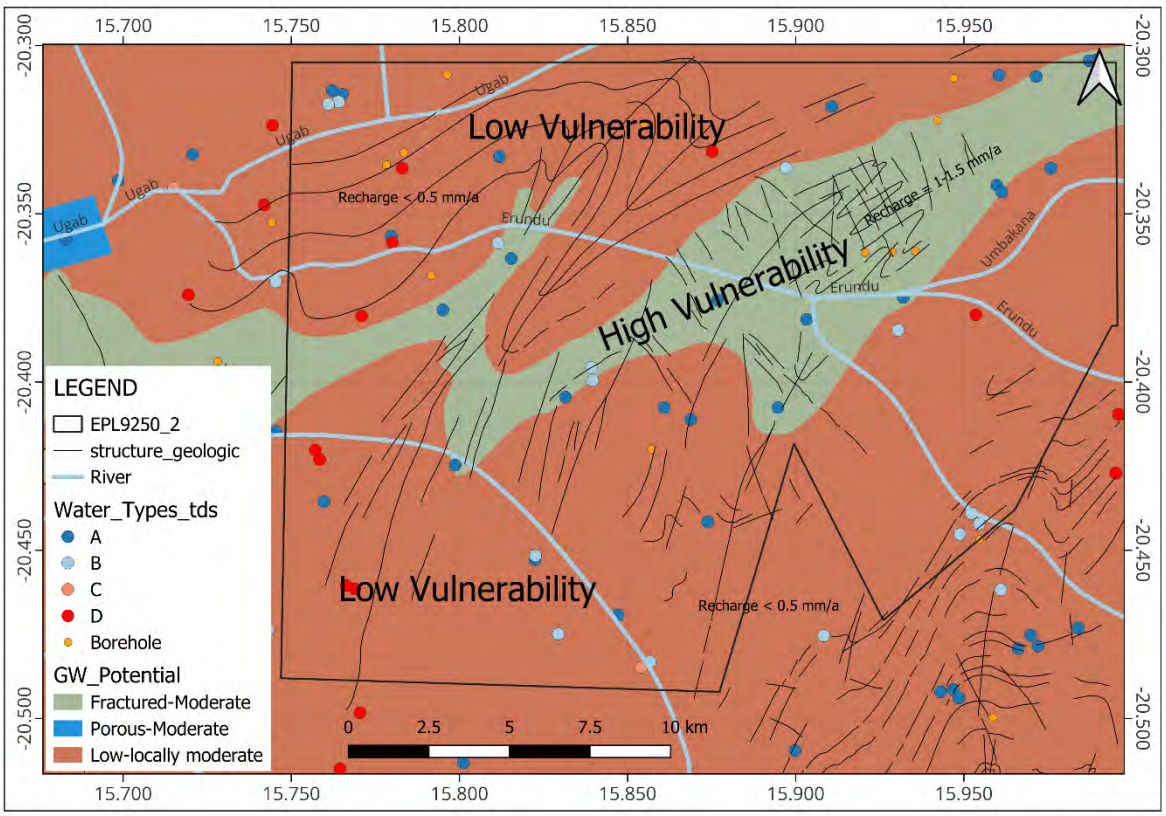

Figure 7-1: Groundwater potential for the EPL9250 area.

Sustainable groundwater development is possible but limited by low recharge rates and potential local over-abstraction, especially near existing community boreholes.

7.1.4 Groundwater Quality

Water quality is typically acceptable for domestic and livestock use (type A-B (Figure 2) as per drinking water standards in Namibia), although spatial variation is considerable. Common issues in the region include:

- Elevated Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), particularly in deeper wells.
- Naturally high fluoride concentrations, occasionally exceeding WHO guidelines.
- High hardness due to carbonate lithologies.

Localized pollution may occur due to poor well construction or contamination from livestock and waste pits (Christelis & Struckmeier, 2011). This is likely to occur in areas of higher groundwater vulnerability *Figure 7-2*).

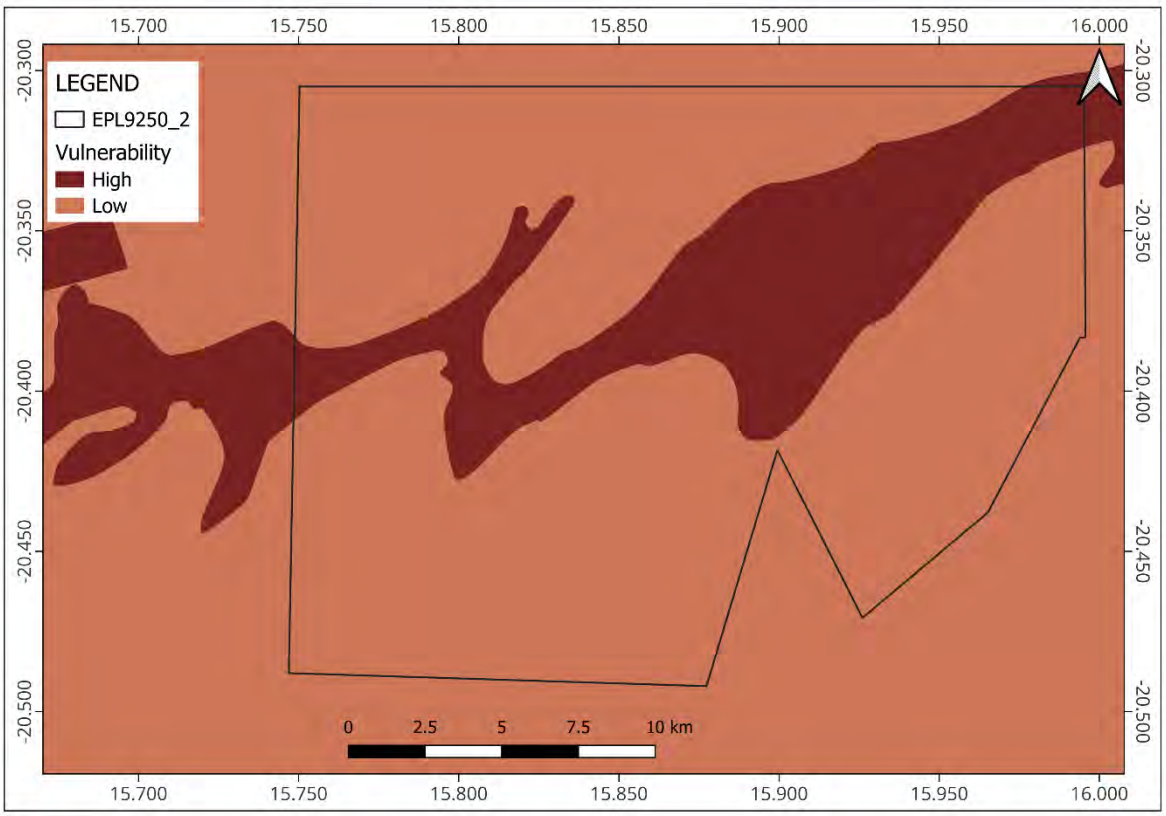

Figure 7-2: Groundwater vulnerability in the EPL9250 area.

7.1.5 Groundwater Recharge

Recharge is highly episodic and occurs primarily through direct rainfall infiltration. It is most effective in areas with sandy soils, fractured bedrock, and thin or absent overburden. Recharge efficiency is limited by the semi-arid climate and high evaporation rates, and is estimated at <5% of annual precipitation (Adams et al., 2003).

Ephemeral rivers (e.g., the Ugab and Huab) may function as preferential recharge zones, especially where underlain by fractured or weathered rock (Shisanya, 1996).

7.2. Groundwater Use and Dependency

7.2.1. Domestic and Livestock Use

Groundwater is the primary, and in most cases, the only, source of water for communities and farmers in and around EPL 9250. The region lacks perennial rivers, and ephemeral flows are short-lived and unreliable. Most rural households rely on boreholes or hand-dug wells, typically equipped with diesel or solar-powered pumps (Christelis & Struckmeier, 2011).

Livestock farming, mainly cattle, goats, and sheep, is the dominant livelihood. Daily access to groundwater is essential for livestock movement and survival, particularly during dry periods. In communal areas, water sources are often shared among several households and kraals, intensifying pressure on a limited resource base.

7.2.2 Agricultural Use

Groundwater supports small-scale agriculture, including garden plots and seasonal vegetable production. While large-scale irrigation is uncommon due to limited yields and recharge, smallholder agriculture depends on groundwater productivity and rainfall conditions. These uses are typically supplementary and concentrated in zones where borehole yields are moderately reliable (Mendelsohn et al., 2002).

7.2.3 Institutional and Commercial Use

Institutional or commercial groundwater use is currently limited in the project area. However, any future developments, such as exploration base camps or infrastructure, must account for potential competition with existing community water use. Ensuring sustainability and equity in water allocation is crucial in groundwater-dependent settings (Adams et al., 2003).

7.2.4 Vulnerability and Dependency

Communities in the EPL 9250 area are highly vulnerable to groundwater stress. Prolonged drought, contamination, or reduced borehole yields can have immediate and serious impacts on human health and food security. Since viable alternative water sources are scarce, over-abstraction or pollution can exacerbate socio-economic fragility (Christelis & Struckmeier, 2011). Exploration activities must therefore be designed to avoid interference with high-use boreholes, particularly during drought periods.

7.3. Potential Impacts from Exploration Activities

Although mineral exploration has a lower direct water demand than mining, various exploration activities can still pose risks to groundwater quantity and quality if not carefully managed.

7.3.1. Drilling Activities

Exploration drilling in fractured and structurally complex formations such as those beneath EPL 9250 can pose risks to groundwater if boreholes are inadequately cased or sealed.

Improper borehole construction may allow the connection of discrete fracture zones or chemically distinct water pockets, potentially altering groundwater flow dynamics or water quality. This is particularly relevant in areas with localized stratification or perched water zones. Additionally, improper disposal of drilling fluids or cuttings may lead to contamination of shallow groundwater, especially near hand-dug wells or unprotected boreholes (Younger, 2007).

In cases where water for drilling is abstracted from local boreholes, there is a risk of over-extraction in areas already under stress from community use.

7.3.2. Surface Disturbance and Access Tracks

Vegetation clearing and the construction of access roads may disrupt recharge zones, particularly calcrete surfaces or fractured rock outcrops. Compaction of infiltration areas could reduce the permeability of soils and inhibit recharge (Adams et al., 2003). Additionally, surface runoff from disturbed areas may lead to sedimentation in ephemeral streambeds, potentially affecting natural recharge corridors.

7.3.3. Fuel and Chemical Handling

The use of hydrocarbons (e.g., fuel, lubricants) during exploration can result in groundwater contamination if spills occur near boreholes, drainage lines, or permeable ground. Without bunding or proper containment, even small volumes can cause localized pollution, especially in areas with shallow water tables or fractured bedrock (Barrett et al., 1999).

7.3.4. Water Use at Exploration Camps

Temporary exploration camps may require water for domestic use, sanitation, and equipment cleaning. These demands, if supplied by local boreholes, may conflict with community water needs. Inadequate wastewater disposal could also contaminate the subsurface if sanitation facilities are not properly lined and located far from water points.

7.3.5. Indirect Risks

Perceptions of groundwater depletion or contamination, even if unproven, can lead to conflict with local stakeholders. Unsealed or abandoned exploration boreholes may later be misused, presenting a long-term risk of uncontrolled groundwater access or contamination

(Younger, 2007). Transparent communication, monitoring, and proper borehole closure are therefore essential components of responsible exploration.

7.4. Mitigation and Management Measures

To protect groundwater resources during exploration on EPL 9250, targeted mitigation and management strategies must be adopted. These aim to reduce the risk of aquifer contamination, over-abstraction, and community conflict while ensuring compliance with Namibian water and environmental regulations.

7.4.1. Drilling and Borehole Management

All exploration boreholes should be properly cased and sealed, especially those intersecting multiple aquifers, to prevent vertical mixing. Boreholes not intended for long-term use must be decommissioned in line with national standards, such as by backfilling and sealing with bentonite or cement grout (Younger, 2007).

Contractors must follow best practices for fluid containment, sump management, and drilling mud disposal to avoid infiltration into groundwater systems.

7.4.2. Water Source Protection

If existing boreholes are used to supply water for drilling or camp operations, consent from local stakeholders or authorities must be obtained. Water abstraction volumes must remain within sustainable limits, and high-use or sensitive boreholes (e.g., community water points) must be marked and avoided during exploration planning.

7.4.3. Pollution Prevention

Hydrocarbons, lubricants, and drilling additives must be stored in bunded areas at least 50 m away from any boreholes or drainage lines. Drip trays should be used during all fuel transfers, and spill kits must be readily available at machinery maintenance sites (Barrett et al., 1999).

Drilling fluids and sludge must be contained in lined pits or tanks and disposed of safely. These containment areas should be remediated following closure.

7.4.4. Site Access and Vegetation Clearing

Access routes and clearing activities should be minimized, particularly in areas identified as potential recharge zones (e.g., streambeds, fractured zones). Soils should not be compacted

near infiltration surfaces. After exploration concludes, disturbed areas must be rehabilitated using native vegetation and basic erosion control techniques.

7.4.5. Monitoring and Community Engagement

Baseline groundwater quality sampling should be conducted at key boreholes prior to any abstraction. If water use is planned, ongoing monitoring should assess parameters such as water level, turbidity, and nitrate concentrations.

Community members should be informed of exploration plans, especially where shared boreholes exist. A grievance mechanism should be in place to address any water-related concerns during exploration.

7.5. Knowledge Gaps

While broad geological and hydrogeological data exist for the region, site-specific information is currently insufficient to fully assess groundwater vulnerability in EPL 9250.

7.5.1 Knowledge Gaps

- Limited site-specific borehole data: Static water levels, yields, pump test results, and transmissivity data are scarce.
- Poorly constrained aquifer boundaries, thicknesses, and lithological transitions, especially in structurally complex zones.
- Lack of baseline water quality datasets, including salinity, fluoride, nitrate, and hydrocarbon concentrations.
- Unclear recharge pathways, particularly in relation to ephemeral drainage systems and calcrete-capped zones.
- No formal groundwater monitoring network within or near the EPL boundary.

7.5.2 Recommendations

- Conduct baseline borehole surveys to record depth, location, construction details, and water quality prior to exploration.
- Establish a temporary groundwater monitoring program during exploration, particularly near high-use boreholes.

- Avoid exploration near possible recharge zones, or near sensitive community water points.
- Retain all data generated for integration into the project's Environmental Management Plan (EMP) or any future mining-phase assessments.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE

The proposed exploration activities will be undertaken in an environment with specific conditions. The environmental and social baseline for the project area is presented under the subchapters below.

8.1. Biophysical Environment

8.1.1. Climate

The climatic condition within the vicinity of proposed project is a steppe (or semi-arid). Understanding climatic conditions is crucial as it helps determine the suitable and unsuitable times for conducting exploration activities and to avoid unfavourable or hazardous times. Below are the descriptions of the rainfall and temperature conditions in the area.

8.1.1.1. Rainfall

Outjo experiences its main period of rainfall during the summer months, from November to April. The peak of precipitation occurs in January, with 60 mm of rainfall recorded during that month (Figure 7-1). On the other hand, the winter months of June, July, and August are characterized by extremely dry conditions, receiving no recorded rainfall (0 mm) (Figure 7-2). March stands out as the month with the highest number of rainy days, with an average of 16.2 days of rain (Figure 7-3). In contrast, the months of June and July have the least number of rainy days.

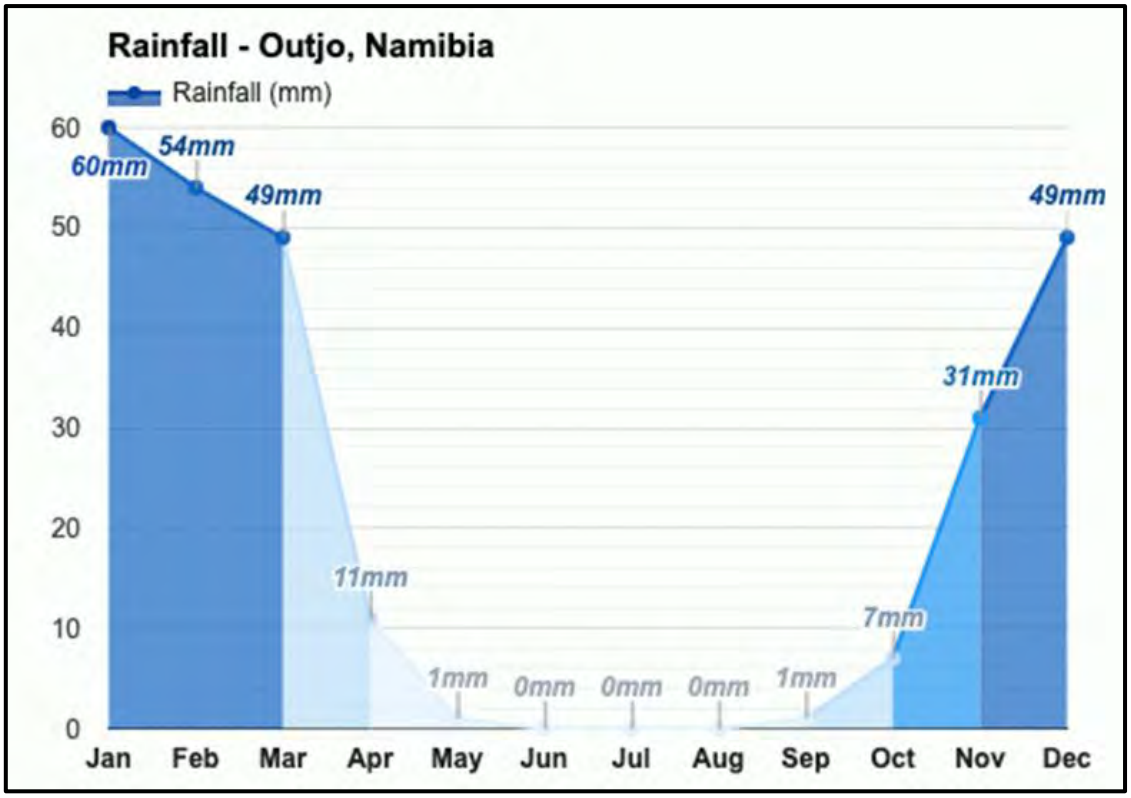

Figure 8-1: Monthly average rainfall for Outjo and surrounding area (Weather Atlas/ Outjo-climate, 2022).

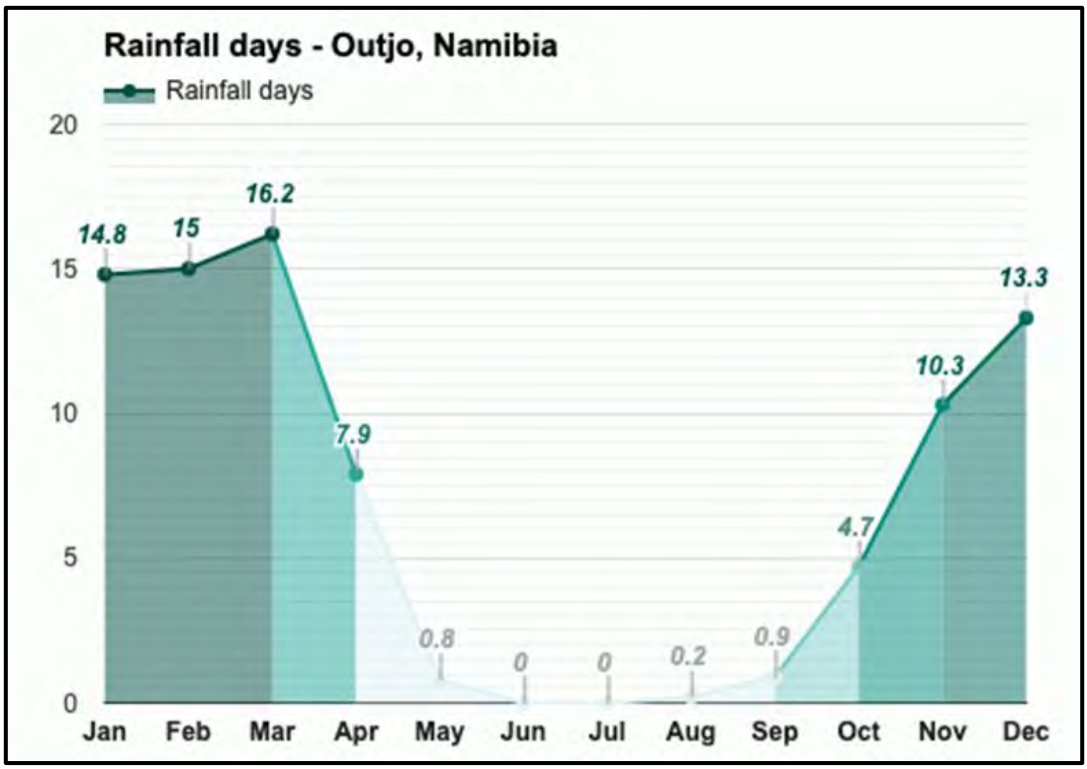

Figure 8-2: Average rainfall days in Outjo (Weather Atlas/ Outjo-climate, 2022).

8.1.1.2. Temperature

During the summer months spanning from November to April, the weather in Outjo is generally warm, with average high temperatures reaching around 33.5 °C. However, nights during this period tend to be cooler. In contrast, the winter season from May to October experiences warmer temperatures, with average highs peaking at approximately 35.2 °C. Among the winter months, October holds the distinction of being the warmest, with the highest average high temperature recorded at 35.2 °C.

Conversely, the months of June and July represent the coldest period in terms of average high temperatures, with values averaging around 25.3 °C. When considering average low temperatures, November and December emerge as the months with the highest values, hovering around 22.7 °C. July, on the other hand, stands as the coldest month in terms of average low temperatures, dipping down to 11.3 °C.

