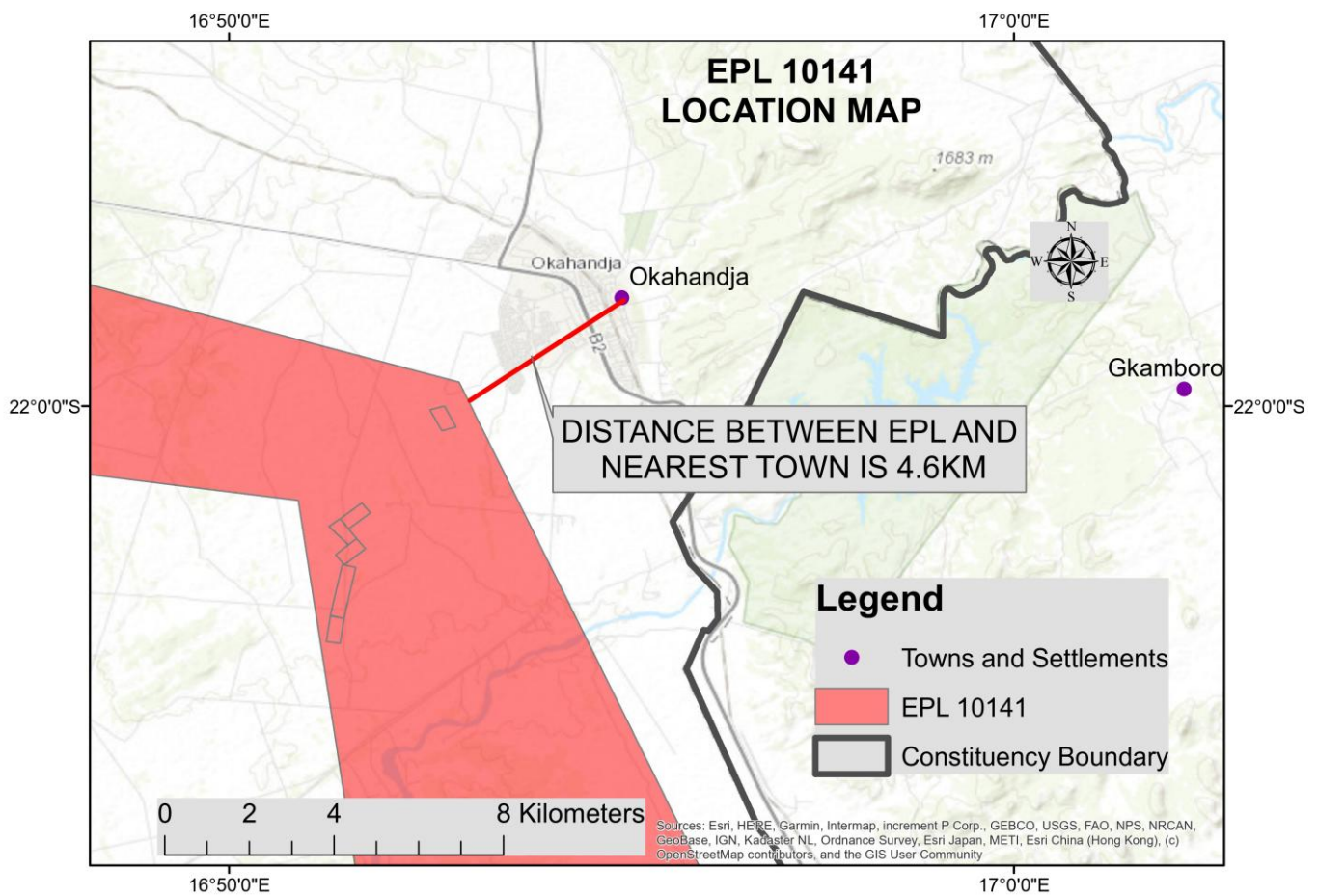


SCOPING REPORT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)



Document Reference No: 2025/ Ludi Namibia Mining and Investment /EPL NO: 10141

**SCOPING REPORT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
(EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION STUDY FOR
DIMENSION STONES AT EPL10141, OKAHANDJA DISTRICT,
OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA**

SCOPING REPORT

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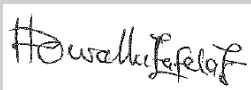
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DECLARATION

We hereby declare that:

- a. We have the knowledge of and experience in conducting assessments, including knowledge of the Acts, regulations, and guidelines that are relevant to the proposed exploration project.
- b. We have performed the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant.



Henry Mukendwa

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EC	Environmental Commissioner
SADC	Southern African Democratic Country
RSA	Republic of South Africa
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture Water and Land Reform
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
ML	Mining License
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
SM	Site Manager
ENC	Environmental Coordinator
EPL	Exclusive Prospecting License
SF	Site Foreman
PS	Project Staff
PP	Project Proponent
EIA-C	Environmental Impact Assessment Consultant
I&Aps	Interested and Affected Parties
EAs	Environmental Assessments

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ludi Namibia Mining and Investment (PTY) LTD (the proponent) is a Namibian national that has been granted provisional exclusive rights to EPL No. 10141. The Proponent is seeking to further partake in dimension stone exploration opportunities and propose to undertake exploration activities on EPL No:10141 located in the Okahandja District, Otjozondjupa Region, falling within the following coordinates:

Order	Lat Deg	Lat Min	Lat Sec		Long Deg	Long Min	Long Sec	
1	- 22	08	32.12	S	16	52	1.57	E
2	- 22	01	12.00	S	16	50	53.00	E
3	- 22	00	30.00	S	16	45	16.00	E
4	- 22	03	11.00	S	16	44	27.00	E
5	- 22	01	19.00	S	16	39	29.00	E
6	- 21	58	13.00	S	16	39	29.00	E
7	- 21	59	20.00	S	16	41	7.00	E
8	- 22	00	17.00	S	16	45	19.00	E
9	- 21	58	0.93	S	16	46	34.04	E
10	- 21	59	41.65	S	16	52	55.95	E
11	- 22	07	48.04	S	16	56	57.58	E
1	- 22	00	18.79	S	16	52	42.59	E
2	- 22	00	15.77	S	16	52	53.64	E
3	- 21	59	59.80	S	16	52	44.57	E
4	- 22	00	2.75	S	16	52	33.63	E
1	- 22	03	1.17	S	16	51	24.97	E
2	- 22	02	41.85	S	16	51	27.68	E
3	- 22	02	22.17	S	16	51	32.32	E
4	- 22	02	3.07	S	16	51	36.98	E
5	- 22	02	0.68	S	16	51	26.75	E
6	- 22	02	19.99	S	16	51	22.10	E
7	- 22	02	39.56	S	16	51	17.49	E
8	- 22	02	41.85	S	16	51	27.68	E
9	- 22	02	40.22	S	16	51	17.34	E
10	- 22	02	59.77	S	16	51	14.41	E
1	- 22	02	0.99	S	16	51	28.16	E
2	- 22	01	48.89	S	16	51	44.40	E
3	- 22	01	40.91	S	16	51	37.60	E
4	- 22	01	25.96	S	16	51	24.83	E
5	- 22	01	33.62	S	16	51	31.39	E
6	- 22	01	21.23	S	16	51	48.19	E
7	- 22	01	13.80	S	16	51	41.38	E
8	- 22	01	25.96	S	16	51	24.83	E
9	- 22	01	31.98	S	16	51	16.49	E
10	- 22	01	47.24	S	16	51	29.32	E
11	- 22	01	40.91	S	16	51	37.60	E
12	- 22	01	53.28	S	16	51	21.43	E

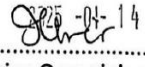

 Certified by:
 Mining Commissioner
 Department of Mines

Figure 1: EPL No: 10141 Coordinates

The proposed project is part of the listed activities in the Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007; therefore, an environmental clearance certificate is required. As part of the environmental clearance certificate application, an environmental impact assessment has been undertaken to satisfy the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, 2007. This Environmental Scoping Assessment Report and Environmental Management Plan shall be submitted as part of the application for the Environmental Clearance (ECC).

The proposed exploration project will involve drilling, aerial or remote sensing, and mineral sampling. Furthermore, non-invasive ground penetrating radar is planned to be undertaken in the initial stages on the sites, potentially followed by a drilling program. If mineralisation is identified, further exploration methods shall be applied; if not identified, the EPL shall be rehabilitated and returned to the government. The area where the EPL is located is classified as Zone 2 areas of medium sensitivity, which is a zone permitted for prospecting and mining activities. The EPL site is located in an area that receives between 550 and 600 millimetres (approximately 21.7 to 23.6 inches) of rainfall per year, which typically occurs during the summer months, primarily from November to March. The highest amounts are generally observed in January and February, with high variability. The EPL has vegetation and wildlife species, including reptiles and avifauna, many of which are endemic to the Woodland Savannah, characterised by a mix of open woodlands and grasslands. The EPL site has a great diversity of grasses and shrubs; however, it is still sparse, with no visible outcrops for lichen. The Claims are covered with soil with limited geological features and are mainly composed of plains.

In view of the above, the environmental impact assessment (EIA) was undertaken by Kalahari Geological and Environmental Solutions. Through the scoping process, a review of the site and surrounding environment was completed by undertaking a desktop review and site visits. The assessment is considered comprehensive and sufficient to identify impacts, and it is concluded that the likely effects were not deemed significant; therefore, no further assessment is required. Based on findings of this EIA report, it is the opinion of Kalahari Geological and Environmental Solutions that an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) be issued, on conditions that the Proponent take into consideration the following key requirements for implementing the proposed exploration programme:

- i) The Proponent shall undertake thematic mapping in order to fully understand the land use plans of the local area and identify areas of possible coexistence and no-go zones.
- ii) Before a site-specific detailed exploration activity, such as trenching or drilling, is undertaken, the precautionary principle/ approach must always be exercised
- iii) The proponent shall adhere to all provisions of the EMP in line with all applicable national regulations.
- iv) The community tourism, wildlife breeding and transit areas shall be excluded from site-specific detailed exploration activity such as trenching, drilling or any future mining activities as requested by the local community;
- v) If resources allow, the Proponent shall consider Corporate Social Responsibilities by supporting broader community initiatives such as improving water supply, education or health-related projects
- vi) All exploration sites must be rehabilitated

- vii) Where possible, and if water is found during detailed exploration, the Proponent shall support other land uses in the area in terms of access to a fresh water supply for both human consumption, wildlife, and agricultural purposes, as may be requested by the local community or landowners. The abstraction of freshwater groundwater resources shall include water level monitoring, sampling, and quality testing on a bi-annual basis. The affected landowners must have access to the results of water monitoring analyses as part of the ongoing stakeholder disclosure requirements for shared water resources, as applicable.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

The proponent, Ludi Namibia Mining and Investments (Pty) Ltd, intends to undertake exploration activities covering desktop studies, followed by site-specific activities using techniques such as geophysical surveys, geological mapping, trenching, drilling, and bulk sampling in the Okahandja District Area of the Otjozondjupa Region (Figure 1) on the following registered EPL No: 10141.

In accordance with the Environmental Management Act (2007) and EIA Regulations (2012) an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for any “Mining and Prospecting Activities”. Kalahari Geological and Environmental Solutions, led by Dr. Johannes Sirunda as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner, was appointed to conduct the EIA and develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed project.

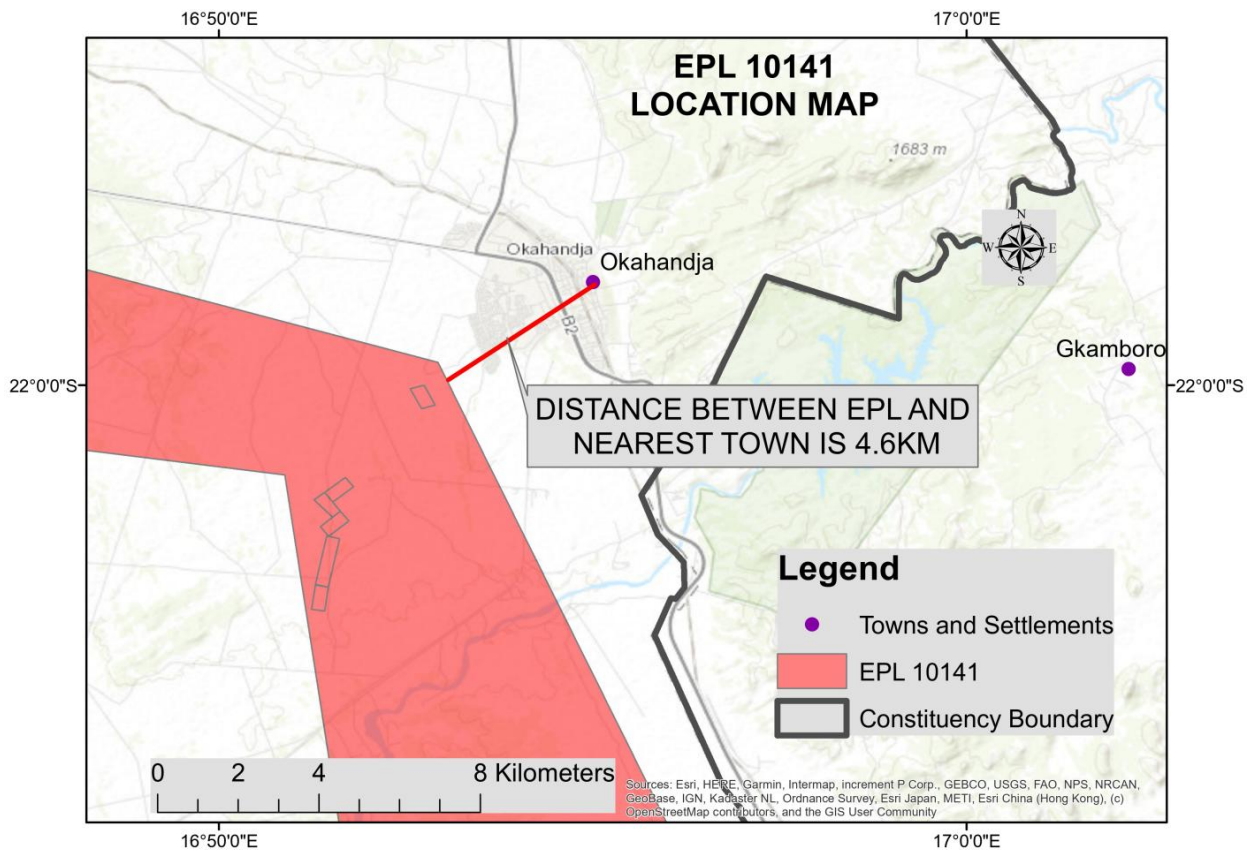


Figure 2: EPL10141 in Otjozondjupa Region

1.2. LOCATION, LAND USE, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

1.2.1. Location and Land Use

The EPL No. 10141, totalling 18726.9208 Ha, is located in the Okahandja District of Otjozondjupa Region, in the north-central Namibia (Fig. 1). The EPL falls into an area which primarily features agricultural land use, with farming being the dominant activity. Livestock farming, particularly cattle ranching, is widespread due to the region's favourable grazing conditions. In addition to agriculture, the district has areas allocated for small-scale mineral extraction, particularly minerals such as copper and semi-precious stones.

1.2.2. Supporting infrastructures and Services

The EPL is linked to the national road network by B2. To access the claim, an existing Main road, M0087, which passes through the EPL, will be used. A number of minor local community tracks cross the EPL area, and with permission from the local community, may be used to access the exploration areas of interest that can be delineated within the EPL area. The construction of new access, if truly required, shall only be undertaken with strict permission from the local community and shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the EMP regarding environmental protection. The EPL area lacks mobile services, as well as national and local water and electricity infrastructure networks. However, the proposed minerals exploration activities will not require major water and energy supplies. Sources of water supply for exploration, especially drilling, will be obtained from local boreholes if available or supplied by a water tanker truck collecting water from a nearby reliable supply. Electricity supply will be provided by diesel generators and solar, as may be required.

1.3. PROJECT MOTIVATION

Several mineral occurrences are known to exist in the general area, linked to the regional geology of the EPL area. The proponent intends to explore/ prospect for all licensed mineral groups. Suppose economic mineral resources are discovered and can lead to the development of a mine. In that case, this will be of great benefit to the sustainability of the mining industry and the economic landscape of Namibia. Minerals exploration is a key driver of the mining industry and without the discovery of new resources and research, the mining industry will eventually cease to exist in Namibia and so doing will go with a big slice of the national economy and leave a significant gap in state financing, export goods, forex earnings, employment and overall contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It is highly important to support each and every exploration effort.

Minerals exploration is a long-term and high-risk process and to advance a mineral exploration project from exploration to the application of a Mining Licence can take up to ten (10) years or more and costing millions of dollars of high-risk capital with zero guarantee for recovering the cost of exploration or discovering a mineable and profitable minerals deposit. The chance or probability of discovering economic minerals that can become a mine in any EPL is as low as 0.001%. At the same time, the cost of undertaking exploration can run into millions of Namibian dollars. The high-risk nature of capital investment in exploration, with zero guarantee of recovering the cost, makes it a no-go zone for Governments globally. It is for this reason that mineral exploration is primarily driven by a few investors, including wealthy individuals with an interest in resources and a high appetite for risk financing, as well as international corporations and publicly listed companies.

