

**ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND ASSESSMENT REPORT:
FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION OF BASE AND RARE
METALS, DIMENSION STONES, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, NUCLEAR FUELS,
AND PRECIOUS METALS ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE NO.9441
AND 9800**

OMARURU & KARIBIB DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION – NAMIBIA

ECC APPLICATION NO.: 241212005077 & 241212005076

2025

COMPILED BY



SS CONSULTANTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) report has been prepared by SS Consultants CC on behalf of Madini Exploration and Mining CC, the proponent for Exclusive Prospecting Licenses (EPLs) 9441 and 9800. The project entails the exploration for base and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, nuclear fuels, and precious metals across two license areas totaling approximately 39,804 hectares located south of Omaruru and north of Karibib in the Erongo Region. The assessment was conducted to comply with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its 2012 EIA Regulations, forming the basis for an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). The proposed exploration will follow a phased approach, commencing with non-invasive methods such as desktop studies, geophysical surveys, and geological mapping, potentially progressing to invasive techniques like trenching, pitting, and drilling should initial results be positive. Key infrastructure needs include water carting, solar/diesel hybrid power, and the use of existing road networks, with minimal new infrastructure development planned.

The ESA identified several potential environmental impacts, with the most significant relating to biodiversity loss due to the project's vicinity to the ecologically sensitive Erindi Private Game Reserve and Otjombojo Conservancy. Other notable potential impacts include soil and groundwater contamination from hydrocarbon handling, soil erosion from land disturbance, dust and noise generation, waste management, and impacts on archaeological heritage resources. Positive impacts identified include temporary employment opportunities, local economic benefits through procurement and land access fees, and contributions to national mineral resource knowledge and economic development. A comprehensive impact assessment was conducted, rating impacts based on extent, duration, intensity, and probability. Mitigation measures are detailed in the accompanying Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to reduce all significant negative impacts to low or medium levels. The public consultation process, a key component of the EIA, included newspaper advertisements, site notices, and the distribution of a Background Information Document; however, no stakeholders registered as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) by the specified deadline. It is concluded that with the strict implementation of the recommended

mitigation and management measures outlined in the EMP, the environmental risks associated with the proposed exploration can be effectively managed. Therefore, it is recommended that an Environmental Clearance Certificate be granted to the proponent, conditional upon the full adherence to the EMP and ongoing consultation with relevant authorities and landowners.

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Appendix I: Background Information Document (BID)

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, Water and Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MIME	Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy
M	Meters
NDP5	National Development Plan
GG & GN	Government Gazette & Government Notice
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HHP	Harambee Prosperity Plan
RAB	Rotary Air Blast (drilling)
RC	Reverse Circulation (drilling)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

1.1 Project Background

Madini Exploration and Mining CC (herein referred to as the *Proponent*) was issued with Notice of Preparedness to Grant Applications for these licenses on July 17, 2024, for EPL 9441 and September 23, 2024, for EPL 9800, with the rights to explore for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuels and precious metals minerals. Part 3 of the notice states that the proponent has 12 months to obtain an ECC and submit to the MME for consideration **Annexure 1**. The application to acquire an ECC is however, subjected to an 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 during exploration. Upon granting of an ECC, the Proponent proposes to undertake exploration for base and rare, precious metals, industrial minerals, dimension stone and nuclear fuel minerals on the EPLs.

1.2 Locality

The licenses are located south of Omaruru town within a circa 220 km and north of Karibib about 46 km, in the Erongo Region as shown on the locality map in Figure 1-1. The EPLs cover areas of 19 898.17 Hectares (ha) and 19 906.40 Hectares (ha) of land respectively and, are demarcated by fifteen and twenty two corner coordinates that sit on both commercial and state land see. The corner coordinates as well as the EPLs' locality details are provided in Figure 1-1 – 1-2.

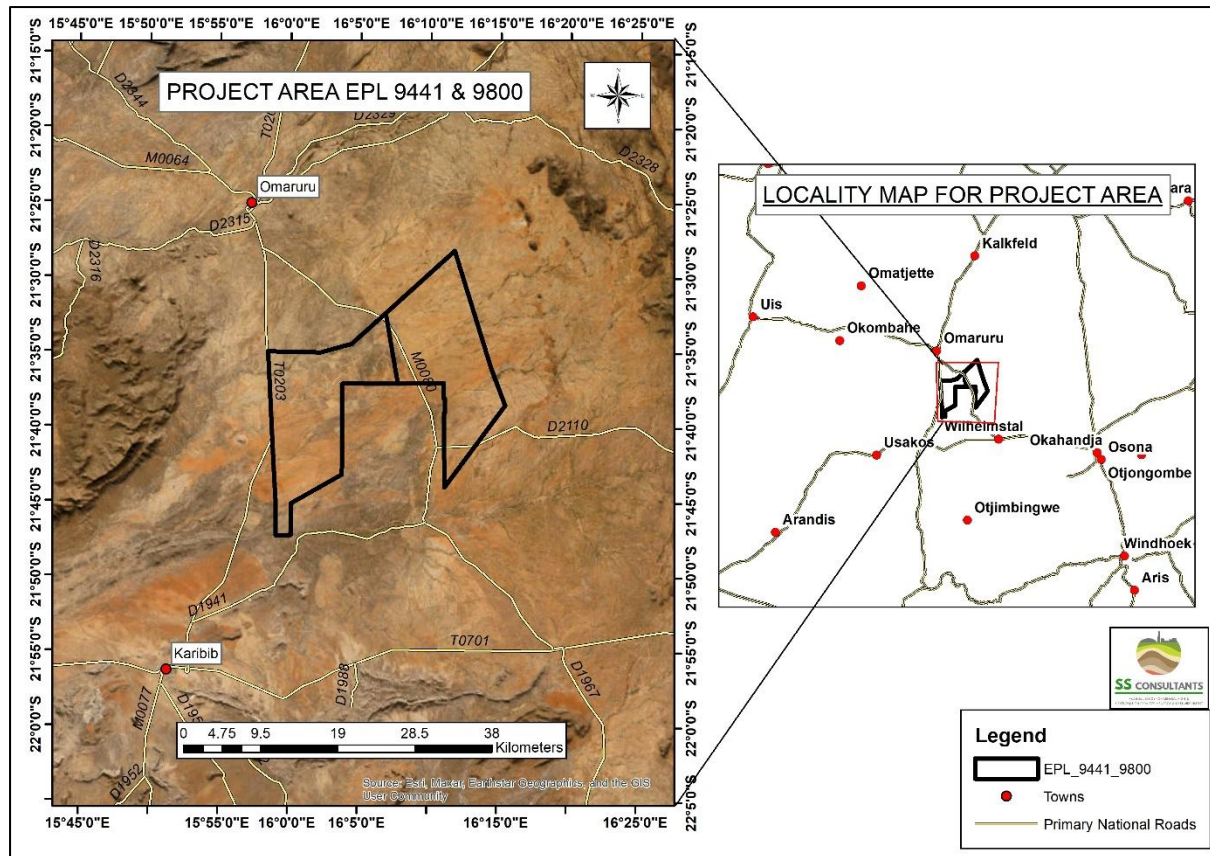
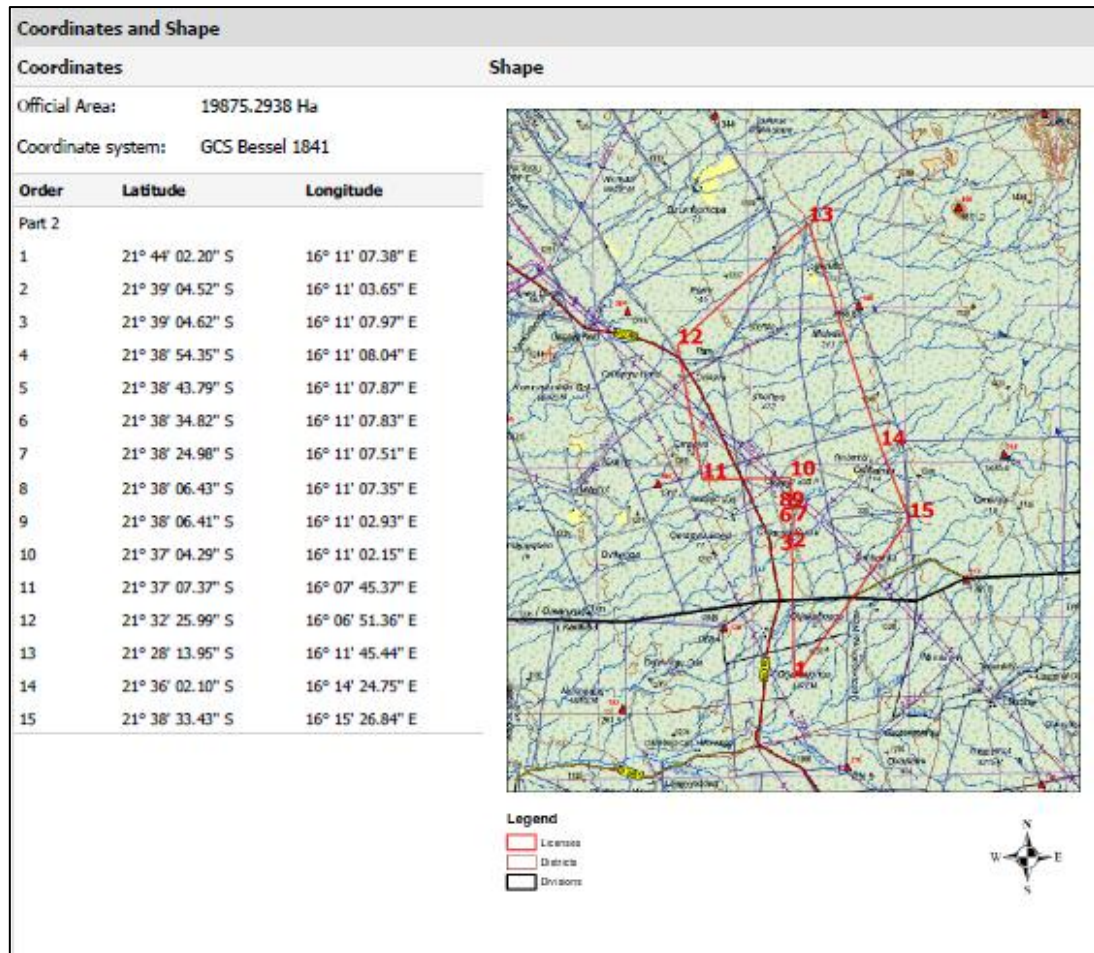


Figure 1-1: The locality map for the project areas.

Table 1-1: Summary of EPLs 9441 and 9800 location details

Location	South of Omaruru town within a circa 220 km
Area size	19 898.17 Ha.
Constituency	Omaruru
Regional Administration	Erongo Region
Nearest Town	Omaruru
Location	North of Karibib about 46 km
Area size	19 906.40 Ha.
Constituency	Karibib
Regional Administration	Erongo Region
Nearest Town	Karibib



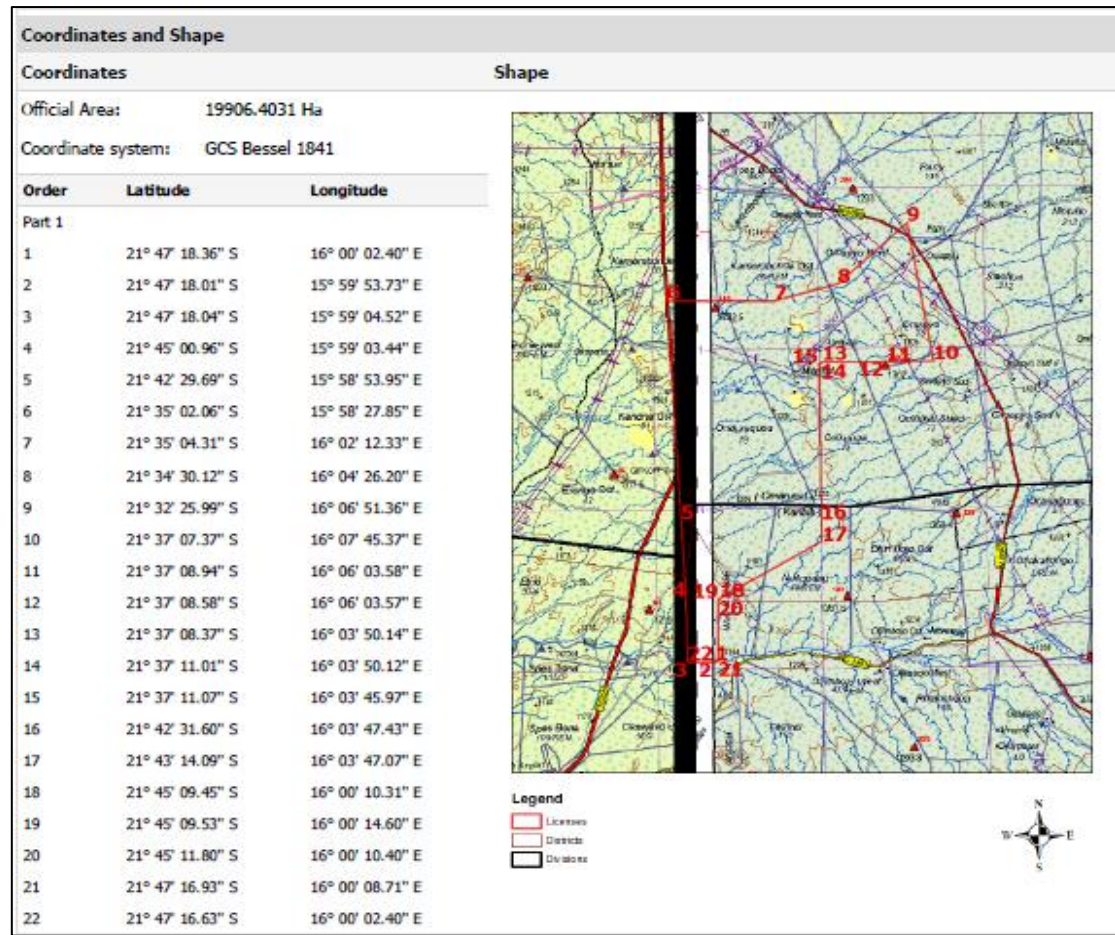


Figure 1-2: Locality maps of road networks and coordinates for EPL 9441 and 9800

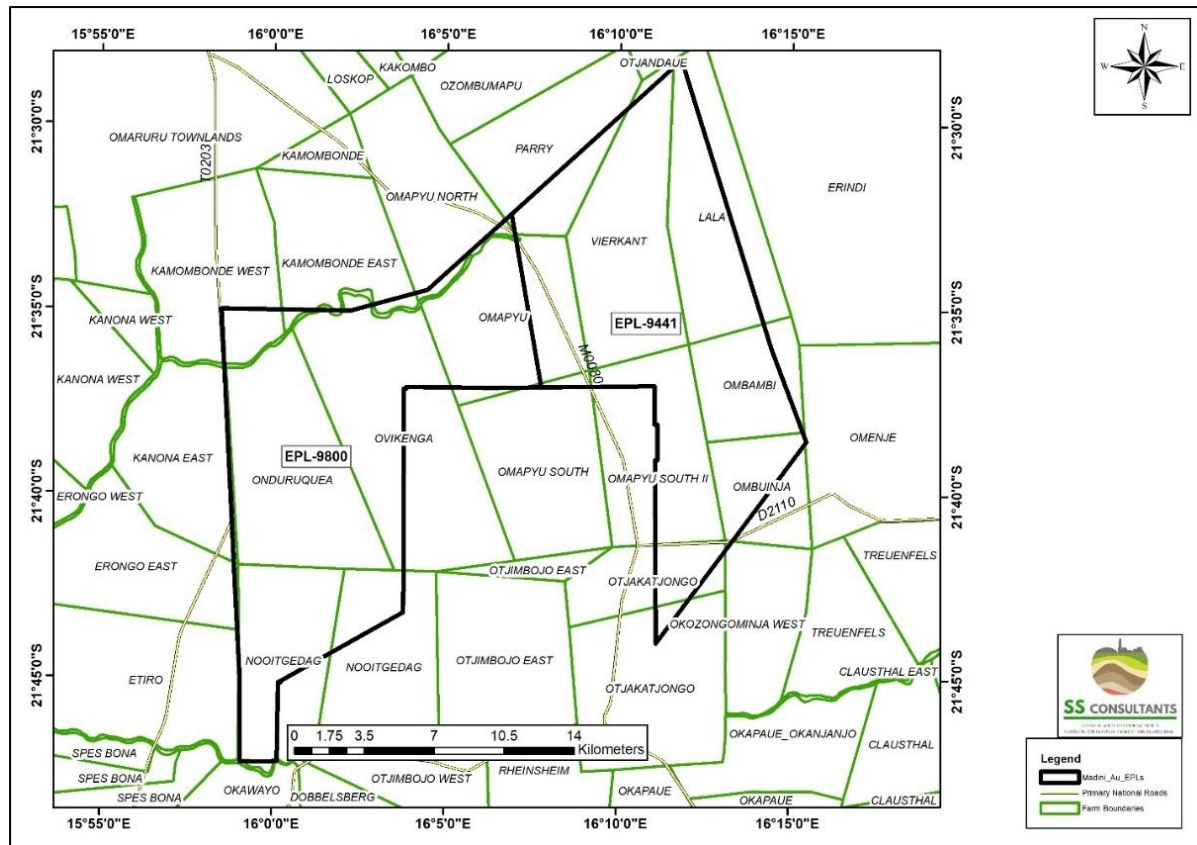


Figure 1-3: A map illustrating the farm boundaries encompassing the project area.