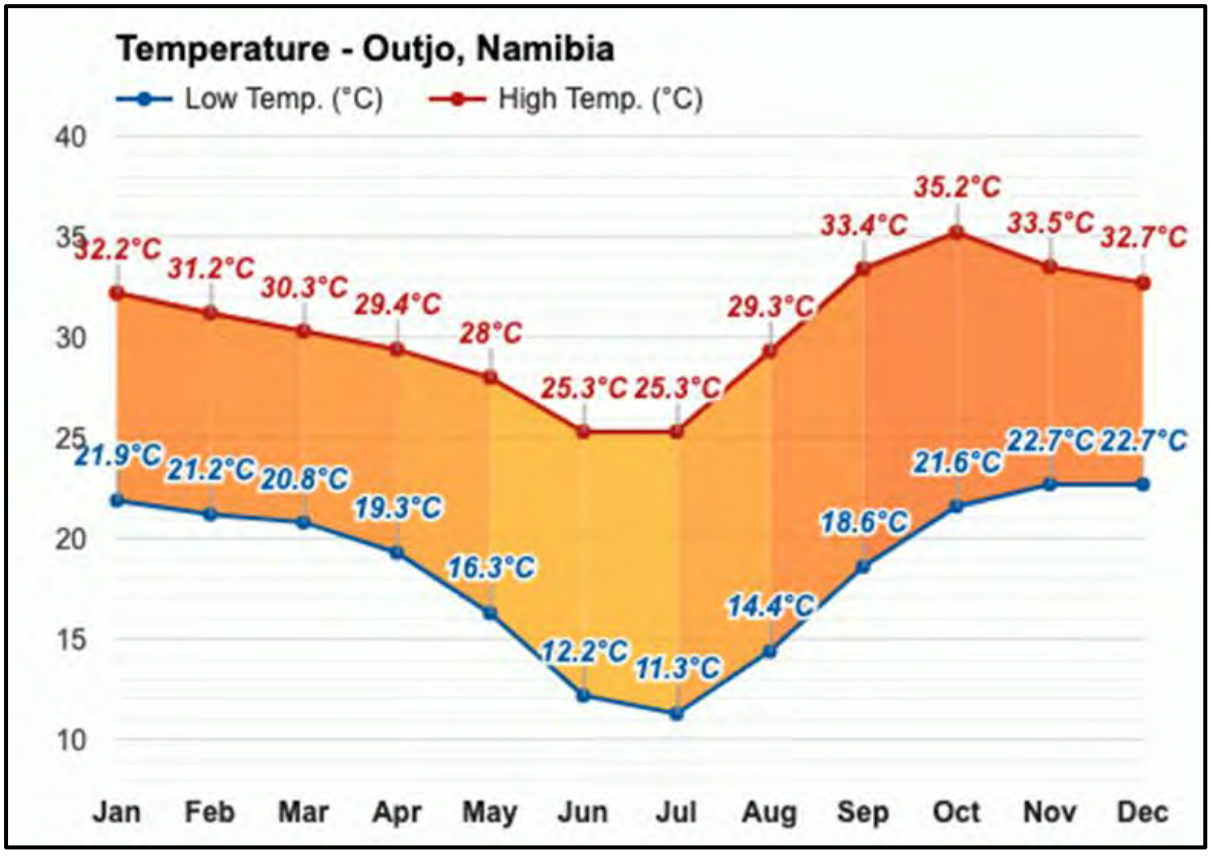

Figure 8-3: Monthly average minimum and maximum temperatures for Outjo (Weather Atlas/ Outjo-climate, 2022).

8.1.2. Water Resources: Surface and Groundwater

EPL 9250 is in northern central Namibia and within the Ugab-Huab River Basin. The north-eastern to eastern segment of this area is characterized by the presence of fractured, fissured, or kastified rock formations, which also function as aquifers with a moderate water potential (Figure 7-4). Conversely, the remaining part of EPL encompasses rock formations with limited groundwater potential, characterized by moderate permeability.

As a result of these geological features, EPL is situated within an ecoregion where the fractured aquifer exhibits a range of productivity from low to moderately productive. Within this context, boreholes within the EPL region hold the capability to provide water for diverse applications such as domestic use, subsistence agriculture, and even spanning to larger-scale endeavours like commercial farming and mining.

8.1.3. Topography

The Kunene Region encompasses a variety of rock formations, with many of them prominently visible across a rugged landscape featuring valleys, escarpments, mountains, and vast open plains. The prevailing topography of the region is primarily marked by its mountainous nature. The EPL area itself is characterized by a relatively flat topography with undulating hills. The predominant soil types in the EPL, are Leptosols and Calcisoils (Mendelsohn et al., 2002). Leptosols are prevalent in actively eroding landscapes, particularly in hilly or undulating areas found in southern and north-western Namibia. On the other hand, Calcisoils dominate in arid and semi-arid regions, characterized by the accumulation and redistribution of minerals such as calcium carbonate, calcium sulphate, soluble salts, sodium, and silica. The topographic view of some parts of the EPL are shown in the figure below.

Figure 8-4: Images of the landscapes in different parts of the EPL area.

8.1.4. Fauna and Flora

The area of interest falls within the Namib Desert Biome (Mendelsohn, Javis, Roberts, & Robertson, 2002). All endemic plant species found within the area are drought tolerant, drought resistant or succulent. Short lived annuals, which occur after local rainfalls and floods, provide a vital source of food for game grazing within the Namib plains.

8.1.4.1. Fauna

EPL 9250 is situated within an ecological region characterized by a moderate level of biodiversity in reptiles, birds, and mammals. This ecosystem is closely linked to the rocky escarpment environment. Among the notable species anticipated to inhabit the project area are *Pedioplanis undata* (Sand lizard), *Trachylepis sulcate* (Western Rock Skink), *Chondrodactylus turneri* (Turner's thick-toed Gecko), *Bitis arientans* (Puff Adder), *Stigmochelys pardalis* (Leopard Tortoise), *Trachylepis binotata* (Ovambo Tree Skink), *Geosceurus inauris* (South African Ground Squirrel), *Madoqua kirkii* (Kirk's Dik-Dik), *Caracal*

(Caracal), *Achaea catela* (Banded Achaea), *Amadina erythrocephala* (Red-Headed Finch), *Anthene amarah* (Black-Striped Hairtail), *Scolopendra morsitans* (Red-Headed Centipede), *Phacochoerus africanus* (Common Warthog), *Danaus chrysippus* (Plain Tiger or African Monarch), *Crocuta* (Spotted Hyena), and *Struthio camelus* (Common Ostrich). The predominant and vital habitat within this region is the rocky outcrops and drainage lines.

8.1.4.2. Flora

EPL 9250 is situated within an ecoregion characterized by limited vegetation cover and scattered open spaces, where sparsely distributed trees and shrubs are found. Across the designated project area, the vegetation displays a range, transitioning from dwarf shrub savannah to grassland ecosystems. Common tree species observed include *Acacia mellifera, Acacia reficiens, Umbrella thorn acacia, Grewia flavescens, Craton gratissimus, Boscia albitrunca, Cyphostemma currorri, and Colophospermum* mopane. Common grass observed include *Stipagrostis ciliate*. The relatively modest biodiversity in the vicinity of the proposed project site could be attributed to factors such as fluctuating climate conditions, changes in climatic patterns, inadequate nutrient levels, and unpredictable rainfall. The vegetation type observed with the EPL area is shown in Figure 8-5 below.

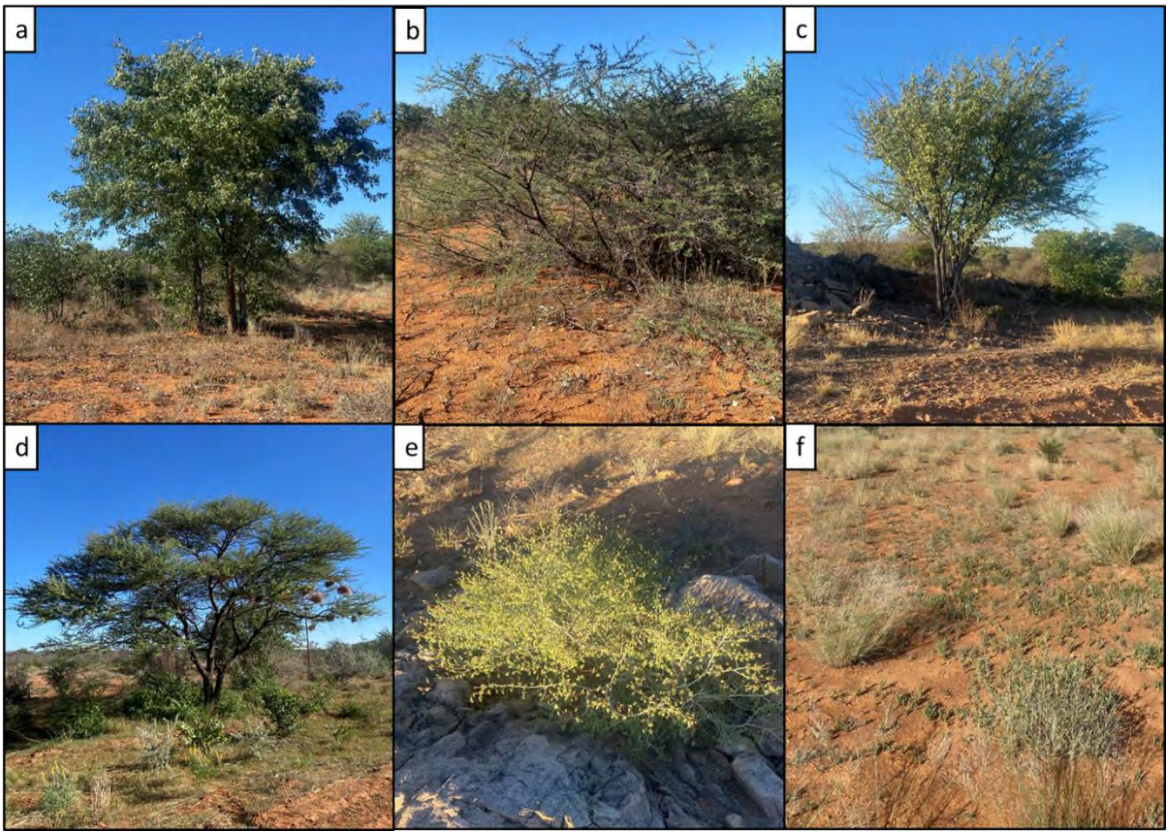

Figure 8-5: Vegetation type within the EPL area. a) Colophospermum mopane b) Acacia mellifera, c) Acacia reficiens, d) Umbrella thorn acacia f) Stipagrostis ciliate.

8.1.4.3. Avifauna

Namibia is home to a diverse avian population, with a recorded count of around 687 bird species. Among these, 61 species are categorized as vagrants. Notably, a significant 71% of these species hold national recognition as threatened or near-threatened Red Data Species, as reported by Simmons, Brown, and Kemper in 2015. Within the projected project area, an estimated 200 bird species are expected to be present.

Table 8-1: Bird species that are likely to occur within the site area.

Scientific Name	Common Name
Cinnyris mariquensis	Mariqua Sunbird
Pycnonotus nigricans	African Red-Eyed Bulbul
Pytilia melba	Green-winged Pytilia
Ploceus velatus	Southern Masked Weaver
Prinia flavicans	Black-Chested Prinia
Philetairus socius	Sociable Weaver
Amadina erthyrocephala	Red-headed Finch
Leptoptilos crumenifer	Marabou stork
Laniarius atrococcineus	Crimson-breasted Ganolek
Plocepasser mahall	White-browed sparrow-weaver
Turdoides gymnogenys	Bare-Cheeked Babbler
Ploceus velatus	Southern Masked Weaver
Pternistis adspersus	Red-billed-spurfowl
Tricholaema leucomelas	Acacia Pied Barbet
Polemaetus bellicosus	Martial Eagle

8.2. Social Environment

Kunene region, where the EPL is located is characterized by tourism activities, with Outjo town being the gateway to Etosha National Park, one of the largest recreational parks in Namibia. The most common spoken languages are Otjiherero languages (47% of households) and Nama/Damara (32%). Kunene Region comprises of seven (7) constituencies, namely Epupa, Kamandjab, Khorixas, Opuwo Rural, Opuwo Urban, Outjo and Sesfontein with Opuwo town as its administrative capital town. Most people within the town are farmers, with a few civil servants. However, the farmers within and around the EPL depends on their farms for wages. They mostly use their land for communal farming. There are also opportunities for tourism within the area.

8.2.1. Social Demographics

Kunene region is home to 120,762 inhabitants, with a gender distribution of 50.1% males and 49.8% females, representing four percent (4%) of the national population (National Statistics Agency [NSA],2023). The closest populated constituencies, Outjo, Khorixas and Kamanjab town have a population of 19, 743, 15, 506 and 11, 349 respectively.

8.2.2. Economy

Compared to the rest of Namibia, the Kunene Region is relatively underdeveloped. This is due to the mountainous inaccessible geography and the dryness that significantly hinders agriculture. One of the most significant mining highlights is the discovery of the iron ore deposit of about 2.37 billion tons Fe, by Namibia East China Non-Ferrous Investment in 2014. Outjo Constituency, where the EPL lies, is the commercial hub of the Kunene region, characterized by commercial farming activities, charcoal production, tourism, facilities, meat processing and retailing.

The region is well known to hosting a lot of eco-tourism businesses including campsites, lodges and game drives. Following CBNRM programs, conservancies have allowed for the local communities to conserve their natural resources whilst benefiting from eco-tourism activities, with a total of 46 conservancies in the region.

8.2.3. Land Use

Considering the existing land uses is crucial when considering potential interactions with the proposed exploration activities. Understanding the land use context is essential for assessing the potential impacts and ensuring that the exploration project aligns with existing land use

patterns and adheres to regulations in Outjo. Given the arid climate, extensive livestock grazing is a vital economic activity in the region, with cattle, goats, and sheep being the focus of traditional livestock rearing. Moreover, the region's exceptional landscapes, rich indigenous cultures, and diverse wildlife make it an attractive potential hub for eco-tourism and cultural tourism.

8.2.4. Infrastructure

Transportation infrastructure is well-established with the Outjo Railway Station serving as a crossing loop on the Trans-Namib Railway between Swakopmund and Otjiwarongo. Additionally, Outjo airport is in proximity (60 km away), enhancing connectivity **Figure 8-6**.

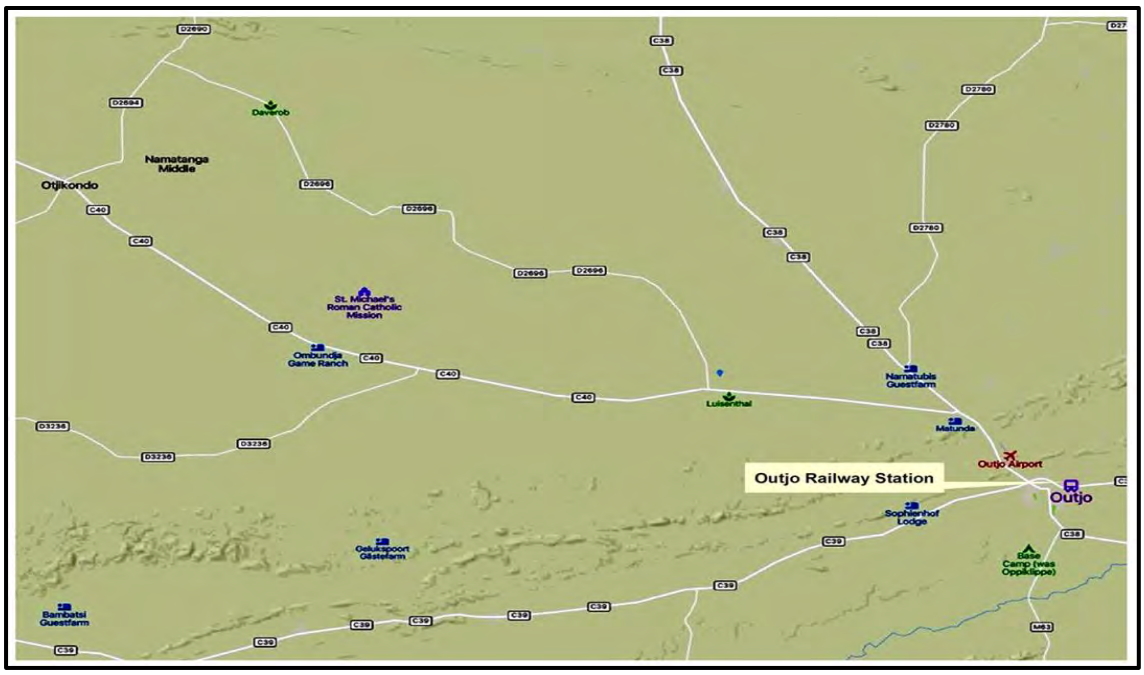

Figure 8-6: Map showing the location of the Outjo Airport and railway station.

8.2.5. Archaeological and Heritage Resources

An archaeological impact assessment was carried out by Excel Dynamic Solution for the proponent. The assessment therefore reviewed the archaeological records, historical documents from the previous studies surrounding the area, interview with locals and a field survey as a basis of inference to conclude that damage or disturb sites or materials protected under the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004) is unlikely to occur. The proponent has applied for a consent letter from the Nation Heritage Council.

9. IMPACTS IDENTIFICATION, DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT

9.1. Impact Assessment

The purpose of this section is to assess and identify the most permanent environmental impacts by listing and addressing certain quantifiable aspects of these impacts. In addition to the environmental impacts, the proposed activities are also usually associated with different potential positive and/or negative impacts.

For an environmental assessment, the focus is placed on the negative impacts. This is done to ensure that these impacts are addressed by providing adequate mitigation measures such that an impact's significance is brought under control, while maximizing the positive impacts during exploration. The potential positive and negative impacts that have been identified from the exploration activities are listed as follows:

9.1.1. Positive impacts:

- Identification of potential mineable mineral resource.
- Creation of jobs to the locals (primary, secondary and tertiary employment).
- Benefits of potential Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) where possible, by the proponent and his partners while operating in the area.
- Boosting of the local economic growth and regional economic development.

9.1.2. Negative impacts:

- Land degradation and biodiversity loss.
- Generation of Dust and Contamination of Water Resources
- Soil and water resources pollution
- Waste generation
- Occupational and community health and safety risks
- Vehicular traffic use and safety
- Noise and Vibrations
- Disturbance to archaeological and heritage resources
- Impact on aesthetics (visual impact) and tourism
- Social Nuisance: job seeking and differing norms, culture and values
- Impacts associate with closure and decommissioning of exploration works.

The identified impacts were evaluated in terms of probability (likelihood of occurrence), scale/extent (spatial scale), magnitude (severity), and duration (temporal scale). Certain

biophysical and social features will be impacted by the proposed exploration activities. As presented in **Error! Reference source not found.**, Table 9-2, Table 9-3, Table 9-4 and Table 9-5. Each rating scale is assigned a numerical value to facilitate a scientific approach to determining environmental significance. This methodology ensures consistency and that potential impacts are addressed in a consistent manner, allowing a wide range of impacts to be compared.

It is assumed that determining the significance of a potential impact is a good predictor of the risk associated with that impact. Each potential impact will be subjected to the following process:

a) Provision of a brief explanation of the impact.
b) Assessment of the pre-mitigation significance of the impact and
c) Description of recommended mitigation measures.

The recommended mitigation measures prescribed for each of the potential impacts contribute to the project's achievement of environmentally sustainable operational conditions for various biophysical and social Environment.

The following criteria were applied in this impact assessment:

9.1.3. Extent (spatial scale)

Extent is an indication of the physical and spatial scale of the impact. Table 9-1 shows rating of impact in terms of extent of spatial scale.

Table 9-1: Extent or spatial impact rating.

Low (1)	**Low/Medium (2)**	**Medium (3)**	**Medium/High (4)**	**High (5)**
Impact is localised within the site boundary: Site only	Impact is beyond the site boundary: Local	Impacts felt within adjacent biophysical and social environments: Regional	Impact widespread far beyond site boundary: Regional	Impact extend National or over international boundaries

9.1.4. Duration

Duration refers to the timeframe over which the impact is expected to occur, measured in relation to the lifetime of the project. Table 9-2shows the rating of impact in terms of duration.

Table 9-2: Duration impact rating

Low (1)	**Low/Medium (2)**	**Medium (3)**	**Medium/High (4)**	**High (5)**
Immediate mitigating measures, immediate progress	Impact is quickly reversible, short-term impacts (0-5 years)	Reversible over time; medium term (5-15 years)	Impact is long-term	Long term; beyond closure; permanent; irreplaceable or irretrievable commitment of resources

9.1.5. Intensity, Magnitude / severity

Intensity refers to the degree or magnitude to which the impact alters the functioning of an element of the environment. The magnitude of alteration can either be positive or negative. These were also taken into consideration during the assessment of severity. Table 9-3 shows the rating of impact in terms of intensity, magnitude or severity.

Table 9-3: Intensity, magnitude or severity impact rating

Type of criteria	Negative				
	H- (10)	M/H- (8)	M- (6)	M/L- (4)	L- (2)
Qualitative	Very high deterioration, high quantity of deaths, injury of illness / total loss of habitat, total alteration of ecological processes, extinction of rare species	Substantial deterioration, death, illness or injury, loss of habitat / diversity or resource, severe alteration or disturbance of important processes	Moderate deterioration, discomfort, partial loss of habitat / biodiversity or resource, moderate alteration	Low deterioration, slight noticeable alteration in habitat and biodiversity. Little loss in species numbers	Minor deterioration, nuisance or irritation, minor change in species / habitat / diversity or resource, no or very little quality deterioration.

9.1.6. Probability of occurrence

Probability refers to the likelihood of the impacts occurring. This determination is based on previous experience with similar projects and/or based on professional judgment. Table 9-4 below shows the criteria for impact rating in terms of probability of occurrence.