1.4. PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

The proponent believes that it has sought the best technical, environmental, and economic solution for the proposed quarry prospecting project. The prospecting location is dependent on the local tectonostratigraphy and the potential regional economic geology. Therefore, finding an alternative location for the planned exploration activities is not possible. In other words, the target mineralisation is area specific, which means exploration targets are primarily determined by the geology (host rocks) and the tectonic environment of the site (ore-forming mechanism). The tenement has sufficient surface area that, should economic good dimensions stone deposit be defined, there is adequate area for potential tailings storage areas, waste disposal, heap leach pads if required and processing facilities.

1.5. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The study will involve investigation and assessment of the likely short and long-term positive and negative environmental impacts of the proposed exploration and possible testing of a quarry with the following main objectives:

- To prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment report including details of the proposed exploration and possible testing of a quarry mining.
- Develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) based on the outcomes of this study report to support the environmental management of the proposed exploration and possible test quarry mining.

1.6. TERMS OF REFERENCE

Terms of reference" means a document which forms part of a scoping report and sets out how an assessment must be carried out. The term of reference for the proposed project was set out based on the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (2007) and Regulation (2012). The steps which were followed are described as follows:

- a) a description of all tasks to be undertaken as part of the assessment process, including any specialists to be included if needed;
- b) an indication of the stages at which the Environmental Commissioner is to be consulted;
- c) a description of the proposed method of assessing the environmental issues and alternatives; and
- d) The nature and extent of the public consultation processes to be conducted during the assessment process.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXPLORATION

2.1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

The overall aim of the proposed project (exploration and prospecting activities) is to search for potential economic mineral resources, including base, rare, and precious stones, as well as dimension stones and industrial mineral groups, within the EPL area. The exploration activities to be undertaken, as assessed in this environmental assessment, are as follows:

- i. Initial desktop exploration activities (no fieldwork undertaken);
- ii. Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities (subject to the positive results of i.;
- iii. Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities (subject to the positive results of i. and ii.;
- iv. Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling (subject to the positive results of i. – iii. Above), and;
- v. Pre-feasibility and feasibility studies (Subject to positive results of i. – iv. Above).

The scope and scale of the possible fieldwork are very limited, focusing on visiting specific, delineated localities to validate the recommendations from the initial desktop activities.

2.2. INITIAL LOCAL FIELD-BASED ACTIVITIES

The following is a description of the proposed initial desktop exploration activities to be implemented by the proponent as assessed in the EIA report:

- i. General evaluation of satellite, topographic, land tenure, accessibility, supporting infrastructures and socioeconomic environment data;
- ii. Purchase and analysis of existing Government high-resolution magnetics and radiometric geophysical data;
- iii. Purchase and analysis of existing Government aerial hyper-spectral, and;
- iv. Data interpretation and delineating of potential targets for future reconnaissance, regional field-based activities for delineated targets

No fieldwork is envisaged at this stage of the proposed exploration activities, which can last between six (6) and twelve (12) months.

2.3. REGIONAL RECONNAISSANCE FIELD-BASED ACTIVITIES

The following is a detailed outline of the proposed regional reconnaissance field-based exploration activities to be implemented by the proponent, as assessed in the EIA report

- i. Regional geological, geochemical, topographical and remote sensing mapping and data analysis;
- ii. Regional geochemical sampling aimed at identifying possible targets based on the initial exploration and regional geological, topographical and remote sensing mapping and analysis undertaken;
- iii. Regional geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targets based on the results of the initial exploration and regional geological, topographical and remote sensing mapping and analysis undertaken;

- i. Limited field-based support and logistical activities lasting between one (1) and two (2) days, and;
- iv. Laboratory analysis of the collected samples, interpretation of the results, and delineation of potential targets for future, detailed site-specific exploration, if the results are positive and support further investigation of the delineated targets.

The scope and scale of the possible fieldwork are very limited to visiting specific delineated localities in order to validate the recommendations of the initial desktop activities.

2.4. INITIAL LOCAL FIELD-BASED ACTIVITIES

The following is a detailed outline of the proposed initial local field-based exploration activities to be implemented by the Proponent as assessed in the EIA Report;

- i. Local geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectivity of the target/s delineated during regional reconnaissance field activities;
- ii. Local geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted resources based on the results of the regional geological analysis undertaken.
- iii. Ground geophysical survey (subject to the positive outcomes of i and ii above)
- iv. Possible trenching (subject to the outcomes of i–iii above)
- v. Field-based support and logistical activities will be very limited, with a focus on site-specific area for a very short time (maximum five (5) days) and;
- vi. Laboratory analysis of the samples collected, interpretation of the results and delineation of potential targets

Scope and scale of the possible field work is very limited, working on specific delineated localities in order to assess the economic viability of the target/s

Detailed Local Field-Based Activities

The following is a detailed outline of the proposed local field-based exploration activities to be implemented by the Proponent as assessed in the EIA report if economic and viable targets are delineated within the EPL area:

- i. Access preparation and related logistics to support activities;
- ii. Local geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectivity of the target/s delineated during the initial field-based activities;
- iii. Local geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targets based on the results of the regional geological analysis undertaken, and;
- iv. Ground geophysical survey, trenching, drilling and sampling (subject to the positive outcomes of I and II above)

The scope and scale of the possible fieldwork are likely to be extensive, focusing on a localised, specific, and delineated locality, in order to assess the economic viability of the target (s).

2.5. PRE-FEASIBILITY AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES

The following is a detailed outline of the proposed prefeasibility and feasibility studies related to exploration activities to be implemented by the proponent, as assessed in the EIA report, if economic and viable targets are delineated within the EPL area:

- i. Detailed site-specific field-based support and logistical activities, surveys, and detailed geological mapping;
- ii. Detailed drilling, bulk sampling, and testing for ore reserve calculations;
- iii. Geotechnical studies for mine designs;
- iv. Mine planning and designs, including all supporting infrastructures (water, energy and access) and test mining activities;
- v. EIA and EMP to support the ECC for mining operations, and;
- vi. Preparation of a feasibility report and application for a mining license

Field-based support and logistical activities will be extensive because local field-based activities will be undertaken in a specific area for an extended period (up to one year or more in some instances). The activities will be supported by existing tracks and campsites/ lodging facilities available in the area.

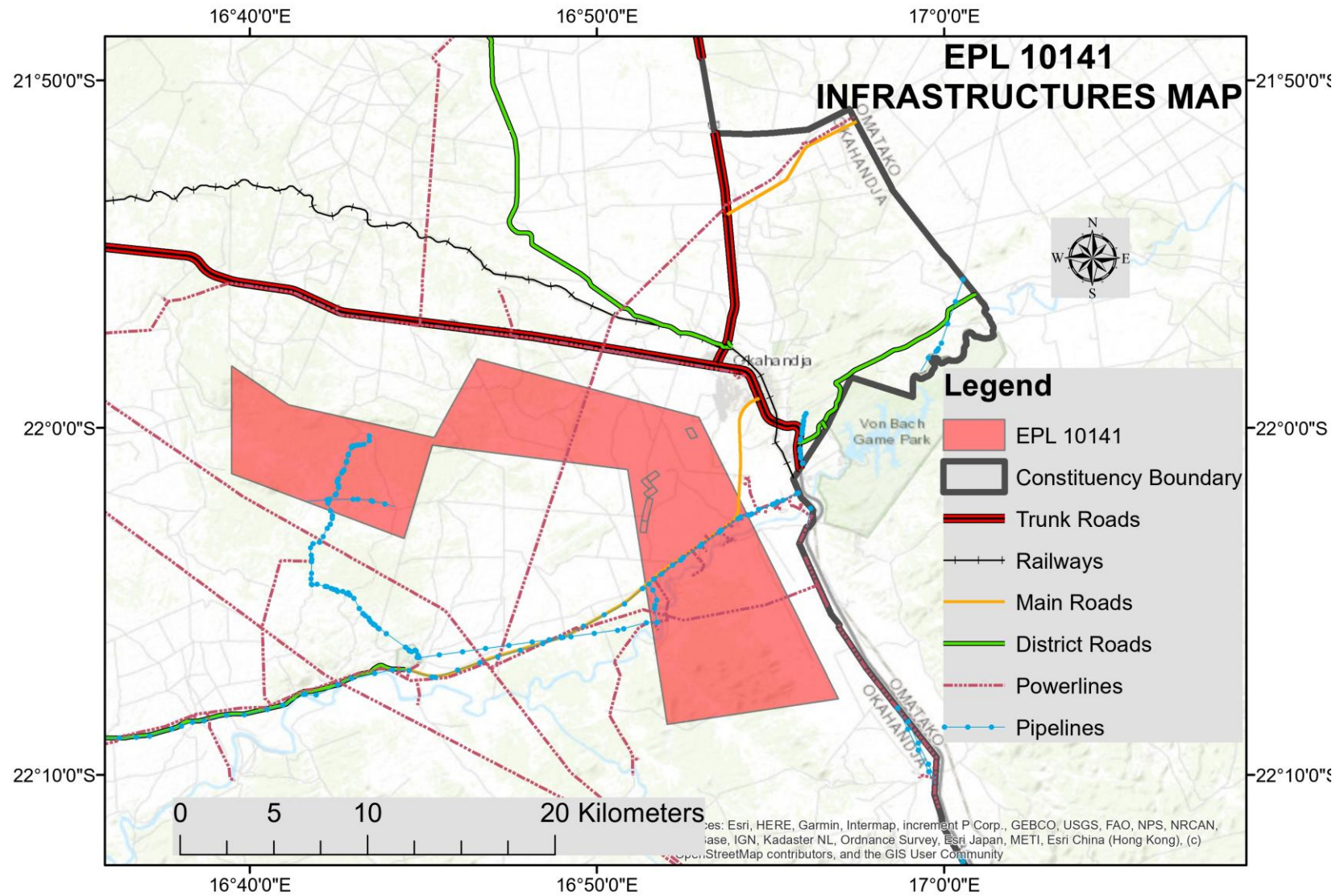


Figure 3: Infrastructure map in the EPL area

3. LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK REVIEW

The national regulations governing Exploration/prospecting activities for dimension stones and other minerals in Namibia fall within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME). The Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act (No. 33 of 1992) is the most important legal instrument governing the mining and prospecting industry in Namibia.

The Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act (No 33 of 1992) regulates reconnaissance licenses, prospecting licenses, and the mining of minerals and dimension stone or rocks. The Act details reporting requirements for monitoring of activities and compliance with environmental performance, such as disposal methods and rehabilitation. The Mining Commissioner, appointed by the Minister, is responsible for implementing the provisions of this Act as well as the associated regulations, such as the Health and Safety Regulations. Several explicit references to the environment and its protection are contained in the Minerals Act, which provides for environmental impact assessments, rehabilitation of prospecting and mining areas and minimising or preventing pollution.

3.1. MINERAL ACT OF 1992 AND THE TYPES OF LICENSE IT REGULATES

Below is an outline of the Mineral Act, linking the type of license it regulates, project activities at every license stage and the environmental requirements are (**Table 3**).

Table 1: Types of license regulated by the Mineral Act of 1992, activities and environmental requirements

Types of license	Activities	Environmental Requirements
Exclusive Reconnaissance License (ERL)	1. Project Identification, 2. Reconnaissance	None Complete Environmental Questionnaire
Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL)	Exploration based on the following steps: Desktop study, Detailed Mapping, Geophysical methods, Drilling and Bulk Sampling, Test a quarrying	Scoping Report, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Types of license	Activities	Environmental Requirements
Mining License	Preconstruction and Construction, Operation and, Ongoing Monitoring, Decommissioning, Closure, Restoration, and Aftercare	Full Environmental Assessment, covering Scoping, Environmental Impact Assessment(EIA) and the development of and Environmental Management Plan (EMP)covering the complete project lifecycle, including preconstruction, construction operation, ongoing, decommissioning and aftercare. Aspects of the Environmental Management Plan are usually incorporated into an Environmental Management System

3.1.1. Legal instrument relevant to this project

Various legal instruments advocate for the effects of prospecting or exploration on the environment and prospecting in general. Table 4 shows the summaries of the legislation that is relevant to this project:

Table 2: Legal instruments relevant to this project

Topic	Legislation	Provisions	Regulatory Authority
Dimension stone exploration	Mineral (Prospecting and Mining) Act of 1992	The Minerals Act of 1990 governs minerals prospecting and mining. The Act provides for the reconnaissance license, prospecting license, mining for, and disposal of, and the exercise of control over minerals in Namibia.	Ministry of Mines and Energy
Environmental Impact Assessment	Environmental Management Act of 2007 and EIA Regulation of 2012	Provides a list of activities that require an environmental assessment, including Mining and Quarrying. Activities include exploration or prospecting for minerals or dimension stone, as well as mining for these materials. The Act also provides procedures for adequate public participation during the environmental assessment process for the interested and affected parties to voice and register their opinions and concerns about a project.	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

Topic	Legislation	Provisions	Regulatory Authority
Water Supply and Effluent Discharge	Water Resources Management Act of 2004	<p>This Act provides provisions for the control, conservation and use of water for domestic, agricultural, urban and industrial purposes.</p> <p>The Act states that a license or permit is required to abstract and use water, and also discharge effluent.</p> <p>In accordance with the Act, and due to the nature of the project, abstraction and use permits won't be required for this project as an on-site water tank (500L) will be used. The onsite tank's capacity is less than 20,000m³, which is below the benchmark for the water work permit.</p> <p>Effluent (i.e. Human Waste) from the mobile toilet will be discharged at the Okahandja Municipality sewerage system. No effluent will be discharged in a watercourse. Wastewater from dust suppression will be minimal and the water is expected to evaporate faster than it infiltrates. Therefore, no effluent discharge permits will be required for this project.</p>	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
Hazardous substances such as used oil, which (e.g. diesel)	Hazardous Substance Ordinance 14 of 1974	The Act provides for the control of substances which may cause injury or ill-health to or death of human beings by reason of their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitising or flammable nature or the generation of pressure, thereby in certain circumstances; to provide for the prohibition and control of the importation, sale, use, operation, application, modification, disposal or dumping of such substance; and to provide for matters connected therewith"	Ministry of Health and Social Services
Fauna and flora	The Nature Conservation Ordinance, Ordinance of 1975,	<p>In the course of the Mine's activities, care must be taken to ensure that protected plant species and the eggs of protected and game bird species are not disturbed or destroyed. If such destruction or disturbance is inevitable, a permit must be obtained in this regard from the Minister of Environment and Tourism. For this project, due to its areal extent and location outside a protected area, a permit will not be required.</p>	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)

Topic	Legislation	Provisions	Regulatory Authority
Used oil	Petroleum Products and Energy Act 13 of 1990	The Act provides provisions for any certificate holder or another person in control of activities related to any petroleum product is obliged to report any major petroleum product spill (defined as a spill of more than 200ℓ per spill) to the Minister. Such a person is also obliged to take all steps as may be necessary for accordance with good petroleum industry practices to clean up the spill. Should this obligation not be met, the Minister is empowered to take steps to clean up the spill and to recover the costs thereof from the person. Used oil from this project will be disposed of at the Walvis Bay Municipality Hazardous Waste Site. Permission will be required from the facility owner prior to the dumping of the used oil.	Ministry of Mines and Energy
Employees	The Labour Act, 2007 (Act No. 11 of 2007)	The Labour Act gives effect to the constitutional commitment of Article 95 (11), to promote and maintain the welfare of the people. This Act is aimed at establishing a comprehensive labor law for all employees; to entrench fundamental labor rights and protections; to regulate basic terms and conditions of employment; to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of employees	Ministry of Labour and social welfare
Archaeological sites	National Heritage Act 27 of 2004 Ministry of Youth	This Act provides provisions for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects. The proposed exploration project will ensure that if any archaeological or paleontological objects, as described in the Act, are found in the course of its construction, mining operations or closure that such find is reported to the Ministry immediately. If necessary, the relevant permits must be obtained before disturbing or destroying any heritage.	National Service, Sport, and Culture
Desertification	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification 1992	The convention objective is to forge a global partnership to reverse and prevent desertification/land degradation and to mitigate the effects of drought in affected areas in order to support poverty reduction and environmental sustainability	United Nations Convention

Topic	Legislation	Provisions	Regulatory Authority
Biodiversity	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 1992	This convention advocates for the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources.	United Nations Convention

3.2. REGULATORY AUTHORITIES AND PERMITTING

The environmental regulatory authorities responsible for environmental protection and management in relation to the proposed exploration project, including their role in regulating environmental protection, are listed in Table 5. Table 5 below shows an extract from the legal instruments of the regulating authorities with respect to the relevant permits/ licenses required for the proposed exploration study.