1.3 Need and Desirability of the Project

It is reported that in Namibia, mining has been the backbone of the economy since time-immemorial in view of having a positive impact on the economy measured through job creation and income generation, among others (Mubita & Nambinga, 2021). Mining and the extractive industry are essential to the production of goods, services and infrastructure that improves the quality of daily human lives. The 2024 Chamber of Mines annual report revealed that last year the mining sector has played a pivotal role in Namibia's economy, as demonstrated by its N\$24 billion expenditure on local procurement in 2025, which underscores the industry's capacity to stimulate economic growth and diversification. This substantial investment not only strengthens local supply chains but also supports the creation of employment opportunities, with direct jobs in the sector increasing by 13.6% to 20,654 positions. At one-point, EPLs 9441 and 9800 will further amplify these contributions by fostering similar procurement practices and job creation, aligning with national economic goals and reinforcing the desirability of the project as a catalyst for sustainable development.

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

The EPLs align with the ruling party of Namibia 2024 Swapo Party Manifesto's objectives of capitalising on favourable uranium and gold prices to revive exploration and mining activities, which is projected to create over 3,000 permanent jobs within five years. Further to this the project has the potential to uphold Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) commitments, ensuring support for social development and the inclusion of local SMEs, thereby fostering sustainable community growth. The Twin Hills gold mine project, exemplifies how mining initiative aligns with the Swapo Party Manifesto's goals with commencement of the mine development estimated to create over 700 temporary jobs during construction and sustaining 400 permanent positions in production directly partially contributing to the target of 3,000 new mining jobs (Mining and Energy 2025). Additionally, Osino Resources' collaboration with government agencies on environmental compliance and local recruitment underscores the project's commitment to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), fostering SME inclusion and community development, as advocated in the manifesto."

Additionally, the government of Namibia has long recognised the need to enhance the country's economy and continues to strive for economic welfare through amongst others Vision 2030, National Development Plan 5 (NDP 5) and the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP).

Prior to any mining project, similar to Osino proponent to EPLs 9441 and 9800 will need to explore for a mineral resource and during this time the exploration activities bring the following benefits:

- Provision of contractual employment opportunities;
- Contribute to the socio-economic development of the local area and region, even more, should viable discoveries be made. Direct capital investment into the nearby towns particularly Omaruru and Karibib;

- Increase in knowledge on the subsurface which then contributes to development, and geoscience research and innovation at large.
- Contributions to annual license fees to the government through the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME).

1.4 Scope of Work

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

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

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

1.5 The Environmental Assessment Process

The Environmental Management Act (EMA), often referred to as the EMA, mandates the conduction of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for specific developmental projects listed within the EIA regulations. The primary objective of the EIA is to systematically identify, evaluate, and confirm potential environmental impacts that could arise from the proposed activities. The EIA process in Namibia involves four main steps: (a) screening, (b) scoping and preparation of the EIA report, (c) review and decision making and (d) monitoring and auditing.

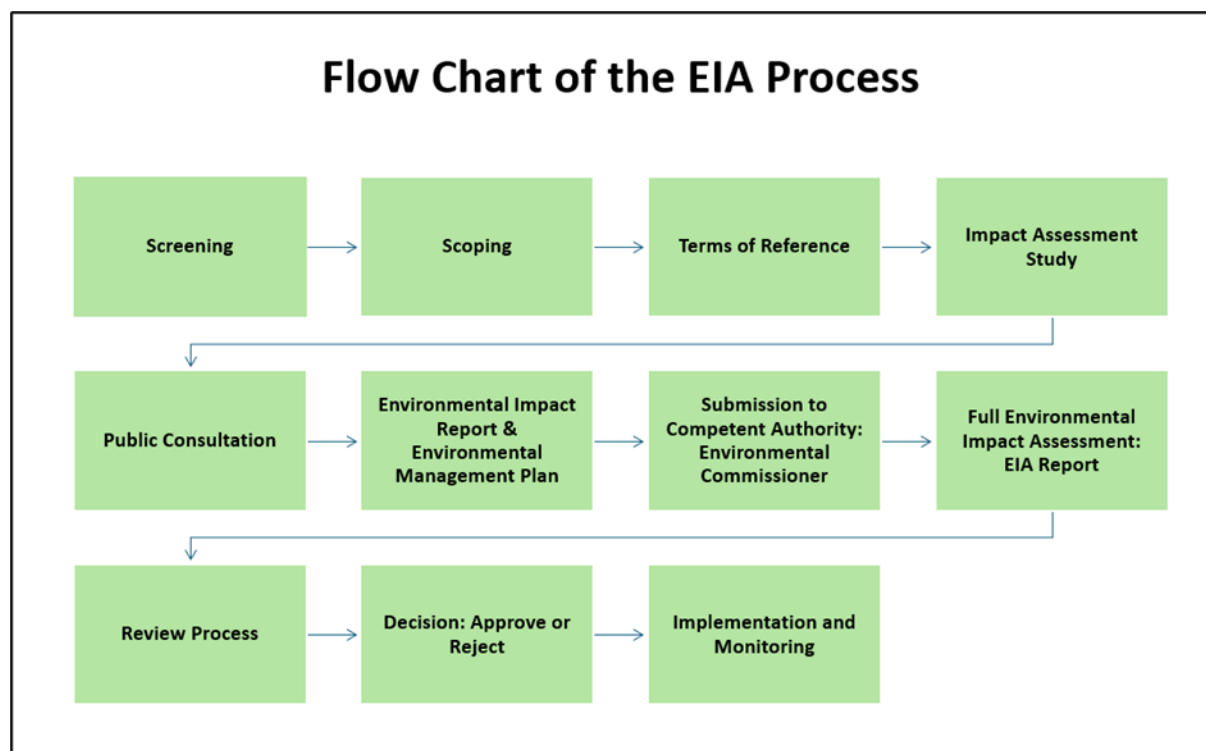


Figure 1-4: Chart showing the EIA process in Namibia.

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

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management plan, of which an ECC for the proposed project may be considered by the Environmental Commissioner.

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Table 1-2: A summary of the contents covered by the report

Description	Section of the Report
The background and description the proposed project	Chapter 1
The relevant laws and guidelines pertaining to the proposed project	Chapter 2
The project description - Overview of the different exploration methods to be undertaken	Chapter 3
Alternatives considered for the proposed project in terms of no-go option, location, exploration methods and services infrastructure	Chapter 4
The public consultation process followed (as described in Regulation 7 of the EMA Act) whereby interested and affected parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities are identified, informed of the proposed activity, and provided with a reasonable opportunity to give their concerns and opinions on the project	Chapter 5
Geological understanding of the project area	Chapter 6
Description of the Biophysical and Social Environment	Chapter 7
The identification of potential impacts, impacts description, assessment and mitigation measures	Chapter 8
Recommendations and Conclusions to the report	Chapter 9
Reference List (Data Sources)	Chapter 10

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

2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK: LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

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

2.1 Applicable Laws and Legislations

The list of all applicable Namibian and international legislations during the EIA process are presented as below in

Table 2-1:

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

LEGISLATION/POLICY/ GUIDELINE	PROVISIONS	IMPLICATIONS
Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 7 of 2007	The purpose of this Act is to give effect to Article 95 (l) and 91 (c) of the Namibian Constitution by establishing general management principles for the management of the environment and natural resources. The Act necessitate that project with adverse environmental impacts are subject to an environmental assessment process (Section 27). It details principles which must guide all environmental assessments.	EMA and its regulations should inform and guide this EA process.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations GN 28-30 (GG 4878)	Details requirements for public consultation within a given environmental assessment process (GN 30 S21). Details requirements for what should be part of the Scoping Report (GN 30 S8) and an Assessment Report (GN 30 S15).	
Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act No. 33 of 1992	To provide for the reconnaissance, prospecting, exploration, and mining for, and disposal of, and the exercise of control over, minerals in Namibia; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.	The Proponent should ensure compliance with the conditions set in the Minerals Act regarding exploration activities.

LEGISLATION/POLICY/ GUIDELINE	PROVISIONS	IMPLICATIONS
The Constitution of Namibia Act No. 1 of 1990	According to Legal Assistance Centre (LAC), there is no clear right to health in the Namibian Constitution. However, the Namibian Constitution as the supreme law, under article No.95 provides for matters relating to the environment. This article state that the Republic of Namibia shall- "Actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at; maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for all Namibians, both present and future. The Government shall provide measures against the dumping or recycling of foreign nuclear waste on Namibian territory."	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.
Water Resources Management Act No.11 of 2013	The Act caters for the management, protection, development, use and conservation of water resources; and provides for the regulation and monitoring of water services and to provide for incidental matters. The objects of this Act are to: Certify that the water resources of Namibia are managed, developed, used, conserved, and protected in a manner accordant with, or conducive to, the fundamental principles	

LEGISLATION/POLICY/ GUIDELINE	PROVISIONS	IMPLICATIONS
	set out in Section 66 - protection of aquifers, Subsection 1 (d) (iii) provide for preventing the contamination of the aquifer and water pollution control (Section 68).	
Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969	The Act aims to prevent and control soil erosion and to protect, revamp, and conserve the soil, vegetation and water supply sources and resources, through directives declared by the Minister.	At a time of soil sampling, soil conservation must be taken care of, and management measures must be part of the EMP.
Nature Conservation Ordinance No.4 of 1975	To centralise and amend the laws relating to the conservation of nature; the establishment of game parks and nature reserves; the control of problem animals; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.	The Proponent should ensure that any activities done in the project area do not in any way trade-off the wildlife and the ordinance requirements are adhered to.
Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act No. 6 of 1995 (Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Amendment Act No. 1 of 2014))	To provide for the acquisition of agricultural land by the State for the purposes of land reform and for the allocation of such land to Namibian citizens who do not own or otherwise have the use of any or of adequate agricultural land, and foremost to those Namibian citizens who have been socially, economically or educationally disadvantaged by past discriminatory laws or practices; to vest in the state a preferred right to purchase agricultural land for the purposes of the Act; To provide for the compulsory acquisition of certain agricultural land by the state, for the purposes of the Act; to regulate the acquisition of agricultural land by foreign nationals; to establish a lands tribunal and determine its jurisdiction; and to provide for matters connected therewith.	The Proponent should ensure that relevant regulations set under this Act are always adhered to.

LEGISLATION/POLICY/ GUIDELINE	PROVISIONS	IMPLICATIONS
Forestry Act No. 12 of 2001	The Act caters for the management and use of forests and related products/resources. It provides protection to any living tree, bush or shrub growing within 100 meters of a river, stream or watercourse on land that is not surveyed or even of a local authority area. In such instances, a license would be required to cut and remove any such vegetation. These provisions are only guidelines.	Before removing any protected plant species within the proposed exploration site, the Proponent must secure a permit from the nearest MEFT's Directorate Forestry office
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance No. 11 of 1976	This ordinance sets for the prevention of air pollution.	Measures should be set to ensure that dust and fumes emanating from exploration activities is kept at acceptable levels.
Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919	Section 119 states that "no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health."	The Proponent and all its employees/contractors should adhere to the provisions of these legal instruments.
Health and Safety Regulations GN 156/1997 (GG 1617)	Details various requirements regarding health and safety of labourers.	
The Regional Councils Act No. 22 of 1992	This Act sets out the conditions under which Regional Councils must be elected and administer each delineated region. From a land use and project planning point of view, their duties include, as described in section 28 "to undertake the planning of the development of the region for which it has been established with a view to physical, social and economic characteristics, urbanisation patterns, natural resources, economic	The relevant Regional Councils are considered to be I&APs and must be consulted during the Environmental Assessment (EA) process. The Erongo Regional Council (Karibib and Omaruru Constituency) is the

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

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

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

2.2 Key Regulators/ Competent Authorities

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

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

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	Issue of Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) based on the review and approval of the Environmental Assessments (EA) reports comprising Environmental Scoping and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) prepared in accordance with the Environmental Management Act (2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2012
Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MME)	Competent authority. The national legislation governing minerals prospecting and mining activities in Namibia fall within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Industries, 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
National Heritage Council	the National Heritage Act (No. 27 of 2004) is critical legislation in ensuring effective identification; accurate recording, reporting, interpretation and appropriate estimation of the sensitive and significant heritage resources that could be negatively affected by exploration.

2.3 Required Permits

There are a variety of permits or licenses that will be required and should be obtained by the Proponent prior to conducting certain project activities on the EPLs. There are presented in Table 2-4. It is important to note that these permits and licenses will need to be renewed and or amended as stipulated therein.

Table 2-4: Applicable permits to the proposed project

PERMITS/CERTIFICATES	ACTIVITY	VALIDITY	REGULATING AUTHORITY
Environmental Clearance Certificate	Regulates prospecting and exploration activities from the environmental management perspective	Three years and should be renewed as long as the project is continuing.	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT): Department of Environmental Affairs (Environmental Commissioner)
Exclusive Prospecting License	Mineral rights ownership and authorization	Three years	Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME): Directorate of Mines (Mining Commissioner)
Notification of Intention to drill for mineral resource	Submitted prior to drilling	Permit dependent	Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy (MIME): Directorate of Mines (Mining Commissioner)

PERMITS/CERTIFICATES	ACTIVITY	VALIDITY	REGULATING AUTHORITY
Notification of Intention to drill (groundwater)	Submitted prior to drilling	Permit dependent	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR): Department of Water Affairs
Water Abstraction	Regulates ground water abstraction	2-5 years	MAWLR: Department of Water Affairs (Water Law Administration Policy Division)
Wastewater (effluent) handling and discharge	Regulates the handling and disposal of wastewater in the environment	2 years or as stipulated	MAWLR: Department of Water Affairs (Water Environment Division)
Fuel Storage onsite (Consumer installation certificate)	Regulates the storage of fuel onsite in the volume of 600litres or more.		MME: Directorate of Petroleum Affairs (Petroleum Commissioner)

3 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

This chapter looks at the proposed steps to be undertaken by the proponent in order to determine the mineral potential of the licenses area once the ECC is granted by the EC.

3.1 Access to Project Area

Prior to conducting any ground truthing, depending on the locality of the project area the proponent is required to identify the land owners. The licenses covers private farm land as well as resettlement farms. Therefore the proponent is required to sign land use and access agreements with the affected landowners according to Section 52 (1) (a) of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act No. 33 of 1992. the Minerals Policy of Namibia sub section 2.2.3 cited that for land access miners need to enter into a contract with the landowners to gain access. Whereas the minerals Act through the Mineral Ancillary Rights committee “MARC” if disputes erupt gives an opportunity to the mineral explorers and landowners to cooperate through a consultative process.