Table 9-4: Probability of occurrence impact rating

Low (1)	Medium/Low (2)	Medium (3)	Medium/High (4)	High (5)
Improbable; low likelihood; seldom. No known risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.	Likely to occur from time to time. Low risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards	Possible, distinct possibility, frequent. Low to medium risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.	Probable if mitigating measures are not implemented. Medium risk of vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.	Definite (regardless of preventative measures), highly likely, continuous. High risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.

9.1.7. Significance

Impact significance is determined through a synthesis of the above impact characteristics. The significance of the impact "without mitigation" is the main determinant of the nature and degree of mitigation required. As stated in the introduction to this chapter, for this assessment, the significance of the impact without prescribed mitigation actions was measured.

Once the above factors (in the Tables above) have been ranked for each potential impact, the impact significance of each is assessed using the following formula:

Significance (SP) = (magnitude + duration + scale) x probability

The maximum value per potential impact is 100 significance points (SP). Potential impacts were rated as high, moderate or low significance, based on the following significance rating scale (Table 9-5).

Table 9-5: Significance rating scale

SIGNIFICANCE	ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE POINTS	COLOUR CODE
High (positive)	>60	H
Medium (positive)	30 to 60	M
Low (positive)	<30	L
Neutral	0	N
Low (negative)	>-30	L
Medium (negative)	-30 to -60	M
High (negative)	>-60	H

Mitigation measures are recommended for an impact with a high significance rating to reduce the impact to a low or medium significance rating, provided that the impact with a medium significance rating can be sufficiently controlled with the recommended mitigation measures. Monitoring for a period is recommended to confirm the significance of the impact as low or medium and under control to maintain a low or medium significance rating.

The impact assessment for the proposed exploration activities is given in following subchapters.

9.2. Description Of Positive Impacts

The following key positive impacts are anticipated from the proposed project activities:

- **Temporary employment**: there will be a creation of job opportunities to some locals from sampling throughout to drilling. This will include casual labourers, technical assistants, cleaners, etc.
- **Land access use fees** to the affected farmer and land custodian for socio-economic development: Payment of land use fees to the farmer in accordance with the Mining Act and possibly to MEFT would generate an income for the farm and government during exploration duration, respectively.
- **Empowerment of local businesses**: Procurement of local goods and services (such as site clearing, cleaning, etc.) by local business will promote local entrepreneurship empowerment and local economic development (income generation).
- **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)**: Benefits of potential where possible, by the proponent and his partners while operating in the area to fund existing or new projects that can be sponsored through the exploration project.

9.3. Description And Assessment Of Adverse (Negative) Impacts

This section focuses on the description and assessment of potential adverse (negative) impacts noted during the ESA (including inputs from the public consultations) to be stemming from exploration activities. The potential impacts are described and assessed include impacts on wildlife (biodiversity), dust (air quality issue), soil and groundwater pollution, waste, social, archaeological resources, noise, visual and health and safety. The management and mitigation of impacts have also been provided under each impact as well as in the EMP.

9.3.1. Impact Assessment of Biodiversity Loss

The impact on the wildlife may occur beyond the site boundary by the wildlife roaming in that area, as they would not be able to roam freely due to the exploration activities taking place. The potential impact can occur if activities such as trenching and drilling activities are not carefully conducted, this would result in land degradation. The degradation would lead to habitat loss for a diversity of flora and fauna onsite. However, exploration activities will be limited to specific target areas only within the EPL. The presence and movement of the exploration personnel and operation of project equipment and heavy vehicles would disturb wildlife present near the EPL area.

In terms of site vegetation (flora), these would be impacted through clearing to create exploration access roads, setting up project equipment and infrastructures, and actual exploration activities such as sampling, drilling, and trenching. Drilling activities may potentially impact vegetation through the fallout dust settling on the leaves of the plants, hindering, or preventing photosynthesis. The clearing of vegetation, where deem necessary will be limited to the specific route and minimal, therefore, the impact will be localized, site-specific, therefore manageable.

Whilst the mining industry plays a vital role in the growth and development of Namibia, it must be noted that protected areas are essential for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation. Therefore, prospecting activities within biodiversity priority areas must be guided by frameworks that ensure prohibition on related impacts. Thus, the impacts stemming from EPL-9250 will be cumulative to the environment, particularly the wildlife (animals and plants). The existing exploration and mining activities can be considered sustainable under the conditions that mitigation measures and action plans are effectively implemented during operational phases.

A few areas of the site may need to be cleared in preparation for the proposed exploration activities. This may have an impact on the existing biodiversity in the area such as destruction of faunal habitats and floral communities in an already sensitive environment. The creation of tracks to access specific areas of the EPL may have an additional impact on the area's biodiversity. To ensure minimal disturbance in the area, care should be taken during the necessary removal of vegetation for site preparation. The anticipated impact on biodiversity at the project site is not expected to be of such magnitude and/or significance that it will have irreversible effects on the biodiversity and endemism of the area and Namibia as a whole. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 9-6.

Table 9-6: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on biodiversity loss

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	M: -3	M: -3	M: -6	M / H: 4	M: -48
Post-mitigation	L - 1	L- 1	M/L- 4	M/L – 2	L – 16

Mitigations and recommendations to biodiversity loss

- Vegetation should only be cleared when necessary, and the number of protected, endemic, and near-endemic species removed should be documented.
- Identify protected areas and ensure no harmful exposure to the biodiversity.
- Trees with trunk diameters of 150 mm or greater should be surveyed, marked with paint (that is easily visible), and protected.
- Trees and plants protected by the Forest Act No. 12 of 2001 may not be removed unless accompanied by a valid permit from the local Department of Forestry.
- Poaching of wildlife is strictly prohibited and is punishable by law.
- Avoid off-road driving as it leads to the destruction of site vegetation. Therefore, rather stick to provided and approved access tracks.
- Working hours should be limited to during the day, thus enabling the wildlife to roam freely at night.
- No snaring, hunting, or capturing of wildlife shall be permitted.
- There should be a no-theft policy in place for the duration of the exploration activities to be strictly adhered to by exploration workers.

9.3.2. Impact Assessment of Soil, Surface and Groundwater

Improper handling, storage and disposal of hydrocarbon products and hazardous materials at the site may lead to soil, surface, and groundwater contamination, in case of spills and leakages. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 9-7.

Table 9-7: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on soil, surface and groundwater

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	M/H - 4	M/H - 4	M/H - 8	M - 3	M - 48
Post-mitigation	M - 3	L/M- 2	M- 6	L/M - 2	L - 22

Mitigations and recommendations to soil, surface and groundwater impacts

- Employees must be trained on the correct hydrocarbon storage and handling techniques.
- Vehicles and machinery must be stored in bounded areas when not in use or a drip tray should be placed beneath potential leakage points.
- Spill control preventative measures should be put in place to manage soil contamination.
- Employees must be trained in spill management.
- All contaminants (e.g. hydrocarbons) which might potentially be carried in run-off should be contained on-site in the appropriate manner (e.g. temporary storage in designated containers, installation of oil-water separators etc.) and disposed of as hazardous waste, so that they do not contaminate soil or groundwater.
- Appropriate storage and handling of hydrocarbons on site are essential.
- Potential contaminants such as hydrocarbons and wastewater should be contained on site and disposed of in accordance with municipal wastewater discharge standards so that they do not contaminate surrounding soils and groundwater.
- An emergency plan should be available for major / minor spills at the site during operation activities (with consideration of air, groundwater, soil and surface water) and during the transportation of the product(s) to the site.

9.3.3. Impact Assessment of Physical land (soil) disturbance resulting in erosion

The excavations and land clearing to enable siting of project structures and equipment will potentially result in soil disturbance which will leave the site soils exposed to erosion. This impact would be probable at site areas with no to little vegetation cover to the soils in place. Exploration activities may also result in erosion from the removal of vegetation which could impact water run-off and loss of topsoil, especially for the desert soils that are prone to erosion and tracks may take up to 100 years to disappear. The movement of heavy vehicles and equipment may lead to compaction of the soils during exploration. This will, however, be a short-term and localized impact.

The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 9-8.

Table 9-8: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on soil erosion

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	M/H - 4	M/H - 4	M/H - 8	M - 3	M – 48
Post-mitigation	M - 3	L/M- 2	M- 6	L/M - 2	L – 22

Mitigations and recommendations to erosion

- Where possible, avoid the unnecessary destruction of habitat (e.g. large trees or bushes) and/or degradation of the environment, including the sensitive drainage lines and other vegetated areas.
- Ensure erosion control and prevention measures are in place when vegetation is removed.
- Avoid drainage lines when planning for access routes/tracks.

9.3.4. Impact Assessment of Waste

Improper handling and poor management of waste such as solid, wastewater and possibly hazardous onsite during exploration may result in land pollution on the EPL or around the site. If solid waste such as papers and plastics is not properly stored or just thrown into the environment (littering), these may be consumed by animals in the area which could be detrimental to their health. The poor handling, storage and disposal of fuels and oils may lead to soil and groundwater contamination, in case of spills and leakages. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “low” in significance and after mitigation, the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 9-9.

Table 9-9: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on waste

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	M: -3	M: -3	M / L: -4	M / H: 4	M: -40
Post-mitigation	L - 1	L- 1	L- 2	M/L - 2	L - 12

Mitigations and recommendations to waste management

- Waste generated on site is to be collected and disposed of daily at the nearest licenced solid waste management facility such as Outjo Town Council site.
- Separate waste bins for domestic and hazardous waste should be available on site.
- No waste may be buried or burned on site or anywhere else.

9.3.5. Impact Assessment of occupational and community Health and Safety

Exploration activities may cause health and safety risks to people operating onsite and surrounding areas. Project personnel (workers) involved in the exploration activities may be exposed to health and safety risks. These are in terms of accidental injury involving heavy machinery or vehicles accidents. The careless storage and handling of heavy vehicle, equipment and fuel may result in harm or injury to the personnel, residents and animals. Another potential risks to both people and animals within the EPL are unfenced exploration trenches or trenches that are not backfilled after completing the sampling works. Unsecured exploration trenches and even uncapped holes could pose a risk of people or animals falling into the open trenches leading to injuries.

The use of heavy equipment, especially during drilling and the presence of hydrocarbons (fuel residue) on sites may result in accidental fire outbreaks. This could pose a safety risk to the project personnel and locals too.

Furthermore, the influx of people into the project area may also lead to sexual relations between these out-of-area workers and the locals. This would lead to the spreading of sexual transmitted diseases (i.e., HIV/AIDS) when engaging in unprotected sexual intercourse.
The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 9-10.

Table 9-10: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on occupational and community health and safety

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	M/L - 2	M/L - 2	M - 6	M/H - 4	M - 40

Post-mitigation	L - 1	L- 1	M/L- 4	M - 3	L - 18

Mitigations and recommendations to occupational and community health and safety

- Exploration workers should be provided with awareness training about the risks associated with hydrocarbon handling and storage.
- During the works conducted, workers should be properly equipped with the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as coveralls, gloves, safety boots, safety glasses etc.
- Regular health and safety training should be carried out to remind workers of the risks and the need to be vigilant.
- Loads should be securely fastened on vehicles or places they are stored.
- Site areas that pose as a risk to people and animals should be temporary fenced off until the hazard is removed.
- Exploration holes and trenches should be capped, backfilled and secured until they can be completely backfilled and rehabilitated upon completion of exploration sampling.

9.3.6. Impact Assessment of Dust

Dust generation may occur during exploration activities emanating from site access roads when transporting exploration equipment and supply to and from site as well as actual excavations and drilling. This may compromise the air quality in the area.

The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 9-11.

Table 9-11: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on dust generation

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	L/M - 2	L/M - 2	M/H - 8	M - 3	M - 36
Post-mitigation	L / M - 2	L / M - 2	L - 2	L / M - 2	L - 12

Mitigations and recommendations to dust generation

- Dust abatement techniques should be implemented e.g. spraying of water as needed to supress dust. However, caution should be taken during times of low water availability then waterless dust suppression means should be considered.
- Exploration workers should be provided with and wear dust masks during exploration works if needed.
- Vehicles should be driven at a speed less than 40km/hour to reduce the generation of excess dust in the area.

9.3.7. Impact Assessment of Noise

Exploration equipment, heavy vehicles (trucks) and machinery may produce high levels of noise during operations. Similarly, the use of aircrafts for remote sensing techniques during exploration over large areas may disrupt animals and human activity due to excessive noise. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 9-12.

Table 9-12: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on noise

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	L/M - 2	L/M - 2	M/H - 8	M - 3	M - 36
Post-mitigation	L - 1	L- 1	M- 6	L/M - 2	L - 16

Mitigations and recommendations to noise

- Exploration activities should only be undertaken between 07h30 and 17h00 only and not in the night or morning hours before 07h30.
- Avoid flying aircrafts directly over human settlements.
- Consult with the relevant stakeholders when would be the best suited time to fly prior to commencing with the flights.
- Noise levels should adhere to the South African National Standards (SANS) regulations 10103.

9.3.8. Impact Assessment of Archaeological and Heritage Resources

The proposed exploration activities may impact areas that could potentially house archaeological and heritage resources.

The excavation on the EPLs may result in inadvertent destruction of subsurface heritage resources such as artefacts and unknown graves. The EPL lies in an area of inferred archaeological sensitivity, with a high likelihood that it will contain archaeological sites.

The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be "medium" in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a "low" significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 9-13.

Table 9-13: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on archaeological and heritage resources

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	L/M – 2	L/M - 2	M - 6	H – 5	M - 50
Post-mitigation	L – 1	L- 1	M- 6	L/M – 2	L - 16

Mitigations and recommendation to archaeological and heritage resources

- An archaeological expert must be appointed to undertake a detailed archaeological survey once targets have been identified for drilling and/or other mechanically assisted exploration, and prior to the commencement of any such activities.
- All works are to be immediately ceased should an archaeological or heritage resource be discovered during activities on site.
- The project should adopt an Archaeological Chance Finds Procedure (Appendix K) to cater for unexpected discoveries of archaeological remains during exploration.
- The National Heritage Council of Namibia (NHCN) should advise with regards to the removal, packaging and transfer of the potential resource.

9.3.9. Impact on aesthetics (visual impact) and tourism

The exploration works are associated with visual impacts due to land scars owing to dimension stone exploration activities, resulting in the impact on tourism. Visual impact from

unrehabilitated explored areas on the EPL may pose as an eyesore to travellers (including tourists) using the local access roads such as the M63 and C39.

Mining related activities such as exploration, particularly dimension stone leave scars on the local landscape. If the explored sites are close to or along roads or frequented areas, these scars in many cases contrast with the surrounding landscape and thus may potentially become a visual nuisance, especially in tourist-prone areas such as the EPL site area. The project is located close to the B2 road that is used by local travelers, coastal holiday makers, and tourists too. The sight of the explored and unrehabilitated sites in the areas may be an eyesore.

The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 9-14.

Table 9-14: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on visual aesthetics and tourism

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	M/L - 2	M/L - 2	M - 6	M/H - 4	M - 40
Post-mitigation	L - 1	L- 1	M/L- 4	M - 3	L - 18

Mitigations and recommendations to visual impact

- The EPL portions or areas close to the roads (M63 and C39) should be progressively rehabilitated during exploration over the shortest timescale possible to ensure that there are no prolonged visible and excessive land disturbances.
- All access roads leading to the EPL should have speed limits of no more than 30km/h to minimise the amount of dust generated by the vehicles.
- Utilize stockpiled topsoil to partially back fill explored sites, thus, minimizing visual impacts.
- Consider a phased exploration and direct placement of overburden (topsoil and waste rocks) and other site-derived materials to allow progressive restoration around the margins of the explored site areas.

9.3.10. Impact Assessment of Social Environment

The proposed activity may provide employment opportunities for local people within proximity of the exploration site. Additional benefits may arise depending on the agreements reached between the landowners, communities and the Proponent. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 9-15.

Table 9-15: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on social environment

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	L - 1	L/M - 2	L – 2	M - 3	L - 15
Post-mitigation	L - 2	M- 3	M- 6	M/H - 4	M - 44

Mitigations and recommendations to the social environment

- Should any job opportunities result, it should be made available to the local people in the area.

Decommissioning Phase

Once the exploration activities are decommissioned, the main potential impacts are groundwater pollution and loss of jobs to the people employed by the activities.

9.3.11. Impact on Groundwater

Should the exploration activities be decommissioned, and the exploration area be rehabilitated groundwater pollution may occur if contaminated soils are utilized during rehabilitation. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation, the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 9-16.

Table 9-16: Assessment of the impacts of decommissioning of exploration activity on groundwater

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	M/H - 4	M/H - 4	M/H - 8	M - 3	M - 48
Post-mitigation	M - 3	L/ML- 2	M- 6	M/L - 2	L - 22

Mitigations and recommendations on groundwater impacts

- Rehabilitation of the site to acceptable standards should be commenced once exploration works cease.
- Landowners should be consulted to indicate acceptance of the rehabilitation.
- Ensure that the integrity of all aquifers remains consistent with the existing natural and operational conditions

9.3.12. Impact on Employment

Once the exploration activities are decommissioned those employed on contract basis may lose their jobs. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be "medium" in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a "low" significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 9-17.

Table 9-17: Assessment of the impacts of decommissioning of exploration activity on employment

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-mitigation	M/HL/M - 4	M/H - 4	M/H - 8	M - 3	M - 48
Post-mitigation	L/M - 3	L/M- 2	M- 6	L/M - 2	L - 22

Mitigations and recommendations on loss of employment

- The proponent should inform the employees, of its intentions to end the exploration activities, and the expected date well in advance.
- The proponent should raise awareness of the possibilities for work in other related sectors if possible.

10. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1. Conclusion

The aim of this environmental scoping assessment was to identify the potential impacts associated with the proposed exploration activities on the EPL area, to assess their significance and recommend practical mitigation measures. The public and all directly affected stakeholders were consulted as required by the EMA and its 2012 EIA Regulations (Section 21 to 24). The central potential biophysical impact related to the pre-operational, operational and maintenance and decommissioning phases of the proposed project activities have been identified and assessed. The overall severity of potential environmental impacts of the proposed project activities on the receiving environment will be of medium magnitude.

To uphold environmental management principles, appropriate mitigation measures (where required and possible) were recommended. The deduction from the scoping study is that the proposed exploration for the commodities (dimension stone and nuclear fuel minerals) holds the potential to contribute to Namibia's economy through the creation of employment, transformation of existing technology and uplifting of living standards in general.

10.2. Recommendation

Based on the information provided in this environmental assessment report, SS Consultant CC is confident the identified risks associated with the proposed development can be reduced to acceptable levels and ensure minimal damage to the environment, should the measures recommended in the EMP be implemented and monitored effectively.

It is therefore recommended that the proponent is awarded an Environmental Clearance Certificate, grounded on the following conditions:

- The EMP be implemented by the proponent and all appointed consultants.
- The proponent is to consult with the affected farm owners and relevant authorities prior to commencement of the exploration activities.

That once a target area has been identified, all invasive work should be conducted in accordance with the EMP.

- In cases where baseline information, guidelines, or mitigation measures have not been supplied or do not adequately address the site-specific project effect, the proponent must use the precautionary approach.

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APPENDIX A : ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN REPORT:

FOR THE EXPLORATION OF BASE AND RARE METALS, DIMENSION STONE, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METALS ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) NO.9250

Outjo District, Kunene Region – Namibia

Ecc Application No.: 240725004448

May 2025

COMPILED BY

SS CONSULTANTS

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DEAF Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry

DWA	Department of Water Affairs
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPL	Exclusive Prospecting License
GG & GN	Government Gazette & Government Notice
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview

SS Consultants CC (herein referred to as the Consultant) has been appointed by Mr. Toivo Natangwe Linekela Megameno Iileka (herein referred to as *the Proponent*) to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment in order to apply and obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). The Proponent intends to prospect/ explore for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, and precious metals on EPL No.9250. Prior to commencing with proposed exploration activities, an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) needs to be approved by the Environmental Commissioner. process undertaken by the Proponent is required, thus the 'pending' status for the application rights for the proposed exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, and precious metals on EPL No.9250 as shown in **Figure 1-1** below.

The Proponent plans to conduct an exploration program on EPL-9250, which will include both non-invasive and invasive exploration methods. Non-invasive exploration methods will include activities such as geological desktop studies, interpretation of aeromagnetic and remote sensing images, field mapping, ground geophysical surveys, and sampling of surface rock and soil. Invasive exploration methods, include drilling (reverse circulation or diamond drilling) and pitting/trenching. The EPL is relatively flat with small undulating hills and is therefore easily accessible via minor car tracks within the area. This minimises the clearance of vegetation in the area needed for the access routes and working sites and for the installation and development of exploration drill holes. Noteworthy, the duration of exploration activities will be over the license tenure, which is valid for three (3) years, once an ECC has been issued for EPL-9250.

