

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED
MINERAL EXPLORATION OF BASE AND RARE METALS, DIMENSION STONE,
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METALS ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTIVE
LICENSE NO.9251
KARASBURG DISTRICT, KARAS REGION - NAMIBIA

ECC APPLICATION NO.: 240725004449

2025

COMPILED BY



SS CONSULTANTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SS Consultants CC (herein referred to as the Consultant) is appointed by Mr. Toivo Natangwe Linekela Megameno Iileka (herein referred to as *the Proponent*) to apply for and obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, and precious metals on EPL No.9251 (EPL-9251) or *the EPL*. The project area is situated in a south easterly direction of Karasburg close to the Namibian and South African borderline in the //Karas Region. The EPL covers an area of 19990.5978 hectares of land with about five commercial farms partially within the project area including Pelgrimsrust, Nautsis, Keimas, Eendoorn and Arus.

In terms of the Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007, the proposed exploration activities fall under the listed activities that may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In accordance with the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (No. 7 of 2007) and its 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GG No. 4878 GN No. 30), this Environmental Assessment and Scoping report has been compiled in support of an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate including the potential environmental impacts arising from the proposed activities. The assessment of impacts includes direct, indirect as well as cumulative impacts. The potential impacts identified on the environment during exploration activities were related to dust, noise, health and safety, land use, waste management, impacts on soil and surface, ecological impacts, groundwater and surface water quality, heritage and socio-economic aspects. Additionally, mitigation measures for the identified impacts to be implemented and monitored by the Proponent have been detailed into an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) attached to this report.

The proposed project activities on EPL-9251 will entail different exploration methods (techniques) such as field geological mapping, ground electromagnetic and geophysical surveys, drilling and soil sampling in selected targeted areas. The duration of the exploration activities is anticipated to be conducted over the license tenure which is valid for a three (3)-year period, once an ECC has been issued for the EPL. The duration of each exploration programme shall be refined when detailed geological information are available through a desktop study report. The exploration of alternative project locations was not undertaken because the decision to proceed with the chosen location was based on geological

assessments, past exploration data, and promising mineralization indicators. Furthermore, the author has proposed several alternatives for service infrastructure to mitigate potential environmental impacts. In compliance with the Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007, public consultations were conducted by actively engaging Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) through newspaper advertisements. Public or stakeholder engagements allows for an inclusive approach as it helps with identification of concerns and expectation from different parties.

The Karasburg Region, where the EPL is situated is known to have unique major tourist attraction sites in Namibia, including the Fish River Canyon and the /Ai-Ais hot springs resort. Other than that, the region hosts mineral deposits that can provide opportunities for the mining and extractive industries. The mining and extractive industries are of status to the governments' fiscal receipt and a source of foreign exchange. Commencement with the planned exploration activities would not only provide the Warmbad, Karasburg, and Grunau communities with attractive wages, but it would also, if the Proponent fulfils their social and environmental obligations, contribute to the nation's sustainable development overall by upholding environmental responsibility.

After thorough investigation, it was determined that the proposed exploration activities will be localized (restricted within the EPL boundaries), thus, the potential impacts of EPL-9251 would have minor significance on the environment, provided appropriate mitigation measures are implemented. Based on the conclusions of this ESA Report, it is thus recommended that an Environmental Clearance Certificate be considered and issued for the planned exploration activities. In implementing the proposed program, the Proponent shall consider the critical requirements; obtaining permits and licenses, effectively implement and monitor the specified management and mitigation measures.

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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&AP	Interested and Affected Parties
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
MME	Ministry of 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 make a decision.
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 submit an application 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 a number of publics, some of whom may emerge at any time during the process depending on their particular 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.

1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the report’s purpose and provides a concise overview of the project. It also summarizes the Terms of Reference for the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) process and outlines the rest of the reports structure.

1.1. Background

Mr. Toivo Natangwe Linekela Megameno Iileka (hereinafter referred to as the *Proponent*) applied for an Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL 9251) to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) on the 10th of January 2023 with the rights to prospect and explore for industrial minerals and precious metal for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals Annexure A. The license covers an area of 19990.5978 hectares and is demarcated by twenty-one (21) corner coordinates as illustrated in Table 1 and Figure 1-1.

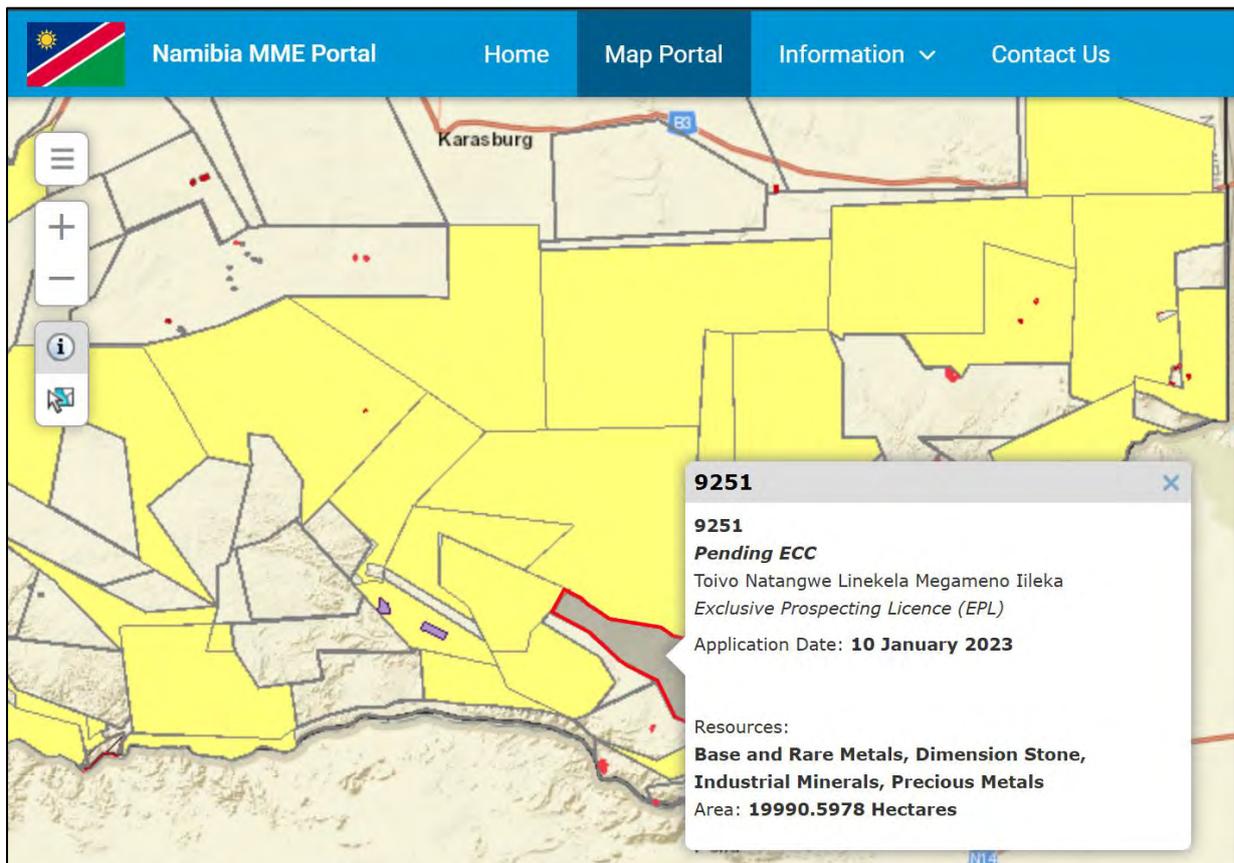


Figure 1-1: Project area license details.

As part of the application process for obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed exploration activities, the Proponent is currently undergoing the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. This process ensures that the potential environmental impacts resulting from the projects' activities are thoroughly assessed, and suitable measures are identified to mitigate them effectively.

1.2. Project Locality

The EPL is located south eastern of Warmbad within the Karasburg East constituency, in the Karas Region. Warmbad settlement is located in the far southern part of Namibia and can be accessed via D0206 road, that leads to the South African border in the east. Running in an east west direction just north of the EPL, are the B3 tarred road providing convenient access to the area (Figure 1-2). To reach the EPL, a D206 gravel road branches off from the B3 road into the EPL (Figure 1-2). The EPL sits on commercial land and is partially underlain by five (5) farms namely: Pelgrimsrust, Nautsis, Keimas, Eendoorn and Arus. (Figure 1-3).

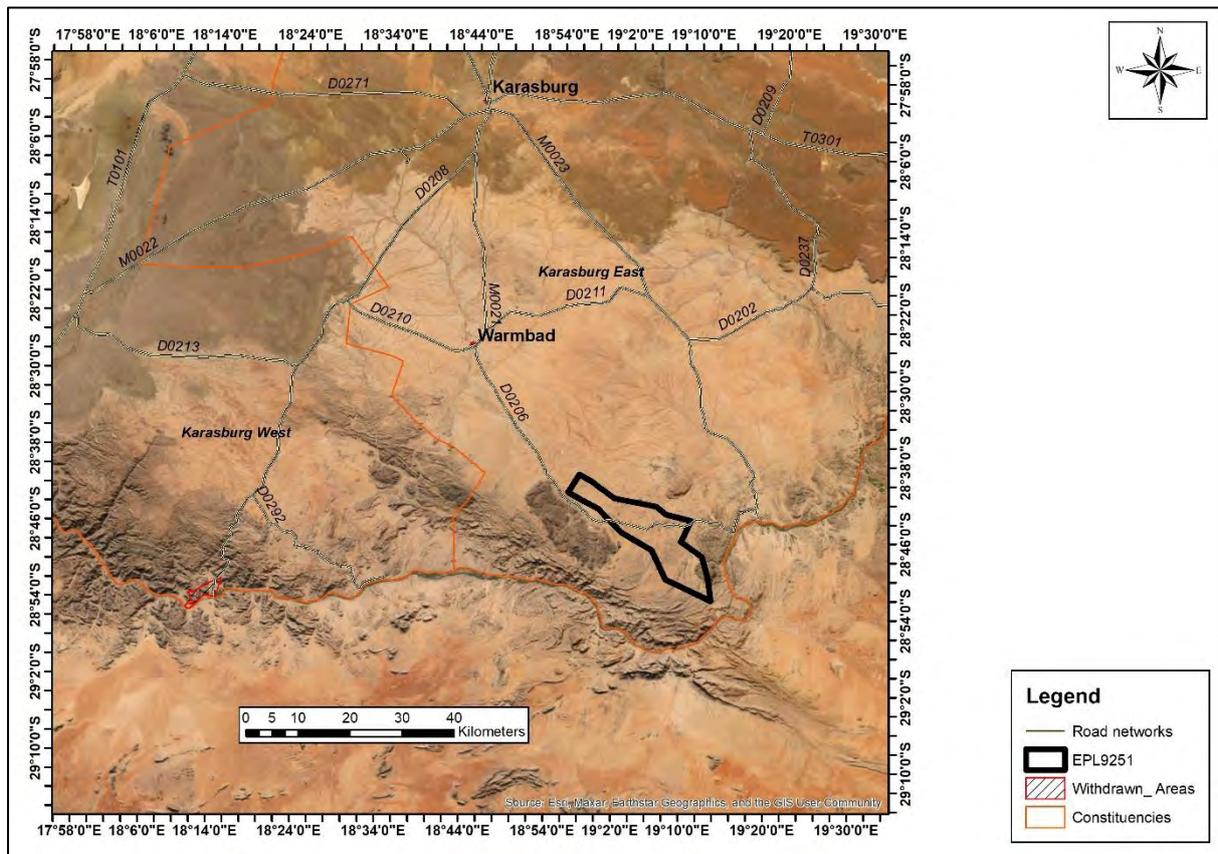


Figure 1-2: Locality map for EPL9251.

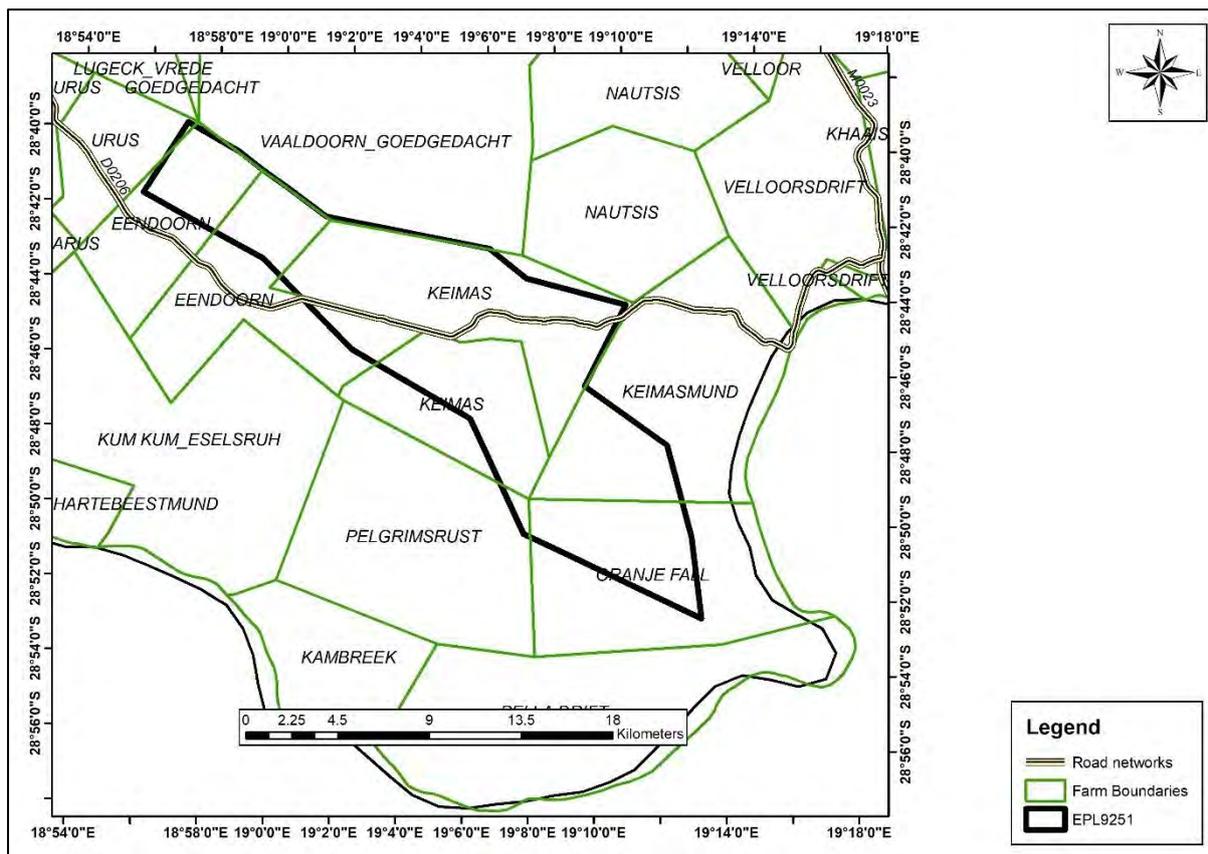


Figure 1-3: Farm Map depicting the farms covering the project area.

Table 1- 1: Corner coordinates for EPL 9251.

Geographic Coordinates		
Order	Latitude	Longitude
1	28° 44' 19.05" S	19° 10' 23.49" E
2	28° 46' 33.23" S	19° 09' 15.06" E
3	28° 48' 01.82" S	19° 11' 47.23" E
4	28° 50' 27.64" S	19° 12' 37.85" E
5	28° 52' 37.20" S	19° 13' 00.81" E
6	28° 51' 04.32" S	19° 08' 59.75" E
7	28° 50' 31.67" S	19° 07' 34.09" E
8	28° 47' 29.76" S	19° 05' 50.14" E

9	28° 46' 06.95" S	19° 02' 56.39" E
10	28° 45' 45.00" S	19° 02' 11.76" E
11	28° 44' 04.12" S	19° 00' 13.22" E
12	28° 43' 24.24" S	19° 59' 26.88" E
13	28° 42' 34.92" S	19° 57' 36.39" E
14	28° 41' 44.47" S	19° 55' 46.87" E
15	28° 39' 50.23" S	19° 57' 03.60" E
16	28° 40' 34.92" S	19° 58' 37.81" E
17	28° 41' 01.39" S	19° 59' 18.17" E
18	28° 41' 32.22" S	19° 00' 10.44" E
19	28° 42' 13.89" S	19° 01' 17.81" E
20	28° 42' 56.91" S	19° 06' 14.40" E
21	28° 43' 42.81" S	19° 07' 22.65" E

Table 1- 2: Summary of EPL 9251 location details.

Location	Approximately 69.4 km Northeast of Karasburg
Area size	19990.5978 hectares
Constituency	Karasburg East Constituency
Regional Administration	Karas Region
Nearest Town/Village	Karasburg, Grunau, Warmbad

In Namibia, Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) are governed by the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007), enacted on 27 December 2007 and brought into effect on 6 February 2012. Under this Act, the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism's

Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) oversees all EIAs, guided by regulations detailed in Government Notices No. 29 and No. 30 of 2012.

The EIA is a structured, interdisciplinary, and multi-step process designed to ensure thorough consideration of environmental impacts in project planning and decision. It involves designation of qualified Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAPs), stakeholder engagement, submission of scoping reports and management plans, and continuous public participation, culminating in the issuance of an Environmental Clearance Certificate.

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) typically unfolds through several stages: project initiation and screening, scoping, impact assessment, followed by the development of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP). This framework ensures that environmental and social risks are anticipated and effectively mitigated throughout the project's lifecycle.

Key objectives of the EIA process include:

1. **Stakeholder Notification & Engagement** – Informing interested and affected parties and providing them with meaningful chances to participate.
2. **Information Provision** – Sharing comprehensive details about the project and potential alternatives.
3. **Baseline Documentation** – Recording current environmental and social conditions in the project area.
4. **Impact Identification & Analysis** – With stakeholder input, assessing both direct and indirect environmental and social consequences of the project and its alternatives.
5. **Management & Mitigation Planning** – Designing strategies to avoid, reduce, offset, or enhance impacts, and embedding these into the EMP.
6. **Support for Transparent Decision-Making** – Supplying authorities with well-documented, clear findings that enable accountable approvals.

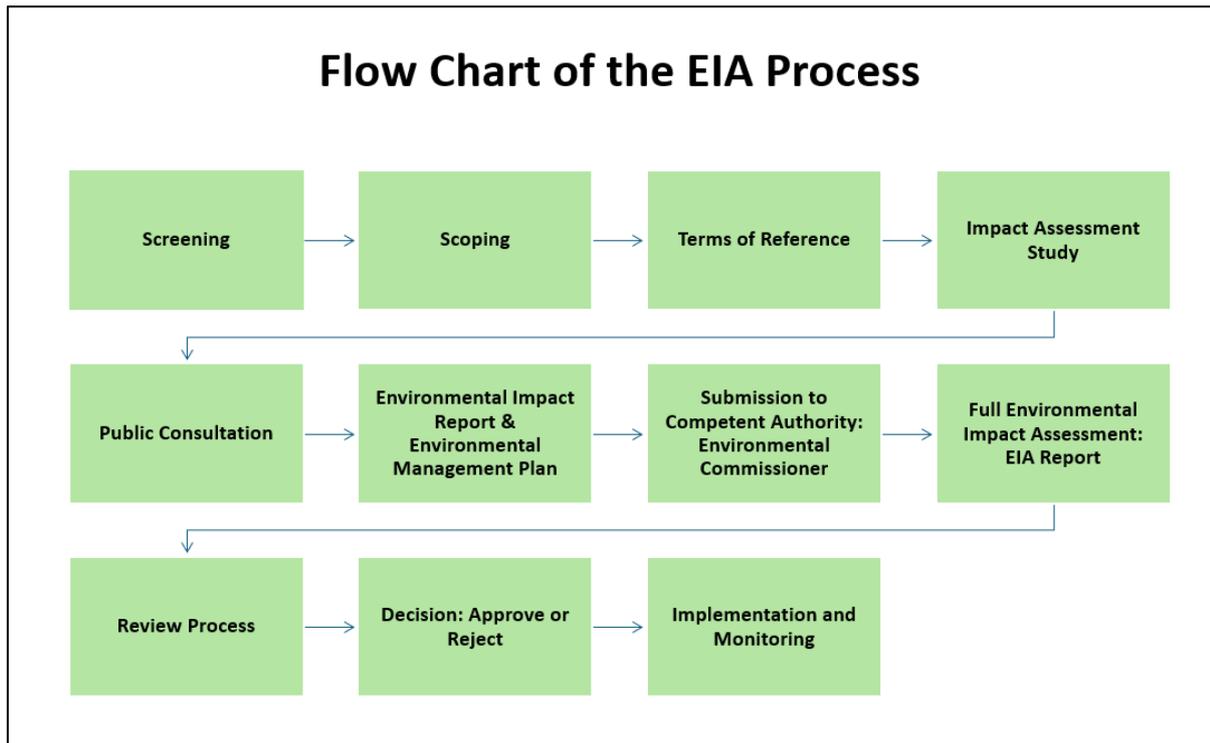


Figure 1-4: Flow chart of the EIA process.

1.3. Scope of work

Given the reasons under **Error! Reference source not found.**, and because this project triggers some listed activities, the scoping study of this project is 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 main purpose is to identify potential environmental impacts caused by the proposed exploration project. This is done by utilizing secondary data from both desk research and fieldwork, relevant environmental information is compiled.

The Environmental and Impact Assessment (EIA) report together with the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) serve as essential tools for stakeholders and relevant Ministries to make well-informed decisions regarding the exploration activities, considering the environmental perspective. These documents provide guidance on assessing and managing environmental impacts, ensuring responsible and sustainable exploration practices.

This report has taken into consideration all the requirements for preparation of all the supporting documents and application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate and lodgement of such application to the Environmental Commissioner (EC), Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).

The Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) applications has already been submitted together with the BID applying to the Ministry of Environment, Forests, and Tourism (MEFT): Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA). Currently, the project is focusing on the initial phase of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), which involves submitting a Scoping Report. Table 1-1 below outlines the key elements included in this report.

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

Description	Section of the Report
Introduction	Chapter 1
Legal Framework: The relevant legislation, policies and guidelines pertaining to the proposed project	Chapter 2
Project Activities: 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) by which the 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
Biophysical and social baseline: This chapter covers the geology of the area and impacts associated with proposed exploration activities and their impacts to the environment and society	Chapter 6
The identification of potential impacts, impacts description, assessment, mitigation measures and recommendations	Chapter 7
Recommendations and Conclusions to the report	Chapter 8

2. NEED AND DESIRABILITY OF THE PROJECT

This chapter outlines the need and desirability for the proposed project. The "need and desirability" assessment evaluate the alignment of the development with broader societal needs and its contribution to the public good. This process ensures that the project is ecologically sustainable and socially and economically justifiable, supporting the principles of sustainable development as outlined in the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and the National Development Plan 2030 (NDP).

2.1. Context of the Proposed Project

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.

Numerous 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 in the region, the Proponent intends to explore for possible mineral occurrence in the EPL area if granted a go ahead.

Granted that mining activities bring some negative effects during exploration, it is also imperative to appreciate the much-needed developments brought forth by mining activities. The following benefits from the proposed exploration activities are expected; provision of contractual employment opportunities, contributions to annual license fees to the government through the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) and the increased knowledge of the earths' subsurface.

Given the negative effects during exploration, it is crucial to note that the above mining activities' benefits are to be achieved through the implementation of the EMP, which outlines specific mitigation measures to minimize environmental impacts. These measures are designed to ensure that the project is conducted in an ecologically sustainable manner, respecting the local environment's integrity.