3.2 Exploration Methods

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

3.2.1 Non-Invasive

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

- 3.2.1.1 *Stakeholder's engagement: engagement with landowners for accessibility to the license area, and investigate the infrastructure in support of the project and socioeconomic environment.*
- 3.2.1.2 *Desktop study: the exploration program will commence with a review of geological maps and historical drilling and/ or quarrying data for the area, if any.*
- 3.2.1.3 *Field Evaluation: the field evaluation is to be carried out by a qualified geologist, aimed at locating suitable host rock outcrops in the field.*
- 3.2.1.4 *Geophysical data interpretation: purchase, processing and interpretation of existing seismic, radiometric, magnetic, electromagnetic and gravity data from the Geological Survey of Namibia in order to identify resource without ground penetration.*
- 3.2.1.5 *Drone/Airbourne surveys: Is a process to acquire geophysical data via airborne surveys involves using drones or aircraft to gather seismic, radiometric, magnetic, electromagnetic, and gravity data across the licensed area.*
- 3.2.1.6 *Geological Mapping: is the process of creating detailed representations (maps) of the Earth's surface to show the distribution, composition, age, and relationships of rocks, sediments, faults, and other geological features. It involves fieldwork, remote sensing, and laboratory analysis to document and interpret geological formations. Where field evaluation indicates a potentially economical viable deposit, detailed geological mapping will be conducted by means of mapping transversely across exposed/ cleaned segments of the rock unit. The mapping is aimed at delineating major geological structures such as fault and shear zones (zones of weakness), the extent of veins, as well as further delineation of fracture/ discontinuity frequencies.*

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

3.2.2 *Invasive Technique (Detailed exploration)*

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

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

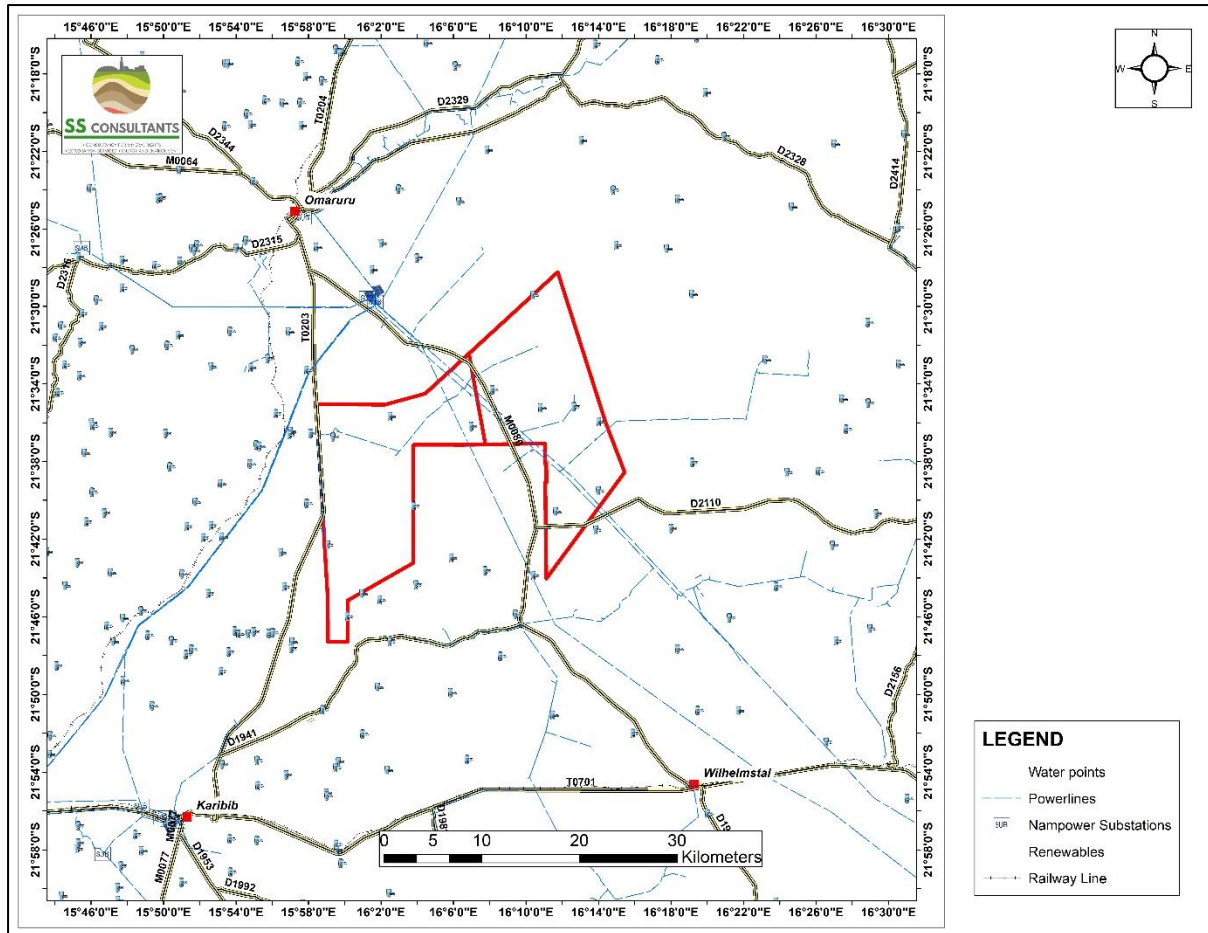
- 3.2.2.1 *Geochemical sampling method is a systematic measure one or more chemical properties aimed at identifying content of some elements or group of elements in rock, soil, streams sediments or in water.*
- 3.2.2.2 *Laboratory analysis of all the samples collected and interpretation of the results and delineating of potential targets for further infill sampling.*
- 3.2.2.3 *Further infill geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectively of the target/s delineated during the initial surveys.*
- 3.2.2.4 *Ground geophysical survey: involves planning, selecting a suitable method depending on type of mineralization model (e.g., seismic, resistivity, magnetics), laying out survey grids, collecting subsurface data using specialized instruments, processing the data to identify anomalies, and interpreting results for applications like mineral exploration or groundwater detection. While generally low-impact compared to drilling, it can affect the environment through ground disturbance from equipment, vegetation clearance, and noise pollution (seismic surveys), potentially disrupting wildlife and ecosystems. Electromagnetic and resistivity methods may introduce weak currents into the ground, though effects are typically minimal. Proper mitigation such as minimizing survey footprint, avoiding sensitive habitats, and restoring terrain helps reduce environmental harm.*
- 3.2.2.5 *Trenching/pitting: involves excavating narrow trenches or small pits to expose and study subsurface geology, mineral deposits, or soil layers. The process includes site selection, manual or mechanical digging (using backhoes or excavators), logging geological features, sampling, and backfilling or stabilizing the site afterward. While trenching provides direct, high-quality data, it has significant environmental impact.*
- 3.2.2.6 *drilling (last resort): involves penetrating the Earth's subsurface using mechanical rigs to extract rock cores or chips for geological analysis and resource exploration.*
- The process includes site preparation including clearing and road creation, rig setup, drilling with techniques like rotary, percussion, or diamond core methods, sample collection, and well abandonment or restoration.*

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

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

3.3 Exploration utilities

This subsection will deduce the various infrastructure and Services required for the project i.e. water, electricity, roads network, accommodation and transportation needed. Hence for this project the above were considered during this EA. It should be noted that during the non-invasive phase the proponent will use very limited infrastructures and services, and this means only during the invasive phase particularly exploration drilling stage will require most of these services on a daily basis. Below is a map indicating the various infrastructure and services within the EPL area.



The infrastructure map highlights key access routes and service networks relevant to EPL 9441 and 9800, outlined in red. The primary roads include D2315 and D2110, which connect the project area to nearby towns such as Wilhelmstal and Karibib, facilitating transport of equipment and personnel. Additional local roads (e.g., M0064) provide secondary access to exploration sites. The proximity to Towns like Omaruru and Karibib ensures logistical support for water, fuel, and other supplies. The map also indicated the various water sources within the area or interest. Not to forget the various powerlines that cross cut thorough the licenses area.

3.3.1 Water

Exploration activities usually needs a supply of water. Water will be required for diamond-core drilling mainly, domestic use and for dust suppression. Water will be sourced (bought) from the nearest Namwater water facility or potential high yielding water borehole. The desert area has very little to no groundwater potential to supply such a project, thus, it is inappropriate to use water from the local aquifers (borehole) to supply the project. For this

reason, the best option will be to cart water with the truck to the exploration site and the camp areas.

3.3.2 *Power*

With an increase on the usage of the renewable energy resources (solar), the power supply required for drilling will be supplied by a diesel-powered generator or/and electric drives.

On the other hand, various machinery and equipment required for drilling have their own power supplies and or generators attached. Fuel (diesel) will be stored in a small mobile bowser where needed. The drill rigs will be refuelled either with Jerry cans or directly from the bowser.

In the long run, particularly during exploration drilling, renewable resources such as solar energy may be considered to ensure that no reduce of carbon emission is released into the atmosphere. This is also done to reduce soil and possible groundwater contamination from high volumes of hydrocarbons (fuels) used.

3.3.3 *Road Access*

The EPLs can be accessed from the B2 tarred road (Okahandja-Karibib), through C33 tarred road (Karibib – Omaruru) or C36 gravel road. All the access routes to the exploration sites (or target areas) have not yet been determined, however, the shortest route is usually the preferred option. Furthermore, in most instances, these access routes will create new tracks across the area, which might cause additional impacts to the environment such as dust, general disturbance to biodiversity and visual impacts. The creation of new tracks will need to be approved and consented by the MEFT: Wildlife & National Parks Directorate.

3.3.4 *Contractors' Accommodation*

Camping is the primary accommodation option, allowing the workforce to set up camp on private farms as needed during exploration activities. Alternatively, employees may reside in the nearest towns, Omaruru or Karibib. Local residents will commute from their homes and will not require additional accommodation. To maintain a clean and orderly site, temporary toilet facilities (portable toilets) will be installed at the camp, and temporary waste storage containers will be provided on-site.

3.3.5 *Transportation*

Transportation to and from the site will include 4x4 pickups for daily exploration activities, mini-buses for personnel transport, and trucks for moving exploration equipment, materials, and supplies. To minimize road damage, water trucking will be conducted once or twice a month. If the project advances to Phase 3, drilling machines will be deployed within the project area. To ensure minimal environmental impact, no additional tracks will be demarcated beyond those necessary for exploration activities. Temporary toilet facilities (portable toilets) will be installed at the camp, and waste storage containers will be provided on-site to maintain cleanliness and order..

3.3.6 *Domestic and hazardous waste*

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

On the other hand, hazardous waste generated will 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. The nearest hazardous management facility in the area would be Omaruru or Karibib.

3.3.7 *Resources and Working Team*

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

anticipated that the workforce will be housed in temporary site camps or may reside in the nearest towns throughout the exploration activities.

3.3.8 *Site Access*

Access to EPLs 9441 and 9800 can be accessed via B2, C33 and C36 tarred roads from Okahandja to Karibib and Karibib to Omaruru, and then through C33 and C36 gravel road that diverts from B2 road.

4 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

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

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

4.1 No-Go Option

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

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

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

4.2 Project Location

The EPLs' are sandwiched between two towns namely Karibib and Omaruru which are approximately +-60 kilometres away from each other. These towns have routes linking up to many popular areas like Windhoek (capital city), Walvis Bay which has access to the port, and Swakopmund, a holiday destination. Several minerals of economic potential deposits are known to exist in the general area and linked to the regional geology of the EPLs' area. The Proponent intends to explore / prospect for all the licensed minerals groups likely to be associated with the regional and local geology.

Since the license lies near the mining towns, access to infrastructure electricity, communication and water supply will relatively be accessible. This is because the license is in proximity to Twin Hill Gold mine. Noteworthy, the location of the EPLs are mainly identified by the potential mineral ores in an area; geology specific. Due to the site determination resulting from mineral ores to be explored, which is area-specific and primarily determined by the site geology, no alternative location is considered viable.

4.3 Services Infrastructure

In terms of the services that may be required for the proposed exploration works, their alternatives are presented in Table 4-1.

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

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

SERVICES	PROPOSED SOURCE	ALTERNATIVE SOURCE
	will not use any firewood from the area which would increase deforestation.	instance when the gas unexpectedly gets finished). However, there will be no onsite camping. Therefore, personnel will continue to use the source of power used in their houses before the project. For out-of-town project skilled personnel, they will be accommodated in already established and furnished accommodation facilities. Therefore, they will not need firewood or own cooking sources.
Workers' accommodation	A temporary campsite will be developed away from the park because camping is not allowed in National Parks.	Local personnel from the towns will not require accommodation as they will commute from their homes. Skilled personnel from outside towns will be accommodated in local established accommodation facilities. If skilled personnel prefer camping in town or at the nearest farm (not in the park), permission will need to be obtained from landowner.
WASTE MANAGEMENT		

SERVICES	PROPOSED SOURCE	ALTERNATIVE SOURCE
Sewage	Portable toilet – these are easily transportable and have no direct impact on the environment and ecology (if properly disposed). These are chosen at the drill sites.	Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine. This would be best suited at the contractors' camp.
Domestic waste	Onsite waste bins, regularly emptied at the nearest landfill is the chosen option. This will prevent an everyday drive from and to the nearest town for waste disposal, which can cause road damages.	Driving waste to the nearest town landfill which is Karibib or Omaruru 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.

5 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

5.1 Objective

One of the major components of the EIA process is public consultation. It can be described by a spectrum or continuum of increasing levels of engagement in the decision-making process regarding the exploration (Chikova and 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 the EMA and its 2012 EIA regulations is that; (i) community involvement in natural resources management and the sharing of benefits arising from the use of the resources, must be promoted and facilitated and (ii) the participation of all interested and affected parties must be promoted and decisions must take into account the interest, needs and values of interested and affected parties. Thus, the proposed exploration activity intends to recognize the public as to accumulate information that aids the process of identifying possible ways of impacts monitoring and mitigations measures.

5.2 Approach to Stakeholder Engagement

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

a) Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)

I&APs are the people who are affected in one way or another by the project development, directly and indirectly. SS Consultants CC identified specific I&APs, who were considered interested in and/or affected by the proposed exploration activities. In addition, notices regarding the project were placed in widely circulated national newspapers for two consecutive weeks inviting members of the public to register as I&APs.

- b) A Background Information Document (BID) containing descriptive information about the proposed exploration activities was compiled (Appendix I) and shared to the identified and registered interested and affected (I&APs) on the 13th January 2025.
- c) Newspaper adverts were placed in local newspapers; *Confidente* and *New Era* dated (17th - 23rd January 2025) and (28th February and 7th March 2025) respectively, briefly explaining the activity and its locality, and inviting members of the public to register as I&APs and to register their concerns as well. The newspaper adverts are included in Appendix C.
- d) A site notice was fixed at Karibib's OK Foods, NATIS, and Nampost office. The images in Figure 5-1a-c below is an indication of the location and the proposed project activities.



Figure 5-1a-c: Images of site notice displayed around Karibib

5.3 Consultation meeting

The consultant proposed a public consultation meeting after the 3rd March 2025 due date of registering as a I&AP. After careful considerations, it was noted that no parties registered and hence no meeting was conducted thereof. The consultant proposed to have another approach to ensure the parties are well informed about the project. This will be shared once the approach is successful.

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

6 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

6.1 Regional Geology

The project is situated within the inland arm of the Pan-African Neoproterozoic Damara Belt, an area known for its gold resources (Miller, 2008). This region comprises a Neoproterozoic fold, thrust, and metamorphic belt with a northeastward strike, reflecting an accretionary rifting event during the Neoproterozoic period, which occurred between the Kalahari Craton to the south and the Congo Craton to the north. Notable related orogenic belts, such as the north-trending Kaoko Belt and the south-trending Gariep Belt, are located along Namibia's coast. The rifting and accretionary processes began between 800 and 750 Ma and largely concluded by 600 Ma (Hoffman et al., 1996; De Kock et al., 2000). The collisional environments of the Damara Orogen during the Neoproterozoic can be categorized into distinct belts, with the Southern Central Zone (SCZ) being of particular interest to this project. The SCZ, which dominates a significant portion of the region, is characterized by high-temperature, low-pressure metamorphism, numerous granitic intrusions, and intense deformation, marked by D3-domes (U.M. Schreiber, 2017).