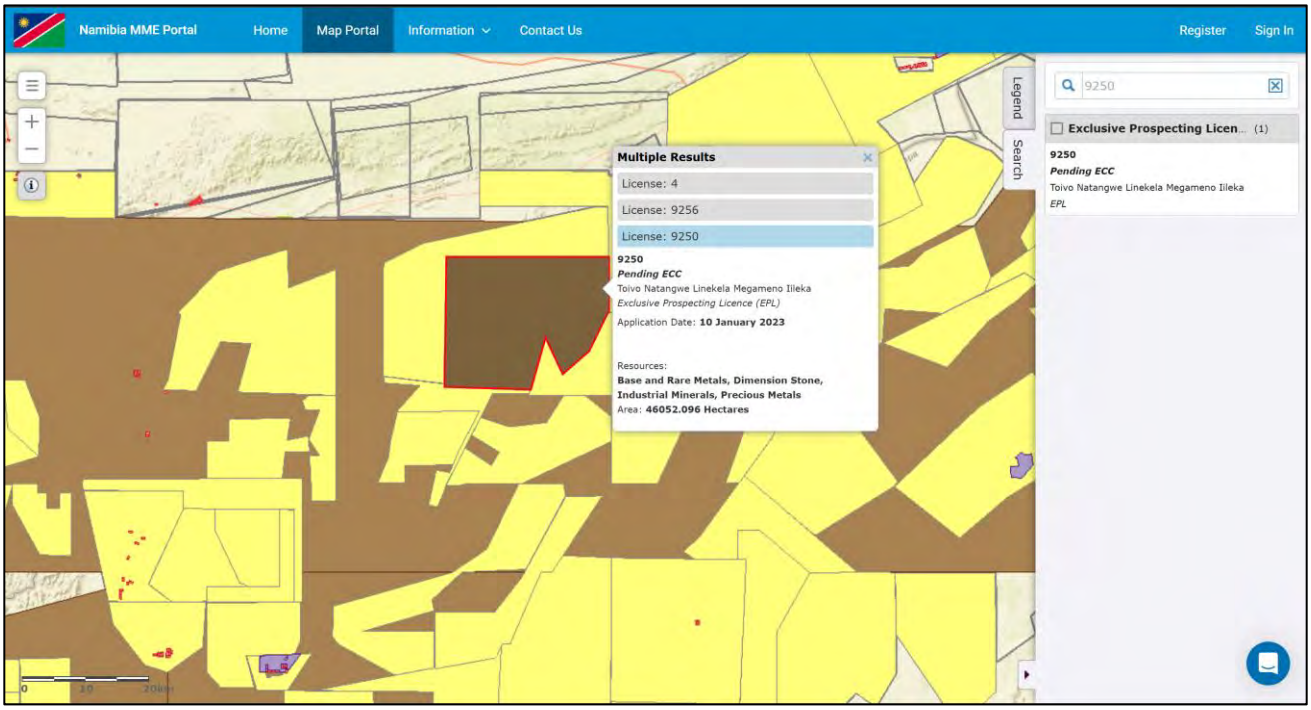

Figure 1-1: EPL-9250 on the Namibia Mines and Energy Cadastre Map Portal (source: https://maps.landfolio.com/Namibia/)

1.2. Location

EPL- 9250 is located about 20km southeast of Outjo Town in the Kunene Region as shown on the locality map in Figure 1-2. The EPL covers 46052.096 Hectares of land and can be accessed from the C38 tarred (from Outjo to Otjiwarongo) and then connects to M63 dirt road. EPL-9250 is partially underlain by farms namely: Berghoh, Bremen, Delhi, Deurslag No. 1154, Iris, Klein Omburo, Oszema and Oujaar.

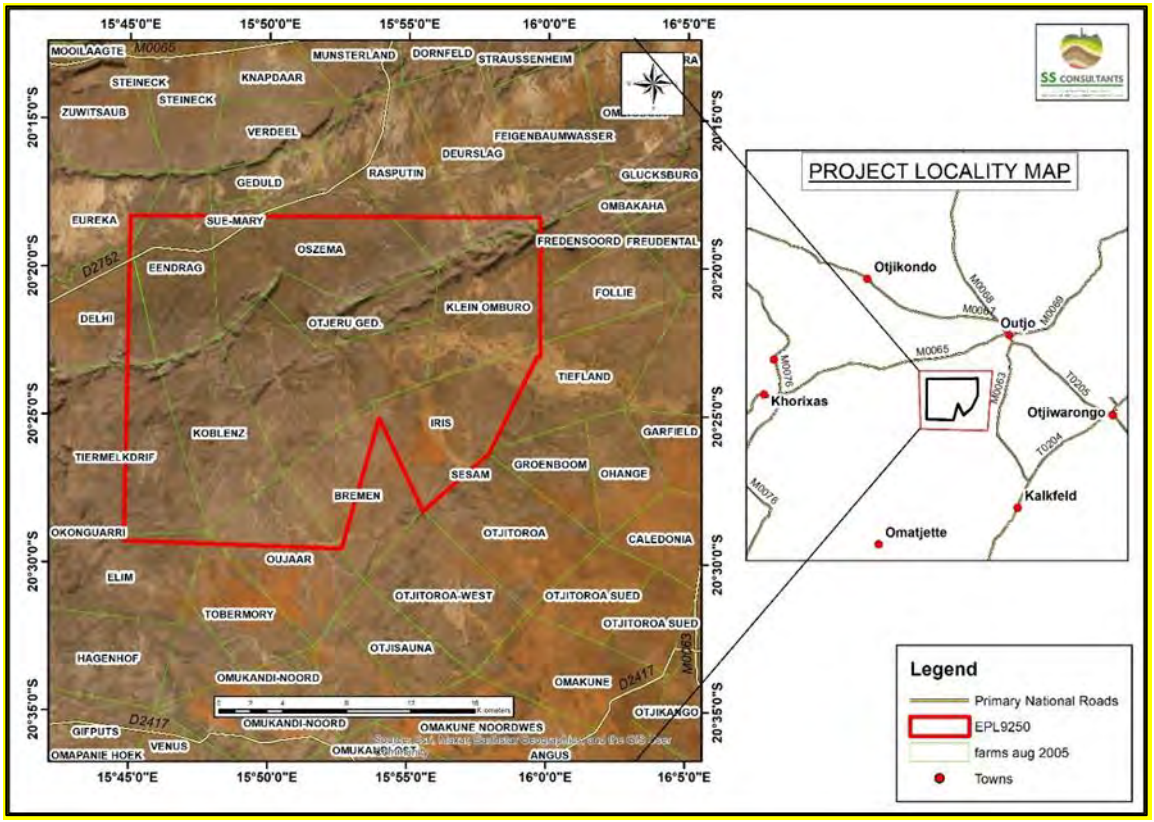

Figure 1-2: Locality Map of the EPL-9250

1.3. Purpose of the Environmental Management Plan

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is prepared as part of the Environmental Scoping and Impact Assessment for the proposed exploration which was conducted in terms of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (EMA) (Act No. 7 of 2007). It serves as a vital tool for ensuring sustainable development and the protection of natural resources. Its sole purpose is to guide and regulate human activities to minimize negative environmental impacts and promote the conservation of Namibia's unique ecosystems. It provides a link between the impacts identified in the EA process and the required mitigation measures to be implemented during exploration.

The EMP aims to safeguard the diverse ecosystems, including its rich wildlife, sensitive habitats, and environment. It identifies potential environmental risks associated with development projects and outlines measures to mitigate these risks, ensuring the long-term health and resilience of the environment. It provides management measures to address the environmental effects that have been

identified in the Environmental Scoping Assessment report and to provide possible mitigation measures/recommendations to address these impacts.

1.4. Phases of the proposed exploration activities

The core purpose of the Environmental Management Plan is to guide environmental management throughout the phases of the proposed exploration activities namely; planning, prospecting & exploration, and decommissioning & rehabilitation phase:

Phase	Management Requirement
Planning	The Proponent prepares all the administrative and technical requirements needed for the actual works on the ground. ▪ Obtaining the necessary permitting and authorization from relevant national and local stakeholders, - **Land Access Agreements:** Consent from landowners, conservancies, or relevant authorities (e.g., communal land boards). ▪ Facilitating the recruitment and procurement processes in preparation for the exploration activities (and site maintenance).
Prospecting &Exploration	▪ Conduct detailing planned activities (e.g., drilling, sampling) to assessment for mineral resources potential, ▪ Regular submission of exploration results to MME ▪ Maintenance of the area, equipment and machinery is done by the Proponent.
Decommissioning	The exploration activities on the EPL area cease ▪ The decommissioning of the EPL exploration activities may be considered due to poor results or declines in the focus commodity market price, ▪ Before the decommissioning phase, the Proponent would need to put site rehabilitation measures in place.

The next chapter summarises the proposed project activities, entailing the systematic approach of the exploration techniques.

2 EXPLORATION TECHNIQUES

Exploration takes a long time, and few projects lead to mines and this is due to several reasons. The Proponent plans to conduct exploration activities on the project area mainly focusing on gold, copper, iron oxide, as well as other metals associated with the mineral groups applied. The program includes both non-invasive and invasive exploration techniques. Below is a exploration process flow chart, indicating the different phases and the amount of years associated to the different phases.

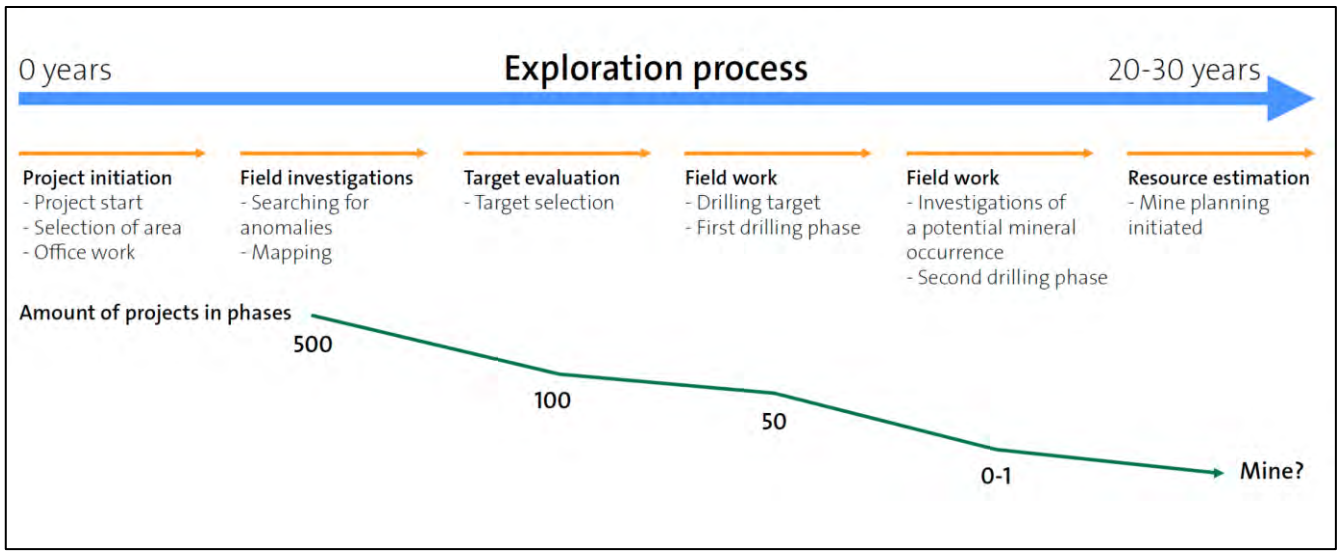

Figure 2-1: Exploration process flow chart.

The exploration program will follow a systematic approach, begins with **project initiation (0 years)**, where the groundwork is laid through defining objectives, securing funding, selecting target areas based on desktop studies, and completing legal due diligence. This is followed by **field investigations**, which involve geophysical and geochemical surveys to identify anomalies, along with detailed geological mapping to assess mineral potential. Once anomalies are detected, the **target evaluation** phase prioritizes the most promising sites for further exploration.

The next stage, **field work (initial drilling phase)**, involves scout drilling, such as RC or diamond core drilling, to test high-priority targets, with samples logged and assayed for mineralization. If results are encouraging, a **second drilling phase (20–30 years later, likely indicating advanced exploration)** is conducted to define the ore body's extent through infill drilling, geotechnical studies, and bulk sampling.

After sufficient data is collected, **resource estimation** begins, where JORC or NI 43-101 compliant reports are generated, and preliminary mine planning, including economic modeling, is initiated. The final phase reflects the attrition rate of exploration projects: while **100** may start, only **50** progress to advanced exploration, **0–1** reach feasibility, and even fewer become viable **mines**. This cyclical process ensures only the most economically feasible projects advance to production.

The exploration program aims to identify economically viable mineral deposits while ensuring responsible environmental management and adherence to regulations.

Table 2-1: Exploration activities phases

Phase	Exploration technique	Description
Phase 1	Desktop study and geological mapping	Thorough review of geological map data, on-site visual assessments of rocks, and the use of geospatial data to identify lithological units, geological structures, mineralization zones, and alteration zones.
Phase 2	Geophysical Surveys	Using various sensing technologies to collect subsurface data to detect and assess geological features, including mineralization
Phase 3	Geochemical Sampling	Collecting earth materials (rocks, soils, sediments) for analysis to determine the presence and quantities of different minerals.
Phase 4	Trenching and Pitting	Excavating an area to obtain a bulk sample of mineralization to understand its characteristics
Phase 5	Drilling and Core Sampling	Penetrating the ground and extracting rocks from different depths to verify the geology or obtain samples for further chemical analysis

Both invasive and non-invasive exploration activities are expected to take place. The combination of prospecting methods has no alternatives therefore; these will be implemented as presented.

3 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The key environmental aspects that could be impacted by exploration activities include:

3.1 Impact on Biodiversity (vegetation and wild animals in the area)

Vegetation removal to enable drill pads, access tracks sites on the EPL and establishment of project infrastructures and machinery may result in vegetation and animals disturbance as well as habitat destruction.

3.2 Soil erosion and compaction

Increased compaction of already sensitive desert soils and leaving them prone to erosion potential due to removal of already scarce vegetation and vehicle movements.

3.3 Air Quality

The potential dust and emissions emanating from project activities such as drilling, excavations as well as heavy vehicles moving on and around the site.

3.4 Visual

If done close to the roads, the unrehabilitated explored areas within the EPL may cause a contrast to the surrounding environment which may be visual nuisance to the travellers on the B2 and D1991. The presence of exploration vehicles and machinery close to roads may also be visually unappealing to travellers.

3.5 Noise

The noise from exploration activities such as drilling and excavation may be a nuisance to neighbouring farms as well as wildlife (animals) within the area resulting in the animals migrating away from noise areas of the EPL.

3.6 Soil and Water resources

Potential contamination of site soils, surface and groundwater sources from fuel/chemical spills or poor management of wastewater (effluent), i.e., irresponsible and unauthorized discharge of wastewater.

3.7 Cultural heritage

Potential disturbance of archaeological or sacred sites, particularly the unmarked ones or in the subsurface.

4 LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK: PERMITS AND LICENSES

This chapter outlines all the relevant Namibian legislation, policies and guidelines that need to be adhered to for an effective EIA process. The review of the legal framework helps to inform the Proponent, affected, and interested communities, and the decision makers at the MEFT: DEAF about the requirements and expectations, as laid out in terms of these instruments, to be met so that the exploration activities could be conducted. This EMP was carried out based on the EMA No. 7 of 2007 and its EIA Regulations of 2021 (GG No. 4878 GN No. 30), and following the conditions set by EMA for obtaining an ECC for permission to conduct certain listed activities. The Proponent must equally ensure adherence to the regulations put in place by the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act No. 33 of 1992 with regards to the exploration activities. The list of legal and regulatory requirements governing the project activities is provided in the Scoping Report. Thus, the legal section in the EMP as stipulated by Section 8 (e) of the EIA Regulations, primarily on specific approvals and permits that may be required for the activities required on the EPL. These are provided in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Legal and Regulatory Frameworks in terms of permits and licenses for the project activities.

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	**Relevant Provisions**	**Implications for this project**
Environmental Management Act EMA (No 7 of 2007)	Requires that projects with significant environmental impacts are subject to an environmental assessment process (Section 27). Details principles which are to guide all EAs.	The EMA and its regulations should inform and guide this EA process. Should the ECC be issued to the Proponent, it should be renewed every 3 years, counting from the date of issue. For ECC amendment or cancelation, the MEFT should be notified.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations GN 28-30 (GG 4878)	Details requirements for public consultation within a given environmental assessment process (GN 30 S21).	Contact details at the Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF), Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), Office of the Environmental Commissioner: Mr. Timoteus Mufeti

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
	Details the requirements for what should be included in a Scoping Report (GN 30 S8) and an Assessment Report (GN 30 S15).	Tel: +264 61 284 2701
Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act (No. 33 of 1992)	Section 48 (3): To enable the Minister to consider any application referred to in section 47 the Minister may (b) require the person concerned by notice in writing to (i) carry out or cause to be carried out such environmental impact studies as may be specified in the notice.	The Proponent should ensure that all necessary permits/authorizations, including the certificate for the EPL are obtained from the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME). Contact person and details at the MME (Mining Commissioner): Mrs. Isabella Chirchir Tel: +264 61 284 8251.
	Section 52 (1) (a) requires mineral license holders to enter into a written agreement with affected landowners before exercising rights conferred upon the license holder.	The Proponent should timely enter into and sign access and land use agreement (consent) with the land user (custodian) MEFT's Wildlife & National Parks and affected farmer prior to undertaking any activities on the EPL (including mobilization).

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Water Resources Management Act (No 11 of 2013)	Ensure that the water resources of Namibia are managed, developed, used, conserved, and protected in a manner. Therefore, a Groundwater Abstraction & Use Permit should be applied for. The Permit is required for all commercial and industrial water uses. Although, exploration is not entirely commercial, the associated activities such as drilling fall under industrial activities, thus, the need to apply for an abstraction permit (this would apply if the Proponent abstracts water outside the EPL area)	The Water Permit should be applied from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) Department of Water Affairs (DWA): Contact: Mr. Franciskus Witbooi Division: Water Policy and Water Law Administration Division Tel: +264 61 208 7158
	For any project wastewater planned for discharge into the environment, a discharge permit should be applied for and obtained.	MAWLR, DWA' Water Environment Division Contact: Ms. Elise Mbandeka Tel: +264 61 208 7167
Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975	The conservation of nature; given that the exploration activities will be done in proximity to endangered species or protected areas.	Adhere to the operational rules and regulation of the conservancy areas and ensure that consent is obtained from MEFT to carry out exploration.

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
		MEFT's Directorate of Wildlife & National Parks
Petroleum Products and Energy Act (No. 13 of 1990) Regulations (2001)	Regulation 3(2)(b) states that "No person shall possess or store any fuel except under authority of a licence or a certificate, excluding a person who possesses or stores such fuel in a quantity of 600 litres or less in any container kept at a place outside a local authority area"	The Proponent should obtain the necessary authorisation form the MME for the storage of fuel on-site (Consumer Installation Permit). Mr. Carlo Mcleod (Ministry of Mines and Energy: Acting Director – Petroleum Affairs) Tel: +264 61 284 8291
National Heritage Act No. 76 of 1969	Call for the protection and conservation of heritage resources and artefacts.	For any archaeological material, such as bones, unknown graves, old weapons/equipment etc. that may be found on the EPL, work should stop immediately, and the National Heritage Council (NHC) of Namibia must be informed as soon as possible. The Heritage Council will then decide to clear the area or decide to conserve the site or material. Contact Details at the NHC of Namibia: Mrs. Erica Ndalikokule – NHC Director Ms. Agnes Shiningayamwe (Heritage Officer) Tel: +264 61 301 903

4.1 Biodiversity protection and conservation

The region values biodiversity protection and conservation due to its rich ecological diversity and unique wildlife. The town and its surroundings are home to various plant and animal species, making it a significant area for conservation efforts.

Biodiversity protection and conservation in Outjo are primarily carried out through several key initiatives:

- **Conservation Areas**: Kunene region has established protected areas and wildlife reserves to safeguard critical habitats and the species residing within them. These areas are carefully managed to prevent human encroachment and maintain ecological balance.
- **Community Involvement**: Local communities in Outjo actively participate in biodiversity conservation initiatives. By engaging with residents, conservation organizations foster a sense of responsibility and stewardship towards the environment, ensuring sustainable practices are embraced.
- **Wildlife Monitoring and Research**: Ongoing wildlife monitoring and research help understand the region's biodiversity and ecosystem dynamics better. This data-driven approach guides conservation strategies and enables informed decision-making.
- **Habitat Restoration**: Efforts are made to restore and rehabilitate degraded habitats in Kunene region. Replanting native vegetation and removing invasive species support ecosystem health and biodiversity.
- **Anti-Poaching Measures**: Outjo places a strong emphasis on anti-poaching measures to protect vulnerable and endangered species from illegal hunting and trade.
- **Environmental Education**: Promoting environmental education in schools and communities' fosters awareness and appreciation for the region's biodiversity. It instils a sense of responsibility for protecting the environment among the younger generations.
- **Sustainable Tourism**: Outjo promotes responsible and sustainable tourism practices that minimize environmental impact while providing opportunities for visitors to experience the area's natural beauty and wildlife.
- **Partnerships and Collaboration**: Collaborating with governmental agencies, NGOs, and international organizations strengthens conservation efforts by combining resources, expertise, and knowledge.

The commitment to biodiversity protection and conservation in Outjo is crucial for maintaining the ecological balance and preserving the unique natural heritage of the region for future generations. By implementing these initiatives and fostering a culture of environmental stewardship, Outjo aims to ensure the sustainability of its rich biodiversity and ecosystems.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

5.1 Compliance with the Environmental Specifications

The activities will be conducted in an environmentally and socially responsible manner. The Proponent and all site personnel (drilling including contractors) will comply with the environmental specifications contained in this section.

- EMP trainings should be provided to all workers on site.
- All site personnel should be aware of necessary health, safety, and environmental considerations applicable to their respective work.
- The implementation of this EMP should be monitored bi-annually.
- The site should be inspected, and a compliance audit done throughout the project activities, monthly and bi-annually for overall EMP implementation.
- An EMP non-compliance penalty system should be implemented.
- The ECC should be renewed every 3 years. An application should be submitted at least 1 month before expiry date.

5.2 Training and Awareness

- All site personnel and site contractors will receive the training to equip them with the necessary knowledge to comply with the environmental specifications. The Exploration Manager will ensure that an appropriate level of training is provided at all levels of site personnel.

5.3 Stakeholder Relations

- All site personnel should maintain good relations with the land custodians and members of the public. Any complaints received by the ECO should be addressed.
- Compile a clear communication procedure / plan which should include a grievance and response mechanism and shared with stakeholders (nearby farms and other land users).
- Engagement for land use where necessary, farm access agreements should be done prior to mobilizing to site. This should be communicated at least 2 months before commencement of exploration activities.
- Stakeholders (land custodian) and neighbouring farmers (land users) should be kept posted on any changes, progress or delays on the project activities communicated or agreed upon.
- The issues or complaints raised by the stakeholders should be effectively attended to timely, and resolved amicably.