2.2. Integration with Namibian Framework

From the standpoint of broader societal needs and alignment with policy objectives, the “need and desirability” of the proposed Project is evaluated in relation to the following national and regional policy and planning frameworks:

- Namibia Vision 2030 (Vision 2030);
- Namibia’s Industrial Policy (2012);
- Namibian National Biodiversity and Strategic Action Plan (2013-2022);
- The National Development Plan (5th edition) (NDP) (2017/18 – 2021/22);
- Harambee Prosperity Plan II 2021 – 2025;

Table 2-1: Review of National, International and Regional Policies and Frameworks

Policy/Framework	Alignment of the EPL project with policy
Namibia Vision 2030 (adopted 2004)	
In 2004, Namibia adopted Vision 2030, a long-term strategy that outlines the country’s development goals and programs. A key objective is to ensure the sustainable development and use of Namibia’s natural capital for the social, economic, and ecological well-being of the nation	Exploration and mining projects contribute to the country’s economic growth and enhance the well-being of local communities by creating employment opportunities. These activities are carried out with care to ensure that environmental sustainability is not compromised.
Namibia’s Industrial Policy (2012)	
In 2012, the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) developed Namibia’s Industrial Policy. Three years later, it introduced an implementation strategy titled Growth at Home (MTI, 2015), which outlines a focused approach to industrialisation. The strategy prioritises sectors where Namibia holds a comparative advantage, with mining and other extractive industries identified among the key areas	The proposed exploration project falls within the targeted mining sector and is expected to generate employment and deliver associated socio-economic benefits. If and when the project advances to the mining stage, it will contribute to the development not only of the

Policy/Framework	Alignment of the EPL project with policy
of focus. It also provides a framework for developing downstream industries to maximise job creation and socio-economic benefits arising directly and indirectly from primary production.	nearby town, but also of the broader region and the country as a whole.
Namibia's Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2013-2022)	
Namibia's Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP2), covering the period 2013–2022, serves as a strategic, multi-sectoral planning framework with nationwide scope. Its vision is to ensure that the country's biodiversity remains healthy and resilient to various threats, while positioning conservation and sustainable use as key contributors to poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth, especially in rural communities.	The Project takes into consideration the immediate development threats to biodiversity posed by exploration and ensure sound mitigation hierarchy are in place to minimise impacts on the biodiversity when avoidance is not applicable.
Fifth National Development Plan 2017/18 – 2021/22	
<p>Vision 2030 is implemented through five-year National Development Plans. The fifth plan (NDP5) focuses on rapid industrialisation guided by four pillars: economic progression, social transformation, environmental sustainability, and good governance.</p> <p>NDP5 emphasizes the sustainable and efficient use of Namibia's natural resources to improve citizens' welfare. It highlights the importance of collaboration between government, private sector, communities, and civil society to foster economic growth within a socially harmonious environment. Key strategies include promoting value-added industrialisation, import substitution, developing production value chains, and accelerating the growth of Small and Medium Enterprises (NPC, 2017).</p>	The proposed project directly contributes towards the NDP5 pillar 1 (Economic Progression).
Harambee Prosperity Plan II (2021-2025)	
The Harambee Prosperity Plan II (HPPII) (2021-2025) reflects the Namibian Government's commitment to building a resilient economy and delivering improved outcomes for all citizens. Building on the first Harambee Prosperity Plan (2016-2020), HPPII sets short- to medium-term goals focused on economic recovery, enhanced service delivery, inclusive growth, and accelerated progress toward Vision 2030. In response to recent droughts, recession, and the COVID-19 pandemic, HPPII aims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed project directly supports the objectives of HPPII Pillar 2 (Economic Advancement). • It promotes economic advancement by creating jobs, developing skills, and

Policy/Framework	Alignment of the EPL project with policy
<p>to strengthen Namibia’s ability to address both global opportunities and domestic socio-economic challenges (HPPII, 2021).</p> <p>The plan is structured around five pillars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effective Governance, 2. Economic Advancement, 3. Social Progression, 4. Infrastructure Development, and 5. International Relations and Cooperation. <p>Economic Advancement is pursued through three main goals: optimizing natural resource stewardship, boosting productivity in priority sectors, and developing new growth engines.</p> <p>HPPII also commits Namibia to reducing carbon emissions in line with COP21 targets, prioritizing a shift toward renewable energy for economic recovery.</p> <p>Separately, Namibia’s Industrial Policy, developed by the Ministry of Trade and Industry in 2012, was followed by the 2015 Growth at Home strategy, which promotes targeted industrialization. This strategy focuses on sectors with existing comparative advantages, including mining and extraction industries, and outlines ways to develop downstream industries to maximize job creation and socio-economic benefits from primary production (MTI, 2015).</p>	<p>sustainably utilizing mineral resources.</p>

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK: LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

Other relevant Namibian legislation, policies and guidelines that need to be adhered to for an effective EIA process are also outline in this chapter. The review of these legal framework helps to inform the Proponent, affected, and interested communities, and the decision makers at the MEFT: DEA about the requirements and expectations, as laid out in terms of these instruments, to be met so that the exploration activities could be conducted.

Although the application is submitted to MEFT and the project must comply with the Environmental Act and its regulations, it's important to recognize that MIME serves as a competent authority. For this reason, the Proponent must ensure adherence to the regulations put in place by the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act No. 33 of 1992 (Minerals Act) with regards to the exploration activities. In particular, the Act caters for the reconnaissance, prospecting, and mining for, and disposal of, and the exercise of control over, minerals in Namibia; and provides for matters incidental thereto.

3.1. Applicable Laws and Legislations

Table 3-1: Presents the full list of all applicable legislations identified and conducted during the EIA process.

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 7 of 2007	Necessitate that projects with adverse environmental impacts are subject to an environmental assessment process (Section 27). Details principles which must guide all EAs.	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).	

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
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. But based on Article 95 of the Namibian Constitution that deals with Principles of State Policy, the Namibian Constitution states, “the state shall enact legislation to ensure consistent planning to raise and maintain an acceptable standard of living for the country’s people” and to improve public health.	The Proponent should ensure compliance with the conditions of the Act.
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.

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Water Resources Management Act No.11 of 2013	<p>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:</p> <p>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).</p>	
Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969	<p>The Act aim 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.</p>	<p>At a time of soil sampling, soil conservation must be taken care of, and management measures must be part of the EMP.</p>
Nature Conservation Ordinance No.4 of 1975	<p>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.</p>	<p>The Proponent should ensure that any activities done in the project area do not in any way trade-off the wildlife and the ordinance</p>

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
		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 cater 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	Before removing any protected plant species within the proposed exploration site, the proponent must secure a permit from the Forestry office

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
	<p>required to cut and remove any such vegetation.</p> <p>These provisions are only guidelines.</p>	<p>(Ministry of Agriculture offices) in Karasburg.</p>
<p>Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance No. 11 of 1976</p>	<p>This ordinance sets for the prevention of air pollution.</p>	<p>Measures should be set to ensure that dust and fumes emanating from exploration activities is kept at acceptable levels.</p>
<p>Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919</p>	<p>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.”</p>	<p>The Proponent and all its employees/contractors should adhere to the provisions of these legal instruments.</p>
<p>Health and Safety Regulations GN 156/1997 (GG 1617)</p>	<p>Details various requirements regarding health and safety of labourers.</p>	
<p>The Regional Councils Act No. 22 of 1992</p>	<p>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,</p>	<p>The relevant Regional Councils are considered to be I&APs and must be consulted during the Environmental Assessment (EA) process.</p> <p>The Karas Regional Council (Karas</p>

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
	<p>economic development potential, infrastructure, land utilisation pattern and sensitivity of the natural environment.”</p> <p>The main objective of this Act is to initiate, supervise, manage, and evaluate development.</p>	<p>Constituency) is the responsible Regional Authority of the area in which the proposed activity will be undertaken, therefore should be consulted for this EA.</p>
Labour Act No. 6 of 1992	<p>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.</p>	<p>The Proponent should ensure that the proposed activity does not compromise the safety and welfare of workers.</p>
Best Practice Guide: Environmental Principles for Mining in Namibia- Exploration	<p>Outlines the regulatory and legislative requirements for exploration in Namibia.</p> <p>Serves as a guiding framework for the exploration phase of the mining life cycle.</p>	<p>The proponent should be guided by this framework for best practice mining and exploration activities in Namibia.</p>
National Heritage Act (27 of 2004)	<p>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</p>	<p>The project must ensure that no heritage resources are damaged and/or removed during its operations. All protected heritage</p>

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
	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”.	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 3-2: List of applicable international legislations to which Namibia is a signatory.

Legislations	Relevant 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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

Legislations	Relevant Provisions
	likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account.
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.

3.2. Key Regulators or 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 3-3.

Table 3-3: 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 Mines and Energy (MME)	The national legislation governing minerals prospecting and mining activities in Namibia fall within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) 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

4. TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT ACTIVITIES

4.1. Planned Exploration Techniques

The Proponent plans to conduct an exploration program on EPL No. 9251, with a focus on industrial minerals such as Lithium, Beryllium, Cesium, Titanium and Wallatonite and precious metals such as Gold and Silver. The program will involve 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. These techniques aim to gather information about the geological characteristics of the area without causing significant disturbance.

The primary objective of the non-invasive methods is to assess the need for more invasive exploration. If the non-invasive methods yield positive results, indicating the likelihood of economically viable deposits, the program will proceed to more invasive activities. Invasive exploration methods, such as drilling (reverse circulation or diamond drilling) and pitting/trenching, will be used to gather more detailed data. This includes site-specific drilling, trenching, and sampling to provide a clearer understanding of the mineral deposits. This approach ensures that invasive activities are only undertaken when there is a high likelihood of discovering valuable mineral resources. It also helps minimize environmental impact by prioritizing non-invasive techniques for initial assessment and decision-making. The proposed exploration activities will be implemented through the following sequential phases.

Phase 1: Desktop study and geological mapping

This phase entails conducting a thorough review of available geological map data for the area and conducting on-site visual assessments of exposed rocks. To achieve this, a contemporary integrated data approach will be adopted, utilizing geospatial data that incorporates various sources such as geological, geophysical, remote sensing (Sentinel; ESRI Earth), and topographic data sets.

The primary focus of the geological mapping will be to identify and map lithological units, geological structures, mineralization zones, and alteration zones. Geological maps will be produced and will be accompanied by geological reports that provide comprehensive

descriptions and interpretations of the geological features observed. The reports may include additional analysis, such as mineralogical studies or interpretations of geological processes. Additionally, the dataset will enable the development of cross-sections, which provide a vertical representation of the geological features.

Phase 2: Geophysical surveys

Geophysical surveys involve the use of various sensing technologies to collect data about the subsurface or substrate. These surveys will be conducted where necessary to detect and assess different geological features, including mineralization, within a specific area. Ground geophysical surveys can be carried out using vehicle-mounted or handheld sensors, which are designed to measure and record physical properties of the Earth's subsurface, such as magnetic fields, electrical conductivity, gravitational anomalies, and seismic waves. The captured data from these instruments provides valuable insights into the geological structures and potential mineral deposits present in the surveyed area. In contrast, airborne geophysical surveys mount sensors onto aircraft, allowing them to systematically collect data as they fly over the target area. By interpreting this data, detailed maps, and models of the subsurface can be generated, aiding in mineral exploration, resource assessment, and geological mapping.

Phase 3: Geochemical sampling

Geochemical sampling surveys involves the collection of different types of earth materials, such as rocks, soils, and sediments, for analysis. These samples are sent to analytical laboratories to determine the presence and quantities of industrial minerals (such as lithium, beryllium, cesium, titanium and wallastonite), rare metals (like niobium and tantalum), and precious metals (such as gold and silver) etc. Typically, small pits measuring approximately 25 cm by 25 cm by 35 cm may be dug, and about 1 kilogram of material is extracted and sieved to obtain around 50 grams for analysis. After sampling, the pits are filled back, ensuring that the disturbed area is restored as closely as possible to its original state. This practice minimizes the visual impact and environmental disturbance caused by the sampling activities.

Phase 4: Trenching and pitting

Trenching and pitting involve excavating or digging an area to obtain a representative bulk sample of mineralization. The depth of the pit is typically around 5 meters, but it can vary depending on the target mineral and project requirements. The dimensions and methods for excavation, such as manual or using an excavator, should be discussed, and agreed upon with the landowners or community members involved. To minimize risks and ensure safety, excavations will be either opened and closed on the same day or fenced off until the project is completed. This prevents harm to livestock or wildlife.

Phase 5: Drilling and core sampling

If the results from geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys meet the desired criteria, drilling will be conducted on EPL 9251. Exploration drilling involves penetrating the ground and extracting rocks from different depths beneath the surface to verify the underlying geology or obtain samples for further chemical analysis. Experienced operators employed by contractors typically carry out this process in areas where previous geological mapping and geophysical surveys have indicated mineralization potential.

Two commonly used drilling methods are reverse circulation (RC) drilling and diamond drilling. RC drilling employs a pneumatic hammer with a rotating tungsten-steel bit, producing dry rock chips. Diamond core drilling, on the other hand, uses a diamond-impregnated drill bit attached to hollow drill rods to extract cylindrical cores of solid rock. Water is often used during drilling, and all drill-water is collected in drill sumps to prevent overflow. These sumps must be constructed at least 100 feet away from bodies of water, such as rivers, streams, ponds, seeps, or springs, unless approved by a qualified hydrologist. Depending on the results of the prospecting phase and the extent of drilling requirements, an exploration team consisting of less than 10 individuals, including drilling teams, geologists, and technicians, may be needed to meet market demands and investor expectations.

4.2. Exploration Utilities

In addition to the planned exploration methods, the project's Environmentalist has considered the necessary infrastructure and services, including water, electricity, road networks, accommodation, transportation, domestic and hazardous wastes, human

personnel and safety and rehabilitation. These components are vital for the project, especially during the advanced stages.

4.2.1. Infrastructure and Services

It should be noted that phase 1 and 2 will use very limited infrastructures and services, and this means only phase 3 (exploration drilling) will require most of these services on a daily basis. To meet the increased infrastructure and service requirements, a temporary campsite will be established within the EPL.9251.

The selection of campsite locations will involve consultation with local farm owners or community members and will operate under strict conditions to control litter and minimize disturbances. 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.

4.2.2. Water Supply

Water will be primarily utilized for general usage, workers hydration, cleaning, drilling-related activities, and dust suppression. The water supply will be obtained from either existing boreholes or new ones, depending on agreements made with landowners and community members (Figure 3-1). Based on the proposed work the proponent has not estimated the amount of water usage for the project. 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 and Land Reform [MWALR]). Additionally, water used for drilling will be recycled to promote efficiency and conservation. Alternatively, water supply can be sourced from water supplies such as Namwater or from the Karasburg Municipality or Town Council if need be.

The water sources for the area is indicated in Figure 4-1 and Figure 4-2 which depicts that there are available water points within the EPL area. However the ground water potential is quite low compared to other parts of the country and this is due to Rock body. Thus causing a very limited groundwater potential Yields which less than 0.5 m³ of water per hour.

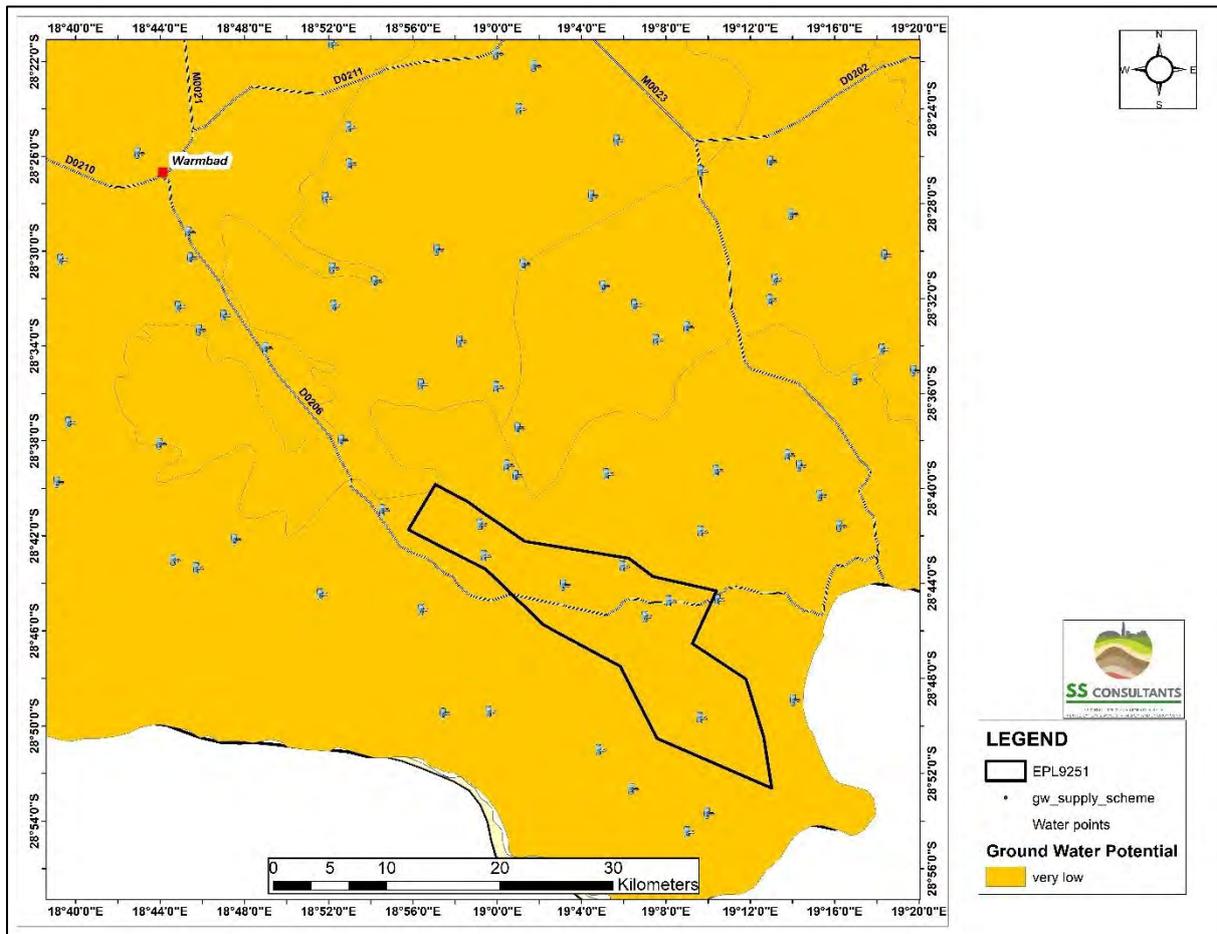


Figure 4-1: Map showing existing water points and the low water potential for the project area.

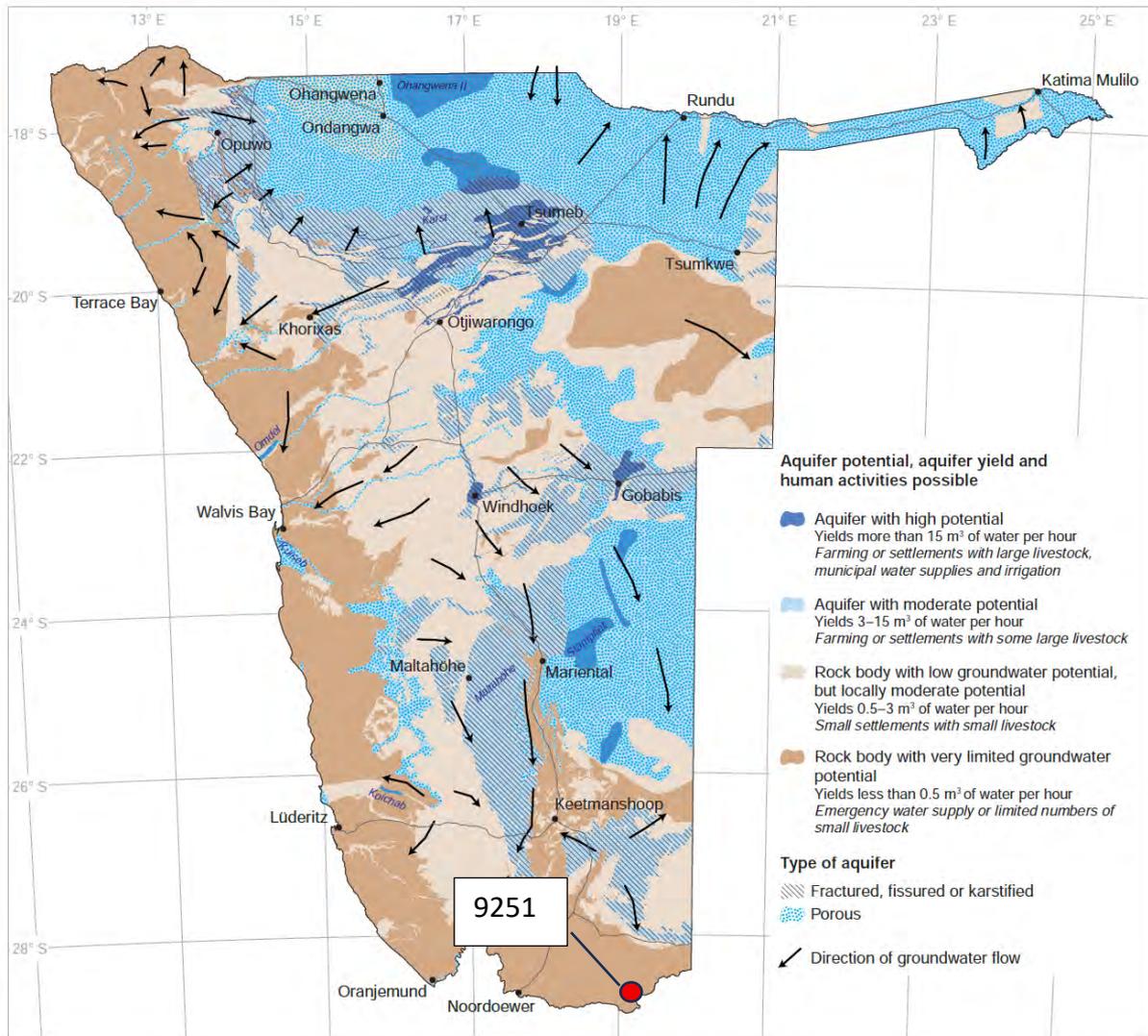


Figure 4-2: Map Indicating the Aquifer potential, aquifer yield and human activities possible.

4.2.3. Power Supply

The project site currently does not have electricity supply. However, it is located a few kilometres from the Karasburg Town and therefore presents the option to source power from the Karasburg Municipality. Alternatively, diesel power generation, adhering to the necessary safety requirements, 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 Karasburg 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.

4.2.4. Ablution facilities

The preferred wind farm site currently does not have any sewage services available to it. For this reason, a conservancy tank will be utilised during exploration phases with a sewage service collecting and disposing of sewage at a nearby sewage works.

4.2.5. Road Access

The EPL is conveniently accessible via the D0209 gravel road that branches off the main Karasburg – Ariamsvleis (Namibia, South African border) road (Figure 1-1 and 3-2). Within the EPL, there are several smaller track roads. 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 farm owner to ensure their input and address any concerns.

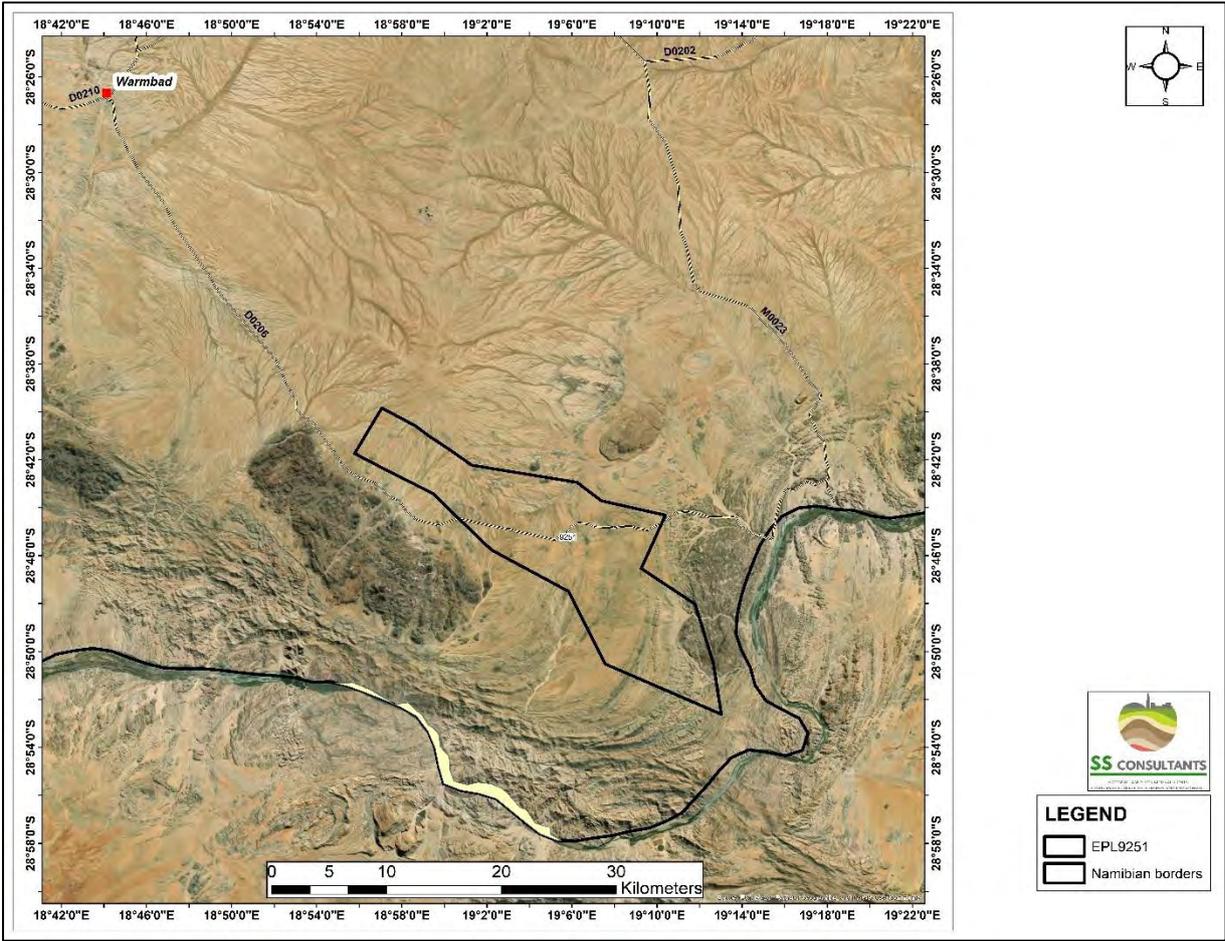


Figure 4-3: Topographic map showing existing road network within the EPL area.