6.2 Local Geology

The geology of the project area, ordered from the oldest to youngest formations, lithologies, and stratigraphy, is primarily dominated by the Swakop Group rock units. These units have been intruded by several syn-, late-syn-, and post-tectonic granite and pegmatite masses into the Swakop Group sediments. The key formations in the area include the Karibib Formation, which is predominantly composed of dolomitic and calcitic marbles, and the Kuiseb Formation, characterized by schistose quartz-feldspar-mica meta-greywacke and meta-pelite, forming the meta-sedimentary sequence (Figure 3).

The oldest formation in the region is the Daheim Member (NGhDh), which outcrops in the southern portion of EPL 9800. This member is composed of amphibolites and metasediments. Stratigraphically, it is succeeded by the Onguati Member (NKbOn), which consists of thinly interbedded calc-silicate rocks, marble, and biotite schist. These lithologies suggest an intermittent influx of siliciclastic material into the carbonate-depositing environment (Figure 3).

The Kuiseb Formation (NKs) is found in the northern part of EPL 9800 and is primarily composed of quartz-mica schist, with varying amounts of cordierite, garnet, and aluminum silicates. Calc-silicate rocks and thin marble layers are locally interbedded with biotite schists, and thin quartzite layers exhibiting graded bedding are present near the base. Due to their low weathering resistance, these rocks are generally poorly exposed. The schists are intruded by Salem granites (OgSAs). The region is also largely covered by the Ozombanda Granite (EgOz), a non-foliated, homogeneous red granite that forms several massive bodies. It is medium- to coarse-grained and equigranular, consisting mainly of quartz, K-feldspar, and plagioclase, with subordinate biotite and muscovite, along with accessory minerals including zircon, Fe-oxides, rutile, monazite, uraninite, thorogummite, and an unidentified uranium-silicate. Additionally, the project area contains intrusions of Ordovician Leucogranites (Ogl), which are undifferentiated syn-tectonic Salem-type granites associated with the Ozombanda granites. These patches are found in the northern and southern parts of the EPLs (Figure 3).

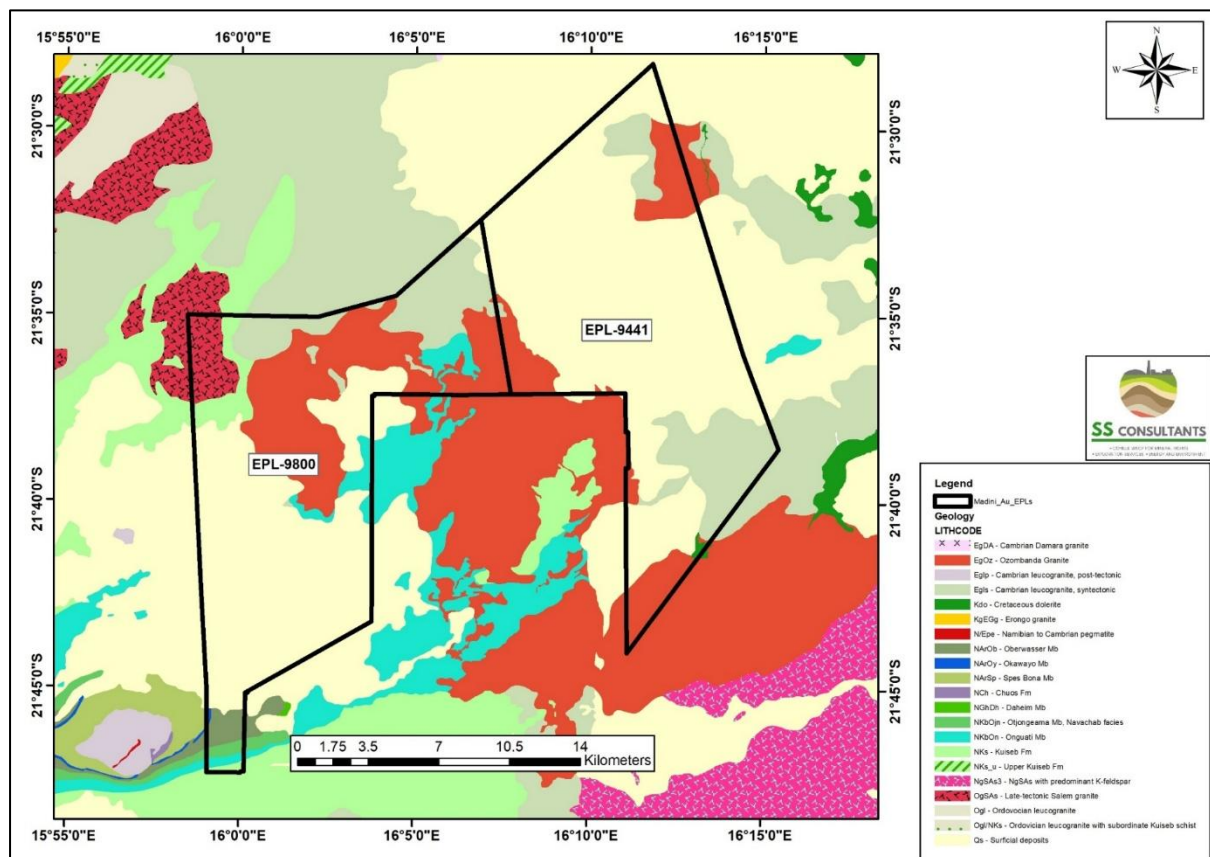


Figure 6-1: Local geology map around EPLs 9441 and 9800.

6.3 Landscape and Topography

The landscape is mostly flat with the highest contours being 1250 asl. The region is semi-arid, featuring savanna vegetation dominated by thornbush, acacias, and scattered shrubs. You'll also find dry ephemeral rivers (omiramba) the area drains towards minor catchment systems that only flow during heavy rains.

Topography:

- Altitude: Ranges from about 1200 to 1,250 meters above sea level.
- The terrain is a mix of: Low hills, often granite outcrops and rocky ridges.

The soil varies from sandy loam on flatter plains to rocky, shallow soils on hill slopes. The area is classified as semi-arid highland with a dry, warm climate. During the rainy season (Dec - March), grass temporarily greens the hills, but most of the year the vegetation remains dry and sparse.

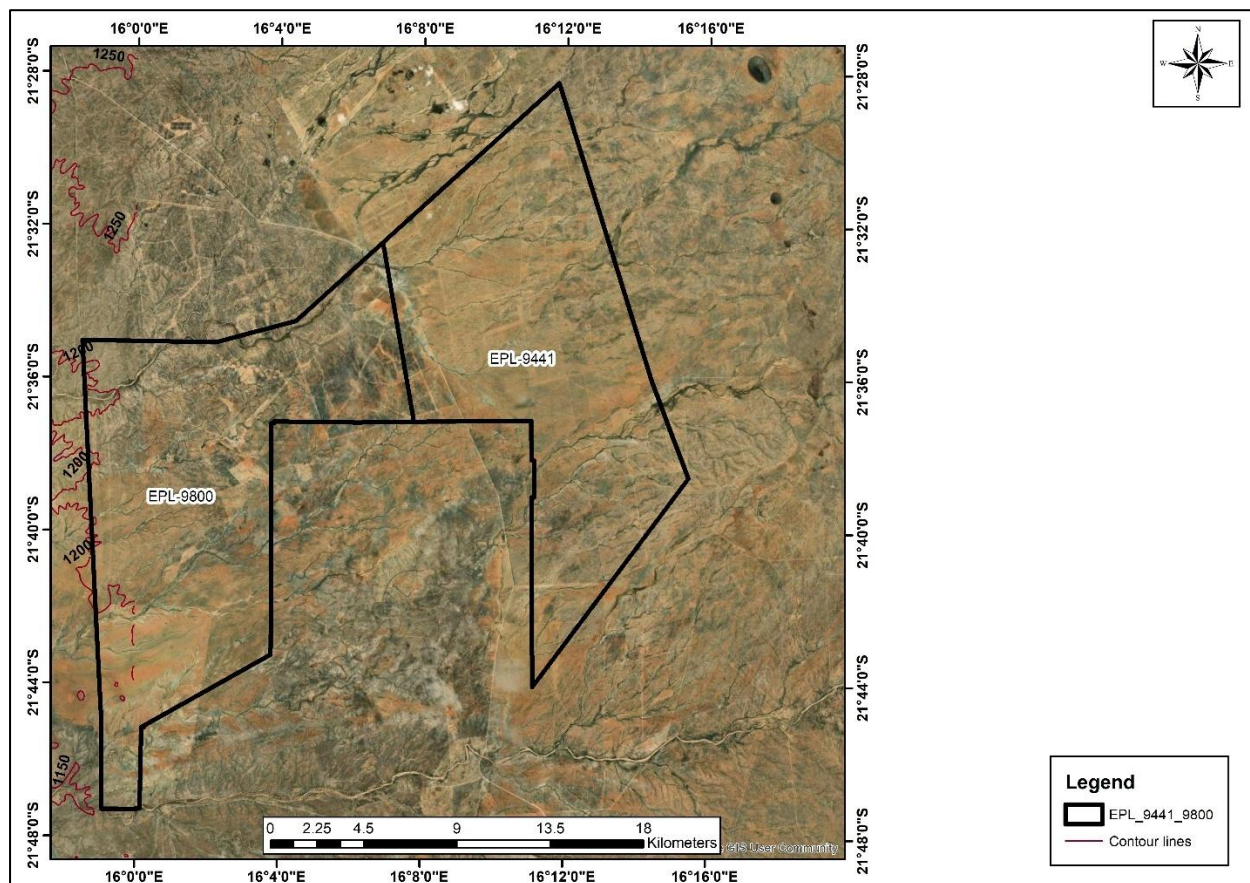


Figure 6-2: Contour map for EPLs 9441 and 9800.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE

The proposed exploration activities will be undertaken in an environment with specific conditions. The environment will be affected in one way or another. It is therefore vital that prior to the project development, there is a thorough understanding of the pre-project conditions. It is equally important to form a baseline understanding of the area and make sound conclusions on certain issues that may arise during or after the projects; operations. The environmental and social baseline for the project area is presented under the subchapters below.



Figure 7-1 Entrance to the farm Omapyu Sud no. 76.

7.1 Biophysical Environment

7.1.1 *Climate*

The climate of the Erongo Region is known to be semi-arid. Annual temperatures range between less than 16-20 °C with the maximum temperatures ranging between less than 20-28 °C and the minimum temperatures between 8-12 °C (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002). Within the coastal belt temperatures are usually above 10 °C due to the coastal winds. Rainfall is recorded to fall mostly in the summer months of January, February and March with the average annual rainfall recorded to be between 100 mm to 150 mm for the subject area (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002).

The Omaruru and Wilhelmstal areas, located within Namibia's Erongo Region, are characterized by a semi-arid to arid climate, with seasonal rainfall averaging between 250 and 400 mm per year, primarily during the summer months from November to March. Temperatures can vary widely, with hot summers reaching highs of 36°C and cold winter nights dropping to around 2°C. Topographically, Omaruru is situated on relatively flat plains at approximately 1,150 meters above sea level, while Wilhelmstal lies at an elevation of around 1,350 meters in a more rugged and hilly landscape marked by granite outcrops and shallow, rocky soils. Both areas fall within the larger Central Plateau transition zone, which features a mix of thornbush savanna, dominated by Acacia species, terminalia trees, shrubs, and grasses

7.1.2 *Water Resources: Surface and Groundwater*

The Namib plain is incised by a few main ephemeral rivers that run seawards from wetter parts of their catchments further inland. The four main rivers in the Erongo Region include the Swakop, Omaruru, Kuiseb and Ugab rivers (Geological Survey of Namibia, 2012). The alluvial aquifers within the region play an important role in water supply for the region. Some alluvial water in the Swakop and Khan is abstracted for prospecting and mining in the area. It should, however, be shed to light that none of these water attribute passed through EPLs.

The Omaruru River, an ephemeral system, is the main watercourse in the region, flowing only during major rainfall events, while Wilhelmstal's drainage consists of smaller seasonal streams that ultimately feed into the Omaruru River catchment.

7.1.3 Fauna and Flora

The flora in the Omaruru and Wilhelmstal region is characteristic of Namibia's thornbush savanna biome, which is well adapted to the semi-arid climate and shallow, rocky soils of the area. The vegetation is dominated by drought-resistant tree and shrub species such as *Senegalia mellifera* (Black Thorn), *Vachellia erioloba* (Camel Thorn), *Terminalia sericea* (Silver Cluster Leaf), and Shepherd's Tree (*Boscia albitrunca*). Mopane trees (*Colophospermum mopane*) are also present in the drier western parts of the landscape. Beneath the tree layer, the area supports a mix of bushes, including *Dichrostachys cinerea* (Sickle Bush) and *Grewia* species, while the ground layer is covered by hardy grass species such as *Stipagrostis uniplumis*, *Eragrostis*, and *Aristida*. The area is prone to bush encroachment, especially in overgrazed or disturbed environments, where woody species tend to outcompete the natural grass cover.

The fauna of the region is typical of dry savanna ecosystems and includes a variety of large and small mammals. Larger game species such as kudu (*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*), oryx (*Oryx gazella*), springbok (*Antidorcas marsupialis*), and warthog (*Phacochoerus africanus*) are commonly observed, especially in areas with sufficient bush cover and access to water. Smaller mammals such as jackals (*Canis mesomelas*), rock hyrax (*Procavia capensis*), ground squirrels (*Xerus inauris*), and Cape hares (*Lepus capensis*) are widespread. Predators such as leopard (*Panthera pardus*) and caracal (*Caracal caracal*) occur in low densities, particularly in rocky outcrops and more remote farming areas. Birdlife is diverse, with species such as pale chanting goshawk (*Melierax canorus*), sociable weaver (*Philetairus socius*), southern yellow-billed hornbill (*Tockus leucomelas*), and Rüppell's korhaan (*Eupodotis rueppellii*) commonly recorded. Raptors, including martial eagles (*Polemaetus bellicosus*) and secretary birds (*Sagittarius serpentarius*), are occasionally sighted. The region also supports a variety of reptiles, such as rock agamas (*Agama planiceps*), geckos, and venomous snakes like the puff adder (*Bitis arietans*) and cape cobra (*Naja nivea*). The invertebrate population is notably rich, especially after rains, and includes numerous species of termites, beetles, ants, scorpions, and sun spiders. Seasonal river systems such as the Omaruru River provide vital, albeit temporary, microhabitats for wildlife during and shortly after the rainy season.



Figure 7-2: shrubs found within the EPL's.

7.2 Social Environment

The closest towns to the EPLs' areas which are Omaruru and Karibib have low populations with two public schools each (one primary and a secondary school), and private schools. There are private doctor facilities, a district hospital in Omaruru as well as public health clinics in the two towns. Additionally, shopping centre are also available and hosts. Most people within these towns are mine workers, with a few civil servants. However, the farmers within and around the EPLs depend on their farms for wages. They mostly use their land for communal farming. There are also opportunities for tourism within the area.

7.2.1 *Social Demographics*

According to Namibia Statistics Agency (2023), the population of the Erongo Region sum up to 240,206 people, with Omaruru being 13,322 and Karibib being 19,705. The gender distribution of Erongo region for male and female is 51 % and 49 %, respectively.

7.2.2 *Economy*

Wages and salaries are the main source of income in Erongo region and this is true for Omaruru and Karibib, while other income sources include farming, business, etc. Erongo Region is a home to most of the country's uranium mines as well as other commodities including gold, marble, granite, sea salt and gem stones. As such, it should be noted that most of the residents of Omaruru and Karibib are mine workers. For the farmers in the vicinity of the EPLs, farming is their main source of income. The most common produced crops for sale including vegetables from their gardens. Land Use

The Erongo Region's whole eastern part and certain western parts are characterized by livestock farming on commercial farms, and in the communal. The main economic activities in the central and coastal area are light industry, farming, fishing, mining and tourism (Ministry of Agriculture Water and Rural Development, 2011). This is also true for the farmers within the EPLs' areas. Aforementioned, the farmers use a large portion of land for communal farming.