5.4 Permits

All relevant permits shall be obtained from relevant authorities. These include:

- Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) by the Environmental Commissioner at MEFT: DEAF, and should be timely renewed, amended (if changes arise in the project description), if needed, transfer the ECC by submitting the application to the Environmental Commissioner and or cancel it if the project is discontinuing.
- EPL certificate from MME and should be timely renewed as required.
- Wastewater (effluent) handling and discharge permit from the Water Environment Division at MAWLR.
- Fuel Storage onsite (Consumer installation certificate) in excess of 600 litres from the MME.
- The removal or relocation of rare and endangered plants will be conserved, and should it be removed or relocated it shall be done with the required permits from the Directorate of Forestry at MEFT.

5.5 Road Safety

The access roads can be dangerous at times due to dust from passing vehicles, poor camber, patches of loose sand, careless drivers and other external factors.

All drivers must be aware of these hazards and take precautions to avoid them. Such precautions will include, but not be limited to:

- Complying with speed limits onsite (maximum 40km/hour),
- All vehicle drivers should be appropriately licensed to operate such vehicles and operating machinery,
- No driver is allowed to operate a vehicle while under influence of alcohol or narcotic substances,
- Reducing speed considerably when visibility is poor,
- Being wary of other vehicles,
- Travelling with lights on even in daylight,
- Slowing down for animals and birds on the road, and
- Being cautious of other road users– taking into account reduced visibility due to dust.
- Drivers should drive slowly (40km/hour or less) and be on the lookout for wildlife.

5.6 Access Tracks and Soil disturbance

- No new tracks should be made unless there are no pre-existing tracks, any new tracks or extensions should be established with the permission of the MEFT and where the EPL overlies a farm, the landowner should give consent prior to creating a track.
- The selected access and site roads should be clearly marked. A single road only should be used to and from each destination of the EPL site. Turning points for vehicles should also be pre-selected and marked. Care to be taken to avoid damage to plants.
- Any elevated sites, or sites away from existing tracks should be accessed on foot instead of driving there (in a vehicle).
- Stockpiled topsoil and drill materials should be used to backfill the excavated and disturbed site areas.
- The topsoil that was stripped from active sites should be returned to where it was taken.
- Avoid soils that are not within the intended footprints of the EPL should be left undisturbed and soil conservation implemented as far as possible.

5.7 Conservation of Biodiversity (Fauna and Flora)

- Damage to all plants will be avoided at all costs.
- Vegetation should only be cleared when absolutely necessary, and the number of protected, endemic, and near-endemic species removed should be documented.
- Identify protected areas and ensure no harmful exposure to the biodiversity
- Animals on and around the site should not be disturbed, trapped nor killed.
- No killing of small soil and rock outcrops' species found on site.
- Ensure that exploration trenches and holes are secured (temporary fenced off) then backfilled after completing exploration works on them to prevent injuries to animals (by falling in trenches or holes).
- The project workers and vehicles should be limited to the actual EPL active sites only but not unnecessarily wander and drive around the area resulting in unnecessary faunal and floral disturbance.
- Avoid off-road driving as it leads to the destruction of site vegetation. Therefore, rather stick to provided and approved access tracks.
- Working hours should be limited to during the day, thus enabling the wildlife to roam freely at night. In other words, no exploration to be carried out between 6pm and 07am, in other words no activities

to be carried during the night or early morning hours (at least not until 07h00). No food stuff should be left lying around as this will attract animals which may result in human-animal conflict onsite.

5.8 Soils and water resources

- Employees must be trained on the correct hydrocarbon storage and handling techniques.
- Vehicles and machinery must be stored in bounded areas when not in use or a drip tray should be placed beneath potential leakage points.
- Spill control preventative measures should be put in place to manage soil contamination.
- Employees must be trained in spill management.
- Appropriate storage and handling of hydrocarbons on site are essential.
- Potential contaminants such as hydrocarbons and wastewater should be contained on site and disposed of responsibly so that they do not contaminate surrounding soils and groundwater.
- An emergency plan should be available for major / minor spills at the site during operation activities (with consideration of air, groundwater, soil and surface water) and during the transportation of the product(s) to the site.
- Polluted soil should be removed immediately and put in a designate waste type container for later disposal.
- All vehicles should be equipped with drip trays and where generators are used. These fuel consuming vehicles and machinery should be monitored to ensure that accidental fuel spills along are cleaned up immediately.
- Polluted soil must be collected and transported away from the site to an approved and appropriately classified hazardous waste treatment facility.

  No washing of hydrocarbons contaminated equipment onsite. The washing and servicing of vehicles is prohibited onsite.

5.9 Wildlife Poaching

- No animal or bird is to be captured, killed or harmed in any way. Anyone caught violating this law will face suspension from the project and could be liable for prosecution. In a likewise manner, livestock at nearby farms may also not be harmed.
- Poaching of wildlife is strictly prohibited and is punishable by law. Incorporate a No-tolerance rule for poaching in every employment contract and ensure that the workers understand the seriousness of this.

5.10 Occupational Health and Safety

- All project personnel should receive a detailed induction upon joining the project and on a regular basis, if necessary, refresher training should be provided.
- Project workers should be inducted with an awareness training of the risks of mishandling equipment and materials on site and health & safety risk associated with their respective jobs.
- Ensure that all project personnel are provided with adequate and appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as coveralls, gloves, safety boots, earplugs, dust masks, safety glasses. These are crucial to prevent potential injuries and excessive inhalation of dust or harmful gases.
- Eating, drinking, and smoking while working with any materials that are flammable should be forbidden.
- Good personal hygiene is encouraged (e.g., washing hands before eating) to prevent ingestion of potentially hazardous or radioactive materials.
- The project site should be equipped with fully first aid kit onsite and two to three people should trained on how to administer first aid on others.
- Marking disturbance areas and buffer zones to avoid unnecessary impacts.
- Installing sediment controls around holes and access roads
- Implement a spill response plan and providing spill kits at all work sites and ensure that two to three personnel are trained on how to use it.
- All risk exposes areas should be temporarily fenced off and marked as such.
- All loads should be securely fastened on vehicles when transported or structures where loads are stored.
- Engage workers in sexual health talks and training about the dangers of engaging in unprotected sexual relations which results in contracting HIV/AIDS and other sexual related infections.
- The site should be provided with condoms and sex education through distribution of pamphlets and health trainings. These pamphlets can be obtained from the nearest local health facility.

5.11 Visual impact

- The EPL portions or areas close to the roads (M63 and C39) should be progressively rehabilitated during exploration over the shortest timescale possible to ensure that there is no prolonged visible and excessive land disturbances.
- All access roads leading to the EPL should have speed limits of no more than 40km/h to minimise the amount of dust generated by the vehicles. This in turn will also minimise any potential air quality concerns in the vicinity of the project, which importantly includes the C38 highway.
- Utilize stockpiled topsoil to partially back fill explored sites, thus, minimizing visual impacts.
- Consider a phased exploration and direct placement of overburden (topsoil and waste rocks) and other site-derived materials to allow progressive restoration around the margins of the explored site areas

5.12 Waste management

- Sensitize workers to dispose of waste in a responsible manner and not to litter.
- No wastes should be left onsite or scattered around.
- All solid waste should be contained onsite until such that time it will be transported to designated waste sites.
- No waste may be buried or burned on site or anywhere else.
- The site should be equipped with separate waste bins for hazardous and general/domestic waste.
- Oil spills should be taken care of by removing and treating soils affected by the spill.
- Implement a penalty system for irresponsible disposal of waste on site and anywhere in the area.
- Ensure careful storage and handling of hydrocarbons onsite.
- Implement an emergency plan for major/minor spills onsite.
- No open defecation is allowed on and around the site.
- Sewage waste should be stored as per the portable chemical toilets supplied on site and regularly disposed of at the nearest treatment facility
- Provide sufficient portable toilet facilities for workers onsite.

5.13 Air quality

- Vehicles should not be driven at a speed more than 40km/h onsite to avoid dust generation.

- A reasonable amount of water should be used on gravel roads, using regular water sprays on gravel routes and near exploration sites to suppress the dust onsite.
- Dust masks, eye protective glasses and other respiratory personal protective equipment (PPE) such as face masks should be provided to the workers at drilling sites.

5.14 Fire outbreaks

- Portable and serviced fire extinguishers should be provided onsite.
- No open fires to be created by project personnel onsite or anywhere in the environment.
- Open fires are prohibited onsite.
- Smoking personnel should be provided with a designated for such and ensure that the cigarettes' fire is completely put out to and disposed of in allocated bins and not in the environment.
- Potential flammable structures like fuel storage tanks should be marked as such with clearly visible signage.
- Raise awareness to workers on the impact of careless handing of fires and flammable substances in the fire.

5.15 Noise

- Noise from operations' vehicles and equipment on the sites should be at acceptable levels.
- When operating the drilling machinery onsite, workers should be equipped with personal protective equipment (PPE) such as earplugs to reduce exposure to excessive noise.
- Exploration activities should only take place between 07h30 and 17h00 only and not in the night or morning hours before 07h30.
- Avoid flying aircrafts directly over human settlements.
- Consult with the relevant stakeholders when would be the best suited time to fly prior to commencing with the flights.
- Noise levels should adhere to the South African National Standards (SANS) regulations 10103.

5.16 Archaeology and heritage resources

- A "No-Go-Area" should be put in place where there is evidence of sub-surface archaeological materials, archaeological sites, gravesites, historical, rock paintings, cave/rock shelters or past human dwellings. It can be a demarcation by fencing off or avoiding the site completely by not working closely or near the known site.

- Avoid intentional damage to or destruction of any outcrop that harbours caves or rock shelters, painting. These should be marked and the sites should be adjusted to avoid them.
- An archaeological expert must be appointed to undertake a detailed archaeological survey once targets have been identified for drilling and/or other mechanically-assisted exploration, and prior to the commencement of any such activities.
- All works are to be immediately ceased should an archaeological or heritage resource be discovered during activities onsite.
- The project should adopt an Archaeological Chance Finds Procedure (Appendix I) to cater for unexpected discoveries of archaeological remains in the course of exploration.
- The National Heritage Council of Namibia (NHCN) should be consulted/engaged to advice on the removal, packaging and transfer of the potential archaeological resource.

5.17 Compliance Monitoring

During exploration activities, the company ECO will conduct site compliance inspections at least once a month. After each inspection the ECO will compile an EMP compliance report for regular submission to the Exploration Manager and biannually to the MEFT or as required.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

On principle, the EMA provides for the promotion of sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources by establishing principles for decision making on matters affecting the environment. In this manner, this section of the EMP presents the principles to be adhered by the Proponent and involved personnel. The participants to the exploration activity will be expected to conduct all their activities in an environmentally and socially responsible manner. This includes all consultants, contractors, and subcontractors, as well as transport drivers, visitors, and individuals involved in the mineral exploration project who enters the exploration regions.

The Proponent will ensure that all project participants adhere to the following principles:

- All employees will be obliged to undertake activities in an ecologically and socially responsible way,
- Safeguard the health and safety of project personnel and the public against potential impacts of the project. This includes issues of road safety, precautions against dangers on site and potential hazards,
- Promote good relationships with the surrounding settlements and other stakeholders,
- Wise use and conservation of environmental resources, giving due consideration to the use of resources by present and future generations,
- Prevent or minimize environmental impacts, and
- Minimize air, water, and soil pollution; and conserve biodiversity.

6.1 Environmental Management Roles and Responsibilities

6.1.1 The Operating Company (the Proponent)

The Proponent is ultimately responsibility for all stages of the project and the impacts resulting from those activities. It is also the Proponent's responsibility to appoint an Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and their responsibility to ensure that:

- The EMP and its environmental specifications are included in contractual documents and it is required that contractors, and subcontractors, consultants etc. do meet the EMP requirements,
- The company and all its subcontractors, consultants etc. comply with all Namibian legislation and policies and any relevant International Conventions,
- Compliance with the environmental specifications is enforced on a day-to-day basis,

- Environmental audits are conducted periodically by a suitably qualified ECO to confirm that the environmental requirements are properly understood and effectively implemented,
- Sufficient budget is provided to implement those measures that have cost implications,
- The site manager must commission tree surveys well in advance of planned road construction or drill pad preparation so that the necessary site visits by forestry personnel and forestry permits are acquired, and
- Open an effective communication between all parties concerning environmental management on the project.

6.1.2 Exploration (Operations) Manager

The day-to-day responsibility for environmental management will be assigned to the ECO and Exploration Manager for the duration of all operational activities. The responsibilities for the Exploration Manager will be to:

- Be accustomed with the contents of the EMP and applicable sections of the EIA and the measures recommended therein,
- Monitor compliance with the environmental specifications on a daily basis and enforce the environmental compliance on site by communicating the ECO's directions to all personnel involved,
- In the event of any infringements leading to environmental damage, personnel need to consult with the ECO and seek advice on any remedial measures to limit or rectify the damage,
- Maintain a record (photographic and written) of "before-and-after" conditions on site, and
- Facilitate communication between all role players in the interests of effective environmental management.

6.1.3 Environmental Control Officer (ECO)

A suitably qualified ECO will be appointed and will be responsible for:

- Undertaking environmental audits of overall compliance with the environmental specifications. This should be done at least bi-annually.
- Submitting a site inspection report to the Exploration Manager;
- Advising the Exploration Manager on interpretation and implementation of the environmental specifications as required, and
- Making recommendations for remedial action in cases of non-compliance with the environmental specifications or the EMP requirements in general.

6.2 Environmental Management System Framework

The Proponent and its contractors will create and implement an Environmental Management System (EMS) to apply Environmental Management Practices. The structure for compiling a project EMS is established in this section. All environmental management paperwork will be kept in a paper and/or electronic system by the applicable exploration EMP.

These may include, but are not limited to:

- Standard operating procedures for the implementation of the environmental action plan and management program,
- Procedures for dealing with incidents and emergencies,
- Procedures for auditing, monitoring, and reporting, and
- EMP compliance method statements for ad hoc actions not explicitly covered in the EMP action plans.

6.3 Register of Roles and Responsibilities

Relevant roles and duties will be identified during project planning and risk assessments. All environmental commitment duties and obligations must be documented in a register. The register must include pertinent contact information and be updated as needed.

6.4 Communication between Parties

Emphasis will be put towards open communication between all parties to reach a proactive approach towards potential environmental issues deriving from the project. This approach should guarantee that environmental impacts are anticipated and prevented, or minimised, rather than adopting a negative "policing" approach after negative impacts have already occurred. The importance of a proactive approach cannot be overemphasised, particularly in relation to preventing unnecessary tracks, and damage to vegetation (i.e. protected and endemic species) as these impacts cannot easily be remedied.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN

The project monitoring is conducted under the EMP and includes:

7.1.1 Project readiness monitoring

Monitoring to check progress on project readiness and close gaps through corrective actions.

7.1.2 Operational monitoring

This is required as part of the operations of the subproject and will be undertaken by the relevant government department or a nominated private sector operator.

7.1.3 EMP and Environmental quality compliance monitoring

To be conducted by the appointed external Environmental Consultants to verify EMP compliance during project implementation. To be conducted by a competent authority or person appointed by the Proponent, involving the collection and analyses of air quality, noise and water quality data at designated monitoring locations for assessing compliance with applicable environmental quality and emission standards.

8 CONCLUSION

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) presented in this report outlines the proactive measures that will be implemented to effectively mitigate the potential environmental impacts of the proposed exploration and possible test mining operations within EPL-9250. The EMP details a comprehensive management strategy to address environmental concerns and ensure responsible and sustainable practices throughout the project's lifecycle.

By adhering to the Environmental Regulations of 2012 and the provisions set forth by the project proponent, the approach and methodology for the EIA will be rigorous and thorough.

The implementation of the EMP is essential to minimize negative effects on the environment while maximizing positive outcomes. It will focus on employing best practices, innovative technologies, and environmental safeguards to protect the natural surroundings and the well-being of local communities.

By following the EMP guidelines, the project aims to enhance the overall ecosystem services and value of the EPL-9250 and its vicinity. This means conserving and protecting biodiversity, water resources, and cultural heritage, while simultaneously contributing to sustainable economic development. Therefore, this EMP embodies the project Proponent's commitment to responsible and environmentally conscious practices. Through the implementation of the EMP and the rigorous EIA process, the project aims to strike a balance between exploration and environmental conservation, ensuring a harmonious coexistence between human activities and the natural environment.

APPENDIX I: CHANCE FINDS PROCEDURE

Areas of proposed development activity are subject to heritage survey and assessment at the planning stage. These surveys are based on surface indications alone, and it is therefore possible that sites or items of heritage significance will be found during development work. The procedure set out here covers the reporting and management of such finds.

Scope: The “chance finds” procedure covers the actions to be taken from the discovery of a heritage site or item, to its investigation and assessment by a trained archaeologist or other appropriately qualified person.

Compliance: The “chance finds” procedure is intended to ensure compliance with relevant provisions of the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004), especially Section 55 (4): “a person who discovers any archaeological …. object ……must as soon as practicable report the discovery to the Council”. The procedure of reporting set out below must be observed so that heritage remains reported to the NHC are correctly identified in the field.

Responsibility:

Operator:	To exercise due caution if archaeological remains are found
Foreman:	To secure site and advise management timeously
Superintendent	To determine safe working boundary and request inspection
Archaeologist	To inspect, identify, advise management, and recover remains

Procedure:

Action by person identifying archaeological or heritage material

a) If operating machinery or equipment stop work

b) Identify the site with flag tape

c) Determine GPS position if possible

d) Report findings to foreman

Action by foreman

a) Report findings, site location and actions taken to superintendent

b) Cease any works in immediate vicinity

Action by superintendent

a) Visit site and determine whether work can proceed without damage to findings

b) Determine and mark exclusion boundary

c) Site location and details to be added to project GIS for field confirmation by archaeologist

Action by Archaeologist

a) Inspect site and confirm addition to project GIS

b) Advise NHC and request written permission to remove findings from work area

c) Recovery, packaging and labelling of findings for transfer to National Museum

In the event of discovering human remains

a) Actions as above

b) Field inspection by archaeologist to confirm that remains are human

c) Advise and liaise with NHC and Police

d) Recovery of remains and removal to National Museum or National Forensic Laboratory, as directed.

APPENDIX B: CONSENT LETTER OR SUPPORT DOCUMENT FROM RELEVANT

APPENDIX C: PROOF OF CONSULTATION (MINUTES, ATTENDANCE REGISTER, NEWSPAPER ADVERTS, WHATSAPP GROUP MEMBERS)

a. Public Consultation Meeting Minutes

Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) for the Proposed Prospecting & Exploration Activities on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) No. 9250, Located in Outjo town, Namibia

Date: 8 November 2024 Time: 10:00hrs. Venue: Bakkery Restaurant, Outjo town

Attendance

The public consultation was attended by farmers in the EPL area and two staff members of the SS Consultants.

Apologies

Lukas Holtzhausen

Carl Albert

-See attached attendance register.

1. Welcoming Remarks

The meeting was opened by Mr. Silvanus Shigwedha, the senior geologist for SS Consultants CC, who thanked those in attendance for their presence and introduced the team. He also informed the meeting about the purpose of the consultation; the presentation of the proposed prospecting and exploration activities on the EPL No. area to the affected and or interested parties with the assistance of Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa, the environmental assessment practitioner.

The attendance register was also circulated to the attendees for records.

Presentation of Items in the Agenda

The agenda was adopted with an addition of terms of engagement as an item for discussion.

The team led a presentation on the environmental impact assessment process in Namibia and the detailed program of the exploration activities as follows:

i. Reason for Environmental Scoping Assessment

Ms. Katjinjaa informed the meeting attendees about the steps involved in the process of an environmental impact assessment and the importance of public engagement throughout the process. She further explained the importance of engagement of the

farmers in the process stating that it helps acquire a thorough understanding of issues concerning the study as they are likely to have more information on the surrounding areas.

ii. Planned Work Program

Mr. Shigwedha explained the proposed work program and the activities involved thereof. It was explained during the presentation that allowing environmental specialists access to the farms is only for the purpose of understanding the existing surroundings of the study area and no intense studies/ invasive activities are conducted.

He further stated that during the site visits assessment, activities such as taking samples or rock chipping in the area are only required to give bases for more detailed surveys.

He further mentioned to the meeting that sometimes in the process of engagement with affected parties, an ancillary committee acts as a mediator when conflicts arise between landowners and the proponent/consultants assisting both to reach a common ground.

iii. Questions from Interested and Affected Parties

The meeting attendees were given an opportunity to raise their concerns or comments on the proposed project activities.

Comment 1

Provision of the qualifications of the specialist is required and ensure no illegal immigrants in the site during operational phase.

Comment 2

The proponent seems to prospect for more than one/ various minerals, is this by law?

Response

It is possible to prospect for various minerals as it is efficient to conduct surveys for more minerals in cases where the availability is unknown.

Comment 3

In terms of water scarcity, will the environmental assessment process involve specialists to study groundwater in the area.

Response

The study involves various experts in the project and the issue of groundwater contamination is included in the study and will be reported in the final document. The landowner can enter into contractual agreements with the proponent whether to use the water sources in the area or find an alternative.

Comment 4

The proponent needs to provide a contractual agreement for accessing the farms and controlled access and a timeline or schedule of the planned activities.

Response

A draft contract for access to farms during operational phase can be agreed upon between landowners and the proponent. This can allow smooth operations as well as opportunity to charge fees for accommodation if involved personnel is based on site.

The meeting was further asked if there is any contractual agreement to accessing their farms or alternatively consent form for terms of engagement can be drafted to ensure that no unauthorised activities take place i.e. poaching.

2. Closing Remarks

Mr. Shigwedha thanked the farmers for their time and the inputs and concerns raised during the meeting. The meeting was informed that their comments have been taken into consideration.

He further informed the meeting participants that the minutes will be shared in due time and the notice of preparedness granted to the proponent.