Figure 4-4: D0209 road that leads to the EPL area.

4.2.6. Transportation

Transportation for everyday exploration activities will be restricted to the use of 4x4 pickups. These vehicles will be employed to carry out routine exploration tasks. However, as the project progresses, trucks and drilling machines will be utilized at an advanced stage. The 4x4 pickups will continue to be employed for everyday exploration activities, while the drilling machines will remain stationed at the specific drill site and will only be relocated when moving to the next drilling location.

4.2.7. Domestic and hazardous waste

All sites will be furnished with secure waste bins designated for each type of waste, including general waste and hazardous waste. Depending on the volume of waste generated, it will be sorted and collected as frequently as required and transported to the nearest certified landfill site. Prior to utilizing these facilities, agreements will be established with various waste management facility operators/owners, and necessary authorizations or permits will be obtained, specifically for the disposal of hazardous waste.

4.2.8. Human personnel and Site Safety

The exploration project will employ a total of 10 individuals, 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 Karasburg and the surrounding towns.

4.3. 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 EMP requirements. The EMP outlines the necessary measures and procedures to mitigate and restore any environmental damage or disturbances caused by the exploration activities. The

goal is to ensure that the affected areas are rehabilitated to their pre-exploration condition, following approved environmental standards and guidelines. By adhering to the EMP, the project aims to minimize any long-term negative impacts and promote environmental sustainability.

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.

5. PROJECT ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Alternatives are defined as “different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity” (Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007) of Namibia and its regulations (2012)). This chapter discussed different ways in which the project can be undertaken, as well as identify the alternatives that, in a practical way, can be applied to ensure minimal damage to the environment.

Different alternatives for proposed exploration activities have been identified. The most common and most important alternatives considered are the **no-go option, location, services infrastructure**. These alternatives are discussed as follows:

5.1. No-Go Option

The “No-Go” alternative refers to the choice of not proceeding with the proposed project or activity. In this case it would mean that planned exploration activities on EPL 9251 would not take place. By selecting the “No-Go” alternative, none of the potential impacts, whether positive or negative, associated with the project would occur. This includes the potential benefits of discovering and extracting mineral ores in the EPL area, as well as any negative impacts that might arise from such activities.

Essentially, the “No-Go” alternative means that the area will remain untouched and unexplored, and the presence of any mineral ores will remain unknown since no exploration or identification efforts will take place. If the "No-Go" option is chosen and the proposed project does not proceed, there are several key losses that may never be realized. These losses can include:

- **Economic Loss:** Mining can contribute significantly to the economy by creating jobs, generating revenue, and stimulating local businesses. Without exploration and subsequent mining activities, potential economic opportunities and growth may be missed, particularly in Karasburg town and Warmbad Settlement where mining could play a crucial role in the local economy.
- **Resource Depletion:** Mining allows for the extraction of valuable minerals and resources from the Earth, such as metals, coal, and oil. Without exploration, these resources may remain untapped, potentially leading to a shortage of key materials for

various industries and hindering technological advancements and economic development that rely on these resources.

- **Technological Innovation:** Mining exploration often involves the development and application of advanced technologies and techniques. These innovations can have broader applications beyond mining, leading to technological advancements in areas such as geology, engineering, and environmental monitoring. Without exploration driving these innovations, progress in these fields may be slower.
- **Scientific Knowledge:** Mining exploration contributes to our understanding of Earth's geology, mineralogy, and natural resources. Through exploration activities, valuable scientific data is gathered, enabling researchers to gain insights into geological processes, mineral formations, and the overall dynamics of the earth. The absence of exploration may impede scientific discoveries and hinder our understanding of Earth's natural resources.
- **Environmental Considerations:** While mining can have adverse environmental impacts, exploration activities provide an opportunity to assess the potential environmental risks and develop strategies for mitigation and responsible resource extraction. Without exploration, there may be a lack of comprehensive environmental planning and management practices, which could lead to unregulated mining activities with potentially more severe ecological consequences.
- **Social and Cultural Impacts:** Mining operations often involve engaging with local communities, providing employment, infrastructure development, and community investment. Exploration activities can help identify potential social and cultural impacts early on, allowing for dialogue and collaboration with affected communities. Without exploration, opportunities for community engagement and addressing social concerns may be missed, leading to potential conflicts and negative social impacts.
- **Infrastructure and community development:** The proposed project includes plans for infrastructure development, such as roads, drill holes (water) etc that will have had positive effects on the local community. With the "No-Go" option, these infrastructure improvements and potential community development projects will not be realized, resulting in missed opportunities for growth and improvement in the area.

Based on a careful evaluation of the potential risk, benefits, and trade-offs associated with the project, the "No-Go" option was not considered for this project. For specific areas of the project site that are considered environmentally sensitive and/or protected, alternative strategies such as stakeholder engagement, conservation and prevention, avoidance etc, will be implemented.

5.2. 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. 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.

5.3. Services Infrastructure

The EIA process has identified the services that may be required for the proposed exploration activities. Table 3 below presents the alternatives for the identified services.

Table 5-1: Alternatives considered in terms of services infrastructure.

Services	Proposed source	Alternative source
Water	Obtaining water from Karasburg municipality or from the communal farm’s sources within the EPL . The proposed source will be used to ensure that the project will not generate depletion on the water level/availability of the sources that the local community uses.	Hauling water from the nearest Water pump station near the project or from Karasburg with permission from the municipality and local authority.
Power for equipment	Diesel power generators will be used to power the project.	Capitalizing on the regions high temperatures and abundant sunlight, the project will put up solar panels on site. This initiative aims to establish a supplementary energy source, mitigating dependence on conventional generators. By harnessing solar power, the project aims to generate clean and renewable energy, potentially reducing operational costs in the long term. The solar can be used for instance for cell phone charging and lighting.
Power for cooking and lighting for the Campsite	For cooking purposes, gas stoves will be used during the project activities. Using gas stove ensure that the contractors will not use	Firewood (purchased from permit holding suppliers) will be used in cases of emergencies (For instance, when the gas is unexpectedly

Services	Proposed source	Alternative source
	firewood from the area which would increase deforestation. Lighting system for the campsite will be via portable solar lamps that will be erected on site.	finished). Gas lamps will be an alternative lighting source. Mitigate global warming as well as prevent major soil and groundwater pollution that could have otherwise developed from always using a diesel generator.
Workers' accommodation	A temporary limited-sized campsite will be constructed within the boundary of the EPL. The campsite will be developed in the EPL area that is far from the nearby farm homesteads to minimise noise pollution.	In cases where there is an absence of a suitable site for a camp, accommodation in the nearest town i.e., Karasburg will be an option. The workers will be accommodated at any facility with the necessary ablution and electricity infrastructure.
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.	

Services	Proposed source	Alternative source
Domestic waste	Onsite waste bins, regularly emptied at the nearest landfill (in Karasburg) is the chosen option. This will prevent an everyday drive from and to the nearest town for waste disposal, which can damage the road and disseminate dust within the area.	Driving waste to the nearest town landfill, which is an alternative, but not viable as it can result in road damaging.
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.

6. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

6.1. 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. Consequently, their input must be included in the final scoping report and considered when making decisions regarding the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). 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.

6.2. Approach to Stakeholder Engagement

The process for the public participation is shepherd by the public consultation definitions and guidance given by the MET 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)

The project took proactive steps to identify and involve relevant national, regional, and local authorities, as well as other interested individuals. Initially, pre-identified interested and affected parties (I&APs) were directly contacted. Additionally, individuals who responded to project advertisement notices in newspapers were registered as I&APs upon their request. This inclusive approach ensured that all stakeholders were informed and had the opportunity to participate in the project.

Engaging with authorities at various levels of governance and involving interested members of the public fostered transparency, compliance with regulations, and effective coordination. By directly reaching out to pre-identified I&APs and accommodating requests from others who expressed interest, the project demonstrated a commitment to inclusivity, active engagement, and a well-rounded decision-making process.

Additionally, as invitations for public participation were extended, the stakeholders list was expanded to include additional interested and affected parties (I&APs) who registered for the project. These I&APs, who expressed their interest, have been incorporated into the ongoing process of engaging with the public.

Table 6-1: Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) in the region and immediate towns.

Interested and / Affected Parties	Needs and Expectations
Owners/Proponent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained profitability • Good work environment
National (Ministries and State-Owned Enterprises)	
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	
Karas Regional Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical behaviour • Transparency • Mutual benefits and continuity • Significant development of local environment and communities.
//Gamaseb Conservancy	
Hai-//Om Traditional Authority	
General Public	
Farm and or Land owners /Interested members of the public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical behaviour • Transparency • Job security • No excess noise and emissions

b) A Background Information Document (BID)

A document containing descriptive information about the proposed exploration activities was compiled (**Annexure I**) and circulated upon request with both pre-identified and registered I&APs.

c) Advertisements

Public notices were published in the local newspapers for two consecutive weeks, refer to (**Annexure D**) for more details:

- Confidante Newspaper dated 20 December to 10 January 2025
- New Era Newspaper dated 28 February and 7 March 2025

The purpose of these advertisements was to notify the public about the proposed exploration activities on EPL 9251, providing a brief explanation of the activities and their location.

d) Site Notices

Printed site notices were placed at the office at the Warmbad police station and at the Noordover. Pictures of the site notices provided as (**Appendix I**).

e) Communication with the Farm/Land Owners (Registered Mail)

An email and telephonic communication were made with the Karas state veterinary requesting contact details of farm owners of the following farms: Pelgrimsrust, Nautsis, Keimas, Eendoorn and Arus farms.

6.3. Public Consultation Meeting

Table 6-2: Consultation Process with I&APs and Authorities

Task	Description	Date
Notification - regulatory authorities and I&APs		
I&AP identification	I&APs were identified and contact details obtained where possible through site visits / meetings with certain key stakeholders, telephone calls and using databases from other EIAs conducted by SS	2024-2025
Background Information Documents (BID)	BID's were distributed electronically (where possible) to all I&APs on the database. Copies of the BID were also made available on request to SS A copy of the I&AP database and BID are attached in Appendix I.	2024-2025

Task	Description	Date
Site notices and pamphlet distribution	Site notices (A2 size) were placed at: Noordower Egen Service Station and Community Board by Bank Windhoek Photographs illustrating these notices are included in Appendix D	2024-2025
Newspaper Advertisements	Block advertisements were placed as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confidante Newspaper dated • New Era Newspaper dated newspaper advertisements provided information of the proposed project, the availability of the BID and the time and venues of the planned public meetings. Copies of the advertisements are attached in Appendix D. 	20 December to 10 January 2025 28 February and 7 March 2025The
Scoping phase meetings and submission of comments		
Public Meetings	No registered I & AP	
Comments and Responses	See above	
Review of Scoping Report		
I&APs and authorities (excluding MET) review of scoping report	If relevant for this report	

7. BIOPHYSICAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE

Exploration activities are always undertaken in an environment with specific conditions, which get impacted by these activities in one way or another. For this reason, it is always critical to have a thorough understanding of the pre-project conditions before commencement. Additionally, it is equally vital to ensure that a baseline understanding of the area is formed and to make effective decisions on certain issues that may come up through or after the project's operations. The next subchapters outline the environmental and social baseline for the project area.

7.1. Geology

7.1.1. Regional geology

The regional geology surrounding EPL 9251 consists of three major tectonostratigraphic units, i.e. the Palaeo- to Mesoproterozoic Namaqua Province and the late Proterozoic to Palaeozoic cover sequences of the Nama Group and Karoo Supergroup (Figure 1-1). The NNMP represents the oldest tectonostratigraphic unit in the area, made up of a number of distinct NE-SE trending tectonostratigraphic domains (the Konkiep, Kakamas, Sperrgebiet, Vioolsdrif and Pella Domains) characterized by differences in stratigraphy, structural and metamorphic histories (e.g. Hartnady et al., 1985; Colliston et al., 1990; Miller, 2008; Macey et al., 2017, 2018), and encompasses supracrustal and intrusives rocks which are pre-, syn or post-tectonic relative to the main Namaqua high-grade tectonothermal event at ~1200 m.y. The domains are separated by major tectonic structures. The NNMP rocks are exposed towards the northeast, south and southwest of EPL 9251 (Figure 6-1). The Kakamas Domain occurs to the south of EPL 9251 and is dominated by Mesoproterozoic (1.22-1.05 Ga) granulite facies paragneisses and voluminous granitic orthogneisses.

The Meso- and Palaeoproterozoic metamorphic rocks are overlain by the sedimentary cover sequences of the Neoproterozoic to Cambrian Nama Group and the Palaeozoic Karoo Supergroup. Consisting of the basal Kuibis, the middle Schwarzrand and the upper Fish River Subgroups, the shales, sandstones and limestones of the Nama Group occupy extensive areas in and between the Great and Klein Karas Mountains and towards the east and north of EPL 9251. The Nama Group rocks are overlain by sedimentary rocks of the Carboniferous Dwyka

Group (Karoo Supergroup) and unconsolidated to semi-consolidated sediments of the Kalahari Group. Early Cambrian intrusives of the Kuboos-Bremen and Kainab Igneous Provinces invaded the older rocks within a southwest – northeast trending swath. During the Jurassic especially the Karoo Supergroup was extensively intruded by dolerite sills and dykes. The youngest stratigraphic unit is formed by calcretes and permanent red sand dunes of the Kalahari Group. The EPL area is dominated by rocks of the Karoo Super Group, within minor parts (towards the northeast) covered by rocks of the Nama Group.

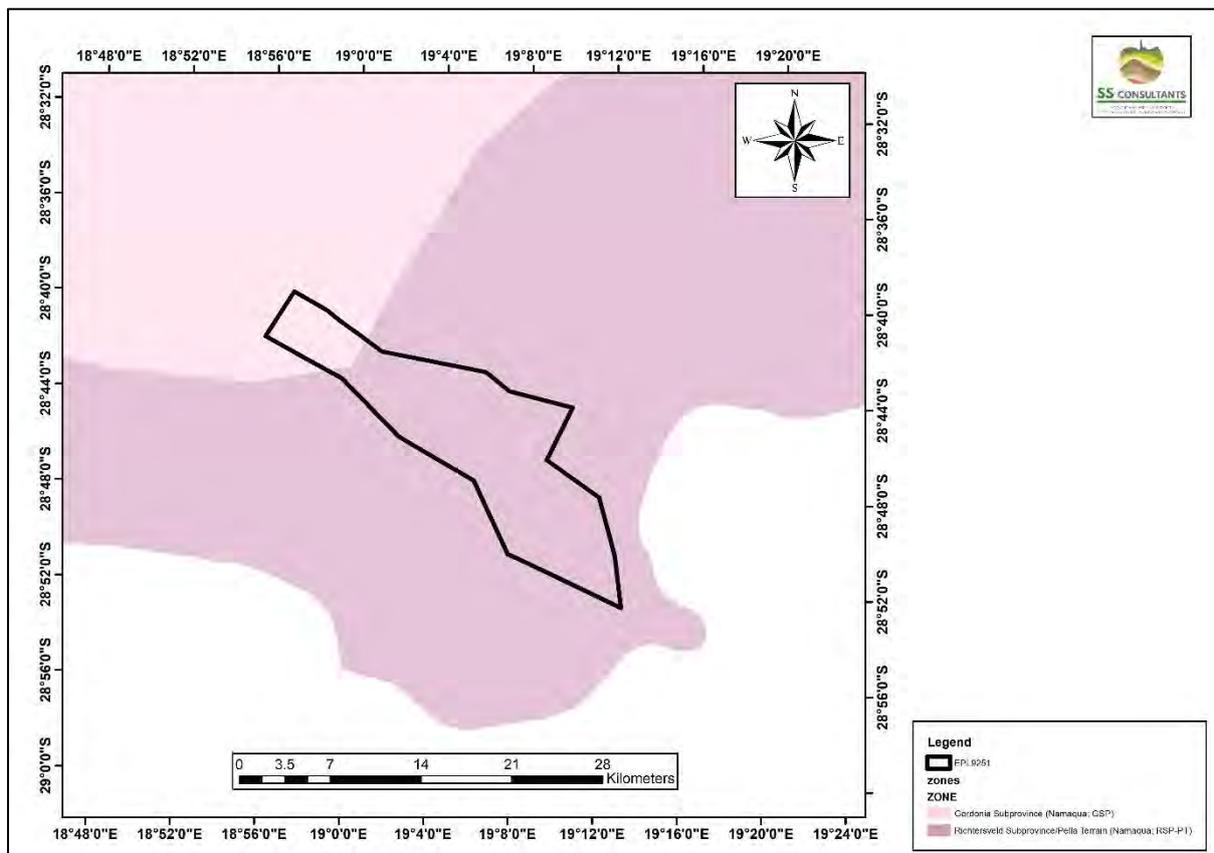


Figure 7-1: Tectonostratigraphic map of the area surrounding EPL 9251.

7.1.2. Local geology surrounding EPL 9251

The local geology underlying EPL 9251 comprises several lithostratigraphic units belonging to the Nama Group (Nababis Formation), Karoo Super-Group (Dwyka Group), and post Karoo dolerite dykes. Minor quaternary sediments of the Kalahari Group, consisting of gravel, sand, scree, and calcrete are observed encroaching into EPL 9251 along the western border. The geology of the license area is presented in detail below as summarised from Miller, 2008 and references therein. The Nababis Formation is exposed on the north eastern corner of EPL

9251 and consists of red to purple cross-bedded, medium- to coarse grained, feldspathic sandstones with interlayered shale and mudstone. The Dwyka Formation forms the base of the Karoo Super Group and is the dominant unit exposed throughout the EPL 9251. It comprises of tillite, mudstone and shale with erratics and limestone. The Nababis Formation and Karoo Super Group are intruded by post-Karoo dolerite dykes and sills, exposed on the south-eastern part of the EPL (Figure 6-2). The Dolerite intrusion was accompanied by faulting and gentle folding. Faults and fault-hosted dolerite dykes have three main trends, i.e N to NE, NW and E-W. Karoo strata often display steep dips close to faults or dykes. Emplacement also appears to have taken place during ENE – WSW compression as the sills is associated with a series of NNE-trending synclines and anticlines (Schreuder and Genis, 1975).

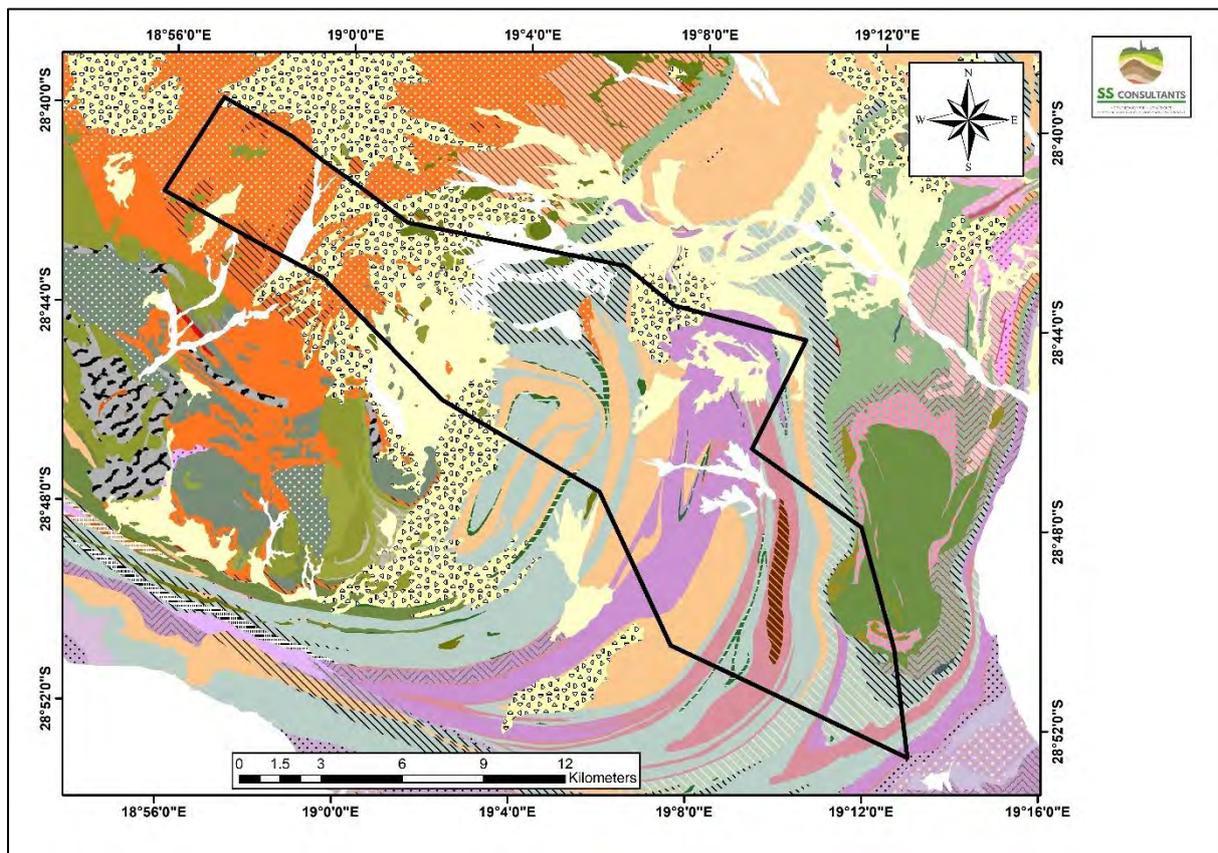


Figure 7-2: Local geology map around EPL-9251.



7.2. Landscape and Topography

The EPL is situated in the south-eastern region of Namibia within the Karas Region. The topography of the Karas Region is characterised by diverse topography, featuring a mix of desert landscape, mountainous areas, and expansive plains. Much of the central and southern part of Karas is covered in thin, coarse-textured soils with low water- holding ability

(Mendelsohn et al. 2002). The EPL itself is characterised by a relatively flat with ridged topography with hills towards the south eastern side of the EPL.