7.2.3 *Man-made Structures*

The EPLs are in closeness with areas where there are ongoing developments as such, in the case where the proposed activities commence, the Proponent should equally consider the significant man-made structures close or within the EPLs as part of the baseline study.

7.2.4 Archaeological and Heritage Resources

An archaeological impact assessment was carried out for the Proponent focusing on the proposed exploration activities on EPLs-9441 and 9800 south of Omaruru and north of Karibib respectively, in the Erongo Region. The assessment therefore reviewed the archaeological records, historical documents from the previous studies surrounding the area, interview with locals and a field survey as a basis of inference to conclude that damage or disturb sites or materials protected under the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004) is unlikely to occur. However, due to the possibility that buried archaeological remains could become known in the course of construction work the client is advised to adopt the Chance Finds Procedure. The Proponent has conducted an Archaeological Heritage Assessment on the EPL area and thus has applied for a consent letter from the Nation Heritage Council please refer to Appendix G.

8 IMPACTS IDENTIFICATION, DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT

8.1 Impact Assessment

The purpose of this section is to assess and identify the most permanent environmental impacts by listing and addressing certain quantifiable aspects of these impacts. To provide possible mitigation measures to minimize the magnitude of the impacts that would be expected from the various activities that constitute the proposed mineral exploration on EPLs 9441 and 9800.

In addition to the environmental impacts, the proposed activities are also usually associated with different potential positive and/or negative impacts. For an environmental assessment, the focus is placed mainly on the negative impacts. This is done to ensure that these impacts are addressed by providing adequate mitigation measures such that an impact's significance is brought under control, while maximizing the positive impacts during exploration. The potential positive and negative impacts that have been identified from the exploration activities are listed as follow:

Positive impacts:

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

Negative impacts:

- Land degradation and biodiversity loss.
- Generation of dust
- Water resources use
- Soil and water resources pollution
- Waste generation
- Occupational and community health and safety risks
- Vehicular Traffic use and safety
- Noise and Vibrations

- Disturbance to archaeological and heritage resources
- Impact on aesthetics (visual impact) and tourism
- Social Nuisance: job seeking and differing norms, culture and values
- Impacts associate with closure and decommissioning of exploration works.

The identified impacts were evaluated in terms of probability (likelihood of occurrence), scale/extent (spatial scale), magnitude (severity), and duration (temporal scale). Certain biophysical and social features will be impacted by the proposed exploration activities. As presented in Table 8-1, Table 8-2, Table 8-3, Table 8-4 and Table 8-5. Each rating scale is assigned a numerical value to facilitate a scientific approach to determining environmental significance. This methodology ensures consistency and that potential impacts are addressed in a consistent manner, allowing a wide range of impacts to be compared.

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

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

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

The following criteria were applied in this impact assessment:

8.1.1 Extent (spatial scale)

Extent is an indication of the physical and spatial scale of the impact. Table 8-1 shows rating of impact in terms of extent of spatial scale.

Table 8-1: Extent or spatial impact rating

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

8.1.2 Duration

Duration refers to the timeframe over which the impact is expected to occur, measured in relation to the lifetime of the project. Table 8-2 shows the rating of impact in terms of duration.

Table 8-2: Duration impact rating

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

8.1.3 Intensity, Magnitude / severity

Intensity refers to the degree or magnitude to which the impact alters the functioning of an element of the environment. The magnitude of alteration can either be positive or negative. These were also taken into consideration during the assessment of severity. Table 8-3 shows the rating of impact in terms of intensity, magnitude or severity.

Table 8-3: Intensity, magnitude or severity impact rating

Type of criteria	Negative				
	H-	M/H-	M-	M/L-	L-
	(10)	(8)	(6)	(4)	(2)

Qualitative	Very high deterioration, high quantity of deaths, injury of illness / total loss of habitat, total alteration of ecological processes, extinction of rare species	Substantial deterioration, death, illness or injury, loss of habitat / diversity or resource, severe alteration or disturbance of important processes	Moderate deterioration, discomfort, partial loss of habitat / biodiversity or resource, moderate alteration	Low deterioration, slight noticeable alteration in habitat and biodiversity. Little loss in species numbers	Minor deterioration, nuisance or irritation, minor change in species / habitat / diversity or resource, no or very little quality deterioration.
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8.1.4 Probability of occurrence

Probability refers to the likelihood of the impacts occurring. This determination is based on previous experience with similar projects and/or based on professional judgment. Table 8-4 below shows the criteria for impact rating in terms of probability of occurrence.

Table 8-4: Probability of occurrence impact rating

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

8.1.5 Significance

Impact significance is determined through a synthesis of the above impact characteristics. The significance of the impact “without mitigation” is the main determinant of the nature and degree of mitigation required. As stated in the introduction to this chapter, for this

assessment, the significance of the impact without prescribed mitigation actions was measured.

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

$$\text{Significance (SP)} = (\text{magnitude} + \text{duration} + \text{scale}) \times \text{probability}$$

The maximum value per potential impact is 100 significance points (SP). Potential impacts were rated as high, moderate or low significance, based on the following significance rating scale (Table 8-5).

Table 8-5: Significance rating scale

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

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

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

8.2 Description of Positive Impacts

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

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

8.3 Description and Assessment of Adverse (Negative) Impacts

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

8.3.1 *Impact Assessment of Biodiversity Loss*

The EPLs fall within ecologically sensitive areas of the Erindi Private Game Reserve and Otjombojo Conservancy. Therefore, the National Policy on Prospecting and Mining in Protected Areas (2018) is highly recommended.

Although there was no wildlife spotted within the EPLs' areas during the filed assessment, the farmers in the surrounding have noted the roaming of wild animals at times and in the wider Erindi Private Game Reserve and Otjimbojo Conservancy. The impact on the wildlife may occur beyond the site boundary by the wildlife roaming in that area, as they would not be able to roam freely due to the exploration activities taking place. The potential impact can occur if activities such as trenching and drilling activities are not carefully conducted, this would result in land degradation. The degradation would lead to habitat loss for a diversity of flora and fauna onsite. However, exploration activities will be limited to specific target areas only within the EPLs.

The presence and movement of the exploration personnel and operation of project equipment and heavy vehicles would disturb wildlife present near the EPLs' areas. There is also a potential of illegal hunting (poaching) of local wildlife by project related workers. This could lead to loss or number reduction of specific faunal species which also impacts tourism in the community.

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

Whilst the mining industry plays a vital role in the growth and development of Namibia, it must be noted that protected areas are essential for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation. Therefore, prospecting activities within biodiversity priority areas must be guided by frameworks that ensure prohibition on related impacts. The EPLs and their associated planned activities lies within the vicinity of active mining licenses belonging to Namibia Nuclear Corporation, Bannerman Mining Resources Namibia, Rossing Uranium Mine, and Swakop Uranium Mine that all fall within the boundaries of the Dorob National Park. Thus, the impacts stemming from EPLs-9441 and 9800 will be cumulative to the environment, particularly the wildlife (animals and plants). The existing exploration and mining activities

can be considered sustainable under the conditions that mitigation measures and action plans are effectively implemented during operational phases.

A few areas of the site may need to be cleared in preparation for the proposed exploration activities. This may have an impact on the existing biodiversity in the area such as destruction of faunal habitats and floral communities in an already sensitive environment. The creation of tracks to access specific areas of the EPLs may have an additional impact on the areas' biodiversity. To ensure minimal disturbance in the area, care should be taken during the necessary removal of vegetation for site preparation. The anticipated impact on biodiversity at the project site is not expected to be of such magnitude and/or significance that it will have irreversible effects on the biodiversity and endemism of the area and Namibia as a whole. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 8-6.

Table 8-6: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on biodiversity loss

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

Mitigations and recommendations to biodiversity loss

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

- No snaring, hunting, or capturing of wildlife shall be permitted.
- There should be a no-theft policy in place for the duration of the exploration activities to be strictly adhered to by exploration workers.

8.3.2 Impact Assessment of Soil, Surface and Groundwater

Improper handling, storage and disposal of hydrocarbon products and hazardous materials at the site may lead to soil, surface, and groundwater contamination, in case of spills and leakages. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 8-7.

Table 8-7: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on soil, surface and groundwater

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

Mitigations and recommendations to soil, surface and groundwater impacts

- Employees must be trained on the correct hydrocarbon storage and handling techniques.
- Vehicles and machinery must be stored in bounded areas when not in use or a drip tray should be placed beneath potential leakage points.
- Spill control preventative measures should be put in place to manage soil contamination.
- Employees must be trained in spill management.
- All contaminants (e.g. hydrocarbons) which might potentially be carried in run-off should be contained on-site in the appropriate manner (e.g. temporary storage in designated containers, installation of oil-water separators etc.) and disposed of as hazardous waste, so that they do not contaminate soil or groundwater.
- Appropriate storage and handling of hydrocarbons on site are essential.

- Potential contaminants such as hydrocarbons and wastewater should be contained on site and disposed of in accordance with municipal wastewater discharge standards so that they do not contaminate surrounding soils and groundwater.
- An emergency plan should be available for major / minor spills at the site during operation activities (with consideration of air, groundwater, soil and surface water) and during the transportation of the product(s) to the site.

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

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

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

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

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

Mitigations and recommendations to erosion

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

8.3.4 Impact Assessment of Waste

Improper handling and poor management of waste such as solid, wastewater and possibly hazardous onsite during exploration may result in land pollution on the EPLs or around the site. If solid waste such as papers and plastics are not properly stored or just thrown into the environment (littering), these may be consumed by animals in the area which could be detrimental to their health. The poor handling, storage and disposal of fuels and oils may lead to soil and groundwater contamination, in case of spills and leakages. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “low” in significance and after mitigation, the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 8-9.

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

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

Mitigations and recommendations to waste management

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

8.3.5 Impact Assessment of occupational and community Health and Safety

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

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

Furthermore, the influx of people into the project area may also lead to sexual relations between these out-of-area workers and the locals. This would lead to the spreading of sexual transmitted diseases (i.e., HIV/AIDS) when engaging in unprotected sexual intercourse.

The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 8-10.

Table 8-10: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on occupational and community health and safety

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

Mitigations and recommendations to occupational and community health and safety

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

8.3.6 Impact Assessment of Dust

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

The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 8-11.

Table 8-11: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on dust generation

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

Mitigations and recommendations to dust generation

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

8.3.7 Impact Assessment of Noise

Exploration equipment, heavy vehicles (trucks) and machinery may produce high levels of noise during operations. Similarly, the use of aircrafts for remote sensing techniques during exploration over large areas may disrupt animals and human activity due to excessive noise. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 8-12.

Table 8-12: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on noise

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

Mitigations and recommendations to noise

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

8.3.8 Impact Assessment of Archaeological and Heritage Resources

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

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

The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 8-13.

Table 8-13: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on archaeological and heritage resources

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

Mitigations and recommendation to archaeological and heritage resources

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

8.3.9 Impact on aesthetics (visual impact) and tourism

The exploration works are associated with visual impacts due to land scars owing to dimension stone exploration activities, resulting in the impact on tourism. Visual impact from unrehabilitated explored areas on the EPLs may pose as an eyesore to travellers (including tourists) using the B2 road and local access roads such as D2110.

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

The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 8-14.

Table 8-14: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on visual aesthetics and tourism

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

Mitigations and recommendations to visual impact

- The EPL portions or areas close to the roads (B2 and D1991) should be progressively rehabilitated during exploration over the shortest timescale possible to ensure that there are no prolonged visible and excessive land disturbances.
- All access roads leading to the EPL should have speed limits of no more than 30km/h to minimise the amount of dust generated by the vehicles. This in turn will also minimise any potential air quality concerns in the vicinity of the project, which importantly includes the B2 highway.

- Utilize stockpiled topsoil to partially back fill explored sites, thus, minimizing visual impacts.
- Consider a phased exploration and direct placement of overburden (topsoil and waste rocks) and other site-derived materials to allow progressive restoration around the margins of the explored site areas.

8.3.10 Impact Assessment of Social Environment

The proposed activity may provide employment opportunities for local people within proximity of the exploration site. Additional benefits may arise depending on the agreements reached between the communities and the Proponent. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 8-15.

Table 8-15: Assessment of the impacts of the exploration activities on social environment

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

Mitigations and recommendations to the social environment

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

8.4 Decommissioning Phase

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

8.4.1 Impact on Groundwater

Should the exploration activities be decommissioned, and the exploration area be rehabilitated groundwater pollution may occur if contaminated soils are utilized during rehabilitation. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after

mitigation, the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 8-16.

Table 8-16: Assessment of the impacts of decommissioning of exploration activity on groundwater

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

Mitigations and recommendations on groundwater impacts

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

8.4.2 Impact on Employment

Once the exploration activities are decommissioned those employed on contract basis may lose their jobs. The pre-mitigation impact is assessed to be “medium” in significance and after mitigation the impact is assessed to have a “low” significance. The assessment of this impact is presented in Table 8-17.

Table 8-17: Assessment of the impacts of decommissioning of exploration activity on employment

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

Mitigations and recommendations on loss of employment

- The Proponent should inform the employees, of its intentions to end the exploration activities, and the expected date well in advance.

- The Proponent should raise awareness of the possibilities for work in other related sectors if possible.

9 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusion

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

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

9.2 Recommendation

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

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

- That the EMP be implemented by the Proponent and all appointed consultants;
- The Proponent is to consult with the affected farm owner and MEFT's Wildlife & National Parks Directorate prior to commencement of the exploration activities;
- That once a target area has been identified, all invasive work should be conducted in accordance with the EMP.