The meeting ended at 11:30hrs

b. Meeting Attendance Register

SS CONSULTANTS

PROJECT TITLE: PUBLIC CONSULTATION FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 9250

Table 1: The list of the participants.

NAME AND SURNAME	ORGANISATION	POSTAL ADRESS	CONTACT NUMBER	EMAIL
Botha, Andre	Okaura	P.O. Box 86655 WHK	0812490152	andre@FSS.com.na
Roux, Piet	OTjeru	"	+27836559370	"
Veno Maharero	Bremen 144	PO Box 8025 Otjiwarongo	0813766201	venomk-vm@gmail.com
B Liebenberg	IRIS	PO Box 1735 Otji	0811222460	tulinamibia@gmail.com
A. I. KOTZE	GEDULD.	Box 29. OCITJO	0813999792	—
Albie Jordaan	Klein Omburo	PO Box 4914 SWK	081 260 3705	office.plats@iway.na.
[illegible] SWART	OSZEMA	Pobox 495	—	—
SOLOMON MBULU	DELHI GAME RANCH	OSHIKUKU P.O.BOX 5035	0818046776	—

c. Site Notices

Figure 11: Site Notices at one of the farm gates and public buildings in Outjo Town

CLASSIFIEDS

To place a classifieds advert with us, please contact Ms. Fransina Frederick

NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED REZONING OF ERF 159 BLOCK EXTENSION 1. REHOBOTH_HARDAP NAMIBIA

PROJECT TITLE: The proposed rezoning of Erf 159 Block D, Extension 1 Rehoboth from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:600 to "Business" with a bulk of 1.0.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION : Erf 159 Block Extension 1 is to be rezoned from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:600 to "Business" with a bulk of 1.0 to allow the owners to operate an Administration Office and a possible Coffee Shop on the Erf. The owners intend to develop their Erf into a mixed-use development that will consist of an office space and associated activities.

PROJECT LOCATION: The proposed land development is situated in Rehoboth Block D Extension 1 Hardap Region: Namibia.

PROPONENT: Mr Johann & Mrs. Enda van Wyk

Interested and Affected Parties (I&A-s) are invited to register with the Consultant and give their comments and concerns in writing for the proposed project within 14 days of the advertisements. Furthermore, I&APs are welcome to request the background information document.

NB: The participation and commenting period is effective on 12th November 2024

Cell: +264 81 127 3879 [Mr. Harold Kasting]
Tel: +264 6_ 238 460
Email: hkasting00@gmail.com

HARMONIC

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

KILEMBE MINES MINING CC'S ENVIROMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR EXPLORATION ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL 9672), KUNENE REGION

1. PROJECT AND DESCRIPTION

Kilembe Mines Mining cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an environmental CLEARANCE cERTIFICATE FOR ITS PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals on EPL 9672 (AREA OF 100,846.08 hA) , Kunene Region.The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, Access to the sampoling or survey sites will be by existing tracks onn foot where vehicles accesss is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Kilembe Mines Mining cc therefore invite all interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive the Project Background Information Document (BID) for their comments and iput.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and affected Parties are herewith requested to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 22 November 2024.

Please register and direct all comments, queries to Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: kminesminin@gmail.com

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION AND QUARYING OF DIMENSION STONE (MARBLE) ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIMS (MCs 75648 – 75653) ON FARM OKAKOARA No. 43/REM ERONGO REGION

1. PROJECT AND DESCRIPTION

Marcheline M. M. Oxurub, intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed prospecting and quarrying of Dimension Stone (Marble) activities on the proposed Mining Claims 75648 - 75653 on Farm Okakoara No. 43/REM, Erongo Region in the Erongo Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping / survey and Small-medium Scale Quarrying operation (extraction of marble blocks). Access to the sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith requested to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 31 November 2024.

Please register and direct all comments, queries to Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: kminesminin@gmail.com

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 9250)

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with the provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of the envisaged exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals.

PROJECT LOCATION : : EPL 9250 is located about 20 km southwest of Outjo town, Outjo District, Kunene Region.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to participate in a public consultation meeting on the 8th November 2024. Registration, as well as submissions of I&APs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document), must be done on or before 31st October 2024, to:

Proponent: Toivo Nelangwe Linekela Megameni Ileka
Environmental Consultant: SS Consultants CC
Cell: +264 81 240 9124
Email: UKatjiruaa@ssconsultants.co

SS CONSULTANTS

CONFIDÉNTE

REZONING NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Afrishine Investment cc, intends to apply to the Rundu Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board on behalf of the registered owner of Erf 2471, Rundu Extension 8, for the:

- Rezoning of Erf 2471, Rundu Extension 8 from "Industrial" to "General Residential" with a density of 1/100 to
- Consent to commence with the development while the rezoning is in process

The rezoning of Erf 2471, Rundu Extension 8 as well as the consent use sought, would enable the owner of the property to optimize the development potential of their property and thus cater towards the need to contribute towards the much needed accommodation needs for students in the town.

Take note that a similar notice of the intent to rezone, have been posted on site, published in the Government Gazette as well as on the Notice Board of the Rundu Town Council. The consultation with neighboring erf owners dulytook place too.

Take note that any person objecting to the proposed rezoning as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof with the Chief Executive Officer, Rundu Town Council, Private Bag 2128, Rundu and/or the applicant in writing within 14 working days of the publication of this notice. The last date for comments/ objections is thus 29 November 2024.

Applicant:
Afrishine Investment cc
P O Box 783
Swakopmund
Mobile: +264 81 3236024
E-mail: htakevenhu@gmail.com
afrishineinvestment75@gmail.com

CLASSIFIEDS

To place a classifieds advert with us, please contact Ms. Fransina Fredericks
T: +264 (61) 246 136 E: fransina@confidenteNamibia.com C: +264 81 231 7332

NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED REZONING OF ERF 159 BLOCK EXTENSION 1, REHOBOTH_HARDAP, NAMIBIA

PROJECT TITLE: The proposed rezoning of Erf 159 Block D, Extension 1 Rehoboth from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:600 to "Business" with a bulk of 1.0.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION : Erf 159 Block Extension 1 is to be rezoned from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:600 to "Business" with a bulk of 1.0 to allow the owners to operate an Administration Office and a possible Coffee Shop on the Erf. The owners intend to develop their Erf into a mixed-use development that will consist of an office space and associated activities.

PROJECT LOCATION: The proposed land development is situated in Rehoboth Block D Extension 1/Hardap Region: Namibia.

PROPONENT: Mr. Johann & Mrs. Enda van Wyk

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to register with the Consultant and give their comments and concerns in writing for the proposed project within 14 days of the advertisements. Furthermore, I&APs are welcome to request the background information document.

NB: The participation and commenting period is effective until 21 November 2024

Cell: +264 81 127 5879 [Mr. Harold Kisting]
Tel: +264 61 238 460
Email: hkisting001@gmail.com

HARMONIC

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 9250)

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with the provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of the envisaged exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals.

PROJECT LOCATION : : EPL 9250 is located about 20 km southwest of Outjo town, Outjo District, Kunene Region.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to participate in a public consultation meeting on the 8th November 2024. Registration, as well as submissions of I&APs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document), must be done on or before 31st October 2024, to:

Proponent: Toivo Natangwe Linekela Megamen lileka
Environmental Consultant: SS Consultants CC
Cell: +264 81 240 9124
Email: UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co

SS CONSULTANTS

CONFIDÉNTE

PUBLIC NOTICE
TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT

Notice is hereby given that Nghivelwa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Farm Tsintsabis No. 881, intends applying to the Oshikoto Regional Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- **Subdivision of Portion 1 of Farm Tsintsabis No. 881 into Portion A and Remainder; and**
- **Layout approval and Township Establishment of Tsintsabis Proper on Portion A of Portion 1 of Farm Tsintsabis No. 881**

The intention of the owners is to establish a Township to be known as Tsintsabis Proper located on Portion 1 of the Farm Tsintsabis No. 881. The township establishment will allow for the formalization of existing properties in Tsintsabis Settlement and the creation of new residential erven supported by other land uses

The locality plans of the proposed township lie for inspection at Oshikoto Regional Council: Planning Division Office, Penda YaNdakolo Street, Omuthiya and the Applicant: 141, Werner List Street, Windhoek.

Any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Oshikoto Regional Council and with the applicant (Nghivelwa Planning Consultants) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice

The last date for any comments and objections is: 22nd November 2024

Applicant: Nghivelwa Planning Consultants
P O Box 40900
Ausspannplatz
Tel: 081 4127 359
Email: planning@nghivelwa.com.na
Tel: 085 3232 230 / 081 4127 359

NGHIVELWA PLANNING CONSULTANTS

PUBLIC NOTICE
TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT

Notice is hereby given that Nghivelwa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Erf 132, Onayena and Farm Onayena Townlands No. 985, intends applying to the Oshikoto Regional Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- **Subdivision of the Remainder of Farm Onayena Townlands No. 985 into Portions A, B and Remainder;**
- **Consolidation of Portions A and B of the Remainder of the Farm Onayena Townlands No. 985 with Erf 132, Onayena to form Consolidated Portion X;**
- **Alteration of Onayena Proper Extension boundaries to exclude Erf 132, Onayena; and**
- **Layout approval and Township Establishment of Onayena Extension 2 on the Consolidated Portion X.**

The intention of the owners is to establish a Township to be known as Onayena Extension 2 located on proposed Portion X of the Farm Onayena Townlands No. 985. The township establishment will allow for the formalization of existing properties within Oneyana townlands and the creation of new residential erven supported by other land uses.

The locality plans of the proposed township lie for inspection at Oshikoto Regional Council: Planning Division Office, Penda YaNdakolo Street, Omuthiya, Onayena Settlement Office, Onayena and the Applicant: 141, Werner List Street, Windhoek.

Any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Oshikoto Regional Council and with the applicant (Nghivelwa Planning Consultants) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.

The last date for any comments and objections is: 22nd November 2024

Applicant: Nghivelwa Planning Consultants
P O Box 40900
Ausspannplatz
Tel: 081 4127 359
Email: planning@nghivelwa.com.na
Tel: 081 4127 359

NGHIVELWA PLANNING CONSULTANTS

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

KILEMBE MINES MINING CC'S ENVIROMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR EXPLORATION ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL 9672), KUNENE REGION

1. PROJECT AND DESCRIPTION

Kilembe Mines Mining cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an environmental CLEARANCE cERTIFICATE FOR ITS PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals on EPL 6644 (AREA OF 100,846.08 hA) , Kunene Region.The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, Access to the sampoling or vurvey sites will be by existing tracks onn foot where vehicles accesss is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Kilembe Mines Mining cc therefore invite all interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive the Project Background Information Document (BID) for their comments and iput.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and affected Parties are herewith requested to register by writing to us at the adress below no later than 22 Novemeber 2024:

Please register and direct all comments, queries to Environmental Assessmant Practitioner
Email: kminemining@gmail.com

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION AND QUARYING OF DIMENSION STONE (MARBLE) ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIMS (MCs 75649 – 75653), ON FARM OKAKOARA No. 43/REM ERONGO REGION

1. PROJECT AND DESCRIPTION

Marchelino M. M. Oxurub, intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed prospecting and quarrying for Dimension Stone (Marble) activities on the proposed Mining Claims 75649 - 75653 on Farm Okakoara No. 43/REM, Erongo Region in the Erongo Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping / survey and Small-medium Scale Quarrying operation (extraction of marble blocks). Access to the sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input.

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 31 November 2024.

Please register and direct all comments, queries to Environmental Assessmant Practitioner
Email: eap.trigen@gmail.com

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices

IN THE High Court of Namibia.
Case No : HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2022/00532
In the matter between:
ANDRIES ADRIAAN MOUTON, Execution Creditor
and
JOHAN CLAASSENS, Execution Debtor
NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION
IN THE EXECUTION of a Judgment granted by the High Court of Namibia signed by the Registrar of the High Court of Namibia on 1 April 2021, the following movable property will be sold on 8 November 2024 at 10h00 at Farm Hekel No.415, Gobabis.
1x John Deere Tractor Front-end weight, 1x Two Row Fedmech Planter, 1x John Deere Gras Cutter 2m, 1x 3 Share Plow, 1x PTO Concrete Mixer, 1x John Deere Tractor 5425, 1x 4 Wheel Trailer, 1x 3500L Water Tank, 2x Compressors, 1x Petrol Genset, 1x 8PI 600L Compost Sprayer, 1x PTO Spreader, 1x Fire Fighter, 1x Avery Scale, 1x Miller Roughneck Welding Machine, 1x Slattery Hammer Mill, 1x Venter Trailer- Double Axle, 1x Electric Wood saw, 1x Cattle Crate Scale, 2x Lick Troughs, 65xBags of Ultra Magic 50kg seed, 36x Bags Kieserite (Mag Sul), 12x Bags Triotrade Peanut 25kg seed , 10x 8 inch Casing Pipe Blue, 1x Honda Genset, 1x Adendorf Pipe bender, 1x Adendorf Cut Off Saw, 1x Acetylene Torch Set, 1x Pinnacle Arc Welder 223, 1x Cut-off Saw, 1x Adendorf Bench Grinder, 1x 2 Cylinder Lister& Hoffberg Generator, 1x Kärcher High Pressure Washer, 1x 7HA Pivot Pump and Tower, 34x head of sheep.
CONDITIONS OF SALE: "Voetstoots": cash to the highest bidder.
Dated at Windhoek this 23rd day of OCTOBER 2024.
FRANCOIS ERASMUS & PARTNERS
Per : FG Erasmus
Legal Practitioners for Plaintiff
5 Conradie Street
Windhoek
Ref. FGE/MOU20/0001/mf
DM0202400418420

NOTICE OF SALE OF BUSINESS IN TERMS OF SECTION 4 OF THE INSOLVENCY ACT, 1936 (ACT NO. 24 OF 1936).
Take notice that Karee Investments Two Zero Two Proprietary Limited, with registration number 2016/0379 (the "Seller") intend to alienate and dispose of certain Portion 34 of the consolidated farm Herboths No. 523situated in the Municipality of Windhoek Registration Division "K", (excluding creditors, which remain the responsibility of the Seller) to Bernhard Wilhelm Richter, born on 27 August 1959 and Margaretha Bertha Richter, born on 06November 1961 (the Purchasers), within a period of not less than 30 days and not more than 60 days after the date of publication of this notice, where after the Purchasers shall take possession and occupation of the Property, and this publication shall serve as due notice having been given in terms of Section 34of the Insolvency Act, 1936 (Act No. 24 of 1936).
BRUYNS LEGAL PRACTITIONERS
2ND FLOOR, NO. 37 SCHANZEN ROAD, WINDHOEK
PO BOX 97997, MAERUA MALL, WINDHOEK
E-MAIL: amanda@bruynsgroup.com
DM0202400418423

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices

IN THE High Court of Namibia
Main Division - Windhoek
Case No: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2022/01066
In the matter between:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NAMIBIA LTD, Plaintiff and
V FANIVAMWE TRADING CLOSE CORPORATION, First Defendant
VICENTE FANIVAMWE, 2nd Defendant
PENEHAFO FANIVAMWE, Third Defendant
MALAKIA SHINEDIMA, Fourth Defendant
NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION
In execution of a Judgement of the above Honourable Court in the above action, a sale without reserve will be held by the Deputy-Sheriff, Windhoek, at Erf 2824 (a Portion of Erf No 2320), No 2 Ombakata Street, Okuryangava (Extension 5), Windhoek, Republic of Namibia on 11 November 2024, at 12h00, of the undermentioned property:
Certain: Erf No. 2824 (A Portion of Erf No. 2320) Okuryangava (Extension 5)
Situated: In the Municipality of Windhoek, Registration Division "K", Khomas Region, Measuring: 294 (Two Nine Four) Square Metres,
Held by: Deed of Transfer No: T.4415/2010
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: Six bedroom dwelling with lounge, kitchen, two bathrooms, garage and carport
TERMS 10% of the purchase price and the auctioneers' commission must be paid on the date of the sale. The further terms and conditions of the sale will be read prior to the auction and lie for inspection at the office of the Deputy-Sheriff, Okahandja and at the offices of the execution creditor's attorneys.
Dated at Windhoek this 25th day of September 2024
DR WEDER KAUTA & HOVEKA INC
Legal Practitioner for Plaintiff
WHK House
Jan Jonker Road
WINDHOEK
REF: MAT76830/CP/av
DM0202400418315

PUBLIC NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 9250)
Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner,in line with the provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of the envisaged exploration activities for Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone,Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals.
Environmental Consultant:
SS Consultants CC Proponent: Toivo Natangwe Linekela Megamen lileka Project Location:
EPL 9250 is located about 20 km south west of Outjo town, Outjo District, Kunene Region. All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to participate in a public consultation meeting on the 08 November 2024. Registration, as well as submissions of I&APs comments (including there quest for the Background Information Document), must be done on or before 25 October 2024, to:
SS Consultants CC : +264 81 240 9124
: UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co
DM0202400418303

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices

IN THE High Court of Namibia
Case No : HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2022/00532
In the matter between:
ANDRIES ADRIAAN MOUTON, Execution Creditor
and JOHAN CLAASSENS, Execution Debtor NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION IN THE EXECUTION of a Judgment granted by the High Court of Namibia signed by the Registrar of the High Court of Namibia on 1 April 2021, the following movable property will be sold on 8 November 2024 at 10h00 at Farm Hekel No.415, Gobabis.
192 x head of cattle (Weaners - Tollies and Heifers), 33 x head of cattle (cows and calves), 207 x head of cattle (cows and calves).
CONDITIONS OF SALE: "Voetstoots": cash to the highest bidder.
Dated at Windhoek this 23rd day of OCTOBER 2024.
FRANCOIS ERASMUS & PARTNERS
Per : FG Erasmus
Legal Practitioners for Plaintiff
5 Conradie Street
Windhoek
Ref. FGE/MOU20/0001/mf
DM0202400418421

NOTICE OF TRANSFER OF BUSINESS Take notice that DEHLI FAST FOODS CC (CC/2013/04342) intends to alienate and dispose of the business being conducted by and under the name and style of DEHLI FAST FOODS and that this publication shall serve as due notice in terms of Section 34 of the Insolvency Act No. 24 of 1936.
DR. WEDER, KAUTA & HOVEKA INC.
LEGAL PRACTITIONERS WKH HOUSE,
JAN JONKER ROAD, AUSSPANNPLATZ
WINDHOEK,
NAMIBIA
REF: JM/104232
DM0202400418426

NOTICE OF TRANSFER OF BUSINESS Take notice that DEHLI MINIMARKET AND BAKERY CC (CC/2004/0500) intends to alienate and dispose of the business being conducted by and under the name and style of DEHLI SUPERMARKET WHOLESALE AND LIQUOR STORE and that this publication shall serve as due notice in terms of Section 34 of the Insolvency Act No. 24 of 1936.
DR. WEDER, KAUTA & HOVEKA INC.
LEGAL PRACTITIONERS WKH HOUSE,
JAN JONKER ROAD, AUSSPANNPLATZ
WINDHOEK,
NAMIBIA
REF: JM/104232
DM0202400418427

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices

IN THE: High Court of Namibia Held At Main Division Windhoek Case Number: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2021/03991 In the matter between: NEDBANK NAMIBIA LIMITED, Plaintiff and NATASJA VAN VUUREN (born LOURENS), 1st Defendant JENS VAN VUUREN, 2nd Defendant NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION Pursuant to a Judgement of the above Honourable Court granted on the 18th JULY2022, the following immovable property will be sold "voetstoots" bythe DEPUTY SHERIFF for the District of WALVISBAY on Tuesday, the 12th day of November 2024, at 12:00 at Erf 1033, Extension 1, Meersig, Walvisbay, Namibia.
CERTAIN: Erf 1033, Extension 1, Meersig, Walvisbay, Namibia
SITUATED: In the Municipality of Walvisbay, Registration Division "F" RESERVE PRICE: (a) The property will be sold by the deputy-sheriff of High Court of Namibia, WALVISBAY to the highest bidder in terms of Rule 110(1)(a),in terms of which the property will be sold at no less than 75% of: the established municipal value; alternatively, established market value market value should it be established that it is a primary residence. The valuation will beheld with the Deputy Sheriff for inspection together with these conditions. (b) Interest at 12% interest per annum from 30 days after sale to date of full and final payment; (b) Deputy Sheriff's fees IMPROVEMENTS: 3x Bedrooms (Main En-suite), 1x Dressing room, 2x Bathrooms, 1x Guest Toilet, Kitchen with Scullery, Lounge, Dining Room, Entertainment Area, Foyer, Double Garage. The "Conditions of Sale in Execution" will lie for inspection at the office of the Deputy Sheriff of Walvisbay and at the Head Office of Plaintiff in Windhoek at Plaintiff's Attorneys, Koep & Partners at the under mentioned address. DATED at WINDHOEK this 12th day of SEPTEMBER 2024.
KOEP & PARTNERS LEGAL PRACTITIONERS FOR PLAINTIFF 33 SCHANZEN ROAD WINDHOEK
REF: OD/rs/72996/DEB791
DM0202400417857

City of Windhoek

Vision: To be a Sustainable and Caring City by 2027

PUBLIC NOTICE

PERMANENT CLOSURE OF PORTION B (± 80 M² IN EXTENT), PORTION G (± 160 M² IN EXTENT), OF ERF 1034, NEHALE LYA MPINGANA STREET, ACADEMIA EXTENSION 1 AS 'PUBLIC OPEN SPACE' (THE PORTIONS WILL BE CONSOLIDATED WITH THE ADJACENT ERVEN 849 AND 854, SAMUEL MAHARERO STREET, ACADEMIA EXTENSION 1)

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 50(3)(a)(ii) of the Local Authorities Act, Act No 23 of 1992 that the City of Windhoek proposes to close permanently the under-mentioned portions as indicated on locality plan, which lies for inspection during office hours at the office of Urban Policy, Room 517, City of Windhoek, Independence Avenue.