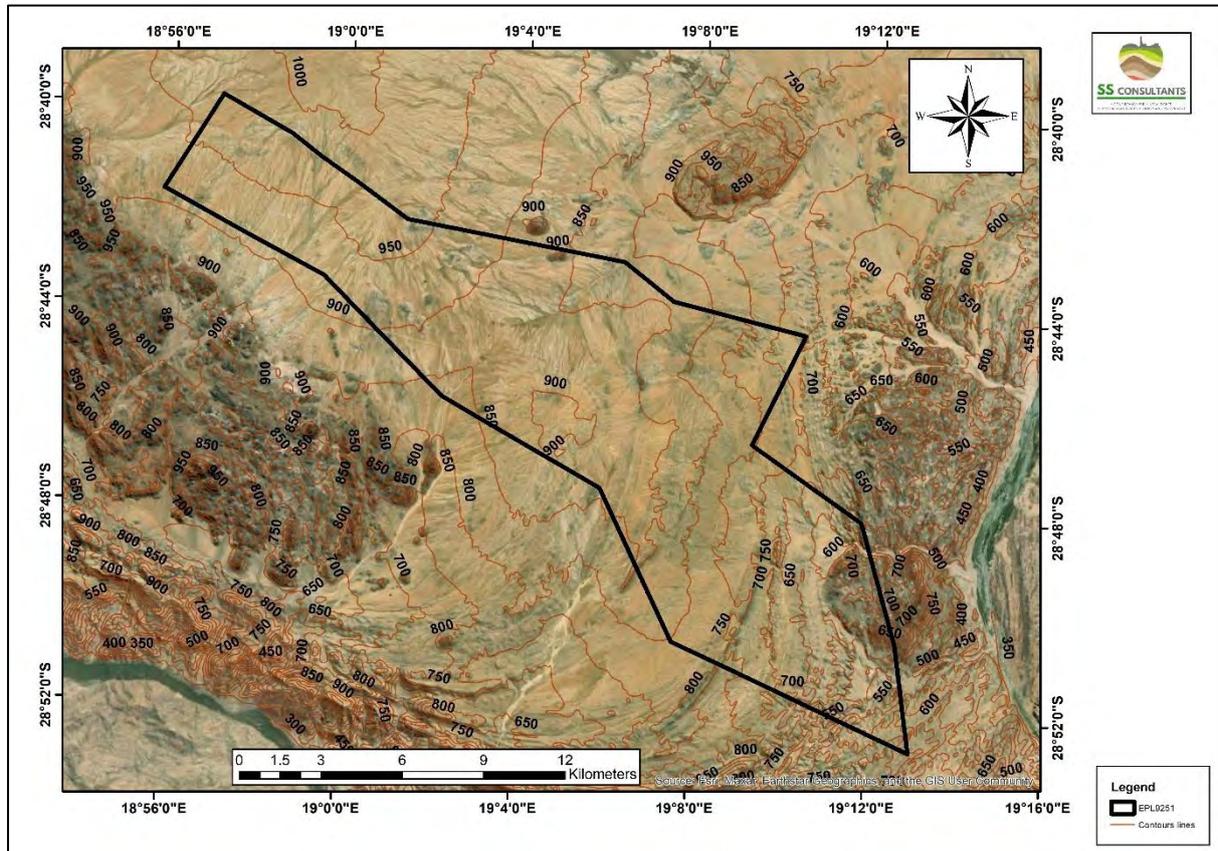


Figure 7-3: Topographic map with contour lines covering EPL 9251.

7.2.1. Climate

The exploration activities proposed within an EPL are significantly influenced by the climatic conditions of the area. 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. The Karas district where the EPL is situated has a warm desert climate according to the Köppen-Geiger classification. This region is characterised by hot, dry summers, and cold, dry winters. Below are the descriptions of the rainfall and temperature conditions in the area.

7.2.2. Rainfall

Karasburg undergoes noticeable seasonal fluctuations in annual rainfall. In the mineral exploration license, June stands out as the month with the highest rainfall, averaging 7.5 mm with only one (1) day of rain, indicating concentrated precipitation. Conversely, the period from January to May experiences the lowest rainfall, with January and April recording the minimum of 0.1 mm. The month of March shows no recorded rainfall in the area. The graph below illustrates the rainfall patterns in the area (Figure 6-3), highlighting June, July, and November for having the highest number of rainy days, each averaging one (1) day of rainfall, signalling concentrated precipitation during these months.

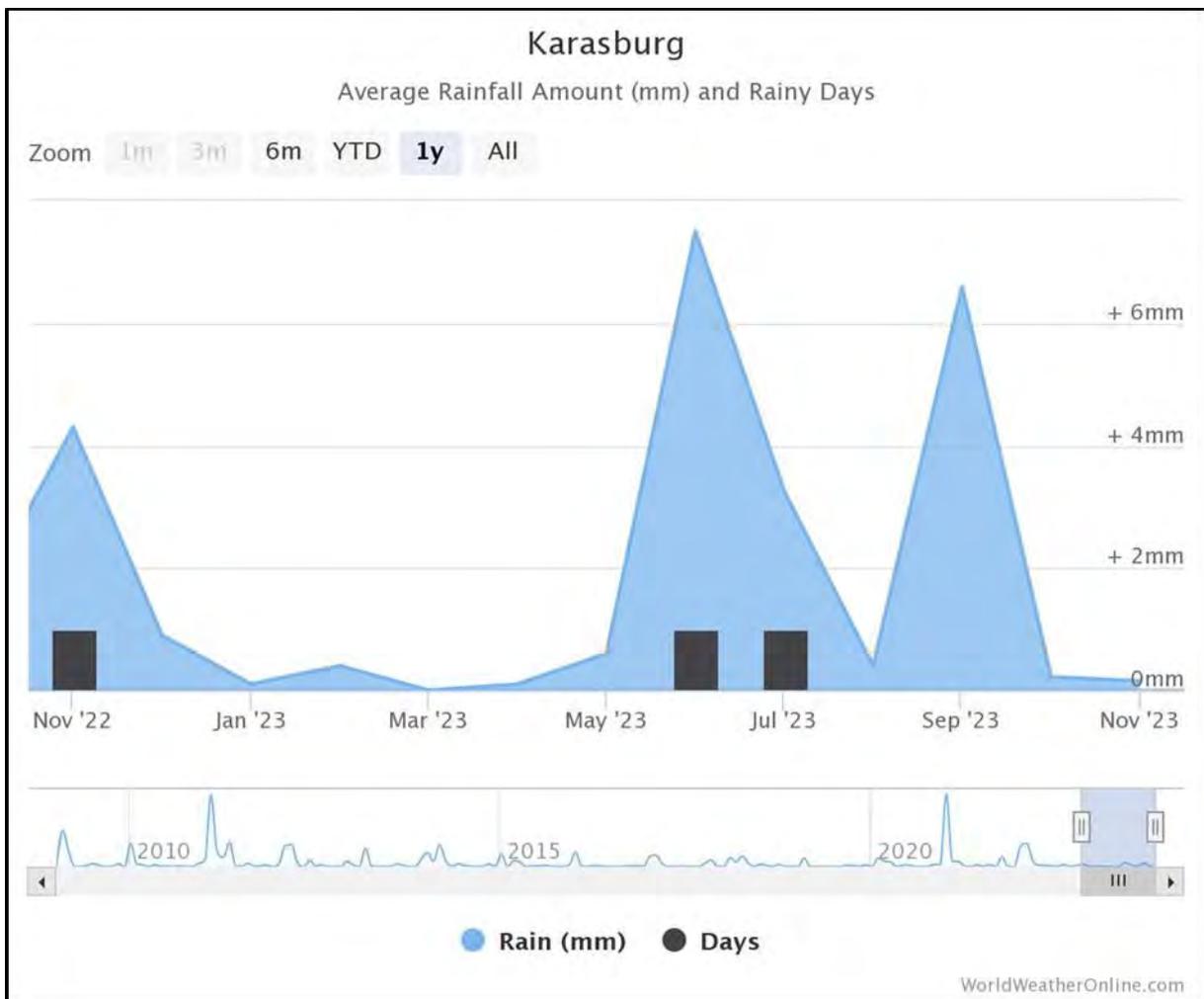


Figure 7-4: Annual average rainfall for Karasburg and surrounding area (<https://www.worldweatheronline.com/karasburg-weather-averages>).

7.2.3. Temperature

In the mineral license area, January and February are characterized as the warmest months, featuring average high temperatures of 34°C each and average low temperatures of 18°C and 19°C, respectively. Conversely, June and July emerge as the coldest months, with average high temperatures of 21°C each and average low temperatures of 9°C and 8°C, respectively. Figure 6-4 below shows the average high and low temperatures in the Karasburg area.

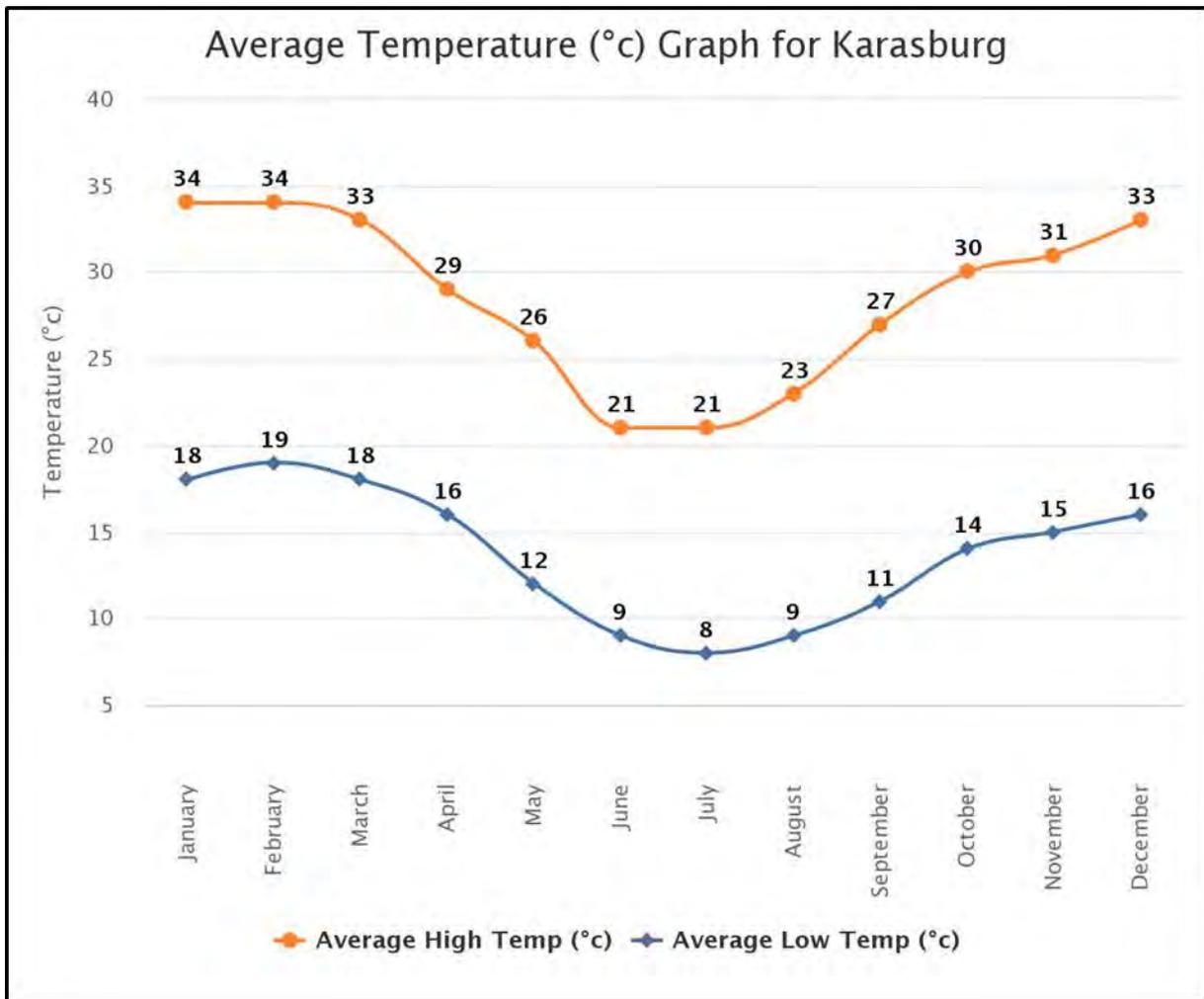


Figure 7-5: Average minimum and maximum temperatures in Karasburg (<https://www.worldweatheronline.com/karasburg-weather-averages>).

7.2.4. Wind

The average wind speed in Karasburg undergoes subtle seasonal shifts throughout the year. Figures indicate that December tends to have the highest average wind speed, reaching 14.3 km/h. In contrast, the month of May experiences comparatively lower wind speeds, averaging around 9.3 km/h. These fluctuations in wind speed are typical of arid climates, where seasonal variations and local influences contribute to atmospheric conditions.

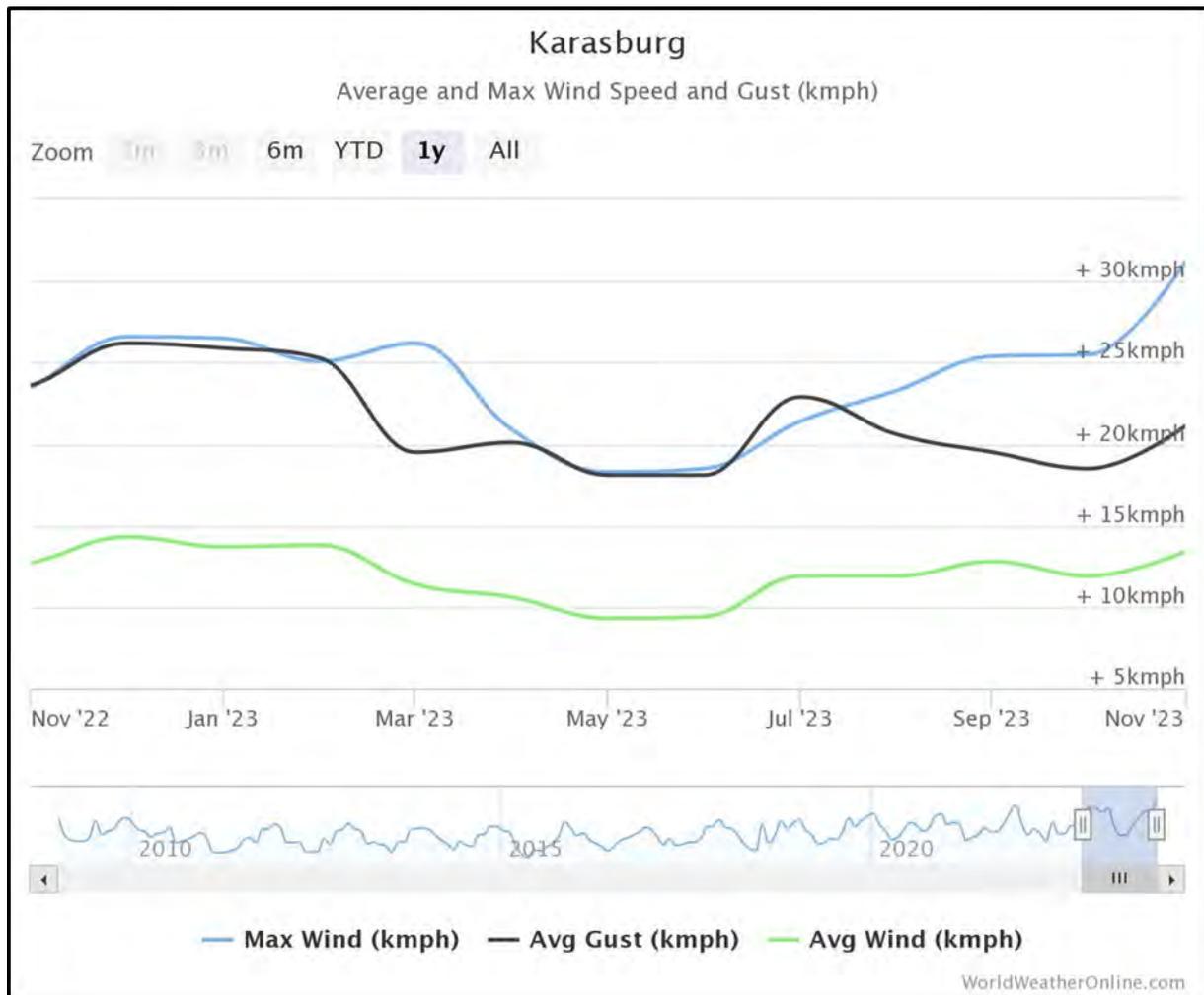


Figure 7-6: Average minimum and maximum wind patterns in Karasburg (<https://www.worldweatheronline.com/karasburg-weather-averages>).

7.2.5. Humidity

June is identified as the most humid month in the area, characterized by an average relative humidity of 48% and an average cloud cover of 12%. In contrast, November experiences the least humid conditions, with an average relative humidity of 29% and an average cloud cover

of 6%. Namibia, in general, exhibits low humidity levels, and this scarcity of moisture in the air significantly influences the climate. It leads to reduced cloud cover and precipitation, while also contributing to a higher rate of evaporation in the region.

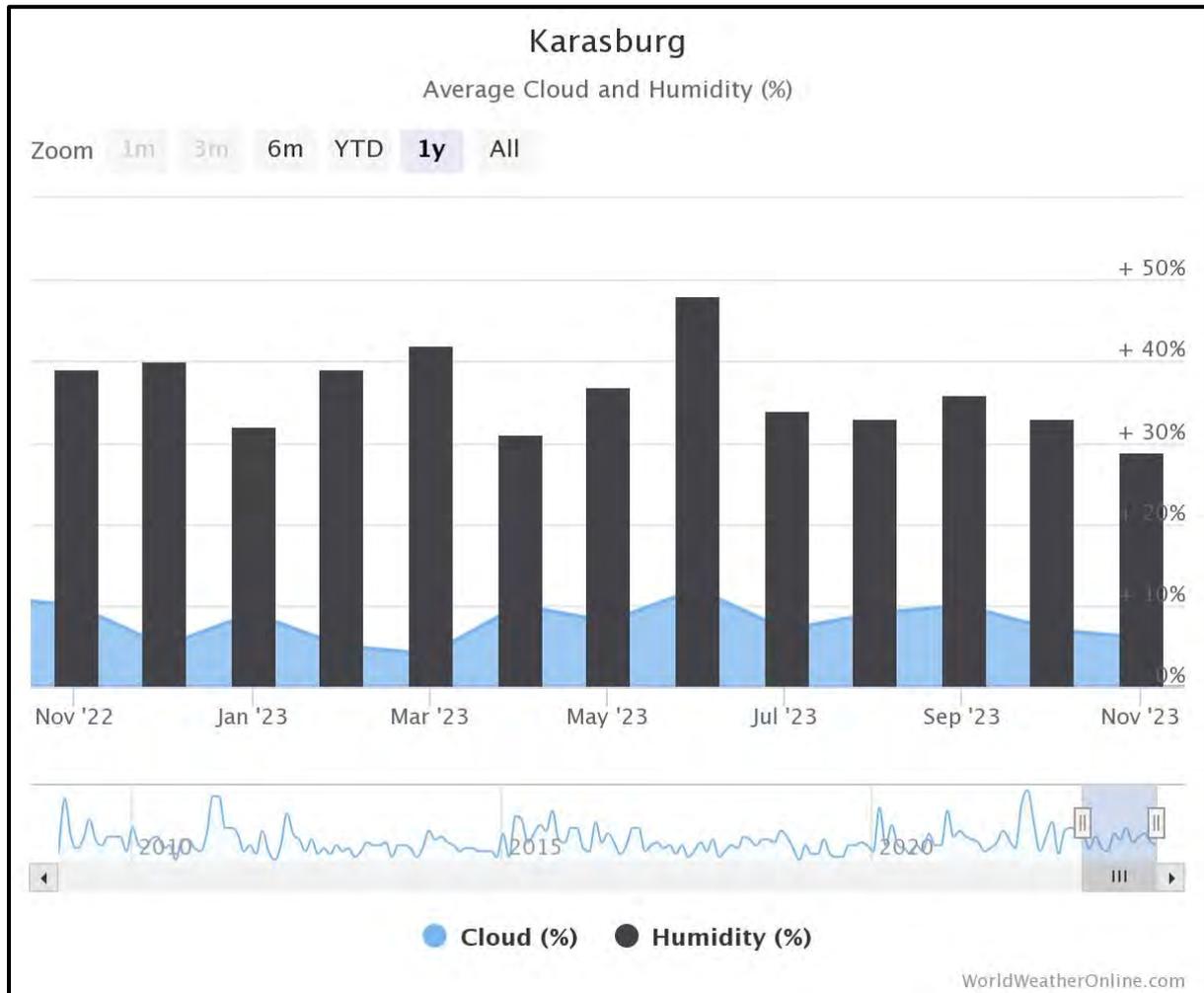


Figure 7-7: Map showing average clouds and humidity patterns in Karasburg (<https://www.worldweatheronline.com/karasburg-weather-averages>).

7.2.6. Water Resources: Surface and Groundwater

EPL 9251 is situated in south-eastern Namibia within the Orange Basin, characterized by predominantly rocky terrain with limited ground water potential. The rock bodies in the area function as aquifers with generally low water potential, occasionally exhibiting moderate potential locally, as illustrated in Figure 6-6. The north-eastern section of EPL features rocks with moderate water potential, marked by fractured, fissured, or kastified formations. Given

7.2.7. Fauna and Flora

7.3. Flora

The project site is located in southern Namibia's southern region, encompassing the Nama Karoo biome and falling within the Karas Dwarf Shrubland Vegetation Type. The predominant landscape features grasslands and low shrubs, with plant endemism ranging from 2 to 9 species (Mendelsohn et al, 2002). Quiver trees (*Aloe dichotoma*, Figure 6-10), notable for their succulent nature and efficient water storage, are a key species in the area, particularly adapted to arid conditions. Hillsides are characterized by *Euphorbia*, *Aloe*, and *Boscia* species, while plains exhibit *Rhigozum trichotomum*, *Parkinsonia africana*, and dominant *Stipagrostis* species in grasslands. Larger drainage lines host a diverse array of vegetation, including *Acacia erioloba*, *A. karroo*, *Tamarix usneoides*, *Euclea pseudebenus*, *Rhus lancea*, as well as succulent shrubs like *Euphorbia gregaria* and *Ficus cordata*. Figures 6-9 and Figure 6-10 visually depict the vegetation type observed within the project area.



Figure 7-9: Various vegetation types within the EPL area.

7.4. Fauna

EPL 9251 is situated in an ecological region characterized by relatively low overall diversity across terrestrial species, as reported by Mendelsohn et al. (2002). The diversity of mammals within and surrounding EPL 9251 ranges from 16 to 30 species, carnivores exhibit a diversity of 10 to 13 species, bird diversity is less than 51, reptile diversity falls between 41 to 50, and amphibians are observed in the range of 1 to 4 species. Common mammals expected in the area include gemsboks, steenboks, springboks, baboons, and porcupines. The region is also habitat to various reptiles, including snakes such as puff adders, cobras, dwarf adder, and whip snakes, as well as a variety of lizards and geckoes.

7.5. Avifauna

The most common bird species on-site are Sociable Weavers with several nest sites being located in the dry riverbeds across the site. These riverbeds appear to be higher in species density, abundance, and diversity than the adjacent plains which are relatively unproductive

in terms of bird density and diversity. This habitat type is dominated by Spikeheeld Lark, Fawn coloured Lark, and Ant eating Chats. The six globally threatened bird species which have a distribution range which overlaps with the study area may not always be observed on site, it is possible for them to occur within the study area at some stage. These include the Secretary bird, Kori Bustard, Ludwig’s Bustard, Lanner Falcon, Martial Eagle, and Sclater’s Lark. Larger bodied species, such as the Martial Eagle, have extremely large home ranges and could very well be found on occasion within the study area. Ostriches are the common ratites observed within the license area (Figure 7-10).



Figure 7-10: Ostriches observed within the EPL.

Archaeological and Heritage Resources

Archaeological and Heritage Consultants (OTAH) and ESM Cultural Heritage Consultants (JV) was appointed to undertake an archaeological/heritage assessment for EPL 9251. Details and findings of this study is attached to this report (**Appendix H**).

7.4. Social Baseline

7.4.1. Social and demographic environment

The //Karas region though sparsely populated covers the largest surface area of 161 325 km² in Namibia and is divided into seven constituencies: Berseba, Karasburg East, Karasburg West, Keetmanshoop Rural, Keetmanshoop Urban, !NamiǂNaus, and Oranjemund. The project area is situated within the Karasburg East constituency.

According to the Namibian 2023 preliminary results for the Population and Housing Census, the //Karas Region recorded a regional population of 109, 893, with Karasburg West 17,741 females and Karasburg East 13,821, experiencing a population percentage change of 41.9% (years 2011-2023). The majority of residents, approximately 54%, resided in urban areas, while 46% lived in rural areas. Covering a combined area of 161,215 km², the region had an average household size of 3.1 persons per household. The predominant languages in the region are Nama and Damara, Afrikaans, although Otjiherero and Oshiwambo are also commonly spoken.

7.4.2. Economy

The Karas Region is primarily characterized as a small stock-farming area, where high-production mutton farming is concentrated on Dorper, Nama-Damara sheep as well as goats. are also a source of income for the farming sector.

In the region, mining activities include diamond areas along the coast, both on and off-shore, the Kudu Gas field in the Atlantic Ocean near Lüderitz, and small-scale industries in Lüderitz and Keetmanshoop. Noteworthy economic activities in the region include game farming and irrigation along the Naute Dam and the Orange River. The town of Lüderitz, a harbour town situated within the region, is renowned for its thriving fishing and boat-building industry.

Namibia holds a globally acclaimed environmental legislative framework, which has enabled the creation of the Namibian Protected Areas (PA) system that fosters the creation of economic value through tourist attraction places. The regions attractions encompass the Sperrgebiet National Park, //Gamaseb Conservancy, Hot Water Springs at Ai-Ais, and the Fish River Canyon, which is the second-largest canyon in the world.