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

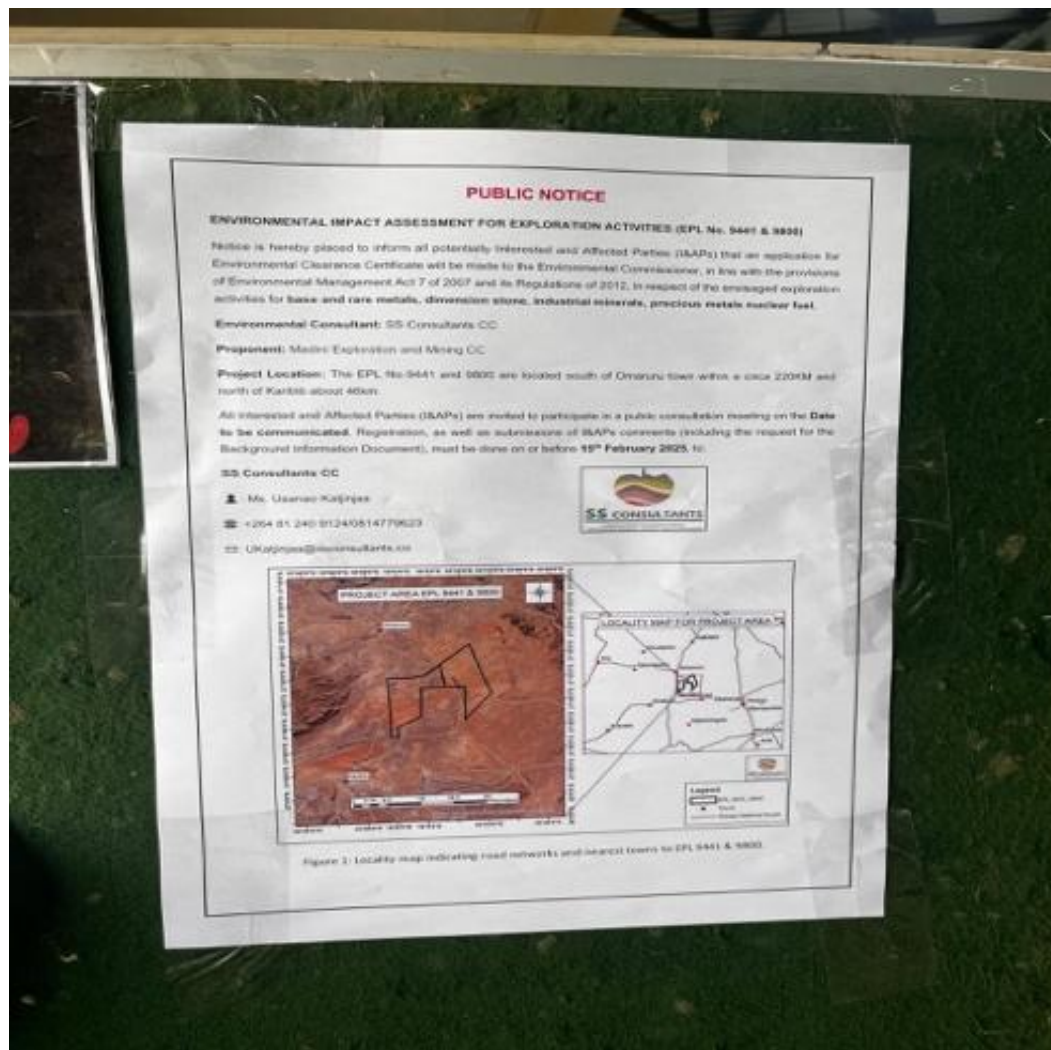
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APPENDIX A: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX B: CONSENT LETTER OR SUPPORT DOCUMENT FROM RELEVANT AUTHORITY

APPENDIX C: PROOF OF CONSULTATION (MINUTES, ATTENDANCE REGISTER AND NEWSPAPER ADVERTS)







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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 2013, 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 1:300;
- Alteration of the Boundaries of Tsumeb Extension 9 (Portion 22) 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 1122m² in extent and according to the Tsumeb Zoning Scheme, the erf is zoned "Residential 3" with a density of 1:300. 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 the 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@spc.com.na
Tel.: (061) 251189
Ref: W/24034

The Acting Chief Executive Officer
Private Municipality
Tsumeb
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 2013 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 exclude Erf 272;
- Subdivision of the Remainder of the Farm Ondangwa Town and Townlands No. 882 into Portion 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 2;
- 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 Field Street, Windhoek.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed application as set out above may lodge such objection together with the 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@spc.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 C-1 AND REZONING OF THE REMAINDER OF ERF 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 2013 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:

- 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 1:700;
- Rezoning of Erf 18/RE/214 Klein Windhoek from "Undetermined" to "Business" with a Bulk of 1:00;
- Rezoning of Erf 21/RE/214 Klein Windhoek from "Undetermined" to "Private Open Space"; and
- 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 Nature Reserve and is zoned "Undetermined" according to the Windhoek Zoning Scheme. The Remainder of Erf 214, Klein Windhoek measures approximately 2903m² in extent and currently houses a residential building as well as a well-preserved historical 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 unique and promising opportunity to establish an integrated community that harmonises 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 – 8th floor) 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 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

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

I, (1) BENNETT SINALA, residing at ERF TOR 75 KASAMBA STR, OTJOMUISE 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 the surname of MUTEKENZI 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 MUTEKENZI. Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of MUTEKENZI should as soon as may be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefore, with the magistrate 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 KAHILU residing at WALVISBAY, KUSEMBUNDI, PLUTO STREET and carrying on business / employed as (2) NABIM MILL WALVISBAY intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume the surname of HAUSIKU (ON BEHALF OF MY 3 MINOR CHILDREN) for the reasons that (3) KAHILU IS MY MIDDLE NAME. HAUSIKU IS THE SURNAME. They previously bore the name(s) (4) KAHILU ESTHER MAPITO; KAHILU GRACIANA NDETE; KAHILU PETER LISHIMU. I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife N/A and minor child(ren) (5) KAHILU ESTHER MAPITO; KAHILU GRACIANA NDETE; KAHILU PETER LISHIMU 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 therefore, with the magistrate of WINDHOEK MAGISTRATE COURT, 13 FEBRUARY 2025.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Nkhvelwa 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 change the title conditions of the property is to allow for the construction of Flats and a Guesthouse with a maximum of 10 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, Mumbiabo 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 the applicant (Nkhvelwa 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:
Nkhvelwa Planning Consultants
P.O. Box 40900,
Aussparplatz,
Email: planning@nkhvelwa.com.na
Cell: 081 4127 359



PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Nkhvelwa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Erf 868, Evaline Street, Goreangab 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, Evaline Street, Goreangab Extension 2 from "Residential" with a density of 1:150m² to "Business" with a bulk of 0.4.

Erf 868, is located in Evaline Street, Goreangab Extension 2 and currently measure 200 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 Windhoek Municipality and with the applicant (Nkhvelwa 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:
Nkhvelwa Planning Consultants
P.O. Box 40900,
Aussparplatz, Email: planning@nkhvelwa.com.na
Cell: 081 4127 359



PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Nkhvelwa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Erf 3989, Oshakati Extension 16, 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 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, Sam 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 (Nkhvelwa 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:
Nkhvelwa Planning Consultants
P.O. Box 40900, Aussparplatz
Email: planning@nkhvelwa.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 12.6km 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. Tawo Natangwe Linekela
Megamen Ilekwa
Consultant:
SS Consultants CC
Ms. Usanao Katjijja
Tel: +264 81 4779623
Email: ukatjijja@ssconsultants.co



PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Nkhvelwa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Erf 2186, 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 with a density of 1:500m² to "Office" with a bulk of 0.4.

Erf 2186, is located in John Meinert Street, Windhoek and currently measure 2588 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 (Nkhvelwa 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:
Nkhvelwa Planning Consultants
P.O. Box 40900, Aussparplatz
Email: planning@nkhvelwa.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:
Madini Exploration and Mining CC
Consultant:
SS Consultants CC
Ms. Usanao Katjijja
Tel: +264 81 4779623
Email: ukatjijja@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 126 km west of Velloordini, Karas Region.
Consultant: SS Consultants CC
Proponent: Mr. Toivo Ntengwe Lindeka Megamen Illeka

: 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 Henties 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 Henties Bay town within a circa 15KM
Consultant: SS Consultants CC
Proponent: Mr. Kaunslenga Kristof Tangeni Avia

Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa

Cell: +264 81 240 9124

email: UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.co

**NOTICE OF POWER OUTAGE
SWAKOPMUND AND ROSSMUND**

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

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

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		

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
Benjamin Nangombe
Tel: +264 64 201 9000

Erongo RED Head Office, 91 Hage Geingob Street
P.O. Box 2925, Walvis Bay, Namibia

Tel: +264 64 201 9000 | Fax: +264 64 201 9001
Email: support@erongored.com.na

Enquiries:

Call Centre
Tel: +264 (64) 201 9680
(toll-free) 96000
Cell: +264 (81) 166 5058

erongored.com



Erongo RED Head Office, 91 Hage Geingob Street
P.O. Box 2925, Walvis Bay, Namibia
Tel: +264 64 201 9000 | Fax: +264 64 201 9001
Email: support@erongored.com.na

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, 91 Hage Geingob 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 of 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: **N\$ 384,00 (Non-refundable)**
Email Address: **adavid@erongored.com.na**
Telephone: **+264(0)64 - 201 9066**

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.

erongored.com

Friday 28 February 2025 | NEW ERA

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CLASSIFIEDS

(061) 208 0800/44

(061) 220 684

classifies@epc.com.na

Notice**Legal Notice****Notice****Legal Notice****Notice****Legal Notice****Notice****Legal Notice****Notice****Legal Notice****Notice****Legal Notice****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 1:100;
- Alteration of the Boundaries of Tsumeb Extension 9 (Portion 22) 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 1120m² in extent and according to the Tsumeb Zoning Scheme, the erf is zoned "Residential 3" with a density of 1:100. 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 is 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 of ce) and SPC Of ce, 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 Acting Chief Executive Of ce 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: ce5@spc.com.na
Tel: (061) 251189
Ref: W/24034

The Acting Chief Executive Of ce
Private Municipality
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:

- Alteration of the Township Boundaries of Ondangwa Proper to exclude 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 of ce) and SPC Of ce, 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 the grounds thereof, with the Chief Executive Of ce of the Ondangwa Town Council and with the applicant (SPC) in writing on or before **Monday, 31 March 2025**.

Applicant:
Stubenrauch Planning Consultants
Of ce5@spc.com.na
PO Box 41404, Windhoek
Tel: (061) 251189
Our Ref: OND/013

The Chief Executive Of ce
Ondangwa Town Council
Private Bag 2032, Ondangwa, Namibia

**PUBLIC NOTICE****NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR THE SUBDIVISION, AMENDMENT OF TABLE C.1 AND REZONING OF THE REMAINDER OF ERF 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 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:

- 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 1:700;
- Rezoning of Erf 8/RE/214 Klein Windhoek from "Undetermined" to "Business" with a Bulk of 10;
- Rezoning of Erf 21/RE/214 Klein Windhoek from "Undetermined" to "Private Open Space"; and
- 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 Den Nature Reserve and is zoned "Undetermined" according to the Windhoek Zoning Scheme. The Remainder of Erf 214, Klein Windhoek measures approximately 290 19m² in extent and currently houses a residential building as well as a well-preserved historical 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 Centres 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 Of ce – 8th floor) and SPC Of ce, 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 Of ce 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**
City of Windhoek
PO Box 53, Windhoek
Tel: (061) 251189
Ref: W/24018

The Chief Executive Of ce
City of Windhoek
PO Box 53, Windhoek
Ref: W/24018

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

I, (1) BENNETT SINALA residing at ER/ER 75 KASAMBA STR, OTJOMUISE 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 MUTE NENZI 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 MUTE NENZI. Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of MUTE NENZI 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, 14 FEBRUARY 2025.

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

I, (1) HAUSIKU ARON KAHILU residing at WALVIS BAY, KUSEMUND, WALVIS STREET and carrying on business / employed as (2) NAMIB MILL, WALVIS BAY 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 3 MINOR CHILDREN) for the reasons that (3) KAHILU IS MY MIDDLE NAME. HAUSIKU IS THE SURNAME. They previously bore the name(s) (4) KAHILU ESTHER MAPITO; KAHILU GRACIANA NDETE; KAHILU PETER LISHIMU. I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife N/A and minor child(ren) (5) KAHILU ESTHER MAPITO; KAHILU GRACIANA NDETE; KAHILU PETER LISHIMU 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 magistrate of WINDHOEK MAGISTRATE COURT, 13 FEBRUARY 2025.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

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

The intention for the owners to change the title conditions of the property is to allow for the construction of Flats and a Guesthouse with a maximum of 10 rooms on the rezoned property.

The locality plans of the Erf lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the Opwuo Town Council, Mumbiabo Muharukwa Street, Opwuo 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 **Opwuo Town Council** and with the applicant (**Nghivvelwa 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:
Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants
P O Box 40900,
Aussanplanplatz
Email: planning@nghivvelwa.com.na
Cell: 081 4127 359

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that **Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners)** on behalf of the owners of Erf 868, Eveline Street, Goreangab 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, Goreangab 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, Goreangab Extension 2 and currently measures 2200 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 Of ce, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek and the Applicant: Of ce 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 (**Nghivvelwa 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: **Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants, P O Box 40900, Aussanplanplatz, Email: planning@nghivvelwa.com.na**
Cell: 081 4127 359

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that **Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners)** on behalf of the owners of Erf 3989, Oshakati Extension 16, 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 Flats 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 Of ce, Sam Nujoma Road, Oshakati and the Applicant: Of ce 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 (**Nghivvelwa 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:
Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants
P O Box 40900, Aussanplanplatz
Email: planning@nghivvelwa.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 12.6 km 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 Katjinjia
Tel: +264 81 4779623
Email: Ukatjinjia@ssconsultants.co

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that **Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners)** on behalf of the owners of Erf 2186, 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 1:100 m² to "Of ce" with a bulk of 0.4.

Erf 2186, is located in John Meinert Street, Windhoek and currently measures 458 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 (Of ce) 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 Of ce, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek and the Applicant: Of ce 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 (**Nghivvelwa 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: **Nghivvelwa Planning Consultants, P O Box 40900, Aussanplanplatz, Email: planning@nghivvelwa.com.na**
Cell: 081 4127 359

**NOTICE ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR****EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 9411 & 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 20 km and north of Karibib about 46 km.

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 Katjinjia
Tel: +264 81 4779623
Email: Ukatjinjia@ssconsultants.co



Friday 7 March 2025 NEW ERA

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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:

- Reasoning of Erf 3203, Tsumeb Extension 9 from "Residential 1" to "Residential 3" with a density of 1:300;
- Alteration of the Boundaries of Tsumeb Extension 9 (Portion 22) to Exclude Erf 3203;
- Alteration of Boundaries of Tsumeb Extension 4 to include Erf 3203; and
- Consolidation of Erf 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 123m² in extent and according to the Tsumeb Zoning Scheme, the erf is zoned "Residential 3" with a density of 1:300. 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 is to rectify this encroachment. Please take notice that the application, locality map and its supporting documents are 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) 253189
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:

- Alteration of the Township Boundaries of Ondangwa Proper to exclude 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 are 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 the 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 59, Windhoek
PO Box 41404, Windhoek
Namibia
Tel.: (061) 253189
Our Ref: OND/013

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



Notice

Legal Notice

Notice

Legal Notice

PUBLIC NOTICE NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR THE SUBDIVISION, AMENDMENT OF TABLE C3 AND ZONING OF THE REMAINDER OF ERF 214, KLEIN WINDHOEK AND TABLE C3 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 Keding, the Executor of the Estate of the Late Grotte 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:

- Subdivision of the Remainder of Erf 214 Klein Windhoek into 22 Erven and the Remainder;
- Reasoning of Erven 1/RE/224 and 20/RE/214 Klein Windhoek from "Undetermined" to "Special" for Horse Stables and Ancillary Purposes;
- Amendment of Table C3 of the Windhoek Zoning Scheme to include newly created Erven 1/RE/224 and 20/RE/214, Klein Windhoek and associated primary, consent and prohibited uses as listed under Table C3 below:

(3) Description of Property
Erf 1/RE/224, 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

- Reasoning 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;
- Reasoning of Erf 8/RE/214 Klein Windhoek from "Undetermined" to "Business" with a Bulk of 1.0;
- Reasoning of Erf 21/RE/214 Klein Windhoek from "Undetermined" to "Private Open Space"; and
- 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 29039m² in extent and currently houses a residential building as well as a well preserved historical 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 harmonises 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 open 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 are also open for inspection during normal office hours at the Municipal Council of Windhoek, Room 103, Windhoek (Town Planning Office – 8th 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) 253189

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) DANIEL SHIMOSHILI SHIGWEDHA residing at Erf 1739, HOUSE NO. 7, KOLBE STREET, PIONEERSPARK (EXTENSION 1) and currently 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 SHIGWEDHA to SHIWEWA. My present surname is DANIEL SHIMOSHILI. I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife N/A and minor children (5) SAGE TANGI-OMWA ADELINE SHIGWEDHA to SHIWEWA. Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of SHIWEWA 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, 18 FEBRUARY 2025.

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

Notice

Legal Notice

Notice

Legal Notice

PUBLIC NOTICE CONSENT TO OPERATE A BUSINESS BUILDING IN THE FORM OF A COFFEE SHOP ON ERF 835, 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 Slowtown Coffee Roasters on behalf of Trade Investment Number One Hundred and Sixty Six Corporation, the registered owner of Erf 835, No. 19 Jason H Ndsai Street, Windhoek to apply to the City of Windhoek for and to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the following:

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

Erf 835 is located along No. 19 Jason H Ndsai 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 Ndsai Street, Windhoek is currently zoned "Office" with a Bulk of 0.4 and measures approximately 1377m² 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 Ndsai Street, Olympia, Windhoek.