Table 3: The regulatory authority and permitting

Activities list	Applicable Legislation	Permitting Authority	Current Status
Exploration and small-scale mining programme	Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992	Ministry of Mines and Energy	Field Work to follow on the issue of Environmental Clearance
EIA Clearance for Exploration	Environmental Policy and Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007)	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	To be applied upon completion of this EIA and EMP Report for Exploration
EIA Clearance for Mining	Environmental Policy and Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007)	Ministry of Mines and Energy	To apply if the Economic Resources are Discovered and Project Advances to Feasibility and if the Feasibility Proves Positive
Construction, alteration of Waterworks with the capacity to hold in excess of 20,000L. The abstraction of water other than that provided by Nam Water. Discharge of effluents or construction of effluent facility or disposal site	Water Resources Management Act, 2004 (No. 284 of 2004).	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform	To Apply when Required
Removal, disturbances or destruction of bird eggs	Nature Conservation Ordinance 4, 1975.	Nature Conservation Ordinance 4, 1975.	To Apply when Required

Activities list	Applicable Legislation	Permitting Authority	Current Status
Removal, destruction of indigenous trees, bushes or plants within 100 yards of stream or watercourse	Forestry Act, 12 of 2001	Ministry of Water Affairs and Forestry (MWAf)	
Discarding or disposing of used oil	Petroleum Products and Energy Act 13 of 1990	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).	
Construction of waste Disposal sites.	Environmental Policy and Environmental Management Act, (Act No. 7 of 2007)	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	
License to Purchase, store and use of Explosive	Explosives Act 26 of 1956 (as amended in SA to	Ministry of Safety and Security in	
Magazines for Blasting	April 1978),	consultation with Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).	

3.3. CONCLUDING REMARK ON THIS SECTION

In this section information on the relevant legislation to the project, the types of license required and the permits were presented. The regulatory authorities relevant to the project were also mentioned in this section.

4. RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

4.1. SOCIAL-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

4.1.1. Otjozondjupa Region socio-economic perspectives

The Otjozondjupa Region of Namibia has experienced steady population growth over the years, driven by both natural increase and migration. The region's population has gradually expanded, contributing to its growing socio-economic development. The population growth rate has varied, with periods of faster growth due to economic opportunities in agriculture and mining. Otjozondjupa is divided into seven constituencies: Okahandja, Okakarara, Otavi, Otjiwarongo, Omatoko, Okahandja, and Tsumkwe. Each constituency plays a vital role in the region's socio-economic landscape, contributing to its diverse and dynamic population.. The proposed project will take place in Okahandja District.

The Otjozondjupa Region is one of the most affluent regions in Namibia, with the second highest per capita income at N\$16,819 per annum. This income mainly comes from tourism, livestock farming, and the mining economic sectors. The private sector employs approximately 68% of the employed population, while 16% are employed by the government, and the remaining 16% is unaccounted for (ERC, 2007).

The economy of the Otjozondjupa Region in Namibia is primarily driven by agriculture, with livestock farming, particularly cattle ranching, being the main activity. This is supported by crop farming in areas with suitable conditions. Minor economic activities in the region include small-scale mining, particularly of minerals like copper and semi-precious stones, as well as forestry and tourism, which is linked to the region's natural attractions and wildlife. Additionally, government employment and small businesses contribute to the local economy, particularly in urban centres like Otjiwarongo, Okahandja, and Otavi.

Social impacts at the exploration stage are likely to be minimal and tend to be positive in the event of a discovery of an economic mineral resource. A clear understanding of these impacts may help communities understand and anticipate the effects of exploration. One of the major possible impacts of the proposed/ongoing exploration activities includes employment expectations. Local communities need to bear in mind that 99.9% of the exploration projects do not advance to a mine development.

With regard to employment, about 25 to 50 people will be recruited on this project during the exploration period, and more if economic resources have been discovered. It is anticipated that the project will not have any negative impact on the people within its vicinity. Instead, the project has a significant positive impact on the local community, creating employment opportunities, supporting local retailers, and generating export taxes and VAT payments to the Government.

4.2. ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE SITES

No archaeological and heritage sites are known to be located within the proposed exploration site of the EPL. The exploration site is located away from the archaeological sites. The mitigations measure for the protection of archaeological sites are addressed in section 7 of this document and the EMP. The project management should, however, be made aware of the provisions of the National Heritage Act regarding the prompt reporting of archaeological findings.

4.3. WATER RESOURCES

4.3.1. General hydrology of the study area

The hydrology of the EPL site located in the Okahandja district of Namibia is influenced by the region's semi-arid climate and topographical features. The area is part of the headwaters of the Omatako and Okavango river catchments, with surface water flow generally directed northwards towards the Okavango River. The terrain is gently undulating, with slopes that influence the direction of surface runoff and the flow of ephemeral rivers. These rivers only flow during periods of significant rainfall, contributing to the limited surface water availability in the region.

The soil types in the area are predominantly sandy and loamy, with varying degrees of permeability. The sandy soils, particularly in the low-lying areas, allow for rapid infiltration of

water, which recharges the underground aquifers. However, in areas with more clayey soils, the infiltration rate is slower, leading to higher surface runoff during heavy rains. The drainage capacity of the region is generally low, with water pooling in depressions and shallow pans, which are characteristic of the Kalahari landscape. These temporary water bodies play a crucial role in the local ecology, supporting wildlife and vegetation during the rainy season.

The region overlies the Kunene South Basin, a significant underground water basin that supplies water to the surrounding communities and agricultural activities. This aquifer is recharged primarily through the infiltration of rainwater, although its recharge rate is slow due to the low and variable rainfall. Groundwater flow within the aquifer is generally towards the north and northeast, following the regional topography. Surface runoff during the rainy season contributes to both the recharge of the aquifer and the flow of ephemeral rivers, which can lead to temporary flooding in low-lying areas. Overall, the hydrology of the EPL site is shaped by the interplay of surface water flow, soil characteristics, and the underlying groundwater resources.

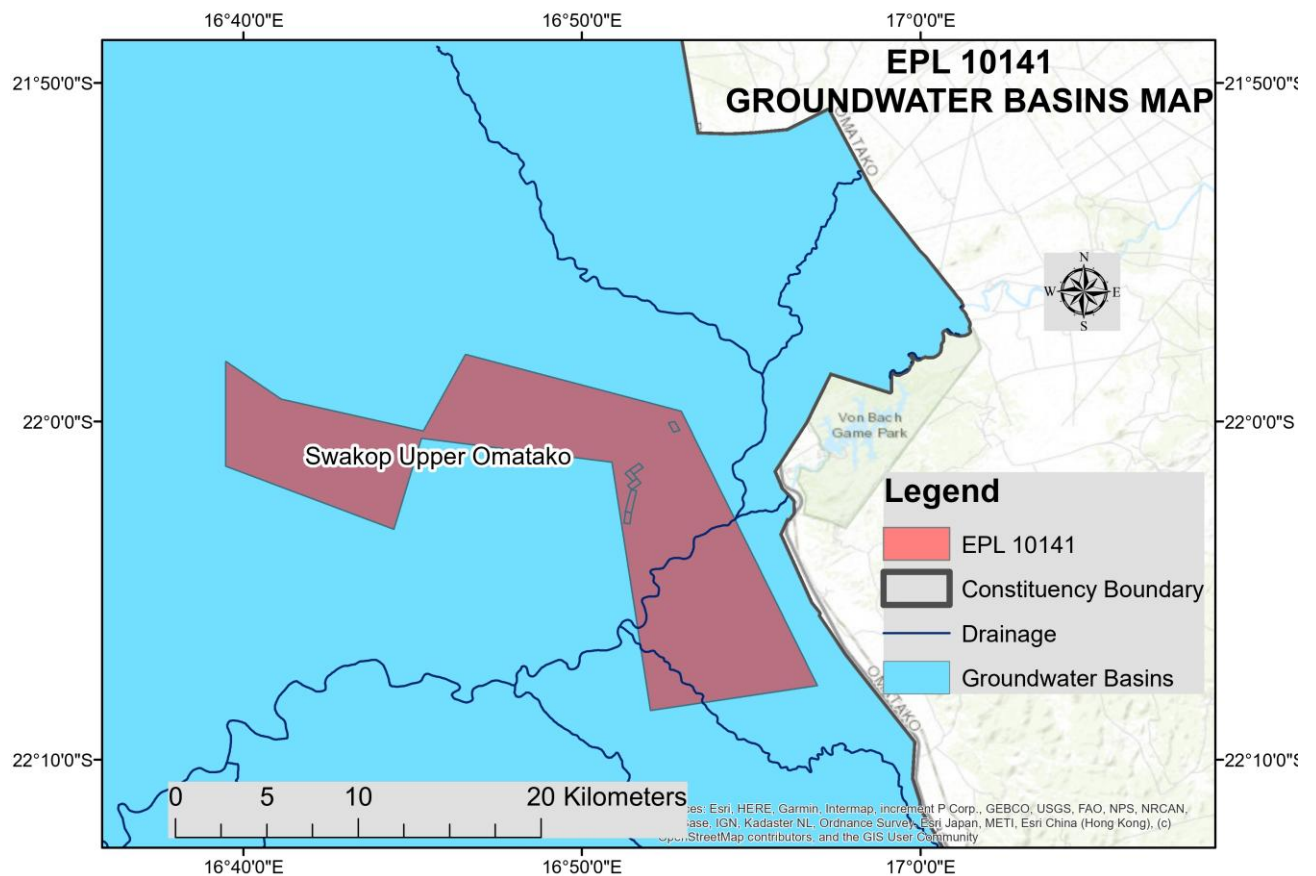


Figure 5: Ground water basin in the project area

4.3.2. Geology of the area

The EPL10141 falls within the characterized by a complex array of rock formations primarily associated with the Damara Orogenic Belt. The dominant rock units in this region belong to the Otavi Mountainland, comprising formations within the Damara Supergroup, notably the Otavi Group. The Otavi Group is subdivided into several formations, including the Abenab and Tsumeb subgroups, which consist of dolomitic limestones, shales, and quartzites. These sedimentary rocks were deposited in a shallow marine environment during the Neoproterozoic era, around 850 to 600 million years ago.

Tectonic activities during the Damara Orogeny, a major geological event that occurred around 500 to 600 million years ago, significantly influenced the geological landscape of this area. The compressional forces associated with this orogeny led to the folding, faulting, and metamorphism of the sedimentary sequences, contributing to the formation of numerous structural features such as anticlines and synclines. These tectonic movements also facilitated the emplacement of various mineralizing fluids, which are responsible for the region's rich mineral deposits. Notably, the area is known for its copper, lead, zinc, and vanadium mineralization, with the Tsumeb and Kombat mines nearby being prominent examples of mineral deposits associated with these geological processes.

The geology of the EPL site thus suggests significant potential for the exploration of base metals, particularly within the carbonate-hosted deposits typical of the Otavi Mountain land. The structural complexity introduced by tectonic activities has created numerous traps and

conduits for mineralizing fluids, enhancing the prospectivity of the region. Additionally, the presence of secondary minerals, including malachite and azurite, in the oxidized zones of these deposits further underscores the area's potential for economically viable mineral extraction.

Although wet and slightly acidic environments might not exist at the project site, it should be understood that weathering is a natural process that takes place in all rocks upon exposure to atmospheric conditions. To avoid the enhancement of weathering/soil erosion, all measures which will be outlined in the EMP should strictly be adhered to, these will include but not limited to the use of neutral water, minimum disturbance of rocks and soil and avoiding wastewater runoff.

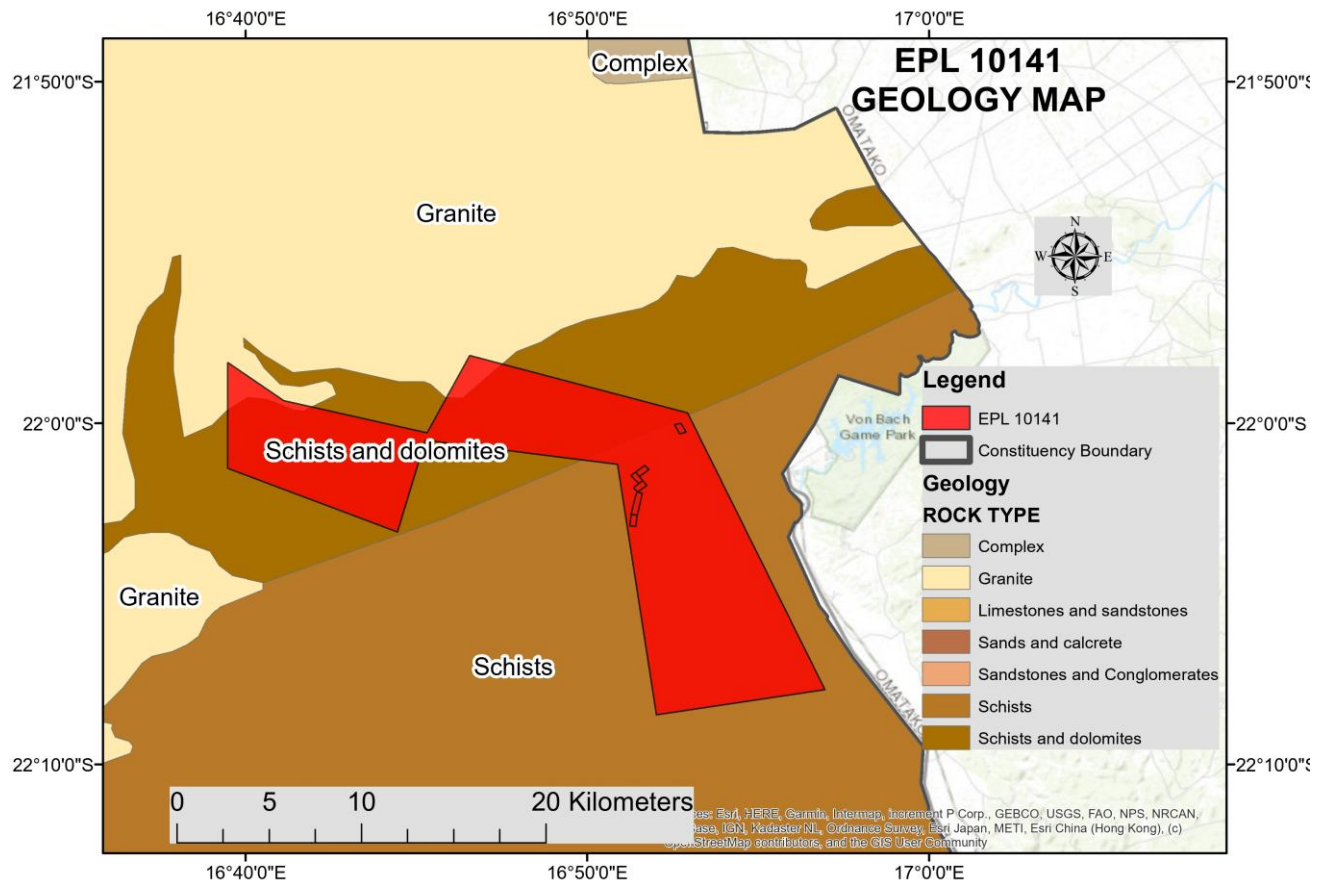


Figure 6: Geology of the area

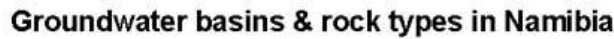


Figure 8: Groundwater basins & rock types in Namibia

However, the variability in groundwater availability is influenced by factors such as recharge rates, which depend on annual rainfall, and the degree of connectivity between fractures and cavities in the subsurface. The groundwater quality is typically good, though it can vary depending on local geology, with some areas potentially experiencing higher concentrations of dissolved minerals. Overall, the EPL site offers promising groundwater potential, but careful management and monitoring are essential to ensure sustainable use of this valuable resource.

4.4. BIODIVERSITY (FAUNA AND FLORA)

The EPL site is located between falls within the Woodland Savannah biome, specifically the Northern Kalahari Woodlands (Mendelsohn et al., 2002). This area is characterised by a mix of grasses and trees/shrubs, with grasses making up approximately 60-70% of the vegetation cover, while trees and shrubs account for 30-40% (Christian, 2005). The dominant tree species include Acacia, Terminalia, and Combretum, with an estimated 300-350 plant species present in the area. Fauna in this region is diverse, with over 200 bird species, 50 mammal species, including kudu, oryx, and various small antelopes, as well as numerous reptile and insect species. The site supports a balanced ecosystem typical of semi-arid savannahs, which is crucial for both conservation and sustainable land use.

4.4.1. Flora

The project site, located within the Okahandja district, is characterised by a mix of woodland savannah and semi-arid vegetation. The dominant flora includes various species of acacia trees, such as *Acacia erioloba* (Camel Thorn) and *Acacia tortilis* (Umbrella Thorn), along with broadleaf species like *Combretum* and *Terminalia* species. The region also supports an undergrowth of shrubs and grasses, including *Brachiaria* and *Aristida* species, which are common in this savannah biome. Rainfall, which averages around 550-600 mm annually, plays a crucial role in the growth and density of these species, with more significant tree and shrub development occurring in areas receiving higher rainfall. The seasonal distribution of rainfall, primarily during the summer months, influences the phenology of these plants, leading to lush growth during the rainy season and dormancy during the dry season (Mendelsohn, Jarvis, Roberts, & Robertson, 2009).