7.5. Infrastructure

The transportation infrastructure is well-established, with the Karasburg Railway station serving as a crossing loop on the Trans-Namib Railway between Karasburg and Lüderitz, and Karasburg and Ariamsvlei. The main B3 road at Karasburg provides access to South Africa. The town of Keetmanshoop, considered the capital of the south and located 215.8 km northwest of Karasburg by road, boasts direct air, road, and rail links.

In terms of education, the Karas Region hosts 49 schools with a total of 20,110 pupils. The Karas town has accessible businesses and parastatals such as the Road Authority (RA), Telecom Namibia, retail stores (Spar, Agra), that communities consume for daily products and basic products.

7.6. Land Use

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 the Karasburg area.

Land use within the south-western extent of Namibia is highly influenced by mining which started in the early 20th century (Burke & Pulfrich, 2018). Operations focus on dry mining behind seawalls on accreted beaches, whereby overburden, tailings and dredged material is disposed in the sea to push the shoreline seawards (Burke, Pulfrich, & Petrick 2021). Other Karas Region land uses, include livestock grazing, subsistence agriculture, and tourism.

The proposed exploration project (EPL 9251) will primarily affect privately owned farmland. Given the arid climate, extensive livestock farming is a vital economic activity in the vicinity of the project, with cattle, goats, and sheep being the main focus. Moreover, the regions exceptional landscapes such as canyons and hot water springs make it an attractive potential hub for eco-tourism.

8. IMPACTS IDENTIFICATION, DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT

8.1. Impact Assessment

The purpose of this section is to assess and identify the most environmental impacts. This is done by describing certain quantifiable aspects of the impacts and to provide possible mitigation measures to minimize the magnitude of the impacts that would be expected from the various activities that constitute the proposed minerals exploration on EPL 9251.

ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY FOR EVALUATING POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The impact screening criteria are summarized in the following table.

Table 8-1: Impact Screening Criteria.

Aspect	Description
Nature	Focuses on the type of effect that the project will have on environmental components. Addresses questions related to “what will be affected and how?”
Extent	Spatial extend of the project and anticipated spatial extend of impacts indicating whether the impact will be within a limited area (on site where construction is to take place); local (limited to within 15km of the area); regional (limited to ~100km radius); national (extending beyond Namibia’s borders).
Duration	This looks at the temporal issues pertaining to time frames e.g., whether the impact will be temporary, short term (1-5 years), medium term (5-10 years), long term (longer than 10 years, but will cease after operation) or permanent.
Intensity	Establishes whether the magnitude of the impact is destructive or innocuous and whether it exceeds set standards and is described as none (no impact); low (where natural/ social environmental functions and processes are negligibly affected); medium (where the environment continues to function but in a noticeably modified manner); or high (where environmental functions and processes are altered such that they temporarily or permanently cease and/or exceed legal standards/requirements).

Probability	Considers the likelihood of the impact occurring and is described as uncertain, improbable (low likelihood), probable (distinct possibility), highly probable (most likely) or definite (impact will occur regardless of prevention measures).
Significance	Significance is given before and after mitigation. Low if the impact will not have an influence on the decision or require to be significantly accommodated in the project design, Medium if the impact could have an influence on the environment which will require modification of the project design or alternative mitigation (the route can be used, but with deviations or mitigation) High where it could have a “no-go” implication regardless of any possible mitigation (an alternative route should be used).

The application of the above criteria will be used to determine the significance of potential impacts using a combination of duration, extent, and intensity/magnitude, augmented by probability, cumulative effects, and confidence. Significance is described as follows:

8.2. Impact Rating Criteria

The impact rating criteria are summarised in the following table.

Table 8-2: Impact Rating Criteria.

Significance Rating	Criteria
Low	Where the impact will have a negligible influence on the environment and no modifications or mitigations are necessary for the given development description. This would be allocated to impacts of any severity/ magnitude, if at a local scale/ extent and of temporary duration/time.
Moderate	Where the impact could have an influence on the environment, which will require modification of the development design and/or alternative mitigation. This would be allocated to impacts of moderate severity/magnitude, locally to regionally, and in the short term.

High	Where the impact could have a significant influence on the environment and, in the event of a negative impact the activity(ies) causing it, should not be permitted (i.e. there could be a 'no-go' implication for the development, regardless of any possible mitigation). This would be allocated to impacts of high magnitude, locally for longer than a month, and/or of high magnitude regionally and beyond.
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By subjecting each of the potential impacts to the matrix above, the EIA team established the significance of each impact prior to implementing mitigation measures and then after mitigation measures have been implemented. Some of the mitigation measures are mentioned but detailed descriptions of management actions are contained in the accompanying EMP.

Table 8-3: Environmental Impact Assessment Matrix for the proposed EPL 9251.

Environmental Impact	Element	Impact	Phase	Duration	Magnitude	Extent	Type	Probability	Significance
TOPOGRAPHY	Topography and Landscape	Alternation of existing topography	Operation	Short term	Low	Local	Direct	Probable	Low
	Topography and Landscape	Topographic changes and visual Impact from overburden material.	Operation	Medium term	Moderate	Local	Direct	probable	Moderate
SOILS	Soil	Loss of usable topsoil material	Operation	Long term	Low	Local	Direct	Highly probable	Moderate
	Soil	Contamination to soil from waste disposal	Operation	Long term	Moderate	Local	Direct	Improbable	Low
LAND CAPABILITY	Socio Economic Activities	Land utilization for the benefit of the people	Operation	Long term	High	National	Indirect	Probable	Moderate

	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Decreased in vegetated land (biodiversity zones) within the Exploration zones	Operation	Long term	Low	Local	Direct	Probable	Low
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Environmental Impact	Element	Impact	Phase	Duration	Magnitude	Extent	Type	Probability	Significance
GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER	Groundwater quality	Groundwater source and soil may be polluted by vehicular movements, mineral exploration drilling, etc.	Operation	Short term	High	Local	Direct	probable	Moderate
	Surface water quality	Increased sediment load from exposed surfaces	Operation	Short term	Low	Local	Direct	Probable	Moderate
	Surface water quality	Storm water generation from, the large open surface area may create	Operation	Long term	High	Local	Direct	Highly Probable	Moderate

		storm water which may result in pollution.							
	Surface water quality	Increase in surface water run-off from a large open surface area on site because of vegetation removal	Operation	Short term	Moderate	Local	Direct	Improbable	Low
AIR QUALITY	Air Quality	Generation of dust during drilling and campsite construction.	Construction, operation	Short term	Low	Local	Direct	Probable	Moderate
	Noise Pollution	Generation of dust during drilling and campsite construction.	Construction and operation	Long term (operation)	Low	local	Direct	Probable	Low
	Topography and Landscape	Visual impacts due to use of unsustainable disposal methods	Construction and Operations	Long term	Low	Local	Direct	Probable	Moderate

Environmental Impact	Element	Impact	Phase	Duration	Magnitude	Extent	Type	Probability	Significance
	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Loss of habitat, and clearing or damage to vegetation	Construction and Operations	Long term	Moderate	Local	Direct	Probable	Low
FAUNA	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Loss of habitat and clearing or damage to vegetation	Construction, Operation	Short Time	Moderate	Local	Direct	Highly Probable	High
FLORA	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Proliferation of invasive species Establishment of bush encroachers in disturbed areas.	Construction and Operations	Long Term	Low	Local	Direct	Probable	Low
	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Illegal collection of firewood	Construction and Operations	Long Term	Low	Local	Direct	Probable	Low

	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Clearing of land may lead to destruction of protected vegetation and loss of biodiversity. Loss of mature and protected tree species due to clearing of land for parking space.	Construction	Short Term	Moderate	Local	Direct	Highly Probable	Moderate
	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Uncontrolled/accidental fires	Construction and Operations	Long Term	High	Local	Direct	Probable	Moderate
SOCIO-ECONOMIC	Socio Economic Activities	Temporary employment prospects in the area	Construction	Short Term	Low	Local	Direct	Probable	Moderate Positive

Environmental Impact	Element	Impact	Phase	Duration	Magnitude	Extent	Type	Probability	Significance
	Socio Economic Activities	Security concerns due to increased number of persons in areas	Construction and Operations	Long	High	Local	Direct	Probable	Moderate Positive
	Socio Economic Activities	Job creation construction workforce	Construction and operations	Long term	High	Local	Direct	Highly Probable	Moderate Positive
	Socio Economic Activities	Job creation permanent workforce	Operations and constructions	Long term	Moderate	Local	Direct	Probable	Moderate Positive
	Contributing to the National economy	Improved transport infrastructure and services	Operations	Long Term	Moderate	National	Direct	Highly Probable	High Positive
	Contribution to Local Economy	Employment and local procurement.	Construction and Operations	Long Term	Moderate	Local	Direct	Probable	Moderate Positive

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are summarised in table 7-4 below.

Table 8-4: Impact and Mitigation measures.

Impacts	Mitigation
Socio Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population change can be mitigated by employing people from the local community and encouraging the contractors to employ local individuals. • The perception of risks will be mitigated by putting up safety signs wherever possible and ensuring that all employees and visitors to the site undergo a safety induction course.
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During any excavating and clearing the contractor shall take care to remove as little topsoil as possible. All soil within 100mm of the cleared surface level shall be regarded as topsoil. • Remove and separately stockpile any subsoil material that can be used for site backfilling. • Topsoil shall be stockpiled (and seeded) in areas within the site boundary and approved by the Project Engineer in conjunction with the Environmental Consultant, for reuse and restoration. • Before drilling the top soil shall be remove and replaced back once drilling is completed.
Flora and Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some habitat areas such as the river and tunnel outcrops will be avoided wherever possible. • A fauna survey will be conducted to determine the effect of fragmented habitat to game species should the need arise. • No animals shall be killed, captured, or harmed in any way. • No food stuff shall be left lying around as this will attract animals which may result in human-animal conflict.

Noise Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance to fauna that roam the area will be minimized by training the employees on ways to minimize noise.
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All staff on should be equipped with dosimeters that measure exposure levels to radiation. • All staff must be made aware of the health risk and obliged to wear dust masks.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing water conservation practices to reduce water wastage and increase efficiency. • Encourage the collection and storage of rainwater for non-potable uses, such as irrigation or toilet flushing. • Developing and implementing water recycling and reuse systems, particularly for industrial activities. Treating and reusing water for non-potable purposes • Groundwater Management: Managing and monitoring groundwater resources to prevent over-extraction and ensure sustainable use. This will involve setting up monitoring wells, implementing pumping restrictions, and assessing the aquifer's recharge rates.

9. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusion

In conclusion, this project in EPL 9251 will explore precious metals and industrial minerals. Through exploring for these commodities, contributions to the Namibia's economy will be made and continued employment to the existing staff is made possible. For all aspects of operations and prospecting work, strict adherence to the company's environment, Health and Safety policies must be ensured. Environmental training of the work force as well as monitoring of all aspects pertaining to the Environment, Health and Safety must be carried out in accordance with the approved EMP.

During the exploration activities within the EPL, the company will follow a phased approach, which will be in line with the relevant Namibian legislation and regulations. The exploration program will be conducted in line with the EMP thus implementing the necessary mitigation measures, monitoring, and stipulated rehabilitation. It is of utmost importance that good relations are upheld with the farming community, community members and any other affected parties.

8.2 Recommendation

According to the information in the report, SS Consultants are confident that the risks and impacts associated with the proposed exploration activities can be brought down to tolerable levels, ensuring only negligible harm to the environment. This can be accomplished by successfully executing and closely monitoring the recommended measures in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

SS consultants therefore recommends that an ECC be granted on the following conditions:

- That the EMP is always present on site and that be effectively implemented and monitored;
- The proponent must engage with the local and traditional authorities including farm owners prior to the commencement of the exploration activities and;
- That once a target area has been identified all invasive work should be conducted in accordance with the EMP.

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ANNEXURE A: Notice to of Preparedness to
Grant Applicant for Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL)
9251



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY

Tel.: +264 61 284-8111
Fax: +264 61 238643 / 220386
E-mail: info@mme.gov.na
Website: www.mme.gov.na

1 Aviation Road
Private Bag 13297
WINDHOEK

Enquiries: Mr. S.J. Simon
Reference No: 14/2/4/1//9251

Toivo Natangwe Linekela Megameno lileka
P.O. Box 1309
Oshakati
Namibia

NOTICE TO APPLICANT OF PREPAREDNESS TO GRANT APPLICATION FOR EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE No. 9251.

In terms of Section 48(4) of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, No. 33 of 1992, notice is hereby given that the Minister is prepared to grant your new application, lodged on **10 January 2023**, for an exclusive prospecting licence in respect of **Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals**, Groups of Minerals over an area of land as shown in the attached diagrams, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the attached schedule, which terms and conditions supplement the terms, conditions and provisions of the said Act.

Your attention is drawn to the provisions of Section 48(5) of the said Act, which requires that within one (1) month from the date of this notice, written acceptance of such terms and conditions must be received by the Commissioner, failing which the application will be deemed to have lapsed.

Kindly acknowledge your acceptance of such terms and conditions by

- completing the section at the bottom of this notice.
- initialling each page of the schedule and the diagrams; and
- returning such signed and initialled documents to the Commissioner.

Ms ISABELLA CHIRCHIR
MINING COMMISSIONER
Department of Mines

**TO THE MINING COMMISSIONER
MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY**

I, Edward Godfried.....(name of person) in my capacity as applicant/duly authorized officer/approved accredited agent (please delete titles not relevant), hereby accept the supplementary terms and conditions referred to in this notice and contained in the attached schedule which are to be imposed on the grant of the application for exclusive prospecting licence herein referred to.

Edward

Signed

15/07/2024

Date

Capacity Consultants.....

(Applicant /authorized officer of the applicant if a company/approved accredited agent of a non-resident applicant who is a natural person/authorized officer of such accredited agent).

SCHEDULE OF SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS AND CONDITIONS TO BE IMPOSED ON THE GRANT OF AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE NO. 9251 (IN ADDITION TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS OUTLINED UNDER SECTION 50 OF THE MINERALS (PROSPECTING AND MINING) ACT, NO. 33 OF 1992) IN FAVOUR OF TOIVO NATANGWE LINEKELA MEGAMENO IILEKA.

PART 1 - GENERAL

1. The exclusive prospecting licence shall endure for **three (3) years** reckoned from the date of issue of the Environmental Clearance Certificate unless it is abandoned in terms of Section 54 of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992, (hereinafter "the Act") or cancelled in terms of Section 55 of the Act or on application made to the Minister in terms of section 72 of the Act, it is renewed by the Minister for any further period or periods.
2. In consideration of the rights hereby granted, the holder of the exclusive prospecting licence shall pay to the Commissioner for the benefit of the State Revenue Fund, such licence fee as may from time to time be prescribed in terms of Section 123 of the Act, it is recorded that the annual licence fee prescribed in relation to the licence at the time of its issue shall be **N\$10000.00** payable annually on or before each anniversary date of the date of issue of the licence.
3. If the prescribed licence fee changes, such change shall become effective on the next anniversary date of the date of issue of the licence after such change.
4. The Minister may, in the interest of the reasonable development of the prospecting operations, impose from time to time such additional terms and conditions as he may deem fit.

PART 2 - WORK PROGRAMME AND OBLIGATIONS

5. The holder of the exclusive prospecting licence shall-
 - 5.1 commence with, and thereafter continue without undue interruption or delay, prospecting operations immediately in substantial conformity with the proposed work programme, schedule and budget which accompanied the original application for the licence, and which served as the motivation of the granting thereof.
 - 5.2 where any material deviation of such work programme, schedule and budget is in the opinion of the holder of the licence, necessitated by the nature of the results of prospecting operations (but specifically excluding any circumstances of Vis Major provided for in terms of Section 56 of the Act), apply in writing to the Minister for approval of the revision of such work programme, schedule and budget in terms of Section 75 of the Act; and
 - 5.3 execute such additional work programme and expend such additional expenditure within a specified period as may be imposed by the Minister from time to time.
 - 5.4 submit proof that the funds to be expended on the licence and all/any activities relating to it are remitted to a reputable financial institution in Namibia to the Mining Commissioner's office within twelve (12) months from the date of written acceptance of these terms and conditions, before issuance of Exclusive Prospecting Licence.

E. 9
a

5.5 ensure that all funds raised anywhere and exclusively in respect of this licence shall be expended on the licence and all/any activities relating to it and, to the extent such funds are to be expended directly in Namibia.

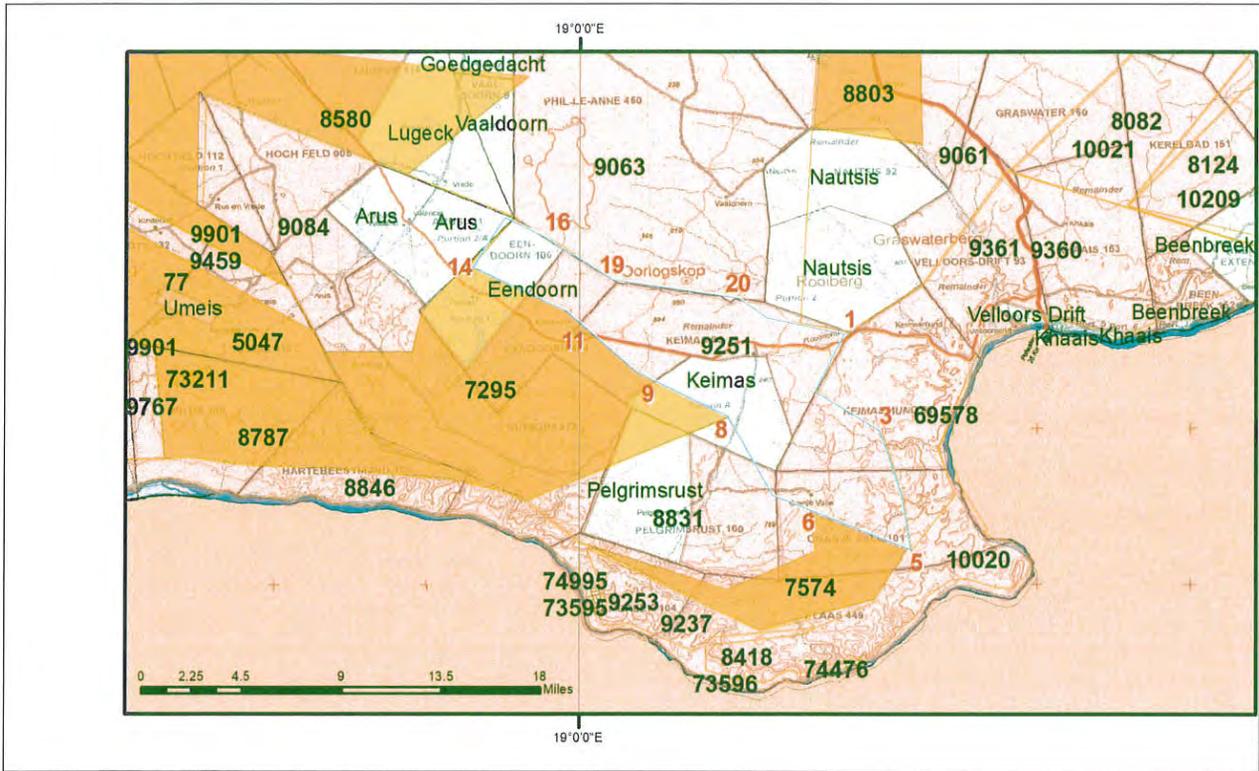
PART 3 – ENVIRONMENT

6. The holder of the **Notice of Preparedness to grant application for Exclusive Prospecting Licence** shall submit a copy of the Environmental Clearance Certificate issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism to the Mining Commissioner's office within twelve (12) months from the date of written acceptance of these terms and conditions before issuance of Exclusive Prospecting Licence.
7. The holder of an exclusive prospecting licence shall observe any requirements, limitations, or prohibitions on his or her prospecting operations as may in the interest of the environmental protection, be imposed by the Minister.

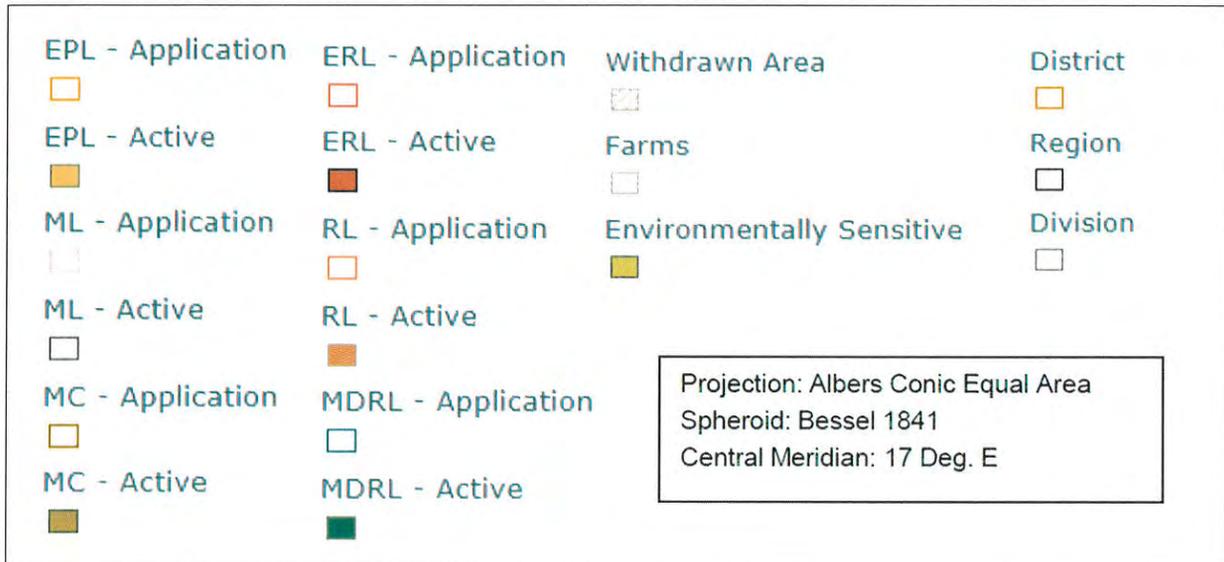
Ministry of Environment and Energy
Mining Commissioner
2024-07-01
Ms ISABELLA CHIRCHIR
MINING COMMISSIONER
Department of Mines

DIAGRAM – EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE – 9251

Issued in favour of **Toivo Natangwe Linekela Megameno ileka**



Latitude and Longitude lines refer to the Bessel 1841 Spheroid



AREA: **19990.5983 Hectares**

MAP(S):

LOCALITY:

- *Regions(s): **Karas**
- *Magisterial District(s): **Karasburg**
- *Registration Division(s): **V**

*E.G.
2*

Order	Lat Deg	Lat Min	Lat Sec		Long Deg	Long Min	Long Sec	
1	- 28	44	19.05	S	19	10	23.49	E
2	- 28	46	32.23	S	19	09	15.06	E
3	- 28	48	1.82	S	19	11	47.23	E
4	- 28	50	27.64	S	19	12	37.85	E
5	- 28	52	37.20	S	19	13	0.81	E
6	- 28	51	4.32	S	19	08	59.75	E
7	- 28	50	31.67	S	19	07	34.09	E
8	- 28	47	29.76	S	19	05	50.14	E
9	- 28	46	6.95	S	19	02	56.39	E
10	- 28	45	45.00	S	19	02	11.76	E
11	- 28	44	4.12	S	19	00	13.22	E
12	- 28	43	24.24	S	18	59	26.88	E
13	- 28	42	34.92	S	18	57	36.39	E
14	- 28	41	44.47	S	18	55	46.87	E
15	- 28	39	50.23	S	18	57	3.60	E
16	- 28	40	34.92	S	18	58	37.81	E
17	- 28	41	1.39	S	18	59	18.17	E
18	- 28	41	32.22	S	19	00	10.44	E
19	- 28	42	13.89	S	19	01	17.81	E
20	- 28	42	56.91	S	19	06	14.40	E
21	- 28	43	42.81	S	19	07	22.65	E