PERMANENT CLOSURE OF PORTION B (± 80 M² IN EXTENT), PORTION G (± 160 M² IN EXTENT), OF ERF 1034, NEHALE LYA MPINGANA STREET, ACADEMIA EXTENSION 1 AS 'PUBLIC OPEN SPACE' (THE PORTIONS WILL BE CONSOLIDATED WITH THE ADJACENT ERVEN 849 AND 854 SAMUEL MAHARERO STREET, ACADEMIA EXTENSION 1)

Objections to the proposed closing are to be served on the Secretary: The Urban and Regional Planning Board, Private Bag 13289, and the Chief Executive Officer, City of Windhoek, P.O. Box 59, Windhoek, within 14 days after the appearance of this notice in accordance with Section 50(3)(a)(iv) of the aforesaid Act.

HAIKONDA DAVID
TOWN PLANNING OFFICER
URBAN POLICY DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF URBAN AND TRANSPORT PLANNING

Issued by:
Office of the Chief Executive Officer • Corporate Communications, Marketing, and Public Participation
E-mail: cowcommunication@windhoekcc.org.na

Market Watch Kleinadvertensies • Classifieds

SPERTYE: 13:00 TWEE WERKSDAE VOOR PLASING
DEADLINES: 13:00 TWO WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO PLACEMENT

TEL: 061*297 2175 **FAX:** 061*239 638
EMAIL: classifieds@synergi.com.na

Geen advertensies sal telefonies aanvaar word nie.

No advertisements will be accepted telephonically.

INHOUDSOPGAWE / CONTENTS

RATES & DEADLINES

To avoid disappointment of an advertisement not appearing on the date you wish, please book timeously. Classified smalls, notices and display smalls: 13:00, two working days prior to placing. A handling fee of 15% is payable on cancellations received in writing by 13:00 two days before scheduled publication. No cancellation will be accepted if received after this deadline.

RATES:
(Monday * Friday)
- Classifieds Smalls: N$112.30 for the first 20 words and N$2.15 (15% Vat included) for every word thereafter
- Display Smalls: N$108.10 per col/cm (15% Vat included)
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- Churches: N$66.70 (15% Vat included) per col/cm
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CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE:
Republikein reserves the right to withhold or cancel any advertisement order that has been accepted. Republikein accepts no liability for failure to publish an advertisement received by telephone.

ERRORS:
Please report errors immediately. Republikein accepts no responsibility for more than one incorrect insertion of any advertisement of any cost beyond the cost of the space occupied by the faulty advertisement. No re"publication will be given due to small typographical errors which do not lessen the effectiveness of the advertisement. Republikein does not accept responsibility for misrepresentation in advertisements.

TODAY IS... NATIONAL NUT DAY

Savor the delightful crunch of these small, protein-packed bites that add a satisfying twist to snacks and dishes. Walnut, Hazelnut, Chestnut, Kola Nuts, Pine Nuts, Cashews, and more. There are more types of nuts in the world than most people realize, and many more of these are used for food than people suspect. Most people have a favorite kind of nut, most commonly involved in a favored kind of treat, but there are varieties and uses for nuts that are not commonly known.

009 Vakatures / Vacancies

SHARP 1972 INVESTMENTS CC VACANCY Is looking for a suitable qualified individuals to apply for the position: Shop manager qualifications: Honours degree in Business Management
Experience: At least 10 years experience in Managing a grocery and kitchenware shop, knowledge of Chinese language is an added advantage.
CVs to be emailed to molleenchikowe@gmail.com
Date of deadline is 28 October 2024
contact:0817189911
DM0202400418301

TEACHER VACANCY Position Vacancy Amitofo Care Centre/ Yuan Jue Private School is an international humanitarian organization provides education for vulnerable children in Africa. We seek candidates who are open-minded,will work with us to provide the best educated environment for our children. Secondary teachers' positions are available. Minimum qualifications:
1. Regular Teacher: Must have a major in Geography and Biography.
2. Relief Teacher for 3 months at least: Must have a major in English. Both the above must have a university degree in secondary education; 2 years of teaching experience.
For those who are qualified, send your CV, cover letter, and supporting documents combined in ONE PDF file to: info.namibia@amitofocarecenter.org Applications will be viewed immediately until the positions are filled.
Only those who proceed to the interview stage will be contacted.
The initial contract is for 1 year and can be extended based on satisfactory performance.
Due date: 31 October 2024
DM0202400418313

010 Spesiale dienste / Services

AFRICAN SILVERBILL INVESTMENTS CC: SMALL CONSTRUCTIONS: We do alarms, electric fencing, gates and garages, interiors, welding works, renovations and many more with 22 years of experience. Call: 081 864 3828 / 081 576 5888.
DM0202400418177

016 Te huur / To Let

FULLY FURNISHED OFFICES TO LET
Near Auspanplatz on Independence.
Two units (+-180sqm) with reception - can be rented as combined unit or separately (+-90sqm per unit).
Pre-paid electricity – water included, toilet, kitchenette.From N$15 000 for combined or N$7 - 8 000 per unit.
Contact Raif @ 0811660935
DM0202400418328

To Rent 2 bedroom, 1 bathroom apartment in Westvale complex next to Westlane Spar, open plan kitchen and lounge area, small yard with built-in braai.
Available 1 November 2024.
N$8 500.00 per month, limited water included. Prepaid electricity.
One month deposit to secure.
Please call: 081 127 5689.
DM0202400416326

027 Huise te koop gevra / Residential Prop. to Buy

PROPERTY WANTED Twahafa Real Estate. We are urgently in need of FOR SALE HOUSES in Windhoek 081 653 4437. twahafasins@gmail.com
DM0202400417992

032 Veilings / Auctions

SHALI INDUSTRIAL Estate Plots Brakwater, Windhoek on Auction 25 October 2024 at 10:00.
Alex McDonald +264 81 128 6821
www.namagri.com
DM0202400417622

035 Regskennisgewings / Legal Notices

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A MAGISTRATEIN TERMS OF THE LIQOUR ACT, 1998 Notice is hereby given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Magistrate of the District of Windhoek.
1. Name and postal address of Applicant: UUKWALUUDHI SAFARI LODGE (PTY) LTD, P.O. BOX 374, OPUWO, NAMIBIA
2. Name of licensed business to which application relates: UUKWALUUDHI SAFARI LODGE
3. Address/location of licensed premises to which application relates: C41 OPUWO, NAMIBIA
4. Nature and details of application: APPLICATION FOR A SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENCE.
5. Where application will be lodged: CLERK OF MAGISTRATE'S COURT DISTRICT OF OPUWO, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA.
6. Date on which application will be lodged: 30 OCTOBER 2024.
Any objection or written submission in terms of section 28 in relation to the application must be sent or delivered to the Magistrate of the District, to reach the Magistrate not later than 7 days after the date on which the application is lodged.
DM0202400418327

IN THE High Court of Namibia
Main Division Windhoek
Case No: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2023/03496
In the matter between:
STANDARD BANK OF NAMIBIA LIMITED, Plaintiff
and
ROSALIEA TJANDJA, Defendant
NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION
In execution of an order handed down by the above Honourable Court on the 07thof November 2023 in the abovementioned case, a judicial sale by public auction of the following will be held by the Deputy Sheriff of Rundu on the 1st of November 2024 at 11h00 at Magistrate Court Rundu, Republic Of Namibia.
List of Goods to be sold: 1x 3 piece Lounge Suite (Black), 1x Defy 195L Freezer,1x Samsung Top Loader Twin Tub Washing Machine, 1x Kambrook Microwave, 1x 3Piece Patio Set & Table
CONDITIONS OF SALE: "Voetstoots" - cash to the highest bidder.
Dated at Windhoek on this the 10th day of September 2024.
KOEP & PARTNERS
LEGAL PRACTITIONERS FOR PLAINTIFF
33 SCHANZEN ROAD
WINDHOEK
(OD/rs/82767/DEB1242)
DM0202400418108

PUBLIC NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 9250)
Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner,in line with the provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of the envisaged exploration activities for Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone,Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals.Environmental Consultant: SS Consultants CC Proponent:
Toivo Natangwe Linekela Megamen lileka Project Location:
EPL 9250 is located about 20 km south west of Outjo town, Outjo District, Kunene Region. All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to participate in a public consultation meeting on the 08 November 2024. Registration, as well as submissions of I& APs comments (including there quest for the Background Information Document), must be done on or before 25 October 2024, to: SS Consultants CC ??: +264 81 240 9124
?: UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co
DM0202400418303

IN THE High Court of Namibia
Case No. HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2022/04989
In the matter between:
NEDBANK NAMIBIA LIMITED, Plaintiff
And
CYRIL JAMES RICHARD VAN ROOI, 1stDefendant
BEULAH VANESSA VAN ROOI, 2nd Defendant
NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION
In execution of a judgment of the above Honourable Court dated 18 JANUARY 2024,a sale will be held by the Deputy Sheriff, WINDHOEK, at the premises, in Section 1 River End, Erf 1446 Unit 13A Hyena Street Pionierspark (Extension 1),Windhoek, on 31 October 2024, at 09H00, of the under mentioned property:
A unit consisting of :-
Section No. 1 as shown and more fully described on Sectional Plan No. 45/1998 in the building or buildings known as River End, situate in Pionierspark(Extension No.1) In the Municipality of Windhoek, Registration Division "K", Khomas Region, of which the floor area according to the said Sectional Plaint is 101 (One Hundred and One) square metres in extent; and
An undivided share in the common property in the land and building or buildings as shown and more fully described on the said sectional plan, apportioned to
that said section in accordance with the participation quota if the said section;
IMPROVEMENTS: 1x Entrance Hall, 1x Lounge, 1x Dining Room, 1x Family Room, 1xKitchen, 1x Entertainment area (BBQ), 3 x Bedrooms, 1 x Shw/hwb/Wc En-suite, 1x Bath/hwb/wc
TERMS 10% of the purchase price and the auctioneers' commission must be paid on the date of the sale. The further terms and conditions of the sale will be read prior to the auction and lie for inspection at the office of the Deputy Sheriff, Windhoek and at the offices of the execution creditor's attorneys.
AUCTIONEER'S NOTE: Refundable Registration Fee of N$5 000.00
Dated at Windhoek this 12th day of SEPTEMBER 2024.
DR WEDER KAUTA & HOVEKA INC.
Legal Practitioner for Plaintiff
3RD Floor, WKH House, Jan Jonker Road
WINDHOEK
[PUK/pg/MAT84170]
DM0202400418224

IN THE High Court of Namibia
Case No: HC-NLD-CIV-ACT-CON-2024/00114
In the matter between:
HOSEA SHAULULU, Plaintiff
and
ONELUNGO DRILLING INVESTMENT CC, Defendant
NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION
Pursuant to a Judgement of the above Honourable Court granted on the 1 st OFJULY 2024, the following goods will be sold in execution on 06 NOVEMBER 2024 atErf1225, Outapi Republic of Namibia, namely:
1x Toyota Bakkie, 1x car trailer (no wheels), 2x car lifts, 1x wheel alignmentmachine complete, 1x wheel balancing machine complete, 1x oil drum on wheel, 3xworkshop tables, 1x jack, 1x bending machine, 1x battery charger, 1x completechassis straightener machine, 1x press machine, 1x flat screen TV, 1x standdrill, 1x reception desk, 1x fridge, 1x computer with printer, 1x steel bench,various parts Various steel shelves, various tools.
TERMS: CASH to the highest bidder.
Dated at Windhoek this 16th day of October 2024.
KADHILA AMOOMO
LEGAL PRACTITIONERS
ON BEHALF OF PLAINTIFF
18 ADLER STREET
WINDHOEK WEST
WINDHOEK
REF: S632/LM/23
DM0202400418314

IN THE HIGH COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF WINDHOEK HELD AT WINDHOEK
CASE NO: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2021/04232
In the matter between:
NEDBANK NAMIBIA LTD PLAINTIFF and
ANETTE PROPERTIES NUMBER FORTY-TWO CLOSE CORPORATION 1ST DEFENDANT
WIKUS DE JAGER 2ND DEFENDANT JANITA HERIMIEN DE JAGER 3RD DEFENDANT NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION
IN EXECUTION OF COURT ORDER OF HIGH COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF WINDHOEK,granted on the 6th day of MAY 2022 in the abovementioned case, a judicial sale by public auction will be held on the 31 ST of OCTOBER 2024 at 10:00 at ERF NO. 4701 (PORTION OF ERF NO.: 1534) EXTENSION NUMBER 9, SWAKOPMUND,
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA THE FOLLOWING IMMOVABLE PROPERTY:Certain Erf No. 4701 (A Portion of Erf No. 1534),Swakopmund (Extension number 9)Situate In the Municipality of Swakopmund Registration Division "G"Erongo Region Measuring 1038 (One Thousand and Thirty-Eight) Square Metres Held Under of Deed of Transfer No. T 6557/2010.
PROPERTY CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING: EXISTING DWELLING Ground Floor Double Garage;Wc & Hwb;First Floor Landing; Kitchen / Lounge; 2x Bedrooms; Bathroom; Rear Structure Entrance: Kitchen open
plan; Lounge open plan: Scullery; 3x Bedrooms; 2x Bathrooms; Open Patio.
CONDITIONS OF SALE:
1. The complete conditions of sale may be inspected at the office of the Deputy Sheriff, Walvis bay (Tel: 064221805)
and at the Plaintiffs' Attorneys office at the undermentioned address.
2. The property will be sold "voetstoots".
3. The Purchaser shall pay a deposit of 10% (TEN PERCENT) of the purchase price IN CASH ON THE DAY OF SALE, the balance against transfer to be secured by a bank or building society guarantee.
4. Payment shall be made in Cash or Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT) to be done on the day of auction. If EFT is done proof of payment shall be provided to the Deputy Sheriff.
DATED AT WINDHOEK THIS 18 day of SEPTEMBER 2024.
ANGULACO.INCORPORATED
Legal Practitioner for Plaintiff
NO. 11, SCHUSTER STREET
WINDHOEK
(Ref: DEB1713)
DM0202400418331

IN THE High Court of Namibia
Case No: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-OTH-2024/00536
In the matter between:
ZHONG MEI ENGINEERING GROUP (PROPRIETARY) LIMITED, Execution Creditor
and
ONELUNGO DRILLING AND INVESTMENTS CLOSE CORPORATION, Execution Debtor
NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION
In execution of an order handed down by the above Honourable Court on 2 April 2024 in the abovementioned case, a judicial sale by public auction of the following will be held by the Deputy Sheriff of Tsumeb on 6 November 2024 at10H00 at ERF 1225, Outapi, Republic of Namibia.
List of Goods to be sold: 1x Toyota Bakkie (OAE333NA) (no wheels), 1x Car Trailer (no wheels), 2x Car Lifts, 1x Wheel Alignment Machine (complete), 1x Wheel Balancing Machine (complete), 1x Oil Drum On Wheels, 1x Jack, 1x Bending Machine, 1x Welding Machine, 1x Battery Charger, 1x Complete Chassis straightener machine, 1x Pressing Machine, 1x Flat Screen TV, 1x Drill Stand, 1xReception Desk, 1x Fridge, 1x Computer with Printer, 1x Steel Bench, Various Parts, Various Steel Shelves, Various Tools.
CONDITIONS OF SALE: "Voetstoots" - cash to the highest bidder.
Dated at Windhoek on this day of October2024.
KOEP & PARTNERS
LEGAL PRACTITIONERS FOR EXECUTION CREDITOR
33 SCHANZEN ROAD
WINDHOEK
(RK82704/MAT:11937)
DM0202400418110

d. WhatsApp Group for Farmers around EPL Area

	A	B	C	D	E	
1	Country Code	Phone Number	**Saved Name**	**Public Display Name**	**Is Admin?**	**Group_Name**
2	+264	+264818046776	Dorian Kandjumbi	Dorian Kandjumbi	FALSE	Public Consutation on EPL9250
3	+264	+264812485757	Silvanus SS CON	NA	TRUE	Public Consutation on EPL9250
4	+264	+264812603705			FALSE	Public Consutation on EPL9250
5	+264	+264815737807		😂😂😂😂😂	FALSE	Public Consutation on EPL9250
6	+264	+264817255156		Albie Jordaan	FALSE	Public Consutation on EPL9250
7	+264	+264811290132		Andre Botha	FALSE	Public Consutation on EPL9250
8	+264	+264813999792		Awie	FALSE	Public Consutation on EPL9250
9	+264	+264813718978		Burgert	FALSE	Public Consutation on EPL9250
10	+264	+264811222460		Burgert	FALSE	Public Consutation on EPL9250
11	+264	+264816721815		Carel Alberts	FALSE	Public Consutation on EPL9250
12	Only limited rows are available as you are using Free Version. Subscribe now to get full list					
13						
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WA-Download Group Phone Numbers +

APPENDIX D: CONFIRMATION OF SCREENING NOTICE RECEIVED

Outlook

Your application is verified

From Ministry of Environment and Tourism <noreply@meft.gov.na>
Date Tue 8/6/2024 6:23 PM
To SS Consultants <info@ssconsultants.co>

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism

2024-08-06

Dear Silvanus Shigwedha,

This email serves to inform you that your application **APP-004448** has been verified

Taking the following into considerations:

- Location of the project
- Polution potential
- Scale of operation of the project

Please upload the following documments:

- Scoping Report
- EMP
- Consent letter or support doc from relevant Authority
- Proof of Consultation (Minutes, Newspaper adverts, etc)
- Confirmation of screening notice received (through email) in terms of assessment procedures (Section 35 (1)(a)(b) of the Environmental Management Act, No 7 of 2007)
- Preliminary Site Map with coordinates (decimal degrees) and a Legend
- CV of Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)

- Consent from the National Heritage Council for protection of archaeological artefacts, paleontological and rare geological specimens, meteorites and any other object which holds cultural significance

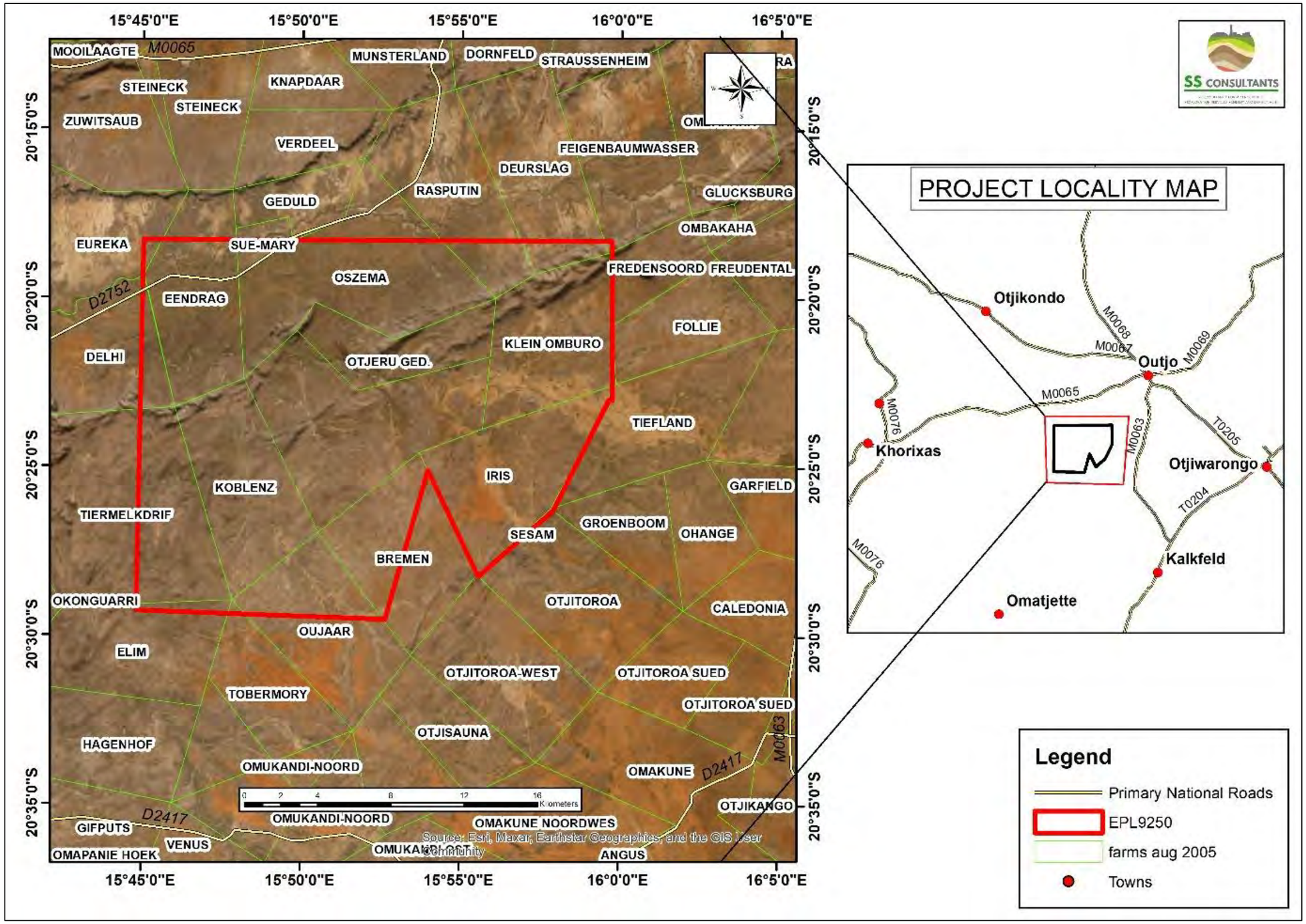
Please login onto our portal to upload required documents, if any
https://eia.met.gov.na

NB- for the purpose of Section 38 of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 read with Regulation 4(d), kindly forward copies of all relevent documents i.e (application forms, EIA, Scoping reports, EMP etc) to the office of the Environmental Commissioner

Thank you

Phillip Troskie Bulding
P/Bag 13306, Windhoek | Tel: +264 61 284 2111 | DEA: +264 61 284 2701

APPENDIX E: PRELIMINARY SITE MAP


15°45'0"E
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MOOILAAGTE
M0065
MUNSTERLAND
DORNFELD
STRAUSSENHEIM
KNAPDAAR
STEINECK
STEINECK
ZUWITSAUB
VERDEEL
FEIGENBAUMWASSER
DEURSLAG
RASPUTIN
GLUCKSBURG
GEDULD
OMBAKAHA
EUREKA
SUE-MARY
FREDENSOORD
FREUDENTAL
OSZEMA
D2752
EENDRAG
FOLLIE
KLEIN OMBURO
DELHI
OTJERU GED.
TIEFLAND
IRIS
KOBLENZ
GARFIELD
TIERMELKDRIF
SESAM
GROENBOOM
OHANGE
BREMEN
OKONGUARRI
OTJITOROA
CALEDONIA
OUJAAR
ELIM
OTJITOROA-WEST
OTJITOROA SUED
TOBERMORY
OTJITOROA SUED
OTJISAUNA
HAGENHOF
OMUKANDI-NOORD
OMAKUNE
D2417
M0063
OTJIKANGO
OMUKANDI-NOORD
OMAKUNE NOORDWES
GIFPUTS
VENUS
OMAPANIE HOEK
ANGUS
0 2 4 8 12 16
Kilometers
Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community
SS CONSULTANTS
PROJECT LOCALITY MAP
Otjikondo
M0068
M0067
Outjo
M0069
M0065
M0076
Khorixas
M0063
T0205
Otjiwarongo
T0204
Kalkfeld
M0076
Omatjette
Legend
Primary National Roads
EPL9250
farms aug 2005
Towns

APPENDIX F: CV OF THE RESPONSIBLE EAP_UAANAO KATJINJAA

CURRICULUM VITAE

UAANAO KATJINJAA

Email: ukatjinjaa@gmail.com Mobile: +264 081 4779623 Address: P.O Box 60497, Windhoek

Personal Statement

Committed individual willing to learn from more experienced personnel. Comfortable working in large scale environments and possesses comprehensive understanding of venture management principles. Capable to actively participate in business case study analysis and research projects; skills gained in team and group work at college.