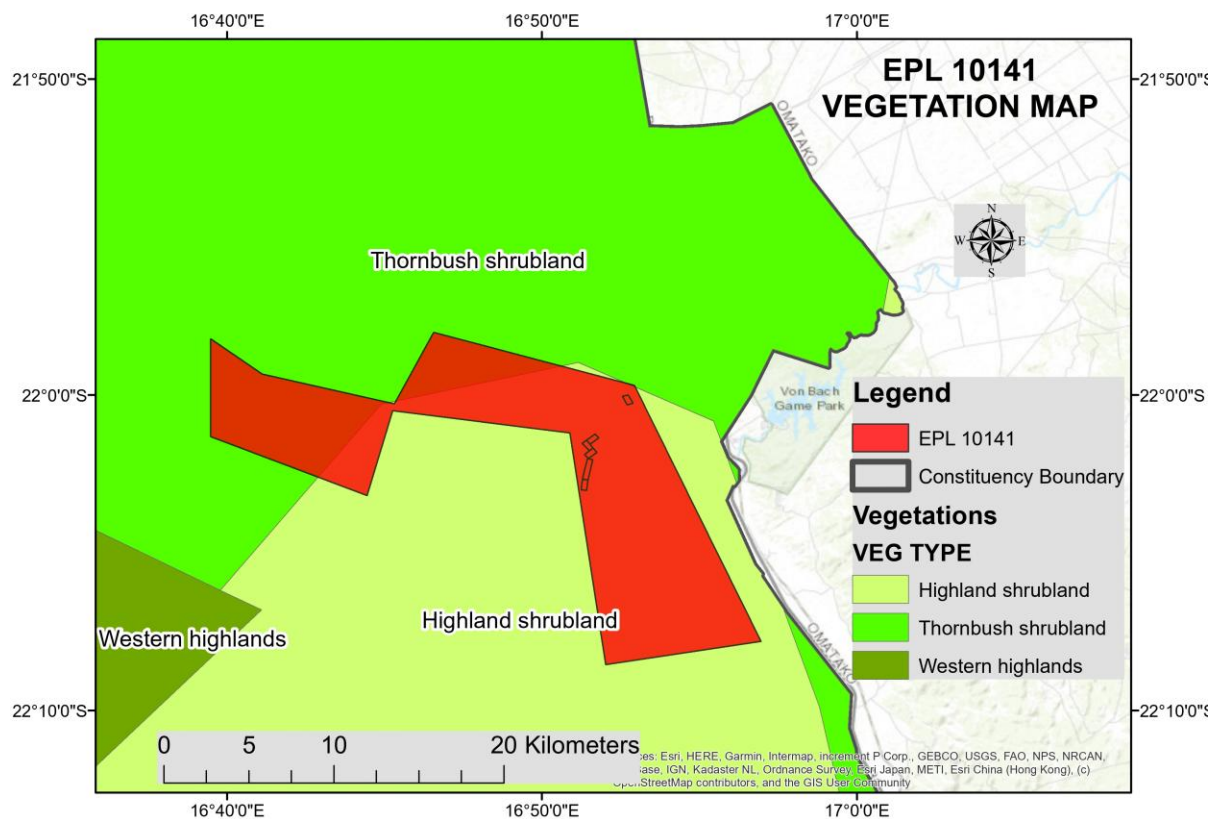


Figure 9: Vegetation of in the EPL site and surroundings



Figure 10: vegetation and land cover surrounding the EPL

4.4.2. Fauna

The biodiversity in terms of fauna within the EPL site located between the Okahandja district of Namibia is characterised by a variety of species adapted to the semi-arid environment. This region is part of the Northern Kalahari Woodlands, which supports a mix of woodland and savannah habitats. Dominant mammalian species include the Greater Kudu (*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*), which is well-adapted to the woody environment, and the Steenbok (*Raphicerus campestris*), a small antelope commonly found in the open grasslands and scrub areas (Mendelsohn et al., 2002).

Avian species in this area are also diverse, with notable birds including the Kori Bustard (*Ardeotis kori*), one of the heaviest flying birds, and the African Grey Hornbill (*Lophoceros nasutus*), which thrives in the woodland areas. Raptors such as the Martial Eagle (*Polemaetus bellicosus*) and the Bateleur (*Terathopius ecaudatus*) are commonly observed, taking advantage of the open areas for hunting. The presence of these species indicates a relatively healthy ecosystem, though pressures from agricultural activities and small-scale mining can impact their habitats (Simmons, 2015).

Reptilian diversity is also significant, with species like the Leopard Tortoise (*Stigmochelys pardalis*) and the African Rock Python (*Python sebae*) found in the area. The presence of such species highlights the ecological importance of the region, which supports a wide range of vertebrates. However, ongoing human activities, including agriculture and prospecting, pose potential threats to these populations, underscoring the need for careful environmental management to preserve this biodiversity (Barnard, 1998).

4.5. TOPOGRAPHY AND LANDSCAPE

The topography of the area surrounding the EPL is characterized by a relatively flat to gently undulating landscape. This area falls within the Central Plateau region of Namibia, which is generally classified as a semi-arid savannah. The landscape is predominantly covered by open woodlands and grasslands, with occasional outcrops of dolomite and limestone that contribute to the slightly varied terrain. The region's elevation averages between 1,300 and 1,500 meters above sea level, with subtle changes in topography influenced by underlying geological formations (Mendelsohn et al., 2002).

Local drainage within the EPL site is typically ephemeral, with surface water flow occurring primarily during the rainy season, which spans from November to March. The area lacks permanent rivers, but it is traversed by several seasonal watercourses or ephemeral streams that only carry water during and shortly after heavy rains. These watercourses contribute to localised drainage patterns that eventually feed into larger systems, such as the Omuramba Omatako, which is a significant ephemeral river in the region (Mendelsohn et al., 2002). The presence of these watercourses, while limited in flow duration, plays a crucial role in the area's drainage and ecological patterns.

Despite the absence of permanent rivers, the region's drainage system includes a network of smaller tributaries and dry riverbeds, which can become active during the rainy season. These tributaries, though minor, are vital for recharging local aquifers and supporting vegetation during the dry months. The area's drainage is also influenced by the underlying karst topography, particularly around Otavi, where the dolomite formations have led to the development of underground water channels and springs, further contributing to the complex hydrology of the region (Christelis & Struckmeier, 2011).

4.6. CLIMATE

The climatic conditions of the area surrounding the EPL site are characteristic of a semi-arid to sub-humid climate. The region experiences an average annual rainfall ranging from 500 to 600 millimetres, with most of the precipitation occurring during the summer months from November to March. Rainfall in this region is highly variable and can fluctuate significantly from year to year, which can impact both agricultural activities and water availability (Namibia Meteorological Service, 2020). The variability in rainfall often leads to periods of drought, followed by years of higher-than-average rainfall, making water resource management a critical concern.

The temperature in this region exhibits typical subtropical patterns, with hot summers and mild winters. The average maximum temperature during the summer months can reach up to 32°C, while winter temperatures can drop to an average minimum of around 6°C, with occasional frost occurring in colder years. The region generally experiences a large diurnal temperature range, particularly in the winter, where warm days are followed by significantly

cooler nights (Namibia Climate Atlas, 2021). The relatively high temperatures in summer, combined with the variability in rainfall, contribute to the semi-arid conditions that dominate the landscape.

Wind patterns in the Okahandja district are influenced by the regional topography and seasonal climatic changes. The predominant wind direction is from the southeast, particularly during the winter months, which brings cooler and drier air into the region. During the summer, winds are more variable but generally shift towards the northeast, often accompanying thunderstorms and rain showers (Windhoek Weather Station, 2019). These wind patterns, combined with the region's overall climatic conditions, influence both the natural vegetation and human activities such as agriculture and mining in the area.

4.7. POTENTIAL IMPACT IDENTIFIED

4.7.1. Positive impacts

- Employment creation
- Support for local retail shops
- Export taxes and VAT payment
- Provision of infrastructure, i.e roads
- increase the demand for goods and services in remote and impoverished towns

4.7.2. Negative impacts

- Liquid waste: oil spillage and wastewater
- Solid waste: wires, drill bits, and human waste
- Biodiversity: fauna and flora
- Air pollution
- Noise pollution
- Water resources

4.8. CONCLUDING REMARK ON THIS SECTION

In this section, the affected environment was described. The social and biophysical environmental information was provided, and also the potential positive and negative impacts of the project were identified.

5. PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

5.1. LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

5.1.1. Environmental management act (2007) and its EIA regulations (2012)

Public consultation is a crucial part of the EIA process. This provides an opportunity for stakeholders or interested members of the public to find out more about what is being proposed and to raise any issues or concerns. The Environmental Management Act 2007 and its EIA regulations of 2012 are the key documents governing environmental impact assessment in Namibia.

One of the key objectives of the Act is to prevent and mitigate the significant effects of activities on the environment by:

“Ensuring that there are opportunities for timely participation of interested and affected parties throughout the assessment process; and ensuring that the findings of an assessment are taken into account before any decision is made in respect of activities.”

The key principle of the Environmental Management Act 2007 advocates for public participation. The principles state that “the participation of all interested and affected parties must be promoted and decisions must take into account the interests, *needs and values of interested and affected parties*”.

Section 21 of the EIA Regulations outlines the procedure for the public participation process as follows: “(2). The person conducting a public consultation process must give notice to all potential interested and affected parties of the application, which is subject to public consultation by:

- a) Fixing a notice board at a place conspicuous to the public at the boundary or on the fence of the site where the activity to which the application relates or is to be undertaken;
 - b) Giving written notice to:
 - i. The owners and occupiers of land adjacent to the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site;
 - ii. The local authority council, regional council and traditional authority, as the case may be, in which the site or alternative site is situated;
 - iii. Any other organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity; and
 - c) Advertising the application once a week for two consecutive weeks in at least two newspapers circulated widely in Namibia.
- (3) A notice, notice board or advertisement referred to in sub regulation (2) must -
- a) Give details of the application which is subjected to public consultation; and
 - b) State:
 - i. That the application is to be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of these regulations;
 - ii. The nature and location of the activity to which the application relates;
 - iii. Where further information on the application or activity can be obtained; and
 - c) The manner in which and the person to whom representations in respect of the application may be made.

(6) When complying with this regulation, the person conducting the public consultation process must ensure that a) information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is made available to potential interested and affected parties; and b) consultation by potential interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all potential interested and affected parties are provided with a reasonable opportunity to comment on the application.

28. For the purpose of the Act and these regulations a notice is given to a person or a person is informed of a decision, if a document to that effect is:

- (a) Delivered personally to that person;
- (b) Sent by registered post to the persons last known address;
- (c) Left with an adult individual apparently residing at or occupying or employed at the person's last known address; or
- (d) In the case of a business-
 - (i) Delivered to the public officer of the business;
 - (ii) Left with an adult individual apparently residing at or occupying or employed at its registered address;
 - (iii) Sent by registered post addressed to the business or its public officer at their last known addresses; or
 - (iv) Transmitted by means of a facsimile transmission to the person concerned at the registered office of the business."

5.2. CONSULTATION APPROACH

The following activities were undertaken to facilitate stakeholder and community participation during this EIA process:

- A Background Information Document (BID) was compiled, which was distributed via the Internet. The BID also served as an invitation to I&APs to register their concerns about the project. (See Appendix D).
- Advertisements to invite interested and affected parties to register their concerns were placed in the *Confidente* and *New Era* newspapers for two consecutive weeks (Appendix B).

5.3. THE INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES (I & AP'S)

The I&APs for this project were identified using information from the existing Kalahari Geological and Environmental Solutions stakeholder database. Notices were placed in various newspapers inviting the public to register as interested and affected parties. Organisations were also selected that the consultant considered to be interested in or affected by this particular project. An I&APS can be defined as '(a) any person, group of persons or organisation interested in or affected by activity; and (b) any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity.

5.4. THE OUTCOME OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

No email was received requesting the BID document for the proposed project.

5.5. CONCLUDING REMARK ON THIS SECTION

In this section, issues on the public participation process, such as steps or methods that were followed, the process, the outcome of the public participation process, and key issues

identified, were presented. Moreover, the legality pattern to public participation was also presented.

6. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1. THE METHODOLOGY USED OR ADOPTED FOR THE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The assessment process that was developed by Kalahari Geological and Environmental Solutions was formulated based on the collection and interpretation of the available literature pertaining to the dimension stone quarry. The process included the review of previous EIA's and EMP's done in the surrounding areas and those about dimension stone in Namibia. Other relevant documents were identified and collected, including:

- Environmental regulations covering the environment, water, energy, health, and safety as well as all the related policies and guidelines;
- Mining regulations and all the related introductory information obtained from the Office of the Mining Commissioner in the Ministry of Mines and Energy;
- Topographic maps, information, and data sets about the location and characteristics of EPL10141
- Information and data sets about environmental regulation, biodiversity and the natural environment around EPL10141 obtained from the Directorate of Environmental Affairs in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism;
- Information and data sets about the regional and local geology, geological maps and all the related data sets, published materials and open file documents have all been located in the Directorate of the Geological Survey in the Ministry of Mines and Energy.

Table 4: Definition of criteria for assessing the significant impact

Criteria	Description
Nature	Reviews the type of effect that the proposed activity will have on the relevant component of the environment and includes "what will be affected and how?"
Extent	Indicates whether the impact will be site-specific; local (limited to within 15 Km of the area); regional (limited to ~100 Km of the area); national (limited to the coastline of Namibia); or international (extending beyond Namibia's borders).
Duration	Reviews the lifetime of the impact, as being short (days, <1 month), medium (months, <1 year), long (years, <10 years), or permanent (generations, or >10 years).
Intensity	Establishes whether the magnitude of the impact is destructive or innocuous and whether or not it exceeds set standards, and is described as none (no impact); low (where natural/ social environmental functions and processes are negligibly affected); medium (where the environment continues to function but in a noticeably modified manner); or high (where environmental functions and processes are altered such that they temporarily or permanently cease and/or exceed legal standards/requirements).
Probability	Considers the likelihood of the impact occurring and is described as improbable (low likelihood), probable (distinct possibility), highly probable (most likely) or definite (impact will occur regardless of prevention measures).
Degree of Confidence in Predictions	Is based on the availability of specialist knowledge and other information.

The application of the above criteria to determine the significance of potential impacts uses a balanced combination of nature, extent, duration, and intensity/magnitude, modified by probability, cumulative effects, and confidence. Significance is described as follows, as shown in Table 9:

Table 5: Definitions of various significant rating

SIGNIFICANCE RATING	CRITERIA
Low	Where the impact will have a negligible influence on the environment and no modifications or mitigations are necessary for the given development description. This would be allocated to impacts of any severity/ magnitude, if at a local scale/ extent and of temporary duration/time.
Medium	Where the impact could have an influence on the environment, which will require modification of the development design and/or alternative mitigation. This would be allocated to impacts of moderate severity/magnitude, locally to regionally, and in the short term.
High	Where the impact could have a significant influence on the environment and, in the event of a negative impact the activity(i.e.) causing it, should not be permitted (i.e. there could be a 'no-go' implication for the development, regardless of any possible mitigation). This would be allocated to impacts of high magnitude, locally for longer than a month, and/or of high magnitude regionally and beyond.

6.2. IDENTIFICATION OF KEY ISSUES

Potentially significant impact identified from the baseline conditions, legal requirement, and public participation process was screened to obtain issues that require further investigation or assessment and those that don't required further investigation. The method shown in the flow chart below was used for the screening of potential issues. Table 7 shows the screening of the identified impact using the flow chart.