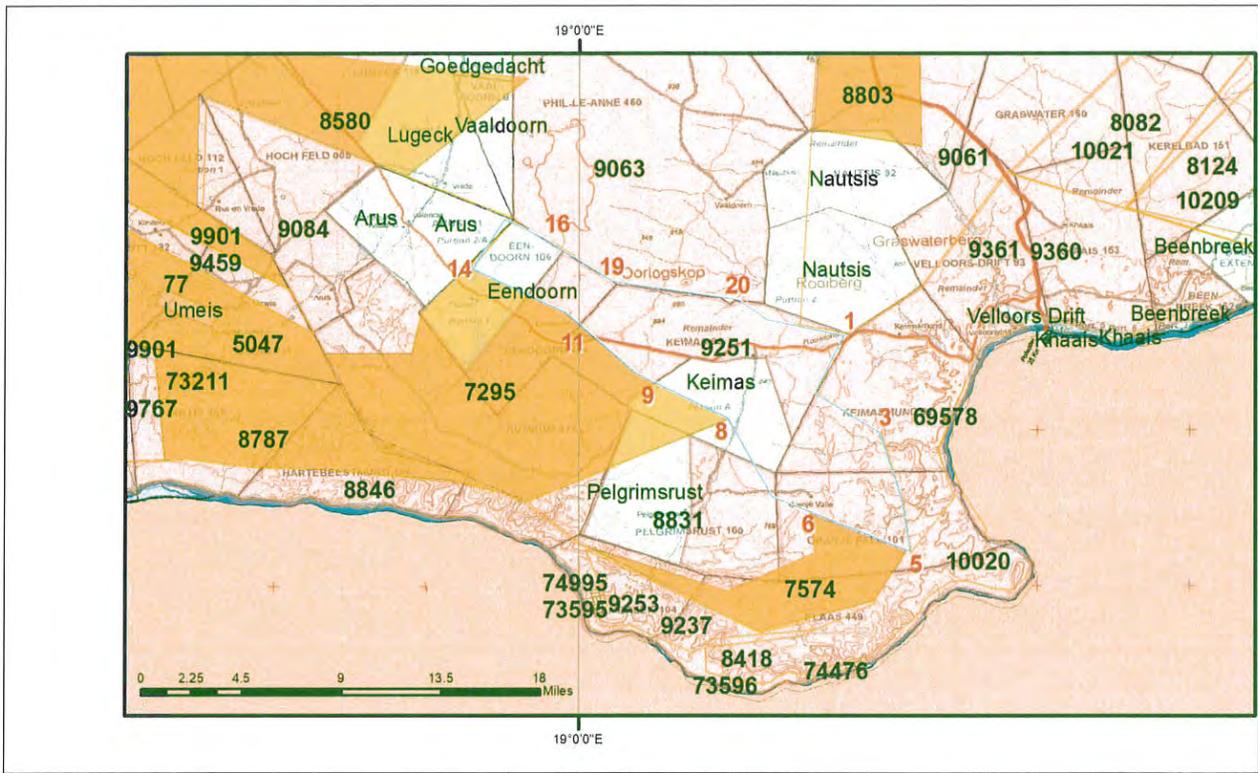
Ministry of Mines and Energy
Mining Commissioner

2024 -07- 01
Shir

Certified by:.....
Mining Commissioner
Department of Mines

DIAGRAM – EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE – 9251

Issued in favour of **Toivo Natangwe Linekela Megameno ileka**



Latitude and Longitude lines refer to the Bessel 1841 Spheroid

EPL - Application	ERL - Application	Withdrawn Area	District
EPL - Active	ERL - Active	Farms	Region
ML - Application	RL - Application	Environmentally Sensitive	Division
ML - Active	RL - Active		
MC - Application	MDRL - Application		
MC - Active	MDRL - Active		

Projection: Albers Conic Equal Area
 Spheroid: Bessel 1841
 Central Meridian: 17 Deg. E

AREA: **19990.5983 Hectares**

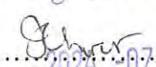
MAP(S):

LOCALITY:

- *Regions(s): **Karas**
- *Magisterial District(s): **Karasburg**
- *Registration Division(s): **V**

Order	Lat Deg	Lat Min	Lat Sec		Long Deg	Long Min	Long Sec	
1	- 28	44	19.05	S	19	10	23.49	E
2	- 28	46	32.23	S	19	09	15.06	E
3	- 28	48	1.82	S	19	11	47.23	E
4	- 28	50	27.64	S	19	12	37.85	E
5	- 28	52	37.20	S	19	13	0.81	E
6	- 28	51	4.32	S	19	08	59.75	E
7	- 28	50	31.67	S	19	07	34.09	E
8	- 28	47	29.76	S	19	05	50.14	E
9	- 28	46	6.95	S	19	02	56.39	E
10	- 28	45	45.00	S	19	02	11.76	E
11	- 28	44	4.12	S	19	00	13.22	E
12	- 28	43	24.24	S	18	59	26.88	E
13	- 28	42	34.92	S	18	57	36.39	E
14	- 28	41	44.47	S	18	55	46.87	E
15	- 28	39	50.23	S	18	57	3.60	E
16	- 28	40	34.92	S	18	58	37.81	E
17	- 28	41	1.39	S	18	59	18.17	E
18	- 28	41	32.22	S	19	00	10.44	E
19	- 28	42	13.89	S	19	01	17.81	E
20	- 28	42	56.91	S	19	06	14.40	E
21	- 28	43	42.81	S	19	07	22.65	E

Ministry of Mines and Energy
Mining Commissioner

Certified by:.....

Mining Commissioner

Department of Mines

ANNEXURE B : Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN:
FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION OF BASE AND RARE METALS,
DIMENSION STONE, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, AND PRECIOUS METALS ON
EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE NO. 9251
KARASBURG DISTRICT, KARAS REGION - NAMIBIA
ECC APPLICATION NO.: 240725004449

APRIL 2025

COMPILED BY



SS CONSULTANTS

 info@ssconsultants.com

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DISCLAIMER

The author of this report has neither shares nor economic interest in EPL-9251. The report therefore is written without any conflict of interest. This is an Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) report, and the consultant also undertook field-based evaluation. It contains certain forward-looking statements which have been based solely on available literature as well as field data. SS Consultants will not be held responsible for any omissions and inconsistencies that may result from information that was not available at the time this document was prepared and submitted for evaluation. The authors’ current expectations about future proceedings are subject to several risks and uncertainties beyond his/her control. Therefore, the author does not give assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Due care and attention have been taken in the preparation of this report. However, the information contained in this report (other than as specifically stated) has not been independently verified nor has it been audited. Accordingly, the company does not warrant or represent that the information contained in this report is accurate or complete.

AUTHORSHIP

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Signature			

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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 Background Information

SS Consultants CC (herein referred to as the Consultant) has been appointed by Mr. Toivo Natangwe L. Megameno lileka (herein referred to as *the Proponent*) to apply for and obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). The Proponent intends to explore for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, and precious metals on EPL No.9251. Prior to commencing with proposed exploration activities, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) 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.9251 as shown in **Figure 1-1** below.

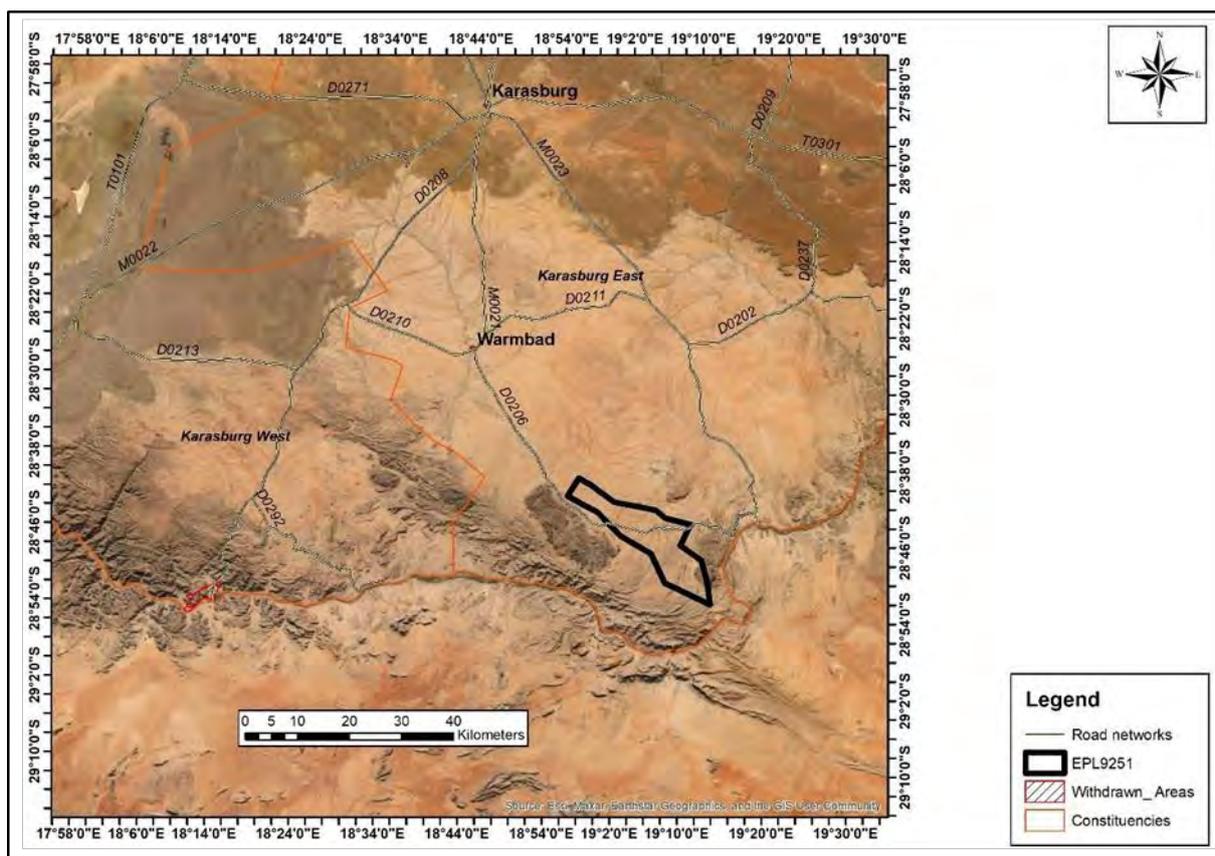


Figure 1-1: Locality Map for the project area

1.2 Purpose of the Environmental Management Plan

In Namibia, an Environmental Management Plan serves as a vital document 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, thereby providing a framework for implementing management actions described in Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs).

This document outlines the mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to address potential environmental impacts, ensuring compliance with the Namibian context. 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 for the EPL.

Also outlined in the EMP are the procedures, roles and responsibilities to ensure the management arrangements are effectively and appropriately implemented. All personnel working on the project will be legally required to comply with the standards set out in this EMP

1.3 Phases of the Proposed Mineral 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:

Table 1-1: Phases of the Proposed Mineral Exploration Activities.

Phase	Management Requirement
Planning	The Proponent prepares all the administrative and technical requirements needed for the actual works on the ground. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="655 1809 1326 1966">▪ Obtaining the necessary permitting and authorization from relevant national and local stakeholders,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitating the recruitment and procurement processes in preparation for the exploration activities (and site maintenance).
Prospecting & Exploration	<p>Facilitating the recruitment and procurement processes in preparation for the exploration activities (and site maintenance).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Detailed search for and assessment of mineral resources, ▪ Maintenance of the area, equipment and machinery is done by the Proponent.
Decommissioning	<p>The exploration activities on the EPL area cease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.

1.4 Legal Enforceability

The proposed project is considered as a listed activity as stipulated in the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, No. 30 of 2012, a primary legal framework for environmental management in Namibia. As a listed activity, an application for an environmental clearance certificate is required. Furthermore, an Environmental Scoping Report and Environmental Management Plan are required as part of the environmental clearance certificate application, as well as to support the decision-making process.

2 DESCRIPTION OF MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 2-1: environmental risk assessment and mitigation measures.

ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBILITY
ENVIRONMENTAL			
Access and Site preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of alien species (plants and weeds can accidentally be introduced) - Disturbance and or injury to residing organisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure the potential introduction and spread of alien plants is prevented, and - Ensure the correct removal of alien invasive vegetation and prevent the establishment and spread of alien invasive plants. - Eradicate weeds and alien species as soon as they appear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exploration Manager - Employees, contractors - Site manager (or nominated site supervisor)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Damage to cultural heritage resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of the Chance Find Procedure, - Ensure awareness about possible heritage finds and report all finds that could be of heritage importance - Exploration manager to visit the site and determine whether work can proceed without damage to findings. 	

ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBILITY
General exploration activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visual disturbances - Change of Landscape - Dust and emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Barriers or fences shall be used if drilling occurs in locations that may affect residents or livestock, - Residents need to be informed at least two weeks in advance that drilling operations are within 1km of their property, - Apply dust suppression where possible, - All vehicles and machinery / equipment to be shut down or throttled back between periods of use, - Restrict speed of vehicles (<30km/h), - Maintain continuous communication with I&APs to identify concerns and mitigation measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exploration Manager - Employees, contractors - Site manager (or nominated site supervisor)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil and Groundwater contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spill kits and absorption material available during fuel delivery, storage or use - Accidental spills and leaks to be cleaned soonest - Spills to be reported to the exploration manager - Fuel spills of greater than 200 litres to be reported to the authorities - Plant and equipment to be well maintained and serviced regularly (maintenance and service schedules in place), - In the field, hydrocarbons under 200 litres can be used for mobile refueling or servicing - Bulk fuel will be stored in adequate containment areas (on a non-porous floor, in a bunded area, capable of containing 110% of the volume stored) - Ensure drill pads and spill kits are in place, - Consider alternative sites when the water table is too high, - Drill system should be dug to direct any 	
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ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBILITY
		accidental spills into sumps, - Wastewater shall be contained, - Where possible, water from existing water sources shall be used with a compensation agreement with - the farm owner in place, - Properly functioning chemical toilets shall be used only	
Clearing Vegetation for access routes and Camp setting	- Loss of plant species - Loss of habitat - Change in landscape	- Use existing roads for access to avoid new tracks and cut lines - Minimize clearance areas through proper planning of exploration activities and promote revegetation of cleared areas upon completion of exploration activities	- Exploration Manager - Employees, Contractors - Site manager (or site supervisor)
SOCIAL			

ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBILITY
General exploration activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflicting land uses and Consents - Disruption of farm operations (leaving gates open, loss of farming area, interference at waterpoints - Potential conflict with farm owners and neighbours (suspicious movement, poaching, stock theft, field fires, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure documented permission of who may enter the farms for exploration purposes is provided to the farmers - No unauthorized movement on farms is allowed, - Farmers should always have access to all farm areas - Existing water points and feeding area must remain unaffected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exploration Manager - Employees, Contractors - Site manager (or site supervisor)
Human Interactions/ Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Exposure / Public to sexual transmitted diseases due to practice of unsafe sex - Drug and alcohol abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure training of staff in Health Education - Ensure adherence to the relevant health and safety legislation. - Ensure EMP training, and its execution thereof. - Ensure a copy of an EMP is present on site at all time 	
ECONOMICAL			
Job creation, Business Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of new job opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure knowledge and skill transfer during interactional meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exploration Manager

ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBILITY
	<p>for local and regional people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential markets for the local businesses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopt recruitment policy ensuring equal job opportunities for the locals skilled and unskilled. - Ensure that goods and services are sourced from the local and regional economy as far as reasonably possible 	

3 ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

3.1 Roles and Responsibilities

The Proponent is ultimately responsible 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 there is sound environmental compliance.

Table 3-1: Roles And Responsibilities.

ROLE	RESPONSIBILITIES
Proponent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overall responsibility for the implementation and management of this EMP; - Ensure the environmental policy is communicated to all personnel throughout the proposed project and ensure that employees, contractors and visitors understand and adhere to the EMP; - Responsible for providing the required resources (including financial and technical) to complete the required tasks; - Appoint supervisors such as an exploration (project) manager and a site manager; - Ensure that all employees, contractors and visitors are inducted on environment measures as outline in the scoping and EMP reports, and safety measures as compiled by the proponent.
Exploration Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure a copy of an EMP is present on site at all times; - Responsible for ensuring compliance with this EMP including overseeing all day-to-day activities during the duration of the project, including routine and non-routine maintenance works, as well as the decommissioning of the project. - Ensure adequate resources and proper trainings are made available for implementation of this EMP; - Responsible for the management, maintenance and revisions of this EMP; - Ensure all employees and contractors participate in a site induction process (both for health and safety, and EMP) prior to commencing work on the project;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain the community issues and concern register, and keep records of complaints; - Ensure that best environmental practice is undertaken throughout the duration of the project; and - Report any non-compliance or accidents to the regulatory authority.
<p>Site Manager (or nominated supervisor) Employees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that all employees, contractors and visitors to the site are conversant with the requirements of this EMP, relevant to their roles on site and adhere to regulations - Provide environmental awareness / management training and site inductions for all employees, contractors and visitors; - Monitor daily operations and ensure adherence by personnel to the EMP; - Receive, respond to and record complaints; and - Report any non-compliance or accidents to the explorations (project) manager.

3.2 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) more than 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.

3.3 Site Induction

3.3.1 Training and Awareness

- All site personnel and site contractors will receive the training to equip them with the necessary knowledge to comply with the EMP.
- The exploration manager shall ensure that an appropriate level of training and competence is provided at all levels of site personnel.
- The Proponent and all site personnel (drilling including contractors) shall comply with the environmental management plan
- EMP trainings should be provided to all workers on site.
- A copy of the EMP must be available on site

3.3.2 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.
- All site personnel should be aware of necessary health, safety, and environmental considerations applicable to their respective work.

3.3.3 Environmental and Emergency Response

The exploration/site manager shall develop an Emergency Response Plan for the exploration project to deal with any safety incidents or accidents occurring. The project site should be equipped with fully First Aid Kit onsite and two to three people should be trained on how to administer first aid on others.

Contact numbers for the following service providers should be clearly displayed on a notice board at the premises i.e. local police, fire brigade and ambulance.

3.4 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.

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). Details the requirements for what should be included in a Scoping Report (GN 30 S8) and an Assessment Report (GN 30 S15).	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 Tel: +264 61 284 2701

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
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).
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

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975	The conservation of nature in general and protection of endangered species	Adhere to the operational rules and regulation of the conservancy areas and ensure that consent is obtained from MEFT to carry out exploration. 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

5 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN

The project monitoring is conducted under the EMP and includes:

5.1.1 Project readiness monitoring

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

5.1.2 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.

5.1.3 Compliance Monitoring

During exploration activities, the company ECO will conduct site compliance inspections at least once a month. These inspections aim to identify any deviations, enforce corrective actions, and promote continuous environmental accountability throughout the project. 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.

5.1.4 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.

Environmental compliance monitoring will be conducted by appointed external Environmental Consultants to verify adherence to the EMP throughout the project implementation phase.

Monitoring will include the collection and analysis of environmental quality data, specifically air quality, noise levels, and water quality, at designated locations. This is to assess compliance with relevant national environmental standards and emission limits.

The monitoring activities shall be carried out by a competent authority or qualified person appointed by the Proponent. In addition to periodic field measurements, the consultants will provide documented assessments, highlight any non-compliance issues, and recommend corrective or mitigation measures where necessary.

Regular monitoring reports will be submitted to the relevant regulatory bodies, ensuring transparency and continuous environmental oversight throughout the life of the project.

6 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 A: 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 objectmust 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.

ANNEXURE C: Consent Letter or Support Document
from Relevant Authority

Appendix D: Proof of Consultation (Minutes, Newspaper Adverts)

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 ON THE 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 Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism, in line with the provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012. This is in respect of the envisaged exploration activities for Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals. All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs. Request for participants must be done on or before 13th January 2024. A public consultation date will communicate at a later stage to all stakeholders, I & APs.

Project Location: FPL 9251 is located 12.6 km west of Veldkruit, Karas Region.

Consultant: SS Consultants CC

Proponent: Mr. Toivo Natangwe Linskela Magamen fileka

Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa
 Cell: +264 81 240 9124
 email: UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co



NOTICE ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 9490)

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 Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism, in line with the provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012. This is in respect of the envisaged exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals. All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs. Request for participants must be done on or before 13th January 2024. A public consultation date will communicate at a later stage to all stakeholders, I & APs.

Project Location: The EPL No 9490 is located north of T.Lenties Bay town within a circa 105 KM and west of Brandberg Mountain about 57 km.

Consultant: SS Consultants CC

Proponent: Miss Albertina Ilana

Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa
 Cell: +264 81 240 9124
 email: UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co



NOTICE ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 9441 & 9800)

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 Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism, in line with the provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012. This is in respect of the envisaged exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel and precious metals. All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs. Request for participants must be done on or before 13th January 2024. A public consultation date will communicate at a later stage to all stakeholders, I & APs.

Project Location: The EPL No 9441 and 9800 are located south of Omaruru town within a circa 220KM and north of Karibib about 46km.

Consultant: SS Consultants CC

Proponent: Madini Exploration and Mining CC

Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa
 Cell: +264 81 4779623
 email: UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co



NOTICE ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINING ACTIVITIES (MINING CLAIMS No. 75069, 75070, 75071, 75072, 75073 & 75074)

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 Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism, in line with the provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012. This is in respect of the envisaged mining activities for Industrial Minerals. All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs. Request for participants must be done on or before 13th January 2024. A public consultation date will communicate at a later stage to all stakeholders, I & APs.

Project Location: The MC No 75069, 75070, 75071, 75072, 75073 and 75074 is located south of Lenties Bay town within a circa 15KM

Consultant: SS Consultants CC

Proponent: Mr. Kaunseraga Kristof Tangeni Avia

Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa
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 email: UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co




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NOTICE ON THE 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 Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism, in line with the provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012. This is in respect of the envisaged exploration activities for Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals. All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs. Request for participants must be done on or before 13th January 2024. A public consultation date will communicate at a later stage to all stakeholders, I & APs.

Project Location: EPL 9251 is located 126km west of Veldkornhof, Karas Region.

Consultant: SS Consultants CC

Proponent: Mr. Tavo Natingwe Lindzela Megamen fileka

Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa
 Cell: +264 81 240 9124
 email: UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co



NOTICE ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 9490)

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 Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism, in line with the provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012. This is in respect of the envisaged exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals. All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs. Request for participants must be done on or before 13th January 2024. A public consultation date will communicate at a later stage to all stakeholders, I & APs.

Project Location: The EPL No 9490 is located north of Herolds Bay town within a circa 105 KM and west of Brandberg Mountain about 57km.

Consultant: SS Consultants CC

Proponent: Miss Albertina Itano

Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa
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 email: UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co



NOTICE ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 9441 & 9800)

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 Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism, in line with the provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012. This is in respect of the envisaged exploration activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel and precious metals. All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs. Request for participants must be done on or before 13th January 2024. A public consultation date will communicate at a later stage to all stakeholders, I & APs.

Project Location: The EPL No 9441 and 9800 are located south of Oranien town within a circa 220KM and north of Karibib about 46km.

Consultant: SS Consultants CC

Proponent: Madini Exploration and Mining CC

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NOTICE ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINING ACTIVITIES (MINING CLAIMS No. 75069, 75070, 75071, 75072, 75073 & 75074)

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 Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism, in line with the provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012. This is in respect of the envisaged mining activities for Industrial Minerals. All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs. Request for participants must be done on or before 13th January 2024. A public consultation date will communicate at a later stage to all stakeholders, I & APs.

Project Location: The MC No 75069, 75070, 75071, 75072, 75073 and 75074 is located south of Herolds Bay town within a circa 15KM.

Consultant: SS Consultants CC

Proponent: Mr. Kamukanga Kristof Tangani Avia

Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa
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ERONGO

NOTICE OF POWER OUTAGE SWAKOPMUND AND ROSSMUND

Notice is hereby given that the electricity supply will be interrupted on the following date:

JANUARY 2025						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

DATE: 26 January 2025
DAY: Sunday
TIME: 07:00 - 19:00

This outage will affect the following areas:

- Entire Swakopmund
- Rossmund Lodge & Golf Estate
- Telecom/TN Mobile
- MTC

The reason for the outage is for NAMPOWER to do conductor stringing over the existing lines to the newly installed monopole and string the Sekelduin line over the dual carriage road.

PLEASE NOTE:
YOUR INSTALLATION MUST BE REGARDED AS "LIVE" AT ALL TIMES AS THE POWER SUPPLY MAY BE SWITCHED ON AT ANY TIME DURING THE ABOVE MENTIONED PERIOD.

Issued by: Public Relations & Marketing Section
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TENDERS

Erongo RED invites bidders to bid for the following Tender:

TENDER NUMBER: 18/2024

SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF 11KV AIR INSULATED, AS WELL AS COMPACT SWITCHGEAR AND 11KV RING MAIN UNITS TO ERONGO RED STORES FOR A (3) THREE YEAR PERIOD.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Erongo RED is under no obligation to accept any tender whether the lowest or not. Erongo RED reserves the right to accept the full tender or only part thereof. Erongo RED is not under obligation to assign any reason for acceptance or rejection of a tender.