Academic Background

Candidate for MSc. Integrated Environmental Management and Sustainable Development (2024)

(International University of Management**)**

- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Ecosystem Management and Conservation
- Research Methodology
- Environmental Legislations
- Mini Dissertation: *An Assessment of the Factors Affecting Sustainable Entrepreneurship Development in the Renewable Energy Sector in Windhoek, Namibia*

Bachelor of Business Administration- Entrepreneurship and Enterprise Development (2018)

(University Of Botswana**)**

- Strategic Management
- Management Consulting
- Business Plan Development
- Research Report: *An Assessment of Trends in Entrepreneurial Behavior of the Youth in Gaborone, Botswana*

Competencies

- Good Verbal and Written Communication Skills
- Microsoft Office (Word, Excel, PowerPoint)
- Report Preparation
- Data Collection and Analysis

Experience

Junior Environmental Specialist SS- Consultants CC-2024

- Compilation and review of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) report
- Compilation of Environmental Clearance Certificate application
- Conduct public consultation and engagements with stakeholders
- Environmental Audit Compliance on various projects

Administration and Accounts Clerk- Chemspec Botswana- 2018-2019

- Receive and process invoices, expense forms
- Request for payments and handle KYC documents
- Handle daily banking reconciliation
- Attending emails and customers' enquiries

Activities and other

- Participant in Tertiary Training Education Students Dialogue and Training on the Three Rio Conventions; Network and Learning Workshop (UNDP,2022).
- Business incubation and implementation through a small enterprise project; Creation of a mobile application (AccomoMe) with a database that links landlords to suitable tenants. (Global Business Labs, 2018).
- Article on Women Empowerment through Beauty Pageants (The Ngamitimes Newspaper, 2017).
- Documentary on Pursuit of Happiness (Media Studies, University of Botswana, 2016).

References

Mr. Sioni Iikela	**Ms. Jacqueline Hehir**	**Mr. Silvanus Shigwedha**
Faculty Dean	Director	Managing Member
Int. University of Management	Chemspec Botswana	SS Consultants CC
+264 81 225 7526	jackie@chemspec.co.bw	+264 81 240 9124

APPENDIX G: CONSENT FROM THE NATIONAL HERITAGE COUNCIL

24th June 2025

Mr. Timoteus Mufeti
The Environmental Commissioner
Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism
P/Bag 13306
Windhoek, Namibia

Dear Mr. Mufeti,

SUBJECT: UPDATE ON APPOINTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGIST FOR HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – EPL 9250

We are pleased to inform your office that Mr. Toivo Natangwe Linekela Megameno Iileka the holder of Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9250, has appointed a qualified archaeologist, to conduct the Archaeological Heritage Assessment as required under the National Heritage Act (Act No. 27 of 2004).

The assessment will be carried out in accordance with the National Heritage Council's guidelines, ensuring compliance with Namibia's cultural heritage protection laws. The scope of work includes:

- A field survey to identify and document any archaeological or cultural heritage sites within the licensed area.
- Consultation with local communities and relevant stakeholders to gather traditional knowledge.
- Submission of a heritage impact report to the National Heritage Council for review and approval.

We anticipate completing the assessment by [estimated completion date], after which the findings will be formally submitted to your office and the National Heritage Council for further directives. Should there be any additional requirements, we remain available to address them promptly.

We appreciate your guidance in this matter and will keep your office updated on progress. For any queries, kindly contact info@ssconsultant.co.
Yours sincerely,

Yours sincerely,

.....

Uaanao Katjinjaa
Environmental Specialist-SS Consultants CC

APPENDIX H: DECLARATION FOR THE SUBMISSION OF ASSESSMENT REPORTS

Declaration of authorship

APPLICATION NUMBER: 240725004448

Project Title:

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND ASSESSMENT REPORT (ESA): FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION OF BASE AND RARE MATERIALS, DIMENSION STONE, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METALS ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE NO.9250

I Uaanao Katjinjaa (full name of Environmental Assessment Practitioner - EAP) understand and agree that the information I have furnished in this submission will be reviewed by the Office of the Environmental Commissioner (OEC). I accept that the Environmental Commissioner, will hold me accountable in terms of Section 43(1)(b) of the Environmental Management Act, Act No. 7 of 2007 for any inaccurate or misleading information knowingly provided in the following documentation.

Tick the box (es) applicable to your submission:

- ☐ Pro Forma Environmental Contract for Mining Claim(s)
- ☐ Environmental Questionnaire For Mining
- ☒ Scoping report
- ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- ☒ Environmental Management Plan (EMP),
- ☐ Consent from Relevant Authority

I certify, and, acknowledge that the provision of such information will impede the lawful carrying out of the duties, responsibilities and functions of the Environmental Commissioner. I declare that the information submitted is my own work. All direct or indirect sources used are acknowledged as references.

Consultancy Name: SS Consultants CC

EAP Signature:.....

Date: 24 June 2025

NB- To be submitted jointly with Scoping Report, EIA, EMP documents to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner

APPENDIX I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

(BID)

SS CONSULTANTS

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID)

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED BASE AND RARE METALS, DIMENSION STONE, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METALS EXPLORATION ACTIVTIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE NO.9250

OUTJO DISTRICT, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA

PUBLIC INVITATION TO REGISTER AND COMMENT

PURPOSE OF DOCUMENT

The purpose of Background Information Document (BID), is to provide basic detailed information about the proposed listed activities and is to be shared with all registered potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) before public consultation as part of the EIA process. Furthermore, the BID aims to outline the EIA process and methods of public consultations approaches to be followed.

Hence, BID aim to provide:

- An overview of the proposed mineral exploration activities on **EPL No.9250 for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals;**
- An overview of the Environmental Impact Assessment process; and
- Guidance on how members of public can participate in the process as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs).

I&APs comments and concerns are vital to the success of the EIA process and potential public members are encouraged to register and participate.

Please register / complete registration form and submit to SS Consultants CC on or before the **25th of August 2024**.

Attention : Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa
Address: Unit 24B, Bougain Villa, Sam Nuuyoma Road, Windhoek, Namibia
Email: UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co
Cell: +264812409124

INTRODUCTION

SS CONSULTANTS CC (hereafter referred to as the Consultant), an independent mineral resource and environmental consulting company has been appointed by **Toivo Natangwe Linekela Megameno lileka** (herein referred to as the Proponent) to undertake an environmental assessment process and obtain an environmental clearance certificate from the Environmental Commissioner on behalf of the latter for the proposed mineral exploration activities on **EPL No. 9250**.

The proposed exploration activities fall in the listed activities under the Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 – activities which may not be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificate. Hence the proponent is expected to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate from the Environmental Commissioner prior to the commencing of these exploration activities.

The proposed development is therefore related to the specific listed activities as outline by relevant sections in EMA Regulations of 2012:

- *Construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right or other form of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right or other form of authorization, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992 (Section 3.1);*
- *Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not (Section 3.2);*
- *Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities (Section 3.3);*
- *Abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes (Section 8.1).*
- *Manufacturing, storage, handling, or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974 (Section 9.1).*
- *Any process or activity which requires ..... (Section 9.2).*

1. Project Description

The Exclusive Prospecting License (**EPL) 9250** was applied for by **Toivo Natangwe Linekela Megameno lileka** on the 10th January 2023 and a notice of preparedness to grant prospecting license was presented by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME). To execute any exploration activities within EPL 9250, it is a requirement under the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (2017) and its 2012 EIA Regulations that the proponent obtains an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). The ECC will enable the license owner to conduct exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals. The project area is made up of one EPL license; if commercially viable mineral deposits are found and all necessary licencing requirements are satisfied, the licence may be converted into one or more mining licences. The proposed exploration activities will involve both non-invasive and invasive exploration methods. Non-invasive exploration methods usually include remote sensing, geological field mapping, ground geophysical survey and surface soil and rock sampling whereas invasive exploration methods include techniques such as reverse circulation or diamond drilling and pitting/trenching. During the process, non-invasive exploration activities will be undertaken first in order to define the need for more invasive activities. Should the results from the non-invasive activities be positive, the detailed site-specific drilling, trenching, and sampling will be undertaken. The project area is situated within well-developed infrastructure such as access to water, power line, national roads, and telephonic network. Thus, the applicant will make use of the available water and electrical infrastructure in the area. Utilization of these infrastructure will depend on the agreement reached with other landowners and or community members and all the necessary permits and requirements will be obtained from the relevant authorities. The design of the exploration process is such that, various geological consultants and contractors will be engaged at different stages to allow effective implementation of the proposed exploration activities. Additionally, a geophysics expert may be contracted to conduct geophysical surveys. These surveys will be conducted where necessary to detect and assess different geological features, including mineralization, within the EPL area. Drilling operations will be carried out by a registered drilling contractor, and they are expected to provide their own drilling crew. Moreover, the exploration activities on EPL No. 9250 have the potential to establish and operate a mineral exploration program, leading to direct permanent employment opportunities and indirect job creation in supporting services. By virtue, these activities also hold the promise of discovering economically valuable ore deposits, which, through mineral extraction, can contribute to employment, wealth generation, and economic development in the country. The attractive wages offered by the new project are expected to benefit the local workforce, thereby boosting economic growth in the Outjo Constituency and surrounding towns, and the country at large. The nearest populated towns are Outjo, Khorixas and Kamanjab from which unskilled labour can be sourced from. It is anticipated that the workforce will be housed in temporary site camps or may reside in the nearest towns throughout the exploration program.

2. Project Location

The EPL No.9250 is located approximately southeast of Outjo town in Kunene Region. The project area covers an area of 46052.096 hectares and is demarcated by 9 (nine) corner coordinates as shown on *Figure 1* below. The project area sits on commercial land and is partly underlain by ten (10) commercial farms namely: Berghof, Bremen, Delhi, Deurslag No. 1154, Iris, Klein Omburo, Oszema and Oujaar.

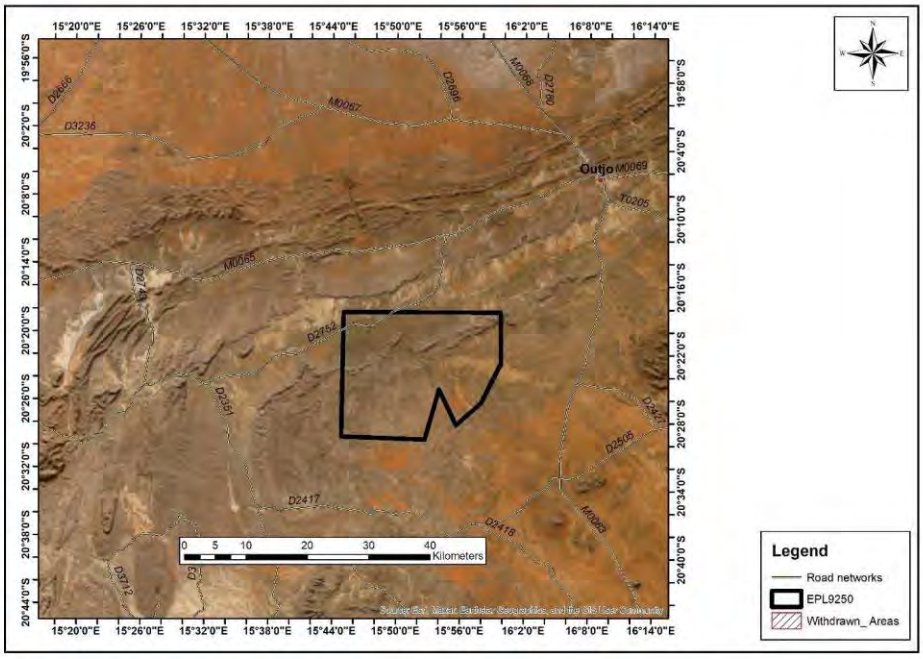
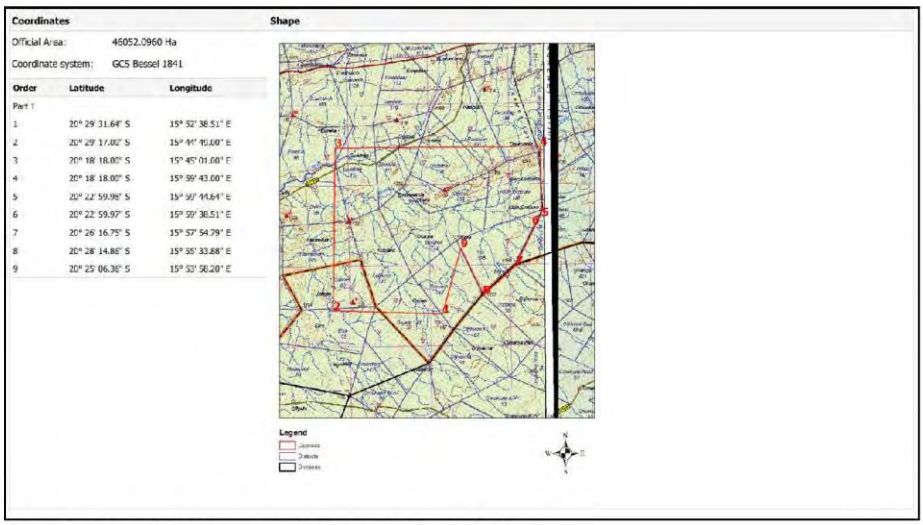


Figure 1: Locality map showing the location and road networks covering EPL9250.



Coordinates

Official Area: 46052.0960 Ha

Coordinate system: GCS Bessel 1841

Order	Latitude	Longitude
Part 1		
1	20° 29' 31.64" S	15° 52' 38.51" E
2	20° 29' 17.00" S	15° 49' 15.00" E
3	20° 18' 18.00" S	15° 45' 01.00" E
4	20° 18' 18.00" S	15° 59' 43.00" E
5	20° 22' 59.98" S	15° 59' 44.64" E
6	20° 22' 59.97" S	15° 59' 36.51" E
7	20° 26' 16.75" S	15° 57' 54.79" E
8	20° 28' 14.86" S	15° 55' 33.88" E
9	20° 25' 06.36" S	15° 53' 58.20" E

Shape

Figure 2.: Map with corner coordinates and shape of EPL.

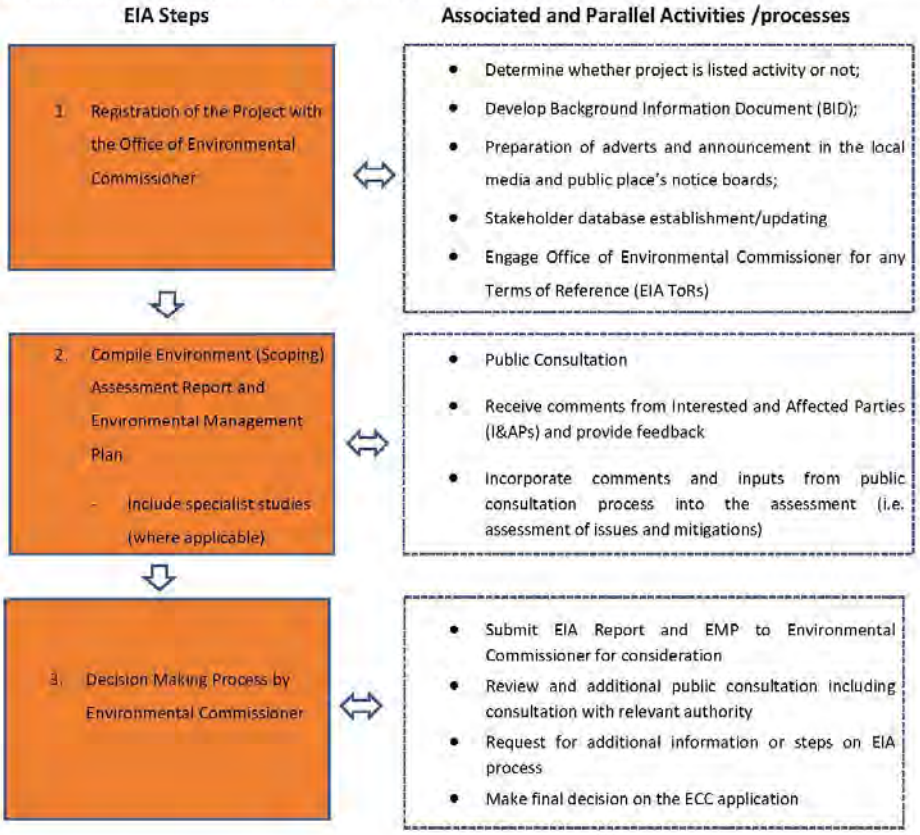
3. Legal Requirements

Apart from the Environmental Management Act, the project will also be guided and comply to the following national regulatory requirements:

- Water Act 54 of 1956 (including Water Resource Management Act 11 of 2013 – not yet in force)
- National Heritage Act 27 of 2004
- Mineral (Prospecting and Mining) Act 33 of 1992
- Forest Act 12 of 2001
- Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act 6 of 1995 (including relevant amendments)
- Labour Act 11 of 2007
- Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975 (including relevant amendments)

4. Environmental Impact Assessment process

The EIA process follows the general guideline as outlined in the EMA Regulations of February 2012. An outline of the EIA steps and the associated and parallel processes is given below:



N.B: Once the Environmental Commissioner makes a decision on the application whether in favour of the proponent or not, the Environmental Management Act as guided by its Regulations also provide for the process of Appeal. Therefore I&APs if not satisfied with the decision made, will still have an opportunity to raise their concern on the decision.

5. Potential Impacts

Below are the potential impacts that have been identified from the proposed exploration activities on the license area:

- **Temporary job creation** this is the hiring of workers non-skilled to skilled workers from the area to be involved during the clearing of the fauna and flora in order to access target sites, and to also assist during pitting and trenching as well as drilling and associated exploration works.
- **Impact on vegetation and fauna** some vegetation may need to be removed to create access roads, pitting and trenching, geophysical lines as well as drilling sites. This may also lead to habitat destruction for some fauna.
- **Traffic safety** very slow drilling rigs and associated vehicles may compromise traffic safety in the area.
- **Environmental degradation** through different types of waste generated on the site.
- **Soil and water contamination** from chemicals and other substances used in drilling fluids.
- **Noise and dust** generated by pitting and trenching as well as drilling vehicles and activities.
- **Health and safety risks** which may result to workers operating on site.

6. Public consultation

Public participation is an essential part of any Environmental Assessment process. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) include any person or organization that will be directly or indirectly involved and/or affected by the project.

Registered I&APs will be kept informed of the Public Participation Process throughout the Environmental Assessment process, they will be given the opportunity to review and comment on the EIA reports and documents and, will also receive feedback on how comments have been considered, and will be informed of the outcome of the assessment. All comments will be recorded and presented to the project team and competent authority by means of the Project Comments and Responses Register (CRR).

Notices for public invitation to participate in the process will still be placed in the local newspaper as well as at strategic public places (notice boards). The date and venue for the public consultation meeting will be communicated.

If you categorize yourself as an I&AP who wishes to receive information regarding the above-mentioned project and/or provide input into the Environmental Impact Assessment process, you are hereby invited to register using the form on Page 6. You may also communicate with SS Consultants via email, or telephone to obtain further information or comment on the proposed project.

Further information:

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SS CONSULTANTS

REGISTRATION OF INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES (I&APs)

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES FOR BASE AND RARE METALS, DIMENSION STONE, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METALS ON EPL NO.9250 LOCATED IN OUTJO DISTRICT, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA

Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa

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Cell: +264 81 240 9124

Title (Mr/Ms/Dr/Prof)		**Name**/Initials	
Surname			
Interested Parties or		**Affected Parties?**	
Physical Address and or Postal Address			
Tel No:		**Cell No:**	
Email Address:			
Comments/Issues/Concerns (Please if the space is not enough, use additional separate sheet)			