Erf 835 No. 19 Jason H Ndsai 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 are also open for inspection during normal office hours at the City of Windhoek, Intersection of Sam Nujoma drive and Independence Avenue, Windhoek (Town Planning Office – 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
PO Box 41404, Windhoek
Tel.: (061) 253189
Email: office@spc.com.na
Our Ref: W/25005

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

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

In terms of section 35(5) of Act 66 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 at our offices of the Magistrate of Ershana. Should no objection thereto be lodged with the Magistrate during the specified period, the executor will proceed to make payments in accordance with the accounts.

Registered number of Estate: 3143/2024 Masterfile: Okangwena
Surname: Maunshu
First Names: Orenasus/Kamukachongo
Date of Birth: 29 January 1946
Identity Number: 46012900360
Last Address: Osho, Oshana Region
Date of Death: 28 May 2024
Christian names and surname of surviving spouse: Hide Sheehama
Identity number: 99052200149
Name and (only one) address of executor or authorized agent: Jacobs Amupolo Lawyers and Conveyancers
Office 23-25, Marolabo Mall, Ongegwiva, 081277773
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 W. V. T. VAN WYK ATTORNEYS, intend to apply for a certified copy of: **Certain Farm Ebenhout No. 487 Measuring: 150 (One Five Nii) Hectares** Situated: In The Registration Division "M" Hardap Region
Dated: 10 March 2025

The Property Of: Rudolf Gerhard Ohkuzen

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

Legal Notice

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 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. Toivo Natangwe Linekela
Magaman Ilaka Consultant: SS Consultants CC
Ms. Uanana Katjinja
Tel: +264 81 4779623
Email: Ukatjinja@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.

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: Madini Exploration and Mining CC
Consultant: SS Consultants CC
Ms. Uanana Katjinja
Tel: +264 81 4779623
Email: Ukatjinja@ssconsultants.co



**• CHANGE OF SURNAME - THE ALIENS ACT, 1937
NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME**
I, (1) AMACHEE MOUNIRA residing at PIONEERS PARK, PRINSLOOT STREET 42 WINDHOEK and carrying on business / employed as (2) HOUSE - WIFE intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 to assume MOUNIRA AMACHEE for the reasons that (3) I WANT TO SWIPE MY NAME AND SURNAME TO BE MY NAME IS MY SURNAME AND MY SURNAME IS MY NAME. They previously bore the names (4) MOUNIRA AMACHEE. I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife N/A and minor children (5) N/A. Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of MOUNIRA AMACHEE 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.



APPENDIX D: CONFIRMATION OF SCREENING NOTICE RECEIVED

Monday, June 2, 2025 at 19:01:02 Central Africa Time

Subject: Your application is verified
Date: Thursday, 19 December 2024 at 7:11:37 AM Central Africa Time
From: Ministry of Environment and Tourism
To: SS Consultants
Attachments: namibia.png



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism

2024-12-19

Dear Silvanus Shigwedha,

This email serves to inform you that your application **APP-005076** 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

- Declaration for the Submission of Assessment Reports and other Support Documents (upload Declaration Form from www.eia.meft.gov.na (downloads)

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

significance

- Declaration for the Submission of Assessment Reports and other Support Documents (upload Declaration Form from www.eia.meft.gov.na (downloads)

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

Monday, June 2, 2025 at 19:00:39 Central Africa Time

Subject: Your application is verified
Date: Thursday, 19 December 2024 at 7:10:58 AM Central Africa Time
From: Ministry of Environment and Tourism
To: Silvanus Shigwedha
Attachments: namibia.png



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism

2024-12-19

Dear Silvanus Shigwedha,

This email serves to inform you that your application **APP-005077** has been verified

Taking the following into considerations:

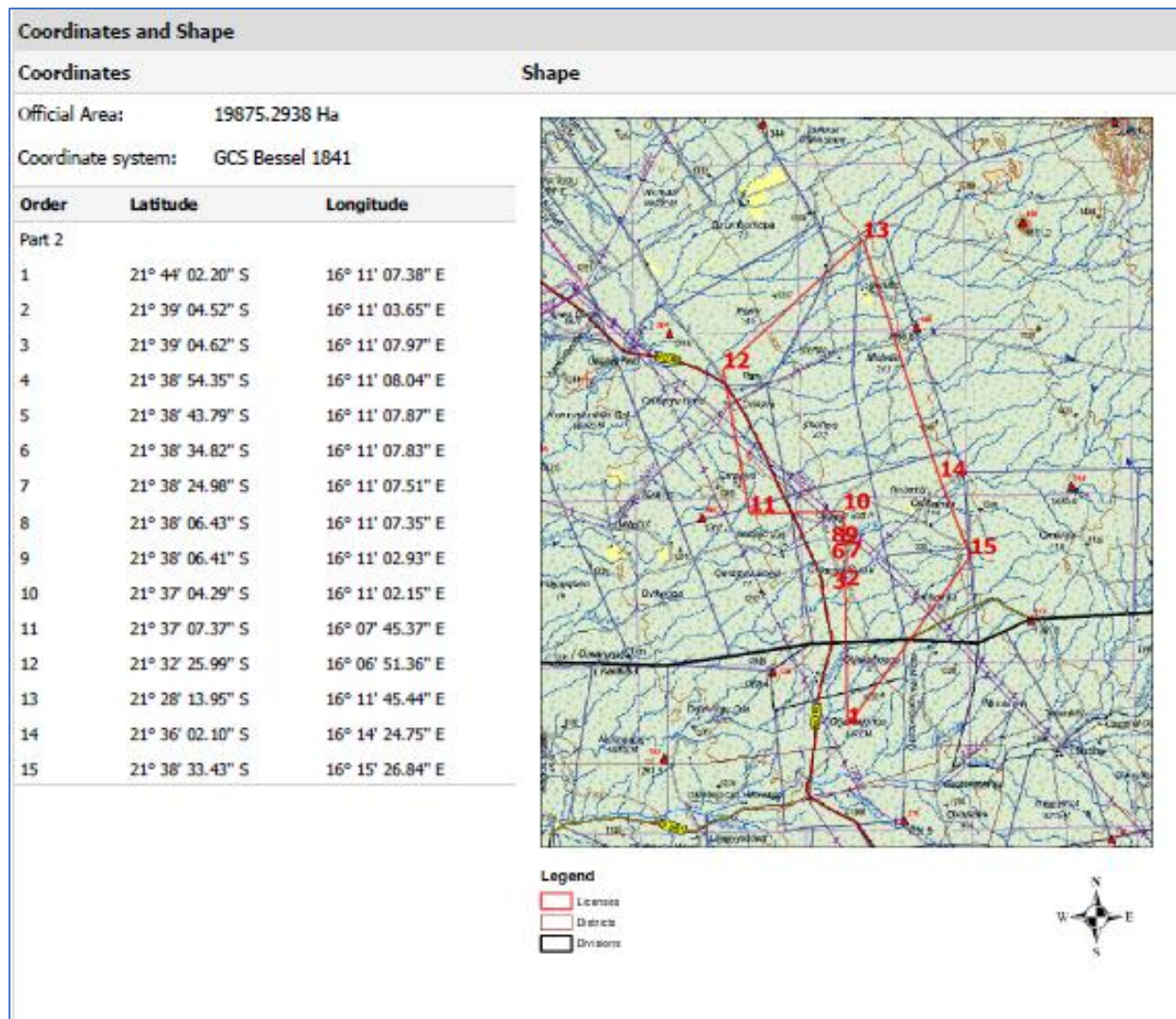
- Location of the project
- Pollution potential
- Scale of operation of the project

Please upload the following documents:

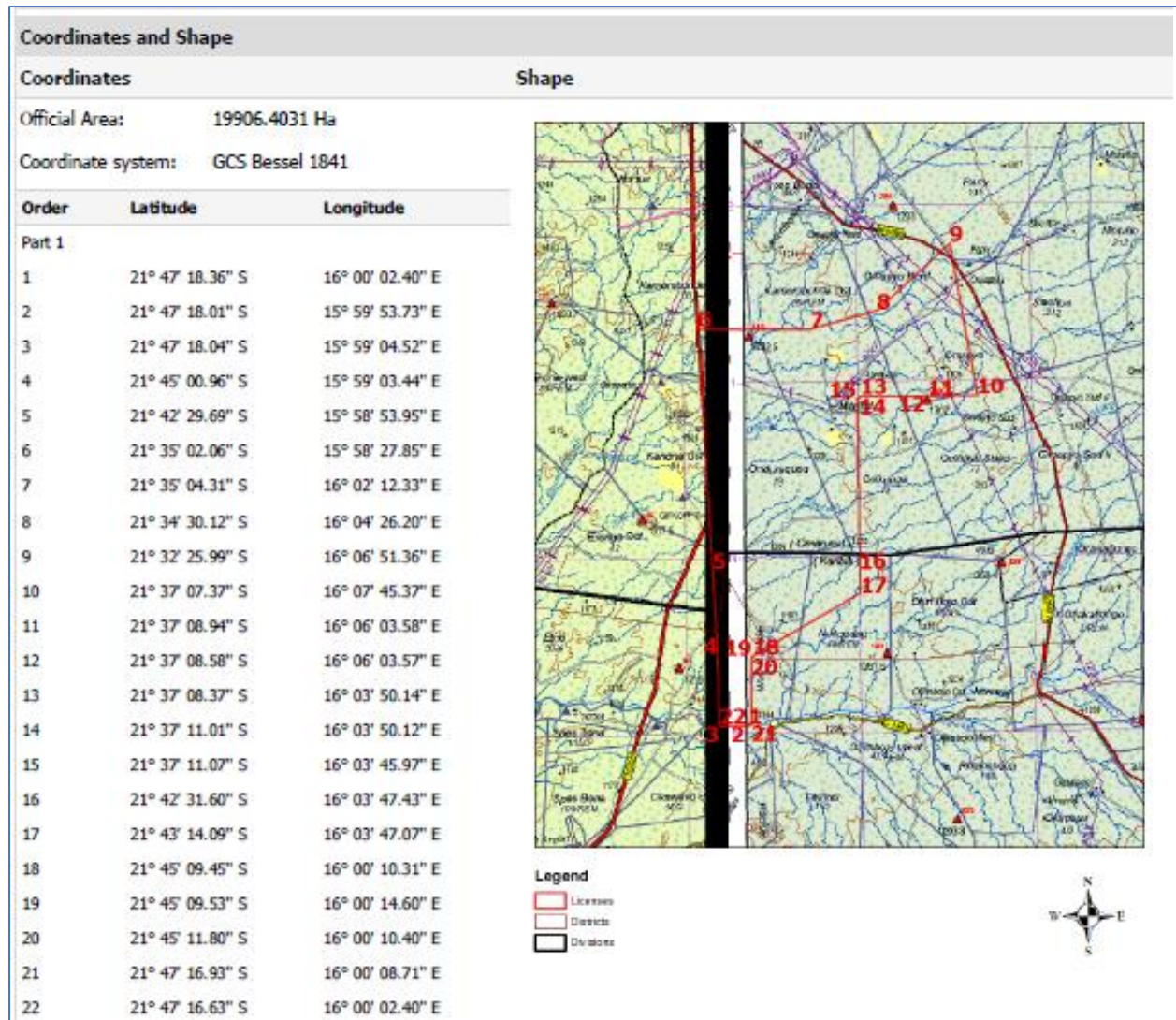
- Scoping Report
- EMP
- Consent letter or support doc from relevant Authority
- Proof of Consultation (Minutes, Newspaper adverts, etc)
- Confirmation of screening notice received (through email) in terms of assessment procedures (Section 35 (1)(a)(b) of the Environmental Management Act, No 7 of 2007)
- 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

APPENDIX E: PRELIMINARY SITE MAP

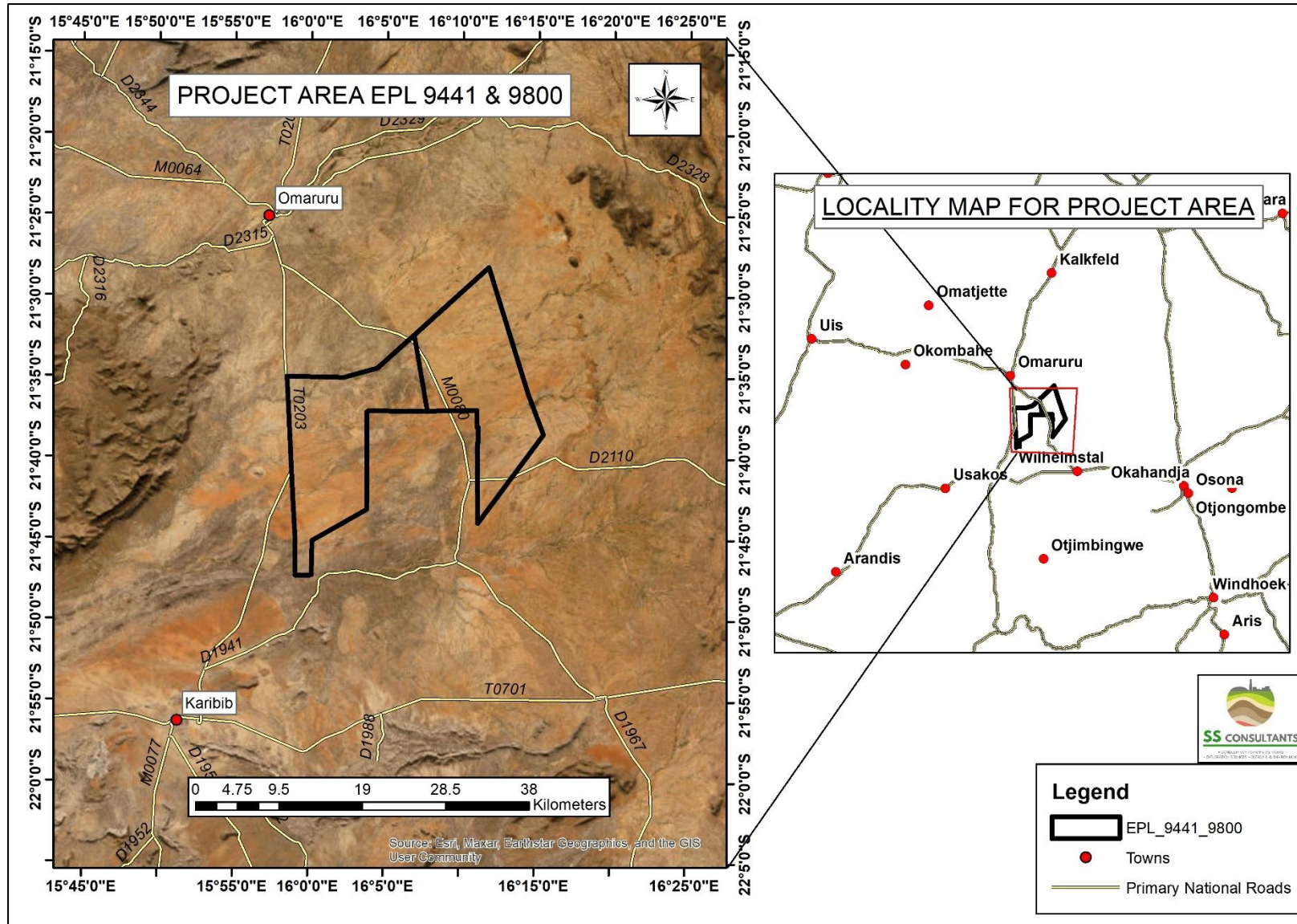
EPL-9441 and 9800 Site maps



EPL-9441 Coordinates



EPL-9800 Coordinates



APPENDIX F: CV OF THE RESPONSIBLE EAP_UAANAO KATJINJAA

CURRICULUM VITAE**UAANAO KATJINJAA**

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

Personal Statement

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

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

(International University of Management)

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

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

(University Of Botswana)

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

Competencies

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

Experience

Junior Environmental Specialist SS- Consultants CC-2024

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

Administration and Accounts Clerk- Chemspec Botswana- 2018-2019

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

Activities and other

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

References

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

APPENDIX G: CONSENT FROM THE NATIONAL HERITAGE COUNCIL

APPENDIX H: DECLARATION FOR THE SUBMISSION OF ASSESSMENT REPORTS

Declaration of authorship

APPLICATION NUMBER: 5076

Project Title:

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND ASSESSMENT REPORT (ESA):
FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION OF BASE AND RARE MATERIALS,
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, DIMENSION STONE AND PRECIOUS METALS ON EXCLUSIVE
PROSPECTING LICENSE NO.9441

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

Tick the box (es) applicable to your submission:

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

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

Consultancy Name: SS Consultants CC

EAP Signature: 

Date: 14 July 2025

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

Declaration of authorship

APPLICATION NUMBER: 5077

Project Title:

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND ASSESSMENT REPORT (ESA):
FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION OF BASE AND RARE MATERIALS,
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, DIMENSION STONE AND PRECIOUS METALS ON EXCLUSIVE
PROSPECTING LICENSE NO.9800

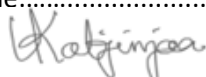
I, Uaanao Katjinjaa (full name of Environmental Assessment Practitioner - EAP) understand and agree that the information I have furnished in this submission will be reviewed by the Office of the Environmental Commissioner (OEC). I accept that the Environmental Commissioner, will hold me accountable in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

Tick the box (es) applicable to your submission:

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

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

Consultancy Name: SS Consultants CC

EAP Signature: 

Date: 14 July 2025

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

APPENDIX I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

(BID)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID)

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED BASE AND RARE METALS, DIMENSION STONE, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, NUCLEAR FUELS, AND PRECIOUS METALS EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE NO.9441 AND 9800.

OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO 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.9441 and 9800 for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuels 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 **13th of January 2024**.

Attention : Ms. Uaanao Katjinjaa

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

Email:

Cell: +264812409124/+26481 477 9623

INTRODUCTION

SS CONSULTANTS CC (hereafter referred to as the Consultant), an independent mineral resource and environmental consulting company has been appointed by **Madini Exploration and Mining cc** (herein referred to as the Proponent) to undertake an environmental assessment process and obtain an environmental clearance certificate from the Environmental Commissioner on behalf of the latter for the proposed mineral exploration activities on **EPL No. 9441 and 9800**.

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).*

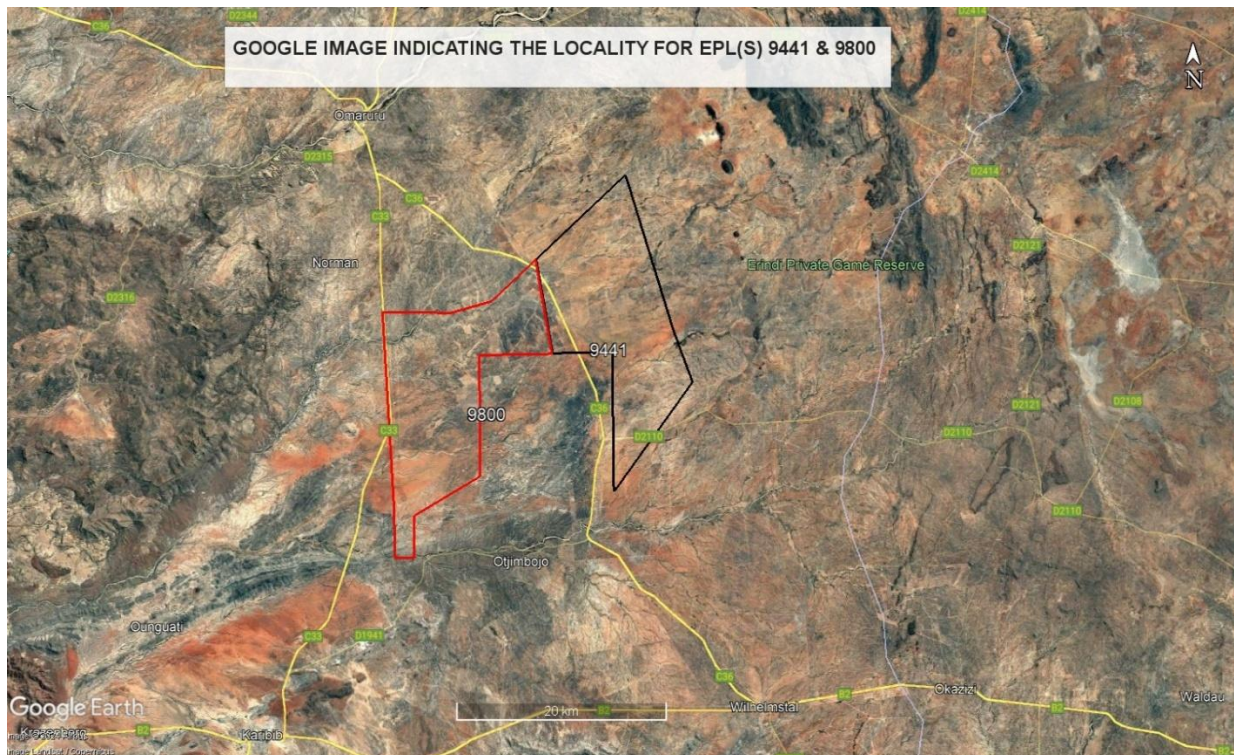
1. Project Description

The Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9441 and 9800 were applied for by **Madini Exploration and Mining CC** on the 8th May 2023 and 13th November 2023, respectively, 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 9441 and 9800, 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 to define the need for more invasive activities. Should the results from the non-invasive activities be positive, the detailed site-specific drilling, trenching, and sampling will be undertaken. The project area is situated within well-developed infrastructure such as access to water, power line, national roads, and telephonic network. Thus, the applicant will make use of the available water and electrical infrastructure in the area. Utilization of these infrastructure will depend on the agreement reached with other landowners and or community members and all the necessary permits and requirements will be obtained from the relevant authorities. The design of the exploration process is such that, various geological consultants and contractors will be engaged at different stages to allow effective implementation of the proposed exploration activities. Additionally, a geophysics expert may be contracted to conduct geophysical surveys. These surveys will be conducted where necessary to detect and assess different geological features, including mineralization, within the EPL area. Drilling operations will be carried out by a registered drilling contractor, and they are expected to provide their own drilling crew. Moreover, the exploration activities on EPL No. 9441 and 9800 have the potential to establish

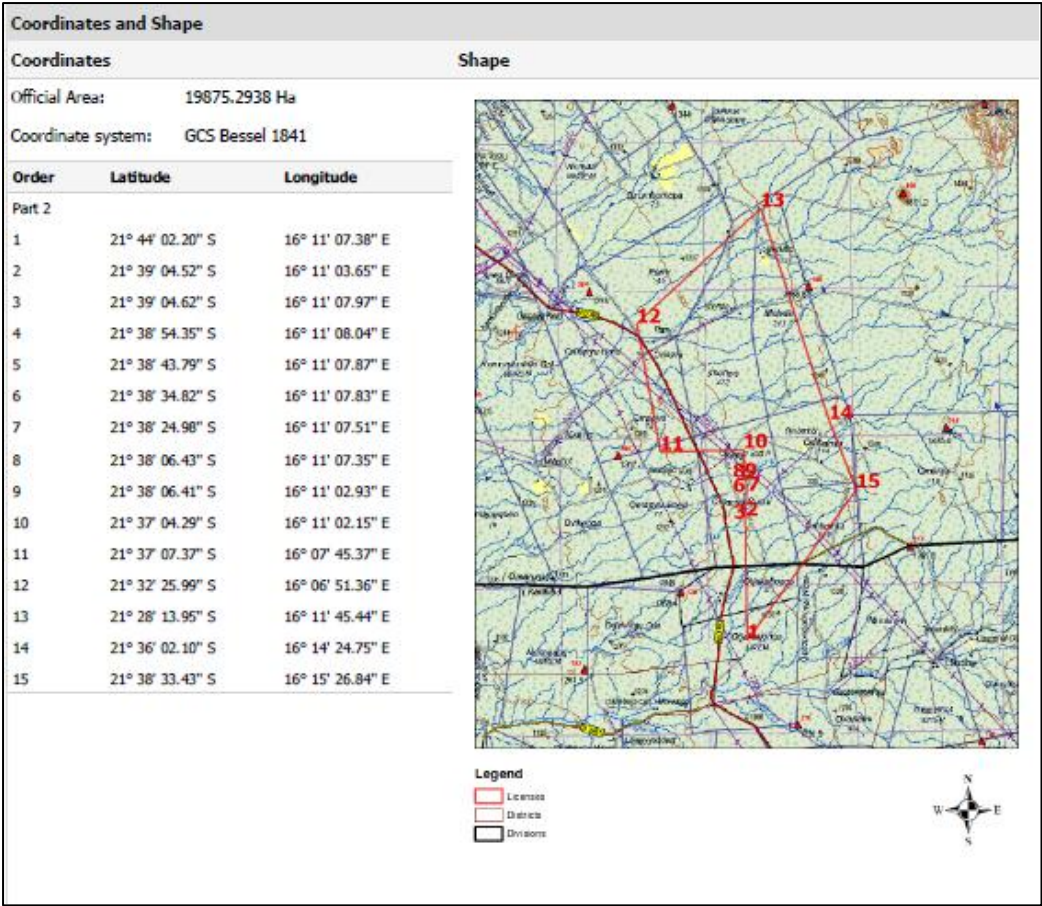
and operate a mineral exploration program, leading to direct permanent employment opportunities and indirect job creation in supporting services. By virtue, these activities also hold the promise of discovering economically valuable ore deposits, which, through mineral extraction, can contribute to employment, 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 Omaruru Constituencies and surrounding towns, and the country at large. The nearest populated town is Omaruru and Karibib from which unskilled labour can be sourced from. It is anticipated that the workforce will be housed in temporary site camps or may reside in the nearest towns throughout the exploration program.

2. Project Location

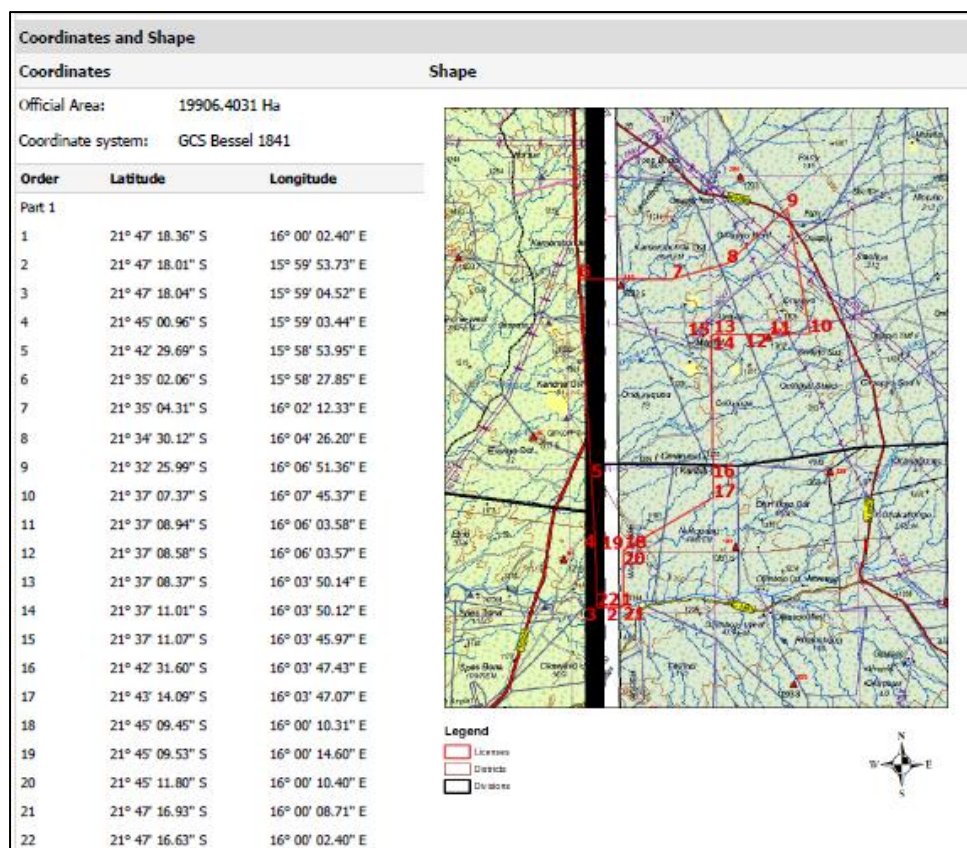
The EPL No.9441 and 9800 are located south of Omaruru town within a circa 220KM and north of Karibi about 46km. The project areas cover areas of 19 898.17 hectares (Ha) and 19906.4 hectares (Ha), and are demarcated by fifteen and twenty two corner coordinates and sit on commercial land as well as on state land (*Figure 1* below)



Locality map showing the location and road networks covering project area.



Map with corner coordinates for EPL_9441



Map with corner coordinates for EPL_9800

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:

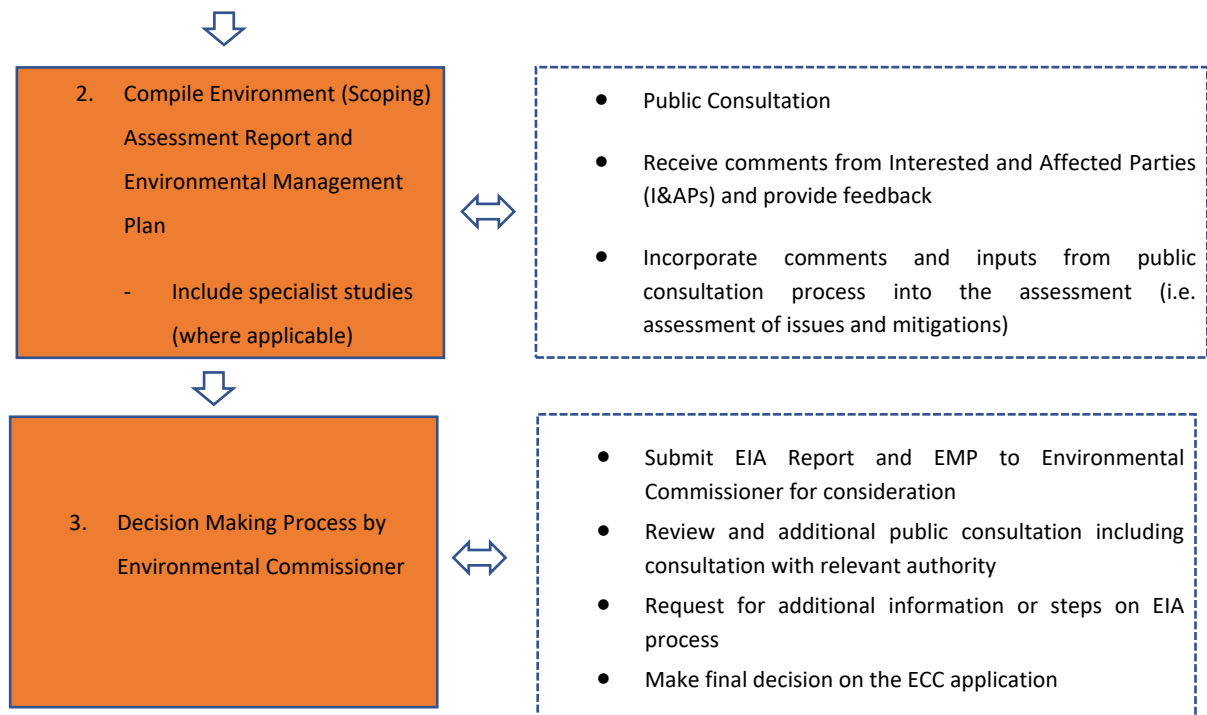
EIA Steps

1. Registration of the Project with the Office of Environmental Commissioner



Associated and Parallel Activities /processes

- Determine whether project is listed activity or not;
- Develop Background Information Document (BID);
- Preparation of adverts and announcement in the local media and public place's notice boards;
- Stakeholder database establishment/updating
- Engage Office of Environmental Commissioner for any Terms of Reference (EIA ToRs)



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

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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 , NUCLEAR FUELS AND PRECIOUS METALS ON EPL NO.9441 AND 9800 LOCATED IN OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA

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Cell: +264 81 240 9124/+264 81 477 9623

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)			