Documents in a sealed envelope clearly marked with the tender number; E.g. Tender 18/2024 addressed to the Chairperson of the Tender Committee must be placed in the tender box at the Enquiries Desk at: Erongo RED Headquarters, 81 Hage Geleghoub Street, Ground Floor, Walvis Bay or be posted to the Chairperson of the Tender Committee, P.O. Box 2925, Walvis Bay, to reach him at the latest by: **Friday, 07 February 2025 @10h00 am.**

MANDATORY DOCUMENT REQUIREMENTS:

Registration documents: A. Copy of the latest company registration certificate (including certificates for change of name if applicable) B. ID of owners or shareholders, and directors. C. Valid good standing Certificates with the Receiver of Revenue and the D. Social Security Commission. E. Further mandatory documents and requirement will be stipulated in the Tender Document.

Please note that no faxed or e-mailed documents, nor documents received after the specified closing date and time will be considered for evaluation.

ENQUIRIES

Enquiries: Mrs. Anna S. David
 Document Fees: **NS 384.00 (Non-refundable)**
 Email Address: **adavid@erongored.com.na**
 Telephone: **+264(0)64 - 201 9088**

Compulsory Tender Clarification Meeting: 28 January 2025
Time: 10h00 via (MS Teams - TBC)

No tender delivered after the closing date and time will be considered for evaluation.

The onus is upon the tenderer to ensure that tenders are deposited in the stipulated tender box before the closing date and time.

No tender or quotation received by e-mail or fax will be considered unless the tender document specifically provides for it.

All requests for clarification information are to be done in writing to the designated tender liaison/contact person(s) stated in the tender documents at least 7 (seven) days before the tender closing date.

The cost of preparation of the tender is entirely borne by the tenderer.

CLOSING DATE:
10h00 am on Friday, 07 February 2025.



CLASSIFIEDS

(061) 208 0800/44
 (061) 220 584
 classifieds@nepc.com.na

Notice Legal Notice

PUBLIC NOTICE
Rectification of Encroachment

Take note that **Stubenrauch Planning Consultants cc** herewith informs you in terms of the Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2018, that we have been appointed by the registered owners of Erf 2533, Tsumeb Extension 4 to apply on their behalf to the Tsumeb Municipality and to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the following:

- Rezoning of Erf 3203, Tsumeb Extension 9 from "Residential 1" to "Residential 3" with a density of L100;
- Alteration of the Boundaries of Tsumeb Extension 9 (Portion 2) to Exclude Erf 3203;
- Alteration of Boundaries of Tsumeb Extension 4 to include Erf 3203; and
- Consolidation of Erven 3203 & 2533, Tsumeb Extension 4 into "Consolidated Erf X".

Erf 2533 and Erf 3203 are located adjacent to one another in the neighbourhood of Tsumeb Extension 4 and Extension 9 respectively. Erf 2533, Tsumeb Extension 4 measures approximately 1123m² in extent and in accordance to the Tsumeb Zoning Scheme, is zoned "Residential 3" with a density of L100. Erf 3203, Tsumeb Extension 9 measures approximately 144m² in extent and according to the Tsumeb Zoning Scheme, the erf is zoned "Residential 1".

Erf 2533, Tsumeb Extension 4 accommodates a block of flats. These block of flats encroach onto Erf 3203, Tsumeb Extension 9, as such the purpose of this application as set out above is to rectify this encroachment. Please take notice that the application, locality map and its supporting documents lie open for inspection during normal office hours at the Tsumeb Municipality (Town Planning Office) and SPC Office, 45 Feld Street, Windhoek.

Further take note that any person objecting to the proposed application as set out above may lodge such objection together with their grounds thereof, with the Acting Chief Executive Officer of the Tsumeb Municipality and the applicant (SPC) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. The last date for any objections/comments is on or before **Monday, 31 March 2025**.

Applicant: Stubenrauch Planning Consultants
 PO Box 41404, Windhoek
 Email: office@spc.com.na
 Tel: (061) 251189
 Ref: W/24034

The Acting Chief Executive Officer
 Tsumeb Municipality
 Private Bag 2012, Tsumeb



PUBLIC NOTICE
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR THE SUBDIVISION, AMENDMENT OF TABLE C.1 AND REZONING OF THE REMAINDER OF ERV 214, KLEIN WINDHOEK AND TABLE C.1 OF THE WINDHOEK ZONING SCHEME (PROPOSED AVIS EQUESTRIAN ESTATE)

Take note that **Stubenrauch Planning Consultants cc** herewith informs you in terms of the Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2018 and in terms of the Municipal Council of Windhoek Public Consultation Policy for Proposed Development, that we have been appointed by Mr. Wolfgang Keiding, the Executor of the Estate of the Late Grete Keiding, the registered owner of the Remainder of Erf 214, Klein Windhoek to apply on their behalf to the Municipal Council of Windhoek and to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the following:

- Subdivision of the Remainder of Erf 214 Klein Windhoek into 22 Erven and the Remainder;
- Rezoning of Erven 1/RE/214 and 20/RE/214 Klein Windhoek from "Undetermined" to "Special" for Horse Stables and Ancillary Purposes;
- Amendment of Table C.1 of the Windhoek Zoning Scheme to include newly created Erven 1/RE/214 and 20/RE/214, Klein Windhoek and associated primary, consent and prohibited uses as listed under Table C.1 below:

(1) Description of Property
Erf 1/RE/214, Klein Windhoek & Erf 20/RE/214, Klein Windhoek
(2) Primary Uses
Horse Stables Ancillary purposes (facilities for the care, feeding, grooming and training for horses as well as storage areas for equipment)
(3) Consent Uses
Other uses not under columns 2 and 4
(4) Prohibited Uses
Noxious industrial buildings, scrapyards and industrial buildings

- Rezoning of Erven 2/RE/214 – 7/RE/214 Klein Windhoek & Erven 9/RE/214 Klein Windhoek – 19/RE/214 Klein Windhoek from "Undetermined" to "Single Residential" with a Density of L700;
- Rezoning of Erf 18/RE/214 Klein Windhoek from "Undetermined" to "Business" with a Bulk of L0;
- Rezoning of Erf 21/RE/214 Klein Windhoek from "Undetermined" to "Private Open Space"; and
- Reservation of Erf 2/RE/214 Klein Windhoek and Remainder of Erf 214, Klein Windhoek as "Street".

The Remainder of Erf 214, Klein Windhoek is located in the residential neighbourhood of Klein Windhoek next to the Avis Dam Nature Reserve and is zoned "Undetermined" according to the Windhoek Zoning Scheme. The Remainder of Erf 214, Klein Windhoek measures approximately 29019m² in extent and currently houses a residential building as well as a well-preserved historic structure. In addition to these buildings, the property includes horse stables and other structures used for storage and ancillary purposes.

The purpose of the application as set out above is to establish an Equestrian Estate which will present a unique and promising opportunity to establish an integrated community that harmonizes residential, recreational, and equestrian activities within Klein Windhoek.

Parking for the proposed development on the property will be provided in line with the parking requirements as stipulated in the Windhoek Zoning Scheme.

Please take note that the plan of the erf lies for inspection on the town planning notice board in the Customer Care Centre of the Municipal Council of Windhoek while the application and its supporting documents also lie open for inspection during normal office hours at the Municipal Council of Windhoek, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek (Town Planning Offices – 3rd floor) and SPC Office, 45 Feld Street, Windhoek.

Further take note that any person objecting to the proposed application as set out above may lodge such objection together with their grounds thereof, with the Chief Executive Officer of the Municipal Council of Windhoek and the applicant (SPC) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. The last date for any objections/comments is on or before **Monday, 31 March 2025**.

Applicant: Stubenrauch Planning Consultants
 PO Box 41404, Windhoek
 Email: office@spc.com.na
 Tel: (061) 251189

The Chief Executive Officer
 City of Windhoek
 PO Box 59, Windhoek
 Ref: W/24018



PUBLIC NOTICE
CONSENT TO OPERATE A BUSINESS BUILDING IN THE FORM OF A COFFEE SHOP ON ERV 835, NO. 19 JASON H NDAZI STREET, OLYMPIA

Take note that **Stubenrauch Planning Consultants cc** herewith informs you in terms of the Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2018 and in terms of the City of Windhoek Public Consultation Policy for Proposed Development, that we have been appointed by Slow Town Coffee Roasters on behalf of Hallie Investment Number One Hundred and Sixty Close Corporation, the registered owner of Erf 835, No. 19 Jason H Ndzai Street, Windhoek to apply to the City of Windhoek for and to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the following:

- CONSENT IN TERMS OF TABLE B OF THE WINDHOEK ZONING SCHEME TO OPERATE A BUSINESS BUILDING IN THE FORM OF A COFFEE SHOP ON ERV 835, NO. 19 JASON H NDAZI STREET, OLYMPIA, WINDHOEK.

Erf 835 is located along No. 19 Jason H Ndzai Street, Olympia. Erf 835 is located across the road from Lolo Park within the Olympia Office Policy Zone which promotes office use along areas nearby Lolo Park, Erf 835, No. 19 Jason H Ndzai Street, Windhoek is currently zoned "Office" with a Bulk of 0.4 and measures approximately 1,177m² in extent.

The purpose of this application is to obtain a formal Council Resolution for consent use which will enable the owners to obtain a Fitness Certificate in order for Slow Town Coffee Roasters to commence with operations on Erf 835, No. 19 Jason H Ndzai Street, Olympia, Windhoek.

Erf 835, No. 19 Jason H Ndzai Street, Olympia, Windhoek, makes provision for 24 parking bays as per the approved building plans. It should be noted that the situation on the ground has not changed since the approval of the building plans by the Municipal Council of Windhoek. The number of parking provided are sufficient and are in accordance with the City of Windhoek's Town Planning Scheme.

Please take note that the plan of the erf lies open for inspection on the town planning notice board in the Customer Care Centre of the City of Windhoek while the application and its supporting documents also lie open for inspection during normal office hours at the City of Windhoek, Intersection of Sam Nujoma Drive and Independence Avenue, Windhoek (Town Planning Offices – 5th floor) and SPC Office, 45 Feld Street, Windhoek.

Further take note that any person objecting to the proposed application as set out above may lodge such objection together with their grounds thereof, with the Chief Executive Officer of the City of Windhoek and the applicant (SPC) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. The last date for any objections is on or before **Thursday, 20 March 2025**.

Applicant: Stubenrauch Planning Consultants cc
 P O Box 41404, Windhoek
 Tel: (061) 25 1189
 Email: office@spc.com.na
 Our Ref: W/25005

The Chief Executive Officer
 City of Windhoek
 PO Box 59, Windhoek



NOTICE ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 9251)

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 Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism, in line with the provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012.

Project Location: EPL 9251 is located 12.6km west of Velloordrif, Karas Region.

Project Description: The project involves conducting an EIA for both EPLs exploration activities for dimension stone, industrial minerals, base, rare metals and precious metals.

All interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs on or before 3rd March 2025. A public consultation date will be communicated to all stakeholders at a later stage.

Proponent: Mr. Toivo Natangwe Linekela (Megamen) Illeka
Consultant: SS Consultants CC
 Ms. Uaanao Katjijua
 Tel: +264 81 4779623
 Email: UKatjijua@ssconsultants.co



NOTICE
LAYOUT APPROVAL AND TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT OF OKANGWENA PROPER TO OKANGWENA EXTENSION 2

Notice is hereby given in terms of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 5 of 2018 that **Stubenrauch Planning Consultants cc** has applied to the Ondangwa Town Council and intends on applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board (URPB) on behalf of the Ondangwa Town Council, the registered owner of the Remainder of the Farm Ondangwa Town and Townlands No. 882 and Erf 272, Ondangwa Proper for the following:

- Alteration of the Township Boundaries of Ondangwa Proper to include Erf 272;
- Subdivision of the Remainder of the Farm Ondangwa Town and Townlands No. 882 into Erf A, B and the Remainder;
- Consolidation of Erf 272 and Portion A of the Remainder of the Farm Ondangwa Town and Townlands No. 882 into Consolidated Portion X;
- Subdivision of "Consolidated Portion X" into Portion A, B and the Remainder;
- Layout approval and Township Establishment on Portion A (a portion of Consolidated Portion X) to become known as Okangwena Proper;
- Layout approval and Township Establishment on Portion B (a portion of Consolidated Portion X) to become known as Okangwena Extension 1;
- Layout approval and Township Establishment on the Remainder of "Consolidated Portion X" to become known as Okangwena Extension 2; and
- Inclusion of Okangwena Proper, Okangwena Extension 1 and Okangwena Extension 2 in the next Zoning Scheme to be prepared for Ondangwa.

The area of Portion A, B and C of the Remainder of the Farm Ondangwa Town and Townlands No. 882 and Erf 272, Ondangwa Proper which are earmarked for the establishment of the Okangwena townships are situated south of the B1 road, heading towards the town of Onipa. The subject portions are zoned "Undetermined".

The purpose of this application is to enable the Town Council of Ondangwa to formalise the existing Okangwena informal settlement into three established townships and create additional properties that will cater to the varying property needs for the residents of Ondangwa.

Please take notice that the application, locality map and its supporting documents lie open for inspection during normal office hours at the Ondangwa Town Council (Town Planning Office) and SPC Office, 45 Feld Street, Windhoek.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed application as set out above may lodge such objection together with their grounds thereof, with the Chief Executive Officer of the Ondangwa Town Council and the applicant (SPC) in writing on or before **Monday, 31 March 2025**.

Applicant: Stubenrauch Planning Consultants
 Office 59, Windhoek
 PO Box 41404, Windhoek
 Namibia
 Tel: (061) 251189
 Our Ref: OND/013

The Chief Executive Officer
 Ondangwa Town Council
 Private Bag 2032, Ondangwa



NOTICE OF LOST LAND TITLE NO. 4525

Notice is hereby given that We, V T Van Wyk Attorneys, intend to apply for a certified copy of:

Certain: Erf No. Rehoboth 4525
Measuring: 1344 (One Three Four Four) Square Metres
Situate: In the Town of Rehoboth Registration Division "M" Hardap Region
Dated: 31 March 1989

The Property Of: Victor Herman Herman Brian Van Wyk

All persons who object to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge their objections with the Registrar within three (3) weeks from the last publication of this notice.

Dated at Rehoboth on this **25 February 2025**

CHANGE OF SURNAME - THE ALIENS ACT, 1937
NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME

I, (1) DANIEL SHIMOSHILI SMITH, residing at ERV 1239, HOUSE NO.7, KOLBE STREET, PIONEERSPARK (EXTENSION 3) and carrying on business / employed as (2) HUMAN RESOURCES COORDINATOR, intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume the SURNAME SHIWEFA for the reasons that (3) IT IS MY FATHER'S SURNAME AND MY PRESENT SURNAME IS INCORRECT SPELLED. They previously bore the name(s) (4) DANIEL SHIMOSHILI. I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife N/A and minor child(ren) (5) SAGE TANGI-OMWA ADELINE SHIGWEDHA to SHIWEFA. Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of SHIWEFA should as soon as may be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefor, with the magistrate of WINDHOEK MAGISTRATE COURT, 27 FEBRUARY 2025.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION IN THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE ON:
 07 March 2025

NOTICE OF LOST LAND TITLE NO. 487

Notice is hereby given that We, V T VAN WYK ATTORNEYS, intend to apply for a certified copy of:

Certain: Farm Ebenhout No. 487
Measuring: 150 (One Five Nij) Hectares (Situate in the Registration Division "M" Hardap Region)
Dated: 10 March 1978

The Property Of: Rudolf Gerhardt Okujana

All persons who object to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge their objections with the Registrar within three (3) weeks from the last publication of this notice.

Dated at Rehoboth on this 27th day of February 2025.



FIRST AND FINAL LIQUIDATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT IN DECEASED ESTATE LYING FOR INSPECTION

In terms of section 35(5) of Act 65 of 1965, notice is hereby given that copies of the Liquidation and Distribution Accounts (First and Final) in the estate specified below will be open for the inspection of all persons interested therein for a period of 21 days and our offices of the Magistrate of Erharna, should no objection thereto be lodged with the Master during the specified period, the executor will proceed to make payments in accordance with the accounts.

Registered number of Estate: E.1843/2024
Master office: Windhoek
Surname: Mushishu
First Names: Onesmus Kamukoshonge
Date of Birth: 29 January 1946
Email: office@spc.com.na
Last Address: Odibo, Oshana Region
Date of Death: 28 May 2024
Christian names and surname of surviving spouse: Hilda Shehama
Identity number: 59052200149
Name and (only one) address of executor or authorized agent: Jacobs Amupulo Lawyers and Conveyancers
 Office 23-25, Marcella Mall, Ongwediva
Period allowed for objections if other than 21 days: 21 days
Advertiser, and address: Maria Amupulo
 Office 23-25, Marcella Mall, Ongwediva, 081127773
Date: 07 March 2025

Notice for publication in the Government Gazette on:
 07 March 2025

NOTICE OF LOST LAND TITLE NO. 487

Notice is hereby given that We, V T VAN WYK ATTORNEYS, intend to apply for a certified copy of:

Certain: Farm Ebenhout No. 487
Measuring: 150 (One Five Nij) Hectares (Situate in the Registration Division "M" Hardap Region)
Dated: 10 March 1978

The Property Of: Rudolf Gerhardt Okujana

All persons who object to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge their objections with the Registrar within three (3) weeks from the last publication of this notice.

Dated at Rehoboth on this 27th day of February 2025.

NOTICE ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 9441 & 9800)

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 Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism, in line with the provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012.

Project Location: South of Omaruru town within a circa 20km and north of Karibab about 46km.

Project Description: The project involves conducting an EIA for both EPLs exploration activities for nuclear fuels, dimensions stone, industrial minerals, base, rare metals and precious metals. All interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs on or before 3rd March 2025. A public consultation date will be communicated to all stakeholders at a later stage.

Proponent: Madini Exploration and Mining CC
Consultant: SS Consultants CC
 Ms. Uaanao Katjijua
 Tel: +264 81 4779623
 Email: UKatjijua@ssconsultants.co



CLASSIFIEDS

(061) 208 0800/44
 (061) 220 584
 classifieds@nepc.com.na

Notice Notice Notice Notice Notice Notice Notice

Legal Notice

PUBLIC NOTICE Rectification of Encroachment

Take note that **Stubenrauch Planning Consultants** do herewith inform you in terms of the Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2018, that we have been appointed by the registered owners of Erf 2533, Tsumber Extension 4 to apply on their behalf to the Tsumeb Municipality and to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the following:

- a) Rezoning of Erf 3203, Tsumber Extension 9 from "Residential 1" to "Residential 2" with a density of 1:100;
- b) Alteration of the Boundaries of Tsumber Extension 9 (Portion 22) to Exclude Erf 3203;
- c) Alteration of Boundaries of Tsumber Extension 4 to include Erf 3203; and
- d) Consolidation of Erven 3203 & 2533, Tsumber Extension 4 into "Consolidated Erf X".

Erf 2533 and Erf 3203 are located adjacent to one another in the neighbourhood of Tsumber Extension 4 and Extension 9 respectively. Erf 2533, Tsumber Extension 4 measures approximately 1123m² in extent and according to the Tsumeb Zoning Scheme, there is zoned "Residential 3" with a density of 1:100. Erf 3203, Tsumber Extension 9 measures approximately 144m² in extent and according to the Tsumeb Zoning Scheme, the erf is zoned "Residential 1".

Erf 2533, Tsumber Extension 4 accommodates a block of flats. These block of flats encroach onto Erf 3203, Tsumber Extension 9, as such the purpose of this application as set out above is to rectify this encroachment. Please take notice that the application, locality map and its supporting documents lie open for inspection during normal office hours at the Tsumeb Municipality (Town Planning Office) and SPC Office, 45 Field Street, Windhoek.

Further take note that any person objecting to the proposed application as set out above may lodge such objection together with their grounds thereof, with the Acting Chief Executive Officer of the Tsumeb Municipality and the applicant (SPC) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. The last date for any objections/comments is on or before **Monday, 31 March 2025**.

Applicant: Stubenrauch Planning Consultants
 PO Box 41404, Windhoek
 Email: office@spsc.com.na
 Tel.: (061) 251189
 Ref: W/24034

The Acting Chief Executive Officer
 Tsumeb Municipality
 Private Bag 2012, Tsumeb



NOTICE

LAYOUT APPROVAL AND TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT OF OKANGWENA PROPER TO OKANGWENA EXTENSION 2

Notice is hereby given in terms of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 5 of 2018 that **Stubenrauch Planning Consultants** cc has applied to the Ondangwa Town Council and intends on applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board (URPB) on behalf of the Ondangwa Town Council, the registered owner of the Remainder of the Farm Ondangwa Town and Townlands No. 882 and Erf 272, Ondangwa Proper for the following:

- (a) Alteration of the Township Boundaries of Ondangwa Proper to exclude Erf 272;
- (b) Subdivision of the Remainder of the Farm Ondangwa Town and Townlands No. 882 into Erf A, B and the Remainder;
- (c) Consolidation of Erf 272 and Portion A of the Remainder of the Farm Ondangwa Town and Townlands No. 882 into Consolidated Portion X;
- (d) Subdivision of "Consolidated Portion X" into Portion A, B and the Remainder;
- (e) Layout approval and Township Establishment on Portion A (a portion of Consolidated Portion X) to become known as **Okangwena Proper**;
- (f) Layout approval and Township Establishment on Portion B (a portion of Consolidated Portion X) to become known as **Okangwena Extension 1**;
- (g) Layout approval and Township Establishment on the Remainder of "Consolidated Portion X" to become known as **Okangwena Extension 2**; and
- (h) Inclusion of Okangwena Proper, Okangwena Extension 1 and Okangwena Extension 2 in the next Zoning Scheme to be prepared for Ondangwa.

The area of Portion A, B and C of the Remainder of the Farm Ondangwa Town and Townlands No. 882 and Erf 272, Ondangwa Proper which are earmarked for the establishment of the Okangwena Townships are situated south of the B1 road, heading towards the town of Onipia. The subject portions are zoned "Undetermined".

The purpose of this application is to enable the Town Council of Ondangwa to formalise the existing Okangwena informal settlement into three established townships and create additional properties that will cater to the varying property needs for the residents of Ondangwa.

Please take notice that the application, locality map and its supporting documents lie open for inspection during normal office hours at the Ondangwa Town Council (Town Planning Office) and SPC Office, 45 Field Street, Windhoek.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed application as set out above may lodge such objection together with their grounds thereof, with the Chief Executive Officer of the Ondangwa Town Council and with the applicant (SPC) in writing on or before **Monday, 31 March 2025**.

Applicant: Stubenrauch Planning Consultants
 Office 5@spsc.com.na
 PO Box 41404, Windhoek
 Namibia
 Tel.: (061) 251189
 Our Ref: OND/013

The Chief Executive Officer
 Ondangwa Town Council
 Private Bag 2032, Ondangwa.



PUBLIC NOTICE NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR THE SUBDIVISION, AMENDMENT OF TABLE C1 AND REZONING OF THE REMAINDER OF Erf 214, Klein Windhoek AND TABLE C1 OF THE WINDHOEK ZONING SCHEME (PROPOSED AVIS EQUESTRIAN ESTATE)

Take note that **Stubenrauch Planning Consultants** cc herewith inform you in terms of the Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2018 and in terms of the Municipal Council of Windhoek Public Consultation Policy for Proposed Development, that we have been appointed by Mr. Wolfgang Keding, the Executor of the Estate of the Late Grete Keding the registered owner of the Remainder of Erf 214, Klein Windhoek to apply on their behalf to the Municipal Council of Windhoek and to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the following:

- A. Subdivision of the Remainder of Erf 214 Klein Windhoek into 22 Erven and the Remainder;
 - B. Rezoning of Erven 1/RE/214 and 20/RE/214 Klein Windhoek from "Undetermined" to "Special" for Horse Stables and Ancillary Purposes;
 - C. Amendment of Table C1 of the Windhoek Zoning Scheme to include newly created Erven 1/RE/214 and 20/RE/214, Klein Windhoek and associated private, consent and prohibited uses as listed under Table C1 below:
- | |
|---|
| (1) Description of Property |
| Erf 1/RE/214, Klein Windhoek & Erf 20/RE/214, Klein Windhoek |
| (2) Primary Uses |
| Horse Stables
Ancillary purposes (facilities for the care, feeding, grooming and training for horses as well as storage areas for equipment) |
| (3) Consent Uses |
| Other uses not under columns 2 and 4. |
| (4) Prohibited Uses |
| Noxious industrial buildings, scrapyards and industrial buildings |
- D. Rezoning of Erven 2/RE/214 – 7/RE/214 Klein Windhoek & Erven 9/RE/214 Klein Windhoek – 19/RE/214 Klein Windhoek from "Undetermined" to "Single Residential" with a Density of 1:700;
 - E. Rezoning of Erf 16/RE/214 Klein Windhoek from "Undetermined" to "Business" with a Bulk of 1:0;
 - F. Rezoning of Erf 21/RE/214 Klein Windhoek from "Undetermined" to "Private Open Space"; and
 - G. Reservation of Erf 22/RE/214 Klein Windhoek and Remainder of Erf 214, Klein Windhoek as "Street".