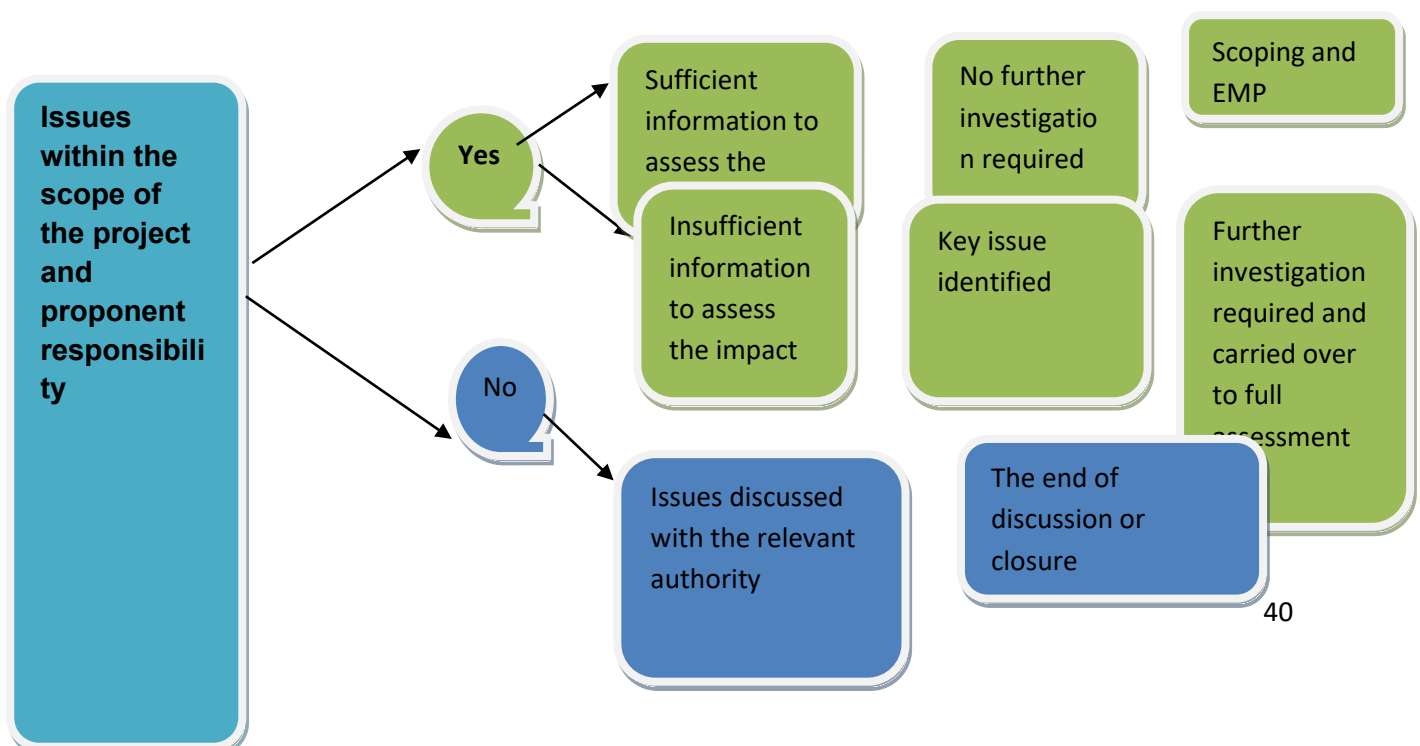


Table 6: Potential significant impact screening process

Issues/Impact	Proponent Responsibility	Sufficient Info Yes/No	Mitigation Available	Full assessment required	Issues covered in:
Employment creation	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Addressed in the EMP
Support for local retail shops	No	Yes	Yes	No	Addressed in the EMP
Export taxes and VAT payment	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Addressed in the EMP
Liquid waste: used oil and wastewater	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Addressed in the EMP
Solid waste: wires, drill bits, and human waste	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Addressed in the EMP
Land and soil disturbance: on-site and the proposed 8km stretch of road	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Addressed in the EMP
Impact on Biodiversity: fauna and flora	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Addressed in the EMP

6.3. SOCIAL-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

6.3.1. Background to the problem

Unemployment is not only a responsibility of the Government, but it is also incumbent on citizens to create jobs for fellow Namibians. The proponent intends to conduct an exploratory study, aiming to recruit 5 to 8 Namibians and potentially more during the quarry phases, contingent upon the study's success.

6.3.2. The potential effect of the project

During the six-month exploration study, 5 to 8 employees will be recruited by the proponent. Upon completion of the study, a decision will be made as to whether a quarry should be started or not. If the exploration study findings are positive, more local Namibians within the vicinity of the project will be employed. In order to ensure positive economic impacts, supporting local retailers will be recommended. Furthermore, export taxes and VAT payments will also have a positive effect on the National Economy.

6.3.3. Significance

By implementing the exploration study, the socioeconomic significance of the project can be summarized as follows:

Table 7: The expected significance of the project on social-economic implications

Criteria	Social economics implications
Extent	<i>local</i>
Duration	<i>short</i>
Intensity	<i>low</i>
Probability	<i>definite</i>
Significance before mitigation	<i>low</i>
Significance after mitigation	<i>low</i>
Degree of confidence in predictions	<i>high</i>

6.3.4. Mitigation and enhancement measures

- The proponent will ensure that locals will be employed in all casual labour and the process of employment will be gender sensitive.
- While not every local is ensured to be employed, the proponent will conduct pre-consultation with the locals to ensure that the elements of equity and transparency are included or taken into account when hiring and recruiting.

6.3.5. Monitoring

- It is recommended that the proponent should employ workers from the potentially affected communities, in particular, Okahandja Town. The proponent, in consultation with the Okahandja constituency Councillors, the town councillors will then be

responsible for supervising the employment process when implementing this 'locals first' recommendation.

6.4. LIQUID WASTE: USED OIL OR OIL SPILLAGE AND WASTEWATER

6.4.1. Background to the problem

There are various waste disposal methods used worldwide in the mining industry. Management of used oil at a large scale is reported to be a challenge as more significant maintenance is required to minimise the losses of the oil into the environment (Richards, 2009). Once used oil it spills, it causes a detrimental effect on both living and nonliving things because its chemical constituents are poisonous—the oil coats and clings to every rock and grain of sand. Sometimes, if the oil washes into coastal marshes, mangrove forests or other wetlands, fibrous plants and grasses absorb the oil, which can damage the plants and make the whole area unsuitable as a wildlife habitat. Water is used mainly for cooling in large or small mining activities. The wastewater that is generated is, in most cases, recycled. But the management of this wastewater sometimes poses a challenge as it requires effective maintenance of facilities holding the wastewater. Incidents of wastewater pollution have been reported worldwide, caused by a lack of a wastewater management program.

6.4.2. Potential effect of liquid waste

The spill of oil or used oil is associated with detrimental environmental effects. Potential spillages of drill fluid, lubrication, etc., from exploration drilling can contaminate groundwater in a sense that drilling could penetrate the groundwater table, and drill fluid could potentially enter the aquifer, therefore causing pollution. There will be no storage of oils and fuel on site; however, there is a risk of spillage of hydrocarbons from vehicles and drilling machines, which may result in environmental contamination. The amount of used oil that will be generated on-site for this project during the exploration process will be minimal. However, regardless of the quantity, management measures will be implemented to prevent any oil spill incidents.

Wastewater that will be generated during the exploration process will be minimal, less than 25 litres a day. Therefore, it is assumed that most of this water will evaporate faster than it will infiltrate. The likelihood of surface and groundwater contamination happening is unlikely if the mitigation measures proposed in the EMP are implemented.

6.4.3. Significance

The significance of the identified problem of the study can be summarised as follows:

Table 8: The expected significance of the project on liquid waste

Criteria	Liquid waste :
Extent	<i>local</i>
Duration	<i>short</i>
Intensity	<i>low</i>
Probability	<i>definite</i>
Significance before mitigation	<i>Medium for used oil and low for wastewater</i>

Significance after mitigation	<i>Low for both</i>
Degree of confidence in predictions	<i>high</i>

6.4.4. Mitigation measures

- Storage of oils and fuel on site shall not be allowed.
- Implement a maintenance programme to ensure all vehicles, machinery and equipment remain in proper working condition, and maintenance should be conducted in designated areas only, preferably off-site.
- Waste oils and fuels from drip trays on stationery vehicles and machinery should be disposed of as hazardous waste at a licensed facility by a specialist hazardous waste handler.

6.4.5. Monitoring

- ENC should conduct regular inspections of vehicles and machinery to ensure that there is no oil leakages
- Weekly Inspection by ENC to ensure that operating machinery and vehicles are regularly maintained.

6.5. SOLID WASTE: WIRES, DRILL BITS, AND HUMAN WASTE

6.5.1. Background to the problem

Solid waste management is a national problem worldwide, and sometimes this problem extends beyond the mining industry scale. In the mining and exploration industries, various types of solid waste are generated, and some of these wastes contain toxic substances that can affect both living and non-living things. Therefore, proper handling and management of these wastes are critical for the protection of the environment.

6.5.2. Potential effects from solid wastes

Solid waste generated from this project, if not managed, will have a negative impact on the environment. The effect will mainly be at the project site. Human waste generated during the exploration process, if not managed, will have a small-scale effect on the environment.

6.5.3. Significance

The significance of the identified problem of the study can be summarised as follows:

Table 9: The expected significance of the project on solid waste

Criteria	Solid waste :
Extent	<i>local</i>
Duration	<i>short</i>
Intensity	<i>low</i>
Probability	<i>definite</i>
Significance before mitigation	<i>Medium</i>

Significance after mitigation	<i>Low f</i>
Degree of confidence in predictions	<i>high</i>

6.5.4. Mitigation measures

- Contaminated wastes in the form of soil, litter and other material must be disposed of at an appropriate disposal site.
- Strictly, no burning of waste on the site or at the disposal site is allowed as it poses environmental and public health impacts
- Waste disposal sites should be established on-site where paper, plastic and wire should be kept during the exploration and operation period.
- The collected solid waste should be disposed of at either the Okahandja Town Council solid waste disposal sites.
- For human waste, during the construction phase, the mobile toilet should be made available on-site for workers and once these facilities are full, the collected human waste should be disposed at the Okahandja Town Council human waste disposal site.
- After completion of exploration activities such as trenching, the removed soil layers and rocks must be replaced, and levelling must be done so that the original condition is restored.

6.5.5. Monitoring

- Daily site inspection by ENC, including housekeeping
- Weekly site inspection by ENC to ensure regular collection of waste

6.6. LAND OR SOIL DISTURBANCE

6.6.1. Background to the problem

The topography of the study area is mountainous with flat. During the exploration process, land or soil will be disturbed both on-site and off-site. The soil will be removed from the surface rocks during the drilling to recover the slabs needed for testing.

6.6.2. The potential effect of land or soil disturbance

The soil removed during drilling, if not properly managed, can affect vegetation growth and biodiversity development, including hiding or resting spots.

6.6.3. Significance

The significance of the identified problem of the study can be summarised as follows:

Table 10: The expected significance of the project on soil or land disturbance

Criteria	Soil or land disturbance:
Extent	<i>local</i>
Duration	<i>short</i>
Intensity	<i>low</i>

Criteria	Soil or land disturbance:
Probability	<i>definite</i>
Significance before mitigation	<i>Medium</i>
Significance after mitigation	<i>Low</i>
Degree of confidence in predictions	<i>high</i>

6.6.4. Mitigations and recommendations

The topsoil from 0 to 30cm is to be removed and stockpiled and used during the rehabilitation process. The stockpile will be seeded with seeds of grasses and shrubs to keep organic activity alive, as well as ensure a fertile seed bank in the topsoil when it is finally used. It is recommended that topsoil be removed down to the subsoil, where it is significantly thicker than 0.5m, as topsoil is always a scarce resource, and even if this lower material does not contain seed and is poorer in soil organisms, it has been found to be useful in reclamation. Where topsoil is less than 150mm thick, the unconsolidated material beneath should also be removed and treated as topsoil.

6.6.5. Monitoring

- Daily inspection by ENC to ensure that topsoil is removed and stockpiled on site.
- Inspection by ENC on a quarterly basis to monitor the moisture content & texture of soil

6.7. IMPACT ON BIODIVERSITY: FAUNA AND FLORA

6.7.1. Background to the problem

Biodiversity (i.e. fauna and flora) is likely to be affected by the project during the exploration process. However, due to the project's size and duration, the impact is manageable.

6.7.2. The potential effect of biodiversity impact

The vegetation types that are found in this area are classified in the non-value category. In addition to vegetation, various invertebrates also inhabit the area. Regardless of the low value of the existing vegetation on-site and along the road, activities that will be undertaken during the exploration process is likely to have an effect on the vegetation and the invertebrates. Therefore, management measures will be considered to minimise the above impacts.

6.7.3. Significance

The significance of the identified problem of the study can be summarised as follows:

Table 11: The expected significance of the project on Biodiversity: fauna and flora

Criteria	Soil or land disturbance:
Extent	<i>local</i>
Duration	<i>short</i>

Criteria	Soil or land disturbance:
Intensity	<i>low</i>
Probability	<i>definite</i>
Significance before mitigation	<i>Medium</i>
Significance after mitigation	<i>Low</i>
Degree of confidence in predictions	<i>high</i>

6.7.4. Mitigations and recommendations

- Protected plant species should not be removed but preserved, and the activities should fit into the environment without affecting the protected trees.
- Massive clearing shall not be allowed
- Barriers/barricades confining driving trucks must be erected to avoid stray driving and trampling on the habitat
- Rules pertaining to safeguarding against poaching and the collection of plant and plant products must be established and enforced.
- Monitor the condition of the track before, during, and after use.
- Do not needlessly remove vegetation from either side of the roadway.

6.7.5. Monitoring

- Regular inspections and monitoring are encouraged and should be conducted by ENC throughout the Period of trenching and drilling.

6.8. AIR QUALITY ONSITE

6.8.1. Background to the problem

During the quarrying process, dust will be generated onsite by earth-moving equipment and also on the gravel road by trucks and vehicles. On site, desired outcrops will be cut for sampling. During the cutting process, dust will be generated, which could be inhaled by the workers.

6.8.2. The potential effect of impact on air quality

Epidemiological studies indicate that workers exposed to dust stand an increased risk of suffering from asthma symptoms, chronic bronchitis, nasal inflammation and impairment of lung function (Camici et al., 1978; Angotzi et al., 2005; Leikin et al., 2009). In their study, they found out that the affected workers were having body problems like headache, backache and stress due to underpayment (Dagli et al., 2008). Individuals who were having papilloma have faced problems at work like noise, dust or fumes and poor maintenance of equipment (Dagli et al., 2008). Moreover, their data also demonstrated that a long period of chronic exposure to dust induced progressive atrophic changes in the alveoli (Gammal et al., 2011). Therefore, the dimension stone industry faces potential environmental risks that require attention, mitigation, and management to protect existing human and animal health. It is globally known that the generated dust during mining operations of quartz may affect human, plant and animal growth in the surrounding environment (Kirjoitettu, 2014). Exposure between 10 and 15 years is associated with the long-term complication, while the short-term complication can cause difficulty in breathing" (Kirjoitettu, 2014). The reaction depends on

the particle inhaled, as the lung is too exposed to expel particles beyond 10 micrometres (Haruna, 2014). With the inherent natural mechanism of its defence, the lung is supposed to be able to expel such a number of particles but sizes below one to 10 millimetres (mm) can go down to the terminal end of the lung and the macrophages may not be able to expel that (Haruna, 2014). To avoid respiratory or other problems caused by exposure to dust, engineering control methods such as those highlighted in the mitigation measures below and the use of tools that minimise the generation of dust should be introduced.

6.8.3. Significance

The significance of the identified problem of the study can be summarised as follows:

Table 12: Expected significance of the project on the dust generated on site

Criteria	Soil or land disturbance:
Extent	<i>local</i>
Duration	<i>long to permanent</i>
Intensity	<i>medium</i>
Probability	<i>definite</i>
Significance before mitigation	<i>high</i>
Significance after mitigation	<i>medium</i>
Degree of confidence in predictions	<i>high</i>

6.8.4. Mitigations and recommendations

- Measures such as the use of wet processes enclosure of dust-producing processes under negative air pressure (slight vacuum compared to the air pressure outside the enclosure),
- Exhausting air containing dust through a collection system before emission to the atmosphere, and exhaust ventilation should be used in the workplace.
- Use of personal protective equipment for proper dust control for respiratory protection and should be used only where dust control methods are not yet effective or are inadequate.
- Direct skin contact should be prevented by gloves, and respiratory protection during cleanup,
- Educational awareness programs for workers should be instituted about the hazards of exposure to dust, particularly related to dimension stones, and on the use and maintenance of exhaust ventilation systems, and the use and maintenance of personal protective equipment to avoid the risk of dust and noise.
- All gravel roads in quarry areas should have a speed limit of 60km/h for light vehicles and 30km/h for heavy vehicles in order to minimise the amount of dust generated by vehicles.
- In addition, where available water allows, roads should be sprayed with water on a regular basis in order to prevent dust creation.

6.8.5. Monitoring

- Daily inspection by the ENC of the gravel roads and quarry site for possible dust creation that requires attention.
- Daily inspection on site by the ENC to ensure that all workers are wearing their protective clothes at all times during the mining process, and dry skin contact with gloves is prevented.

6.9. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT

6.9.1. Background to the problem

Heritage resources may be impacted through unintentional destruction or damage during exploration activities. Furthermore, there was no information provided about known heritage or sites of cultural value within the project site. Therefore, this impact can be rated medium to low if there are no mitigation measures in place. At the sites, there are no known heritage areas or artefacts deemed to be impacted by the exploration activities. However, there might be unknown archaeological remains within the EPL site; hence, the Proponent is required to follow the chance find procedures and consult the Heritage Council immediately. Upon implementation of the necessary measures, the impact will be low.

6.9.2. Significance

The significance of the identified problem of the study can be summarised as follows:

Table 13: Significance of the project's impact on archaeology

Criteria	Soil or land disturbance:
Extent	<i>local</i>
Duration	<i>Long-term</i>
Intensity	<i>low</i>
Probability	<i>definite</i>
Significance before mitigation	<i>Medium</i>
Significance after mitigation	<i>Medium</i>
Degree of confidence in predictions	<i>high</i>

6.9.3. Mitigations and recommendation

The Proponent should consider having a qualified and experienced archaeologist on standby during the exploration work and sampling phase, and as required during the entire operational phase. This action will be to assist in the possibility of uncovering sub-surface graves or other cultural/heritage objects and advise the Proponent accordingly. Identified graves or any archaeologically significant objects on the site should not be disturbed, but are to be reported to the project Environmental officer or National Heritage Council offices. If discovery of unearthed archaeological remains to be uncovered, the following measures (chance find procedure) shall be applied:

- Works to cease, area to be demarcated with appropriate tape by the site supervisor, and the Site Manager to be informed

- Site Manager to visit the site and determine whether work can proceed without damage to findings, mark exclusion boundary
- If work cannot proceed without damage to findings, the Site Manager is to inform the Environmental Manager, who will get in touch with an archaeologist for advice
- Archaeological specialist is to evaluate the significance of the remains and identify appropriate action, for example, record and remove, relocate or leave in situ (depending on the nature and value of the remains) - Inform the police if the remains are human, and
- Obtain appropriate clearance or approval from the competent authority, if required, and recover and remove the remains to the National Museum or National Forensic Laboratory as required.

6.9.4. Monitoring

- ENC should conduct constant inspections on such sites throughout the exploration duration.

6.10. NOISE ON SITE

6.10.1. Background to the problem

Noise pollution on site is most likely to be generated by drilling machines, earthmoving equipment, breaking, crushing, and transport of equipment during the exploration activities. Excessive noise can be a nuisance to people, also potentially causing hearing problems to workers on the site.

6.10.2. Potential effects of noise

Noise generated might affect employees working at the site, hence posing a risk of ear damage. The normal levels of 55 decibels recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO) might be surpassed during the exploration phase. Noise generated might affect animals and result in some animals changing their habitat. Prolonged noise might cause annoyance to passers-by. Villagers are unlikely to be affected given that the villages are far away from the sites. Drilling machines can produce noise of 95- 100 decibels. However, the impact of noise will remain of low environmental significance if mitigation measures are implemented.

6.10.3. Significance

The significance of the identified problem of the study can summarize as follows:

Table 14: Significance of the project's impact on noise

Criteria	Soil or land disturbance:
Extent	<i>local</i>
Duration	<i>Short</i>
Intensity	<i>medium</i>
Probability	<i>definite</i>

Criteria	Soil or land disturbance:
Significance before mitigation	<i>Medium</i>
Significance after mitigation	<i>low</i>
Degree of confidence in predictions	<i>high</i>

7.9.1. Mitigations and recommendations

- Noise from operations vehicles and equipment on site should be reduced to acceptable levels.
- The exploration operational times should be set such that, no exploration activity is carried out during the night or very early in the mornings.
- Exploration hours should be restricted to between 08h00 and 17h00 to avoid noise generated by exploration equipment and the movement of vehicles before or after hours.
- When operating the drilling machinery onsite, workers should be equipped with personal protective equipment (PPE) such as earplugs to reduce noise exposure.
- Installation of proper sound barriers and (or) noise containments, with enclosures and curtains at or near the source equipment.
- Use of rubber-lined or soundproof surfaces on processing equipment (e.g. screens, chutes, transfer points, and buckets);
- Use of rubber-belt transport and conveyors;
- Installation of natural barriers at facility boundaries (e.g. Vegetation curtains or soil berms);
- Optimization of internal-traffic routing, particularly to minimise vehicle-reversing needs (reducing noise from reversing alarms) and to maximise distances to the closest sensitive receptors

7.9.2. Monitoring

ENC should constantly conduct daily noise monitoring and ensure that employees are complying with measures recommended for the reduction of noise impacts.

6.11. DECOMMISSIONING PHASE

6.11.1. Background

Impacts pertaining to the closure of the exploration program have been identified. The impacts are; loss of employment by workers at the exploration site and contribution to the national economy (revenue and royalties' payments). Another concern that stems from exploration program closure is the rehabilitation of the sites.

6.11.2. Impact on Employment Opportunities and Economic Contribution

Should the exploration program come to an end, workers that the exploration company employs will lose their jobs and source of income. This will also mean that there will be no more revenue and royalties paid to the government. This impact can be rated as of medium significance, and given that the program has a defined timeframe, only so much can be done by the Proponent to assist the workers in this regard. Regarding the national revenue and royalties' payment, unfortunately, there will be nothing that the Proponent would do to mitigate this. The impact significance of unemployment can be reduced from medium to low, by implementing mitigation measures.

6.11.3. Mitigations and recommendations to minimize joblessness

- The Proponent should inform the employees in a timely manner of its intentions to cease the exploration works and the expected date of such closure. This will provide the employees with enough time to search for work elsewhere.
- The Proponent should raise awareness of the possibilities for work in industrial sectors.

6.11.4. Impact on site

In the context of the proposed project, rehabilitation refers to the process of returning disturbed land and soil to some degree of its pristine state. The scope of the proponent site rehabilitation emphasises the backfilling of sampling/drilling holes and covering with topsoil in areas that will be disturbed by mining/ quarrying activities. These will be but not limited to the access road, vehicle tracks around the site, removal, and restoration of areas covered by stockpile and rock piles. Furthermore, this section outlines rehabilitation objectives and proposes rehabilitation commitments which the proponent shall adhere to.

6.11.5. Mitigations and recommendations

- A site inspection will be held after completion of the mining process to determine the nature and scope of the rehabilitation work to be undertaken. The rehabilitation will be done to the satisfaction of both the proponent and MEFT.
- The rehabilitation work should commence soon after the end of the active mining period.
- The access road and all vehicle tracks should be rehabilitated by raking or dragging with tyres or tree branches (other suitable methods) behind a vehicle.
- With regard to both biological productivity and erosion, topsoil is arguably the most important resource in the project area, for that reason, the recovered topsoil and subsoil should be utilized to reconstruct the original soil profile.
- All waste shall be removed, and potential hazards particularly pits closed and left in a safe disposition.

All rehabilitated areas shall be considered no go areas and the environmental coordinator shall ensure that none of the staff members enters the area after rehabilitation.

6.12. CONCLUDING REMARK ON THIS SECTION

In this section, the identified impact was screened and assessed. The mitigation measures of the identified impact will be addressed in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) report.

7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1. CONCLUSION

The EPL10141 is in the Okahandja District area of the Otjozondjupa Region. The implementation of the proposed exploration study by the proponent will be undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the EIA regulation of 2012. Based on the assessment of both negative and positive impacts undertaken for the proposed exploration study activities, a number of highly positive and negative effects have been identified. Overall, the positive impacts of the proposed exploration study and possible testing of quarry mining activities outweigh the negative ones at local, regional, national and global levels.

Based on the findings of this Environmental Assessment Study, the proposed exploration activities can be implemented in accordance with the provisions of the EMP. Once the exploration study prove that the project is economically viable, a separate full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be developed and implemented in order to support the application of a Quarrying (Mining) License (ML) and then start with the full-scale quarrying (mining) project development covering preconstruction, quarry construction, operation, rehabilitation, closure, and aftercare stages.

7.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is hereby recommended that the proponent take all the necessary steps to implement all the recommendations of the EMP for the successful implementation and completion of the proposed exploration study for the EPL No. 10141, located in the Okahandja District Area in the Otjozondjupa Region. Recommended actions to be implemented by the proponent as part of the management of the likely impacts through implementation of the EMP are as follows:

- Contract an Environmental Coordinator / Consultant / suitable in-house resources person to lead and further develop, implement and promote environmental culture through awareness-raising of the workforce, contractors and sub-contractors in the field during the whole duration of the proposed exploration study and testing of a quarry mining program period;
- Provide all other necessary support, human and financial resources, for the implementation of the proposed mitigations and effective environmental management during the planned exploration and possible testing of quarry mining activities;
- Develop a simplified environmental induction and awareness program for all the workforce, contractors and subcontractors;
- Where contracted service providers are likely to cause environmental impacts, these will need to be identified and contract agreements need to be developed with costing provisions for environmental liabilities;
- Implement internal and external monitoring of the actions and management strategies developed during the mineral exploration and possible mining duration, and a final Environmental Monitoring report should be prepared by the Environmental Coordinator / Consultant / a Suitable in-house resource person and submitted to the regulators to end the proposed mineral exploration.

- Develop and implement a monitoring program that will fit into the overall company's Environmental Management Systems (EMS), as well as for any future EIA for possible mining projects.

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8.1. **APPENDICES: LIST OF APPENDICES**

- Appendix A: Abridge CV's
- Appendix B: Newspaper adverts
- Appendix C: Endorsement of Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licences
- Appendix D: Background Information Document (BID)
- Appendix E: Public Participation Attendance Register

Appendix A: Abridge CV's

CLASSIFIEDS

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

T: +264 (61) 246 136 E: fransina@confidentenamibia.com C: +264 81 231 7332

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED 8KM ACCESS GRAVEL ROAD OFF MR 124 (C34) ROAD OKATUMBA TO OTUANI VILLAGE, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA.

EnviroPlan Consulting cc hereby gives notice to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) as follows:

Proponent: Ministry of Works and Transport

Environmental Assessment Practitioner: EnviroPlan Consulting cc

Project Description: Ministry of Works and Transport hereby referred to as the project proponent intends to establish an 8 km access gravel road off C34 road Okatumba to Otuanu village, Kunene Region, Namibia. The proposed access road came into consideration after the Kunene regional council raised concerns over the accessibility to newly established Rural constituency office, Otuanu Clinic and Primary school. These amenities offer a very vital social and economic benefits to the community and the region at large. With the increase in lucrative business opportunities in the region, Otuanu remains centralised to mining, tourism activities and administrative services.

Project Location: Off C34 road Okatumba to Otuanu Village, Kunene Region, Namibia. Otuanu village is located approximately 60km from Opuwo along the C43 road to Seisfontein. The proposed 8km access gravel road coordinates are as follows:

Point number	Latitude	Longitude
Starting point-Point 1	-18, 57291	-13,72089
Point 2 - Proposed route	-18, 57304	-13, 71242
Point 3 - Alternative route	-18, 57091	-13, 71168
Point 4 - Alternative and proposed meet with existing track road	-18, 57332	-13, 70496
Point 5 - Access to shopping Centre	-18, 56688	-13, 67833
Point 6 - Opuwo rural constituency offices	-18, 56359	-13, 67582
Point 7 - Primary school	-18, 56309	-13, 67851
Point 8 - Clinic	-18, 56179	-13, 67921

Public participation process: Interested and Affected Parties are hereby notified that public consultations are ongoing and a meeting will be held on the 29th March 2025 at the Rural constituency offices in Otuanu village

DATE AND TIME	ACTIVITY	VENUE - VILLAGE
29.03.25, 10:00 AM - 12:00 PM	CONSULTATIVE MEETING	OTUANI RURAL CONSTITUENCY OFFICES

The participation and commenting period are effective until 30 MARCH 2025.

To register or request for documents submit your details in writing to the Environmental Consultant and contact details given;

EnviroPlan Consulting
Environmental Consultant
Contact person: Talent Nyungu
Phone: +264 814 087482

info@enviropianconsult.com

PUBLIC NOTICE

SCOPING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIMS 75554-46 AND 75120-23, OMUSATI REGION

THE PROPONENT proposes to undertake exploration activities for Base and Rare Metals on Mining Claims (75554, 75553, 75552, 75551 and 75550) in Kunene region.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE: Before undertaking these activities, there is a need for compliance to requirements under the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its EIA Regulations (GN. 4878 of 06 February 2012). For this reason, Consultants were appointed to support application for the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

PUBLIC NOTICE: This Public Notice is published in terms of Regulation 21(a) in the EIA Regulations.

INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE: Interested & Affected Parties (I&APs) are notified to register in order to receive information about this proposed project by contacting the below.

Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Envirodu Consulting & Training Solutions cc

P.O. Box 4120, Swakopmund

Email: ecutscc@gmail.com or leadcap@ecutsnamibia.com

Website: www.ecutsnamibia.com



PUBLIC NOTICE

SCOPING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIMS 75554, 75553, 75552, 75551 AND 75550 AT FARM DORSCHLAAN 621 AND FARM KAMESCHA 624, KHORIXAS, KUNENE REGION

KIRIN FRIENDSHIP INVESTMENTS cc proposes to undertake exploration activities for Base and Rare Metals on Mining Claims (75554, 75553, 75552, 75551 and 75550) in Kunene region.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE: Before undertaking these activities, there is a need for compliance to requirements under the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its EIA Regulations (GN. 4878 of 06 February 2012). For this reason, Consultants were appointed to support application for the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

PUBLIC NOTICE: This Public Notice is published in terms of Regulation 21(a) in the EIA Regulations.

INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE: Interested & Affected Parties (I&APs) are notified to register in order to receive information about this proposed project by contacting the below.

Lead Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Envirodu Consulting & Training Solutions cc

P.O. Box 4120, Swakopmund

Email: ecutscc@gmail.com or leadcap@ecutsnamibia.com

Website: www.ecutsnamibia.com



PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR THE PROPOSED 20 MW PV SOLAR PARK (40 HA) AND THE ASSOCIATED 30 KM LONG 66 KV POWERLINE OSHIKOTO REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Masaus Investment cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate proposed The Proposed Establishment and Operation of a 20 MW PV Solar Park (40 Ha) on Farm Masaus No. 865 and the Associated 30 km long 66 kV Powerline (from the plant to the Oshikoto Substation in Tsumeb), Oshikoto Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails the fencing off, construction of the proposed plant, and operations thereof i.e. energy generation and transmission into the national grid via the Gibeon Substation.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 18 April 2025.

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



PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION AND SMALL-SCALE MINING ON MINING CLAIMS 71767, ERONGO REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Mr. Ipahewa Muhenje (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate proposed Base and Rare Metals (Copper) mineral right on Mining Claim 71767 totalling an area of 17.7 Hectares. The Mining claims are situated near Omapo Village, Opuwo District of the Kunene Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails mining of Marble and continued exploration activities. Access to the sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 18 April 2025.

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



ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE NOTICE

Public Participation Notice in terms of Regulation No. 29, Section 21 under the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007)

Project Activity / Project Name:
• Subdivision - Dividing Portion X from Farm Hentiesbaai Townlands No. 133, which is currently zoned "Undetermined".
• Rezoning - Changing the zoning of Portion X (1.47 hectares) from "Undetermined" to "Public & Private Parking Space".
• Consolidation - Merging Portion X (1.47 hectares) with an 8,000 square meter plot that has already been approved for the development of a boutique hotel.

REPORT TITLE:
EIA for Subdivision of Farm Hentiesbaai Townlands No. 133 Into Portion 144 And Remainder, Rezoning of Portion 144 (1.47 Hectares) from "Undetermined" to "Parking", And Consolidation of Portion 144 With Portion 132 Of Farm Hentiesbaai Townlands No. 133, Erongo Region

Project Location:
• Portion 144 of Farm Hentiesbaai Townlands No. 133, Erongo Region, Namibia.

Proponent: Continuum HB Property Investments (Pty) Ltd

EAP: Erongo Consulting Group (Pty) Ltd

Reviewer: Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism (MEFT)

The EIA for the boutique hotel development in Henties Bay will evaluate the environmental effects of the subdivision, rezoning, and consolidation of land. It will assess impacts on local ecosystems, water management, traffic, and the community. The EIA will also propose mitigation measures to minimize negative effects, ensuring sustainable development while protecting the environment.

We invite Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to join the public consultation process. Comments are welcome until 14th March, 2025. A public meeting will be held based on stakeholder interest.

Contact Information:
• Tel / WhatsApp: +264 (0) 81 878 66 76
• Email: info@erongoconsultinggroup.co.za

We value your input and look forward to your contributions to ensure high environmental standards and sustainability.



PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE: EIA FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL NO: 10141 OKAHANDJA, OTJONDJUPA REGION.

In accordance with the Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA regulations, the proposed exploration activities on EPL no 10141 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate before commencement.

The proponent, Ludi Namibia Mining and Investment (PTY) LTD. is proposing to conduct exploration activities on EPL no: 10141 in Okahandja district, Otjozondjupa region.

Consultant: Kalahari Geological and Environmental Solutions

Members of the public are invited to register as I&AP's for comments/inputs in order to receive further information on the EIA process on, and before the 28TH of March 2025 at kalaharigeoen-viro@gmail.com

For more information please contact:

Mr Joseph Kawina
Mobile: +264 813597277



PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROPOSED SAND MINING (GRAVEL), OHAMVA VILLAGE, OKONGO CONSTITUENCY, OHANGWENA REGION & INVITATION TO A PUBLIC MEETING

Tortoise Environmental Consultants (TEC) hereby notifies all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner, in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA Regulations (GN 30 of 2012) as follows:

Proponent: Napunikwa Investment CC

Project Location: Ohameva, Okongo Constituency

Public meeting venue: Ohameva village Headman's house

Date: 22nd March 2025

Time: 12:00 pm - 14:00 pm

Deadline for Comments: 9th April 2025

Register as I&APs @
Email: info@tec.com.na

Postal Address: P.O. Box 35473,
Cell phone: +264811220114 or
+264814077616



ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE NOTICE

Public Participation Notice in terms of Regulation No. 29, Section 21 under

Report Title: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Prospecting Activities under Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 10173, Opuwo Magisterial District, Kunene Region, Namibia

Project Location: EPL 10173, Kunene Region, Opuwo Magisterial District, near the southwestern border of Angola, Coordinates: 17°07'32.28" S, 13°15'44.52" E

Proponent: Frapton Investment CC
EAP: Erongo Consulting Group (Pty) Ltd
Competent Authority: Ministry of Mines & Energy (MME)

Reviewer: Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism (MEFT)
Local Authority: Opuwo Town Council, Kunene Region, Namibia

The EIA for EPL 10173 in the Opuwo Magisterial District will assess environmental and social impacts, including land disturbance, water resources, biodiversity, air quality, noise, and socio-economic factors. Mitigation measures will ensure sustainable exploration while protecting the environment and communities.

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to participate. Submit comments by 25 March 2025. A public meeting will be held if there is interest.

Contact Information:

• Tel / WhatsApp: +264 (0) 81 878 66 76
• Email: info@erongoconsultinggroup.co.za / erongoconsulting@gmail.com

How to Participate:

• **Register as an I&AP:** To receive project updates and documents, including the Draft EIA Scoping Report and Draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP), please contact Erongo Consulting Group using the details above.

• **Submit Comments:** Written comments can be submitted via email or post to the addresses provided.

• **Public Meetings:** Details of public meetings (if applicable) will be communicated to registered I&APs.

Note: All comments received during the commenting period will be reviewed and addressed in the final EIA report. Your participation is vital to ensuring that the project is conducted in an environmentally and socially responsible manner.



Environmental And Nature-Based Services | Management Consulting, ESG & Sustainability Advisory | Planning And Project Management | Health, Safety And Risk | Society And Social Value | Operations & Asset Management

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

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED 8KM ACCESS GRAVEL ROAD OFF MR 124 (C34) ROAD OKATUMBA TO OTUANI VILLAGE, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA.

EnviroPlan Consulting cc hereby gives notice to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) as follows:

Proponent: Ministry of Works and Transport

Environmental Assessment Practitioner: EnviroPlan Consulting cc

Project Description: Ministry of Works and Transport hereby referred to as the project proponent intends to establish an 8 km access gravel road off C34 road Okatumba to Otuanu village, Kunene Region, Namibia. The proposed access road came into consideration after the Kunene regional council raised concerns over the accessibility to newly established Rural constituency office, Otuanu Clinic and Primary school. These amenities offer a very vital social and economic benefits to the community and the region at large. With the increase in lucrative business opportunities in the region, Otuanu remains centralised to mining, tourism activities and administrative services.

Project Location: Off C34 road Okatumba to Otuanu Village, Kunene Region, Namibia. Otuanu village is located approximately 60km from Opuwo along the C43 road to Sesfontein. The proposed 8km access gravel road coordinates are as follows:

Point number	Latitude	Longitude
Starting point-Point 1	-18, 57291	-13, 72089
Point 2 - Proposed route	-18, 57304	-13, 71242
Point 3 - Alternative route	-18, 57091	-13, 71168
Point 4 - Alternative and proposed meet with existing track road	-18, 57332	-13, 70496
Point 5 - Access to shopping Centre	-18, 56688	-13, 67833
Point 6 - Opuwo rural constituency offices	-18, 56359	-13, 67582
Point 7 - Primary school	-18, 56309	-13, 67851
Point 8 - Clinic	-18, 56179	-13, 67921

Public participation process: Interested and Affected Parties are hereby notified that public consultations are ongoing and a meeting will be held on the 28th March 2025 at the Rural constituency offices in Otuanu village

DATE AND TIME	ACTIVITY	VENUE - VILLAGE
29.03.25, 10:00 AM-12:00 PM	CONSULTATIVE MEETING	OTUANI RURAL CONSTITUENCY OFFICES

The participation and commenting period are effective until 30 MARCH 2025.

To register or request for documents submit your details in writing to the Environmental Consultant and contact details given;

EnviroPlan Consulting
 Environmental Consultant
 Contact person: Talent Nyungu
 Phone: +264 814 087482

info@enviropianconsult.com

PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE: EIA FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL NO: 10141 OKAHANDJA, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION.

In accordance with the Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA regulations, the proposed exploration activities on EPL no 10141 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate before commencement.

The proponent, **Ludi Namibia Mining and Investment (PTY) LTD.** is proposing to conduct exploration activities on EPL no: 10141 in Okahandja district, Otjozondjupa region.

Consultant: Kalahari Geological and Environmental Solutions

Members of the public are invited to register as I&APs for comments/inputs in order to receive further information on the EIA process on, and before the 28TH of March 2025 at kalaharigeoenviro@gmail.com

For more information please contact:
Mr Joseph Kawina
Mobile: +264 813597277



PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT OF CONDITION AND CHANGE OF BUSINESS NAME UNDER THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998 (REGULATIONS 14, 26, 27, 33&35)

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

1. Name and Postal Address of Applicant: Philip Ajueshi, Private Bag 2024, Ondangwa.
 2. Current Business Name and Proposed Amendment: The current name Go Big Investment, under which two Special Liquor Licenses are registered, is being amended to Go Big Entertainment, with differentiation maintained between the Bar and the Night Club sections.
 3. Address / Location of Premises: Erf 2646, Onhimbu East, Outapi, Omusati Region, Republic of Namibia.
 4. Nature and Details of Application:
 - Day Bar Lounge (Current Operating Hours: 10h00 – 02h00) → Name Change to Go Big Entertainment Bar (Operating Hours to remain the same: 10h00 – 02h00).
 - Night Club (Current Operating Hours: 22h00 – 05h00) → Name Change to Go Big Entertainment Night Club (Requesting amendment of condition to new operating hours: 18h00 – 06h00 daily).
 5. Clerk of the Court with Whom Application Will Be Lodged: Outapi Magistrate's Court.
 6. Date on Which Application Will Be Lodged: "Between 20 March – 01 April 2025."
 7. "Date of Meeting of Committee at Which Application Will Be Heard": "07 June -14 July 2025 (subject to change)"
- Any objection or written submission in terms of "Section 28 of the Act" in relation to this application must be sent or delivered to the "Secretary of the Committee" to reach the Secretary not less than "21 days before" the date of the Committee meeting at which the application will be heard.

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR THE PROPOSED 20 MW PV SOLAR PARK (40 HA) AND THE ASSOCIATED 30 KM LONG 66 KV POWERLINE OSHIKOTO REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Masaus Investment cc (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate proposed The Proposed Establishment and Operation of a 20 MW PV Solar Park (40 Ha) on Farm Massaus No. 885 and the Associated 30 km long 66 kV Powerline (from the plant to the Oshikoto Substation in Tsumeb), Oshikoto Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails the fencing off, construction of the proposed plant, and operations thereof i.e. energy generation and transmission into the national grid via the Gibeon Substation.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 18 April 2025.

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



PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION AND SMALL-SCALE MINING ON MINING CLAIMS 71767, ERONGO REGION

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Mr. Iphaeua Muenjhe (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate proposed Base and Rare Metals (Copper) mineral right on Mining Claim 71767 totalling an area of 17.7 Hectares. The Mining claims are situated near Omaso Village, Opuwo District of the Kunene Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails mining of Marble and continued exploration activities. Access to the sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

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Email: esp.trigen@gmail.com



PUBLIC NOTICE

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Tortoise Environmental Consultants (TEC) hereby notifies all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner, in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA Regulations (GN 30 of 2012) as follows:

Proponent: Napunikwa Investment CC

Project Location: Ohameva, Okongo Constituency

Public meeting venue: Ohameva village Headman's house

Date: 22nd March 2025

Time: 12h00 pm – 14h00 pm

Deadline for Comments: 9th April 2025

Register as I&APs @:
Email: info@tec.com.na,
Postal Address: P.O. Box 35473,
Cell phone: +264811220114 or +264814077616



ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE NOTICE

Public Participation Notice in terms of Regulation No. 29, Section 21 under

Report Title: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Prospecting Activities under Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 10173, Opuwo Magisterial District, Kunene Region, Namibia

Project Location: EPL 10173, Kunene Region, Opuwo Magisterial District, near the southwestern border of Angola, Coordinates: 17°07'32.28" S, 13°15'44.56" E

Proponent: Frampton Investment CC
EAP: Erongo Consulting Group (Pty) Ltd
Competent Authority: Ministry of Mines & Energy (MME)
Reviewer: Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism (MET)
Local Authority: Opuwo Town Council, Kunene Region, Namibia

The EIA for EPL 10173 in the Opuwo Magisterial District will assess environmental and social impacts, including land disturbance, water resources, biodiversity, air quality, noise, and socio-economic factors. Mitigation measures will ensure sustainable exploration while protecting the environment and communities. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to participate. Submit comments by 25 March 2025. A public meeting will be held if there is interest.

Contact Information:

• **Tel / WhatsApp:** +264 (0) 81 878 66 76
 • **Email:** info@erongoconsultinggroup.co.za / erongoconsulting@gmail.com

How to Participate:

- **Register as an I&AP:** To receive project updates and documents, including the Draft EIA/Scoping Report and Draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP), please contact Erongo Consulting Group using the details above.
- **Submit Comments:** Written comments can be submitted via email or post to the addresses provided.
- **Public Meetings:** Details of public meetings (if applicable) will be communicated to registered I&APs.

Note: All comments received during the commenting period will be reviewed and addressed in the final EIA report. Your participation is vital to ensuring that the project is conducted in an environmentally and socially responsible manner.



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Notice

Legal Notice

KGES
Kalahari Geological and Environmental Solutions

PUBLIC NOTICE: EIA FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL NO. 10141 OKAHANDJA, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION.

In accordance with the Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA regulations, the proposed exploration activities on EPL no 10141 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate before commencement.

The proponent, **Ludi Namibia Mining and Investment (PTY) LTD.**, is proposing to conduct exploration activities on EPL no. 10141 in Okahandja district, Otjozondjupa region.

Consultant: Kalahari Geological and Environmental Solutions

Members of the public are invited to register as I&AP's for comments/inputs in order to receive further information on the EIA process on, and before the 28th of March 2025 at kalaharigeoenviro@gmail.com

For more information please contact:
Mr Joseph Kavina
Mobile: +264 813597277
Email: kalaharigeoenviro@gmail.com

URBAN DYNAMICS
town and regional planners

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ESTABLISH TOWNSHIPS & CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT APPLICATIONS

Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd. (UDA) intends to apply to the relevant local authorities and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for consent to establish seven (7) new townships:

Project Location	Proponent
Erf 91 of Ongha Proper and Ptn 9 of Ongha Town and Townlands No.1309	Ohangwena Regional Council
Ptn 96 of the Rem. Farm Ondangwa Town and Townlands No. 882	Development Workshop of Namibia
Ptn 65 of the Rem. Farm Ongwediva Town and Townlands No. 881	Development Workshop of Namibia
Ptn 37 of the Rem. Farm Enhana Town and Townlands No.859	Development Workshop of Namibia
Ptn 26 of the Rem. Farm Onipa Town and Townlands No.1164	Development Workshop of Namibia

The township layouts will be available for public inspection at the respective local authority offices. Objections or comments must be submitted in writing to the local authority and the Urban and Regional Planning Board within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR BULK INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

UDA will apply to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations (GN No. 30 of 6 February 2012) for the development of bulk infrastructure (roads, water, sewer, and electricity networks) within the proposed townships:

PUBLIC MEETINGS:

Stakeholders are invited to attend public meetings to discuss the township establishments and infrastructure developments.

Project	Date, Meeting Times & Venue	Proponent
Ptn 37 of the Rem. Farm Enhana Town and Townlands No.859	17th March-25 @ 16h00 On site at Etolola	Development Workshop of Namibia
Ptn 26 of the Rem. Farm Onipa Town and Townlands No.1164	18th March-25 @ 16h00 on site Onipa	Development Workshop of Namibia
Erf 91 of Ongha Proper and Ptn 9 of Ongha Town and Townlands No.1309	16 Mar-25 14h00 on site (Ongha)	Ohangwena Regional Council
Ptn 96 of the Rem. Farm Ondangwa Town and Townlands No. 882	19 March-25 @ 09h00 on site (Okave)	Development Workshop of Namibia
Ptn 65 of the Rem. Farm Ongwediva Town and Townlands No. 881	20th March-25 @ 13h00 on site at (Etola)	Development Workshop of Namibia

Invitation for Registration and Submission of Comments

Registration as Interested and Affected Parties: I&AP's are invited to register to receive the background information document and/or submit their written comments/questions/concerns **22 April 2025** to Heidi Nel at email: heidinel@urban.com.na Phone: 061 240 300

NOTICE: REZONING OF ERF 155 KARIBIB

A notice is hereby given in terms of Section 107 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018) that **NamLand Town and Regional Planning & Environmental Management Consultants**, on behalf of the prospective owner of erf 155, **Karibib** intends to apply to the Karibib Town Council and subsequently to the Urban and Regional Planning for:

- Rezoning of Erf 155, Karibib Proper from "Undetermined" to "General Business" with a bulk of 2.0.
- Subdivision of Erf 155 Karibib proper into erf 155A, 155B and 155C

The application will allow the prospective owner to construct a shopping complex in accordance with the requirements of the Karibib Zoning Scheme.

Note that the locality plan of the erf lies for inspection on the Town Planning Notice Board at Karibib Town Council Office.

Further take note that any person objecting to the proposed use of land set out above may lodge such objection, together with the grounds thereof, with the Karibib Town Council and with the applicant in writing within 14 days after the appearance of the last notice (final date for objections is **25 April 2025**).

NamLand Town and Regional Planning & Environmental Management Consultants
PO Box 98234
Pelican Square, Windhoek
Contact details:
Cell: 0812343637/0812795499

CASE NO: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2024/01493

IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA

MAIN DIVISION – Windhoek

In the matter between:

KHORAB SAFARI LODGE T/A KHORAB LODGE & VILLAGE PLANTIFF
and
TURNING POINT PSYCHO-THERAPEUTIC CENTRE CC
1st DEFENDANT
SYDNEY KAHIMISE
2nd DEFENDANT

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

Pursuant to a Judgement granted by the above Honourable Court, the following goods will be sold in execution by public auction on **THURSDAY, 03 APRIL 2025 at 15H00 at Erf 1631 Ndilimani Cultural Troupe Street, Tsumeb, REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA**, namely:

- 1x Cupboard
- 1x Samsung TV
- 1x Lounge suite
- 1x Table and two chairs
- 1x Defy Microwave
- 1x Couch
- 1x Side Cupboard
- 1x Table and two chairs
- 1x Mercedes Benz G180 (N8840 OT)
- 1x Head board
- 2x Double bed

TERMS: CASH to the highest bidder.
Dated at **Tsumeb 12th day of March 2025**

Du Plessis-Sowden & Steyn Associates Inc.
Erf 515, Corner of Sam Nujoma and Ndilimani Cultural Troupe Streets, Tsumeb
Tel 067 227 694
Fax 067 227 697
(KHOI/0002)

Rule 7(1) COMBINED SUMMONS IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA

(Main Division)
Case Number: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-DEL-2023/02947

In the matter between:

HELMI MWANDEMELE
1st PLAINTIFF
OSMUND MWANDEMELE
2nd PLAINTIFF
and
ATLANTICA NAMIBIA
1st DEFENDANT

ALEX AAAAA
2nd DEFENDANT
FLORENCE SAGEUS
3rd DEFENDANT
CONSECRATE INVESTMENT CC

4th DEFENDANT
VIKTORIA NATANGWE
5th DEFENDANT
VNN EMPIRE INVESTMENT CC

6th DEFENDANT
FRANS MEKONDJO
7th DEFENDANT
OKAMLOF INVESTMENT CC

8th DEFENDANT
DANKIE NAUKOSHO
9th DEFENDANT
ALDIN INVESTMENT CC




10th DEFENDANT
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
11th DEFENDANT
BANK OF NAMIBIA

12th DEFENDANT

To the deputy sheriff:
INFORM ATLANTICA NAMIBIA (1 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business 64 Jenner Street, Windhoek-West

AAAAA (2 Defendant), Male, and **FLORENCE SAGEUS** (3 Defendant), Female, with Physical Address Erf 1636 Elizabeth Street, Khomasdal, Windhoek, and **CONSECRATE INVESTMENT CC** (4 Defendant), with Registered Address Hyper Motor City Complex number 26 Maxwell Street, Windhoek, Namibia, and **VIKTORIA NATANGWE** (5 Defendant), Female, with Physical Address Erf 1683 Elizabeth Street, Khomasdal, Windhoek, and **VNN EMPIRE INVESTMENT CC** (6 Defendant), with Registered Address Hyper Motor City Complex number 26 Maxwell Street, Windhoek, Namibia, and **FRANS MEKONDJO** (7 Defendant), Male, with Physical Address Erf 6348 Shanghai Street, Katutura, Windhoek, and **OKAMLOF INVESTMENT CC** (8 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business Erf 6348 Shanghai Street, Katutura, Windhoek, and **ALDIN INVESTMENT CC** (9 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business Erf 6348 Shanghai Street, Katutura, Windhoek, and **VIKTORIA NATANGWE** (10 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business Erf 6348 Shanghai 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Windhoek, and **ALDIN INVESTMENT CC** (19 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business Erf 6348 Shanghai Street, Katutura, Windhoek, and **VIKTORIA NATANGWE** (20 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business Erf 6348 Shanghai Street, Katutura, Windhoek, and **ALDIN INVESTMENT CC** (21 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business Erf 6348 Shanghai Street, Katutura, Windhoek, and **VIKTORIA NATANGWE** (22 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business Erf 6348 Shanghai Street, Katutura, Windhoek, and **ALDIN INVESTMENT CC** (23 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business Erf 6348 Shanghai Street, Katutura, Windhoek, and **VIKTORIA NATANGWE** (24 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business Erf 6348 Shanghai Street, Katutura, Windhoek, and **ALDIN INVESTMENT CC** (25 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business Erf 6348 Shanghai Street, Katutura, Windhoek, and **VIKTORIA NATANGWE** (26 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business Erf 6348 Shanghai Street, Katutura, Windhoek, and **ALDIN INVESTMENT CC** (27 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business Erf 6348 Shanghai Street, Katutura, Windhoek, and **VIKTORIA NATANGWE** (28 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business Erf 6348 Shanghai Street, Katutura, Windhoek, and **ALDIN INVESTMENT CC** (29 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business Erf 6348 Shanghai Street, Katutura, Windhoek, and **VIKTORIA NATANGWE** (30 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business Erf 6348 Shanghai Street, Katutura, Windhoek, and **ALDIN INVESTMENT CC** (31 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business Erf 6348 Shanghai Street, Katutura, Windhoek, and **VIKTORIA NATANGWE** (32 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business Erf 6348 Shanghai Street, Katutura, Windhoek, and **ALDIN INVESTMENT CC** (33 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business Erf 6348 Shanghai Street, Katutura, Windhoek, and **VIKTORIA NATANGWE** (34 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business Erf 6348 Shanghai Street, Katutura, Windhoek, and **ALDIN INVESTMENT CC** (35 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Katutura, Windhoek, and **VIKTORIA NATANGWE** (206 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business Erf 6348 Shanghai Street, Katutura, Windhoek, and **ALDIN INVESTMENT CC** (207 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business Erf 6348 Shanghai Street, Katutura, Windhoek, and **VIKTORIA NATANGWE** (208 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business Erf 6348 Shanghai Street, Katutura, Windhoek, and **ALDIN INVESTMENT CC** (209 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business Erf 6348 Shanghai Street, Katutura, Windhoek, and **VIKTORIA NATANGWE** (210 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business Erf 6348 Shanghai Street, Katutura, Windhoek, and **ALDIN INVESTMENT CC** (211 Defendant), with Principal Place of Business Erf 6348 Shanghai Street, Katutura, Windhoek, and **VIKTORIA NATANG**

CLASSIFIEDS

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

Notice	Notice	Notice	Notice	Notice	Notice	Notice
Legal Notice	Legal Notice	Legal Notice	Legal Notice	Legal Notice	Legal Notice	Legal Notice

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998
NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998 (REGULATIONS 14, 26 & 33)
Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region: OMUSATI

1. Name and postal address of applicant:
ILEKA SILAS TATEPI
PO BOX 481 OKAHANDJA

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

3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:
ONTETAKENO ONGANDJERA

4. Nature and details of application:
GROCERY LIQUOR LICENSE

5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:
OUTAPI MAGISTRATE'S COURT

6. Date on which application will be lodged:
12 - 30 APRIL 2025

7. Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard:
11 JUNE 2025

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

IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT FOR THE DISTRICT KEETMANSHOOP HELD AT KEETMANSHOOP
CASE NO. 66/2021

In the matter between
M.C. VERDOES I/A PROBARAT & VERDOES LEGAL PRACTITIONERS
EXECUTION CREDITOR
and
SAMUEL HARASEB
1ST EXECUTION DEBTOR
VICTORIA HARASEB
2ND EXECUTION DEBTOR

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

Pursuant to Judgment of the Honourable Court of KEETMANSHOOP granted on the 20th of JULY 2021, the following movable property will be sold by the Messenger of the Court, Windhoek on the 07th of APRIL 2025 at the MESSENGER OF THE COURTS' OFFICE, 422 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, WINDHOEK at 09:30 consisting of:

1X LOUNGE SUITE
1X TV
1X FRIDGE DOUBLE DOOR
CONDITIONS: Votestoots. Strictly cash to the highest bidder. To be SIGNED at KEETMANSHOOP on this 11th day of MARCH 2025.

PROBARAT & VERDOES
Legal Practitioner for Execution
Creditor, NO. 17 Harpie Plichta Avenue, P.O. Box 90
KEETMANSHOOP

CHANGE OF SURNAME - THE ALIENS ACT, 1937
NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME
I, (1) **RIHAYARA KAOMBUNGU** residing at ERF 6822 DISPEL STREET, KATUTURA, WINDHOEK and carrying on business / employed as (2) **TRAFFIC OFFICER** intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume **RIHAYERA GIVEN KAOMBUNGU - KAVEKOTORA** for the reasons that (3) **MY QUALIFICATIONS DOCUMENTS BEARS DIFFERENTLY AND I NEED TO MERGE ALL MY DETAILS TO APPEAR ON MY BIRTH REGISTRATION**. They previously bore the name(s) (4) **RIHAYARA KAOMBUNGU**. I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife **N/A** and minor child(ren) (5) **MIRANDA UVAZA KAOMBUNGU AND ROSALIA KAOMBUNGU TO MIRANDA KAVEKOTORA AND ROSALIA KAVEKOTORA**. Any person who objects to my/or assumption of the said surname of **KAOMBUNGU - KAVEKOTORA** should as soon as may be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefore, with the magistrate of **KATUTURA MAGISTRATE COURT, MARCH 2025**.

PUBLIC NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT DETAILS:

- Subdivision of the Remainder of Erf 214 Klein Windhoek into 22 Erven and the Remainder;
- Rezoning of Erven 1/RE214 and 20/RE214 Klein Windhoek from "Undetermined" to "Special" for Horse Stables and Ancillary Purposes;
- Amendment of Table C1 of the Windhoek Zoning Scheme to include newly created Erven 1/RE214 and 20/RE214 Klein Windhoek and associated primary, consent and prohibited uses;
- Rezoning of Erven 2/RE214 - 7/RE214 Klein Windhoek & Erven 5/RE214 Klein Windhoek - 19/RE214 Klein Windhoek from "Undetermined" to "Single Residential" with a Density of 1:700;
- Rezoning of Erf 8/RE214 Klein Windhoek from "Undetermined" to "Business" with a Bulk of 1.0;
- Rezoning of Erf 21/RE214 Klein Windhoek from "Undetermined" to "Private Open Space";
- Reservation of Erf 22/RE214 Klein Windhoek and Remainder of Erf 214, Klein Windhoek as "Street";
- Inclusion of the Rezonings in the next Zoning Scheme to be prepared for Windhoek.

The proponent intends to subdivide the Remainder of Erf 214, Klein Windhoek into 22 Erven and the Remainder, and to rezone specific portions for various landuses, including Single Residential, Business, Special (for horse stables and ancillary purposes), and Private Open Space, as well as to reserve Erf 22/RE214 and the Remainder of Erf 214, Klein Windhoek as "Street", in order to align the proposed developments with the appropriate land use zoning.

The Proponent: Mrs. Grete Keding
Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Stubenrauch Planning Consultants (SPC)

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS:

In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing on or before Friday, 4 April 2025.

Email: bronnwyn@spc.com.na
Our Ref: W/24/018

"LIQUIDATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT IN DECEASED ESTATE LYING FOR INSPECTION"

All persons having claims against the estate specified below, are called upon to lodge their claims with the executor concerned within a period of 30 days (or otherwise as indicated) from the date of publication hereof. Registered number of Estate: **E243/2025**

MASTER'S OFFICE: WINDHOEK
Surname: **MWAZONIA**
First Names: **STEFANIE**
Date of Birth: **04/06/1963**
ID Number: **630604 00970**
Last Address: **KAVANGO EAST**
Date of Death: **23/05/2024**
Full Name of the Surviving Spouse: **N/A**
Date of Birth: **N/A**
ID Number: **N/A**
Authorized Agent: **S. NEWAKA & COMPANY INCORPORATED, UNIT 2, GO WORKS, MAERUA MALL, CENTAURIUS STREET, WINDHOEK**
Tel: 0812310193
Advertiser and Address: **S. NEWAKA & COMPANY INCORPORATED**
PO Box 26215
Email address: snewaka@spc.com
Date: 12 March 2025
Tel: +264 81 2310193 (Sabianus Newaka)
Notice of publication in the Government Gazette on: 20 March 2025

Give your business the best boost you can!
Advertise in our weekly motor supplement WOEMA!
Be it any accessories or gadgets for your vehicle.
Call us on 061 2080800 or fax us on 2205854.
Put the WOEMA back into your business!

LIQUIDATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT IN DECEASED ESTATE LYING FOR INSPECTION

In terms of section 39(5) of Act 66 of 1965, notice is hereby given that copies of the liquidation and distribution accounts (first and final, unless otherwise stated) in the estates specified below will be open for the inspection of all persons interested therein for a period of 21 days (or shorter or longer if specially stated) from the date specified or from the date of publication hereof, whichever may be later, and the offices of the Master and Magistrate as stated. Should no objection thereto be lodged with the Master concerned during the specified period, the executor will proceed to make payments in accordance with the accounts.

Registered number of estate: **E 1534/2022**
Surname: **NANGULO**
Names: **TANGENI**
Identity number: **4901800338**
Last address: **Windhoek, Khomas, Namibia.**

Description of matter: Period of inspection other than 21 days.
Magistrate's office: Windhoek
Master's office: Windhoek
JANUVI GAES INCORPORATED, CRII BRAHM AND DR. NAIMA RIRUAKO STREET, WINDHOEK- WEST WINDHOEK. Date: 20 March 2025
Tel: 061 240 066
Notice of Publication in the Government Gazette on: 20 March 2025

NOTICE: REZONING OF ERF 155 KARIBIB

A notice is hereby given in terms of Section 107 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No. 5 of 2018) that **NamLand Town and Regional Planning & Environmental Management Consultants**, on behalf of the prospective owner of **ERF 155, Karibib** intend to apply to the Karibib Town Council and subsequently to the Urban and Regional Planning:

Rezoning of ERF 155, Karibib Proper from "Undetermined" to "General Business" with a bulk of 2.0.
"Subdivision of ERF 155, Karibib proper into ERF 155A, 155B and Remainder"

The application will allow the proposed applicant to construct a shopping complex in accordance with the requirements of the Karibib Zoning Scheme.

Note that the locality plan of the erf lies for inspection on the Town Planning Notice Board at Karibib Town Council Office.

Further take note that any person objecting to the proposed use of land set out above may lodge such objection, together with the grounds, therefore, with the Karibib Town Council and with the applicant in writing within 14 days after the appearance of the last notice (final date for objections is 25 April 2025).

NamLand Town and Regional Planning & Environmental Management Consultants
PO Box 98234
Pelican Square, Windhoek
Contact details:
Cell: 0812343537/0812795499

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS:

Estate late **SAMUEL LAZARUS AWASEB**
In the estate of the late **SAMUEL LAZARUS AWASEB**, Number NO: **E2428/2022**, Identity Number: **66071400201** who was ordinarily residing at ERF 607 ODSEGE, OTJIVARONG, who died at Windhoek, Khomas Region on the 05 AUGUST 2021.

All persons having claims against the above estate are hereby called upon to file their claims with the undersigned within 30 days from the date of the publication hereof. DATED at WINDHOEK on this 03 DAY of MARCH 2025

Dag Mukeap
Agent for the executrix
Address: **DM TRUST AND ESTATES ADMINISTRATOR**
P.O. BOX 23654
ERF NO. 121 A LOVE STREET NEWBUILDING WINDHOEK
ILP0509



CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/COMMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TO OBTAIN AN ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR THE LICENSING OF BORHOLES, THE ABSTRACTION OF GROUNDWATER AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF RESERVOIRS TO SUPPLEMENT WATER SUPPLY FOR THE ACTIVITIES ON PORTION 7 OF FARM KLEIN OKAPUKA NO. 51, WINDHOEK, KHOMAS REGION

Green Earth Environmental Consultants have been appointed to attend to and complete an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) for the licensing of borholes, the abstraction of groundwater and the construction of reservoirs to supplement the water supply for the activities on Portion 7 of Farm Klein Okapuka, Windhoek, Khomas Region.

Name of proponent: Namb Poultry Industries (Pty)

Project location and description: Portion 7 of Farm Klein Okapuka No. 51 is located about 30km north of Windhoek next to the E1 Road leading from Windhoek to Okahandja on the western side of the road. The site is currently used for the Namibia Poultry broiler production, the broiler abattoir, a clinic, the Namb Mills Bakery, management and staff housing and supporting activities. Additional borholes have been drilled on the site. It is the intention of the proponent to licence these borholes, obtain permission to abstract groundwater and to construct reservoirs to supplement the current water, supplied by Namwater, for the agri-food production and processing activities currently operating on the site.

Interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register in terms of the assessment process to give input, comments, and opinions regarding the proposed project. **A public meeting will be held if enough public interest is shown. Registered I & APs will be notified of the date and venue of the public meeting.**

The last date for comments and/or registration is 9 April 2025. Contact details for registration and further information:

Green Earth Environmental Consultants
Contact Persons: Charlie Du Toit/
Carlen van der Walt
Tel: 081273145
Email: carlen@greeneearthnamibia.com

• CHANGE OF SURNAME - THE ALIENS ACT, 1937
NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME
I, (1) **JULIETH NASHIPE ROSALIA AUGUSTINU** residing at ERF 5996 NAMUTONI STREET, KATUTURA and carrying on business / employed as (2) **STUDENT / UNEMPLOYED** intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume **JULIETH NASHIPE ROSALIA AUGUSTINUS** for the reasons that (3) **MY SURNAME IS WRONGLY SPELLED ON ALL MY DOCUMENTS**. They previously bore the name(s) (4) **AUGUSTINU JULIETH NASHIPE ROSALIA**. I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife **N/A** and minor child(ren) (5) **N/A**. Any person who objects to my/or assumption of the said surname of **AUGUSTINUS** should as soon as may be lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefore, with the magistrate of **KATUTURA MAGISTRATE COURT, 10 MARCH 2025**.



PUBLIC NOTICE: EIA FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL NO: 10141 OKAHANDJA, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION.

In accordance with the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA regulations, the proposed exploration activities on EPL no. 10141 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate before commencement.

The proponent: **Ludi Namibia INDEPENDENCE and Investment (PTY) LTD**, is proposing to conduct exploration activities on EPL no. 10141 in Okahandja district, Otjozondjupa region.

Consultant: Kalahari Geological and Environmental Solutions

Members of the public are invited to register as I&APs for comments/inputs in order to receive further information on the EIA process on or before the 28th of March 2025 at kalahari@geoenvironmental.com

For more information please contact:
Mr Joseph Kawina
Mobile: +264 813597277
Email: kalahari@geoenvironmental.com

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998
NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998 (REGULATIONS 14, 26 & 33)
Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region: KHOMAS

1. Name and postal address of applicant:
NADIA'S CAFE AND BISTRO CC
PO BOX 70224 KHOMASDAL

2. Name of business or proposed business to which applicant relates:
NADIA'S CAFE AND BISTRO CC

3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:
ERF 344 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, NAMRA BUILDING LIQUOR LICENSE

4. Nature and details of application:
RESTAURANT & COFFEE SHOP LIQUOR LICENSE

5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:
WINDHOEK MAGISTRATE'S COURT

6. Date on which application will be lodged:
02 APRIL 2025

1. Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard:
14 MAY 2025

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

MALTAHOHE COMMUNITY/ PUBLIC MEETING

Stakeholders are invited to attend a public meeting to discuss the establishment of a township.

Details of Meeting: 3 April 2025 @16h30 at PA Schmidt School Hall
Proposed: Maltahohe Village Council

Invitation for Registration and Submission of Comments

Registration as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to register to receive the background information document and/or submit their written comments/questions/concerns regarding this development on or before 22 April 2025 to Heidi Nel at email: heid@tduduan.com
Phone: 061 240 300

Currently have the following:

Red Seal plumbing minimum 10 years practical work experience, minimum 5 years practical on site plumbing training for students from vocational training centers. Valid driver's license. Must be able to work after hours if necessary. Must have contactable and credible references. Please note only short-listed applicants will be contacted and all documentation will be kept.

Contact:
Cameron Brittz
camkaynam2@wyan.na

Closing date for applications:
1 April 2025



PUBLIC NOTICE: EIA FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL NO: 10141 OKAHANDJA, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION.

In accordance with the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA regulations, the proposed exploration activities on EPL no. 10141 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate before commencement.

The proponent: **Ludi Namibia INDEPENDENCE and Investment (PTY) LTD**, is proposing to conduct exploration activities on EPL no. 10141 in Okahandja district, Otjozondjupa region.

Consultant: Kalahari Geological and Environmental Solutions

Members of the public are invited to register as I&APs for comments/inputs in order to receive further information on the EIA process on or before the 28th of March 2025 at kalahari@geoenvironmental.com

For more information please contact:
Mr Joseph Kawina
Mobile: +264 813597277
Email: kalahari@geoenvironmental.com

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ESTABLISH A TOWNSHIP AND CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT APPLICATION

Urban Dynamics Africa (Pty) Ltd intends to apply to the Maltahohe Village Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for consent to establish the township, Portion 19 of the Remainder of Maltahohe Townlands No 35

The township layout will be available for public inspection at the Maltahohe Village Council offices. Objections and comments must be submitted in writing to the Village Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT

Urban Dynamics will apply to the Environmental commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations (GN No. 30 of 6 February 2012) for township establishment.

MALTAHOHE COMMUNITY/ PUBLIC MEETING

Stakeholders are invited to attend a public meeting to discuss the establishment of a township.

Details of Meeting