The Remainder of Erf 214 Klein Windhoek is located in the residential neighbourhood of Klein Windhoek next to the Avis Dam Nature Reserve and is zoned "Undetermined" according to the Windhoek Zoning Scheme. The Remainder of Erf 214, Klein Windhoek measures approximately 23015m² in extent and currently houses a residential building as well as well-preserved historical structures. In addition to these buildings, the property includes horse stables and other structures used for storage and ancillary purposes.

The purpose of the application as set out above is to establish an Equestrian Estate which will present a unique and promising opportunity to establish an integrated community that harmonizes residential, recreational, and equestrian activities within Klein Windhoek.

Parking for the proposed development on the property will be provided in line with the parking requirements as stipulated in the Windhoek Zoning Scheme.

Please take notice that the plan of the erf lies for inspection on the town planning notice board in the Customer Care Centre of the Municipal Council of Windhoek while the application and its supporting documents also lie open for inspection during normal office hours at the Municipal Council of Windhoek, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek (Town Planning Offices – 2nd floor) and SPC Office, 45 Field Street, Windhoek.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed application as set out above may lodge such objection together with their grounds thereof, with the Chief Executive Officer of the Municipal Council of Windhoek and the applicant (SPC) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. The last date for any objections/comments is on or before **Monday, 31 March 2025**.

Applicant: Stubenrauch Planning Consultants
 PO Box 41404, Windhoek
 Email: office@spsc.com.na
 Tel.: (061) 251189

The Chief Executive Officer
 City of Windhoek
 PO Box 59, Windhoek
 Ref: W/24018

CHANGE OF SURNAME - THE ALIENS ACT, 1937
NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME
 I, (1) BENNETT SINALA residing at, ERFTOR 75 KASAMBA STR., OTJOMBEISE, and carrying on business / employed as (2) UNEMPLOYED intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume **MUTENZENZI** for the reasons that (3) SINALA WAS MY FATHER'S NICKNAME AND NOT A SURNAME OR FORMAL NAME. They previously bore the name(s) (4) BENNETT SINALA. I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife N/A and minor child(ren) (5) N/A to **MUTENZENZI**. Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of **MUTENZENZI** should as soon as may be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefor, with the magistrates of **WINDHOEK MAGISTRATE COURT, 14 FEBRUARY 2025**.

CHANGE OF SURNAME - THE ALIENS ACT, 1937
NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME
 I, (1) HAUSIKU ARON KAHLU residing at WALVISBAY, KUISEBUND, PLUTO STREET and carrying on business / employed as (2) NAMBIS HILL WALVISBAY intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume **HAUSIKU (ON BEHALF OF MY 2 MINOR CHILDREN)** for the reasons that (3) KAHLU IS MY MIDDLE NAME HAUSIKU THE SURNAME. They previously bore the name(s) (4) KAHLU ESTHER MAPITO; KAHLU GRACIANA NDETE; KAHLU PETER LISIMU. I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife N/A and minor child(ren) (5) KAHLU ESTHER MAPITO; KAHLU GRACIANA NDETE; KAHLU PETER LISIMU to **HAUSIKU**. Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of **HAUSIKU** should as soon as may be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefor, with the magistrates of **WINDHOEK MAGISTRATE COURT, 13 FEBRUARY 2025**.

PUBLIC NOTICE Notice is hereby given that Nghivewa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Erf 7, Opuwo has applied to the Opuwo Town Council and intends applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Change of Title Conditions of Erf 7, Opuwo from "Residential" with a density of 1:300 to "Flats and Accommodation" with a density of 1:100.

The intention for the owners to rezone the property is to allow for the construction of Flats and a Guesthouse with a maximum of 30 rooms on the rezoned property.

The locality plans of the Erf lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the Opuwo Town Council, Mumbiso Maharukua Street, Opuwo and the Applicant; Office no. 3, 64, Jenner Street, Windhoek West.

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 **Opuwo Town Council** and with the applicant (**Nghivewa Planning Consultants**) in writing within **14 days** of the last publication of this notice. The last date for any objections is: **28th March 2025**

Applicant: Nghivewa Planning Consultants
 P O Box 40900, Ausspannplatz
 Email: planning@nghivewa.com.na
 Cell: 081 4127 359



PUBLIC NOTICE Notice is hereby given that Nghivewa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Erf 868, Eveline Street, Goranab Extension 2, has applied to the Windhoek Municipal Council and intends applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Rezoning of Erf 868, Eveline Street, Goranab Extension 2 from "Residential" with a density of 1:150m² to "Business" with a bulk of 0.4.

Erf 868, is located in Eveline Street, Goranab Extension 2 and currently measures 292 m² in extent. The erf is currently zoned for "Residential" purposes. It is the intention of the owners to apply for the rezoning in order to allow for the erf to be used for nursery business purposes.

Should this application be successful, the number of vehicles for which parking must be provided on-site will be in accordance with the Windhoek Zoning Scheme.

The locality plans of the Erf lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the Windhoek Municipality, Customer Care Centre, Main Municipal Offices, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek and the Applicant; Office no. 3, 64, Jenner Street, Windhoek West.

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 applicant (**Nghivewa Planning Consultants**) in writing within **14 days** of the last publication of this notice.

The last date for any objections is: **28th March 2025**

Applicant: Nghivewa Planning Consultants, P O Box 40900, Ausspannplatz, Email: planning@nghivewa.com.na
 Cell: 081 4127 359



PUBLIC NOTICE Notice is hereby given that Nghivewa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Erf 2185, Oshakati Extension 15, has applied to the Oshakati Town Council and intends applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Rezoning of Erf 3989, Oshakati Extension 16 from "General Residential" with a density of 1:100 to "Single Residential" with a density of 1:700.

The intention for the owners to rezone the property is to allow for the subdivision of Erf 3989, Oshakati Extension 16 into 6 Erven and the construction of a single residential property on each of the new portions to be created after the rezoning and subdivision is completed.

The locality plans of the Erf lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the Oshakati Town Council; Civic Centre, First Floor, Town Planning Office, Sarn Nujoma Road, Oshakati and the Applicant; Office no. 3, 64, Jenner Street, Windhoek West.

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 **Oshakati Town Council** and with the applicant (**Nghivewa Planning Consultants**) in writing within **14 days** of the last publication of this notice. The last date for any objections is: **28th March 2025**

Applicant: Nghivewa Planning Consultants
 P O Box 40900, Ausspannplatz
 Email: planning@nghivewa.com.na, Cell: 081 4127 359



NOTICE ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 9251)

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 Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, in line with the provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012.

Project Location: EPL 9251 is located 12 km west of Velloordir, Karas Region.

Project Description: The project involves conducting an EIA for both EPLs exploration activities for dimension stone, industrial minerals, base, rare metals and precious metals.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs on or before 3rd March 2025. A public consultation date will be communicated to all stakeholders at a later stage.

Proponent: Mr. Tovo Nantangwe Lilekela Megamen Iileka
 SS Consultants CC
 Ms. Uanano Katjinjia
 Tel: +264 81 4779623
 Email: Ukatjinjia@ssconsultants.co



PUBLIC NOTICE Notice is hereby given that Nghivewa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Erf 2185, John Meinert Street, Windhoek, has applied to the Windhoek Municipal Council and intends applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Rezoning of Erf 2186, John Meinert Street, Windhoek from "Residential" with a density of 1:300m² to "Office" with a bulk of 0.4.

Erf 2185, is located in John Meinert Street, Windhoek and currently measure 4558 m² in extent. The erf is currently zoned for "Residential" purposes. It is the intention of the owners to apply for the rezoning in order to allow for the erf to be used for Doctors Consulting Rooms (Office) purposes.

Should this application be successful, the number of vehicles for which parking must be provided on-site will be in accordance with the Windhoek Zoning Scheme.

The locality plans of the Erf lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the Windhoek Municipality, Customer Care Centre, Main Municipal Offices, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek and the Applicant; Office no. 3, 64, Jenner Street, Windhoek West.

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 Windhoek Municipality and with the applicant (**Nghivewa Planning Consultants**) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. The last date for any objections is: **28th March 2025**

Applicant: Nghivewa Planning Consultants, P O Box 40900, Ausspannplatz, Email: planning@nghivewa.com.na, Cell: 081 4127 359



NOTICE ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 9441 & 9800)

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 Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, in line with the provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012.

Project Location: South of Omaruru town within a circa 20km and north of Karibib about 46km.

Project Description: The project involves conducting an EIA for both EPLs exploration activities for nuclear fuels, dimensions stone, industrial minerals, base, rare metals and precious metals. All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs on or before 3rd March 2025. A public consultation date will be communicated to all stakeholders at a later stage.

Proponent: Madin Exploration and Mining CC
 Consultant: SS Consultants CC
 Ms. Uanano Katjinjia
 Tel: +264 81 4779623
 Email: Ukatjinjia@ssconsultants.co





Noordover Engine Service station



Warmbad Police station

ANNEXURE E: 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 6:22 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-004449** has been verified

Taking the following into considerations:

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

Please upload the following documents:

- 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 relevant documents i.e (application forms, EIA, Scoping reports, EMP etc) to the office of the Environmental Commissioner

Thank you

Phillip Troskie Bulding

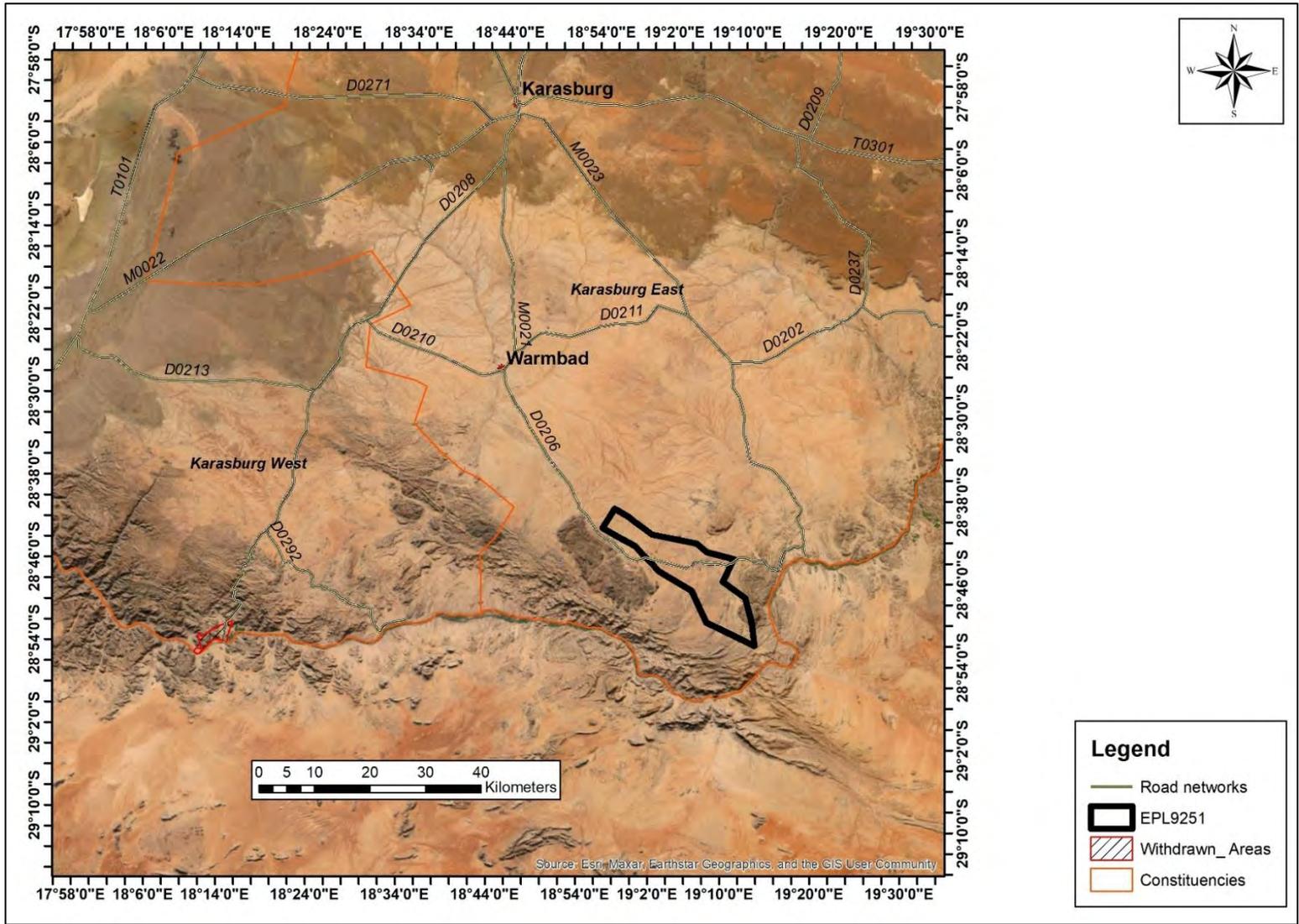
P/Bag 13306, Windhoek | Tel: +264 61 284 2111 | DEA: +264 61 284 2701

Please do not reply directly to this email. It was sent from an unattended mailbox.

Correspondences can be done on the portal or please use

eia@met.gov.na

ANNEXURE E: Preliminary Site Map



ANNEXURE F: CV Environmental Assessment
Practitioner (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

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

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

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 likela

Faculty Dean

Int. University of Management

+264 81 225 7526

Ms. Jacqueline Hehir

Director

Chemspec Botswana

jackie@chemspec.co.bw

Mr. Silvanus Shigwedha

Managing Member

SS Consultants cc

+264 81 2485757

Appendix H: Consent letter and Archeological Heritage
Assessment Report



National Heritage Council of Namibia

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

CONSENT

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

29th December 2025

Consent Number No: 89/2025/86

Name of applicant: Toivo Natangwe Linekela Ileka

(Title and full name of the applicant)

Address of applicant: Unit 24B, Bougain Villa, Sam Nuuyoma Road, Windhoek, Namibia

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

For: Exploration activities on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 9251. The targeted commodities are Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, and Precious Metals.

(Type of Activity applied for)

Of: No findings of heritage significance within the boundary of the EPL.

(Description of Heritage Resources)

ASM

Consent Number No: 89/2025/86

From: The proposed project area is located about 31km South-east of Warmbad village, //Karas region. It covers a surface area of about 19 990 ha and overlies farms Oranje Fall, Keimas, Endoorn, and Keimasmund.

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

In accordance with: Heritage Impact Assessment Report for the proposed Exploration activities on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 9251, //Karas Region. The targeted commodities are Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, and Precious Metals.

Permit application date: 27/06/2025

(Specify relevant documentation and Permit application date)

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

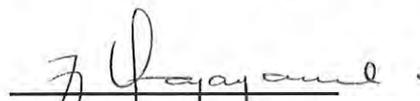
- a) Monitoring and evaluation inspection will be carried out on the area during the course of the year.
- b) Failure to adhere to the conditions will attract fines or imprisonment or the retraction of the consent as per the National Heritage Act no. 27 of 2004.
- c) As per Section 55 (9) (a) the activity authorized by this consent be supervised by a person with appropriate professional qualifications or experience.
- d) The proponent should take caution approaches together with the compliance and of the Chance Find Procedure.
- e) The consent holder is to report back to the National Heritage Council every six (6) months on compliance with the conditions of this consent.
- f) This consent does not exempt the holder from any conditions that may be imposed by owners, hosts or any other relevant authorities in consultation with NHC who have a stake in the project area.

Consent Number No: 89/2025/86

- g) NHC shall not be liable for any losses, damages or injuries to persons or properties as a result of any activities related to this permit.
- h) This Consent is subject to the provisions of the National Heritage Act (Act 27 of 2004). Should any of the conditions contained herein conflict with the Act; the provisions of the Act as per section 55 (10) shall prevail.
- i) This consent is renewable, upon submission of an application at least two months before the current permit lapses.

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

This Consent will be valid from 29th December 2025 to 28th December 2026.


Erica M.P. Ndalikokule

Director: National Heritage Council of Namibia



ANNEXURE I: Background Information Document (BID)



BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID)

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED BASE AND RARE METALS, DIMENSION STONE, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METALS EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE NO.9251

KARASBURG DISTRICT, KARAS 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.9251 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 August 2024**.

Attention : Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa
Address: Unit 24B, Bougain Villa, Sam Nujuyoma Road, Windhoek, Namibia
Email: Ukaminva@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 Megamen Iileka** (here after 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 9251**.

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) 9251 was applied for by **Toivo Natangwe Linekela Megamen 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 9251, 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 9251 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 Karasburg Constituency and surrounding towns, constituencies and the country at large. The nearest populated towns and village areas are Keetmanshoop, Karasburg, Warmbad, and Grunau 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

EPL 9251 is located south of Karasburg town, Karas Region. The project area covers an area of 19990.5978 hectares and is demarcated by fourteen (14) corner coordinates as shown on *Figure 1* below. There are about five commercial farms partially within and surrounding the project area including Pelgrimsrust, Nautsis, Keimas, Eendoorn and Arus.

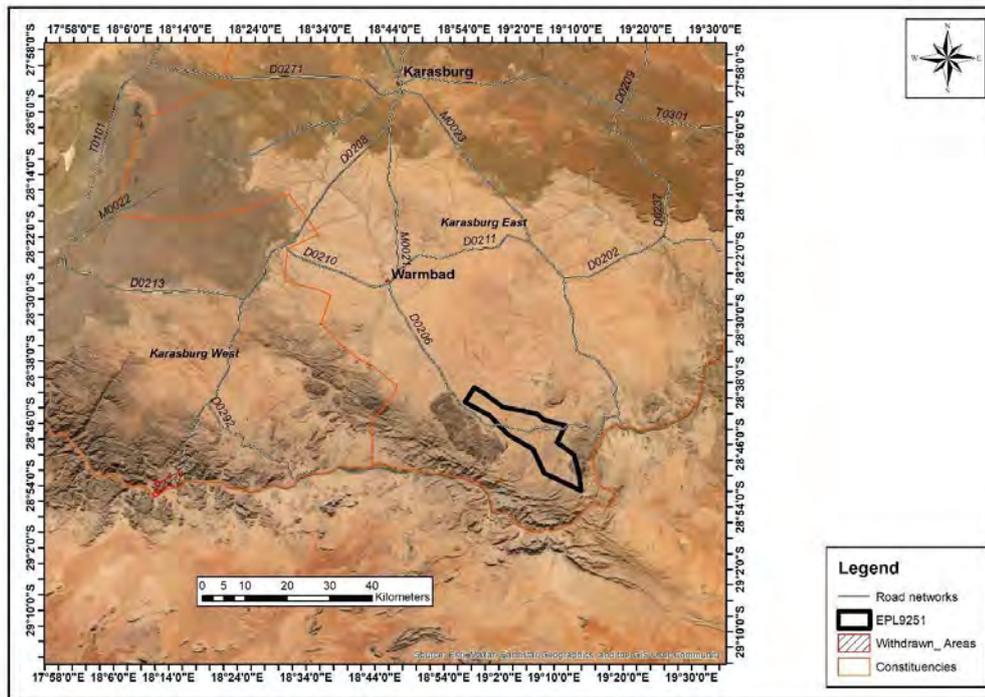


Figure 1: Locality map showing the location and road networks covering EPL9251.

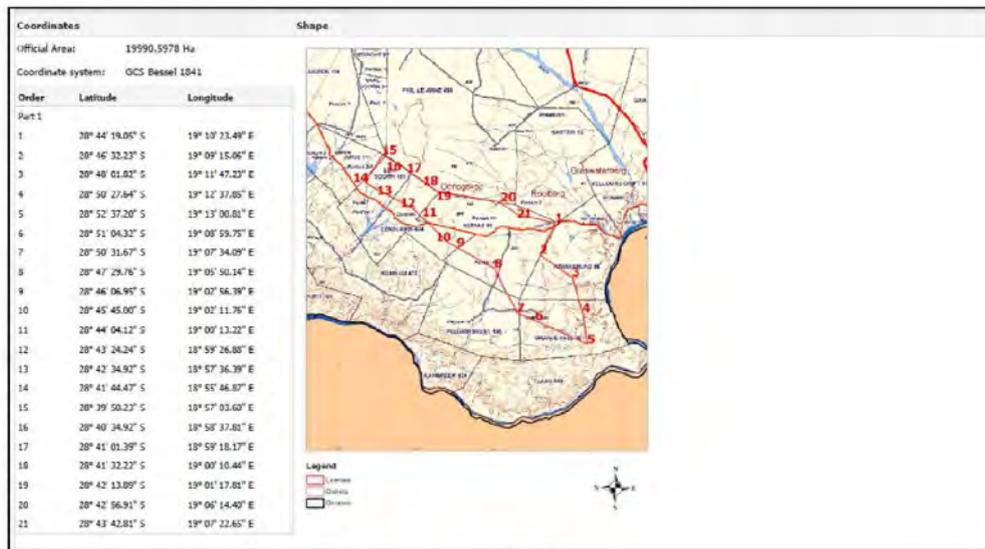


Figure 2: Map with corner coordinates and shape of EPL.

3. Legal Requirements

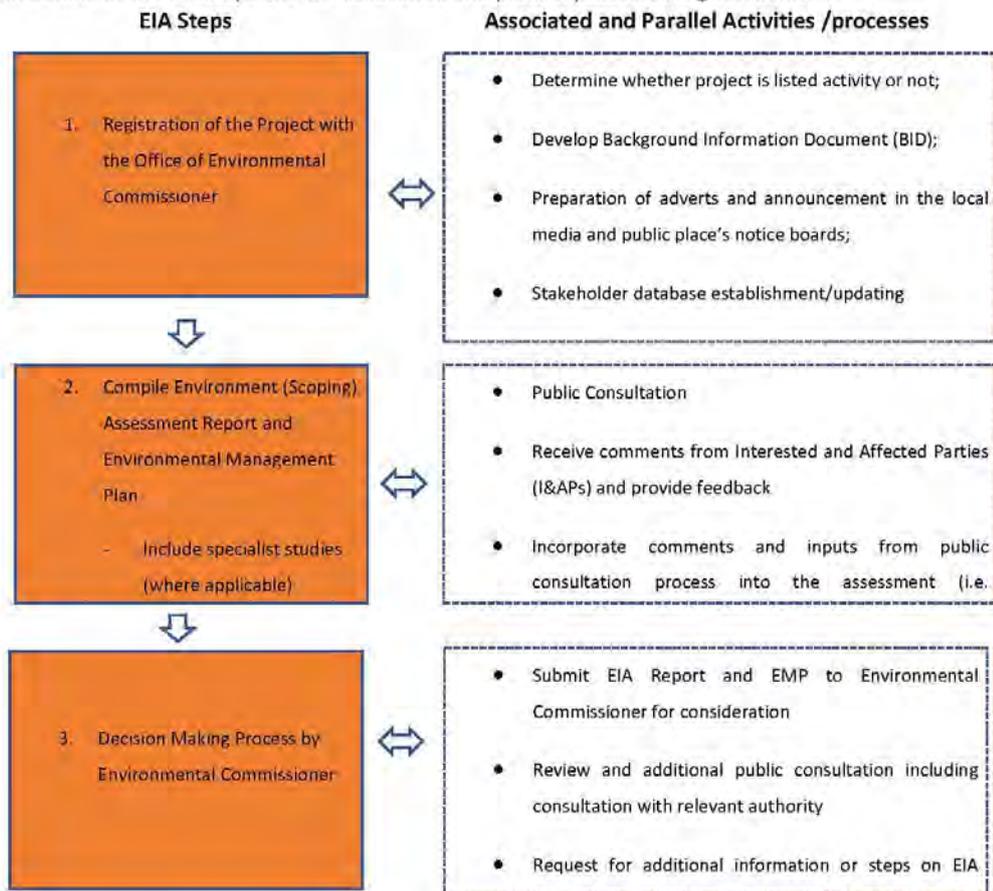
Apart from the Environmental Management Act, the project will also be guided and comply to the following national regulatory requirements:

- 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:

Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa

Environmental Specialist (Environmental Assessment Practitioner)

SS Consultant CC

Physical Address: Unit 24B, Bougain Villa, Sam Nuuyoma Road, Windhoek, Namibia

Email: UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co

Cell: +264 81 240 9124



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 9251 LOCATED IN KARASBURG DISTRICT, KARAS REGION, NAMIBIA

Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa

Environmental Specialist (Environmental Assessment Practitioner)

SS Consultant CC

Physical Address: Unit 24B, Bougain Villa, Sam Nuuyoma Road, Windhoek, Namibia

Email: UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co

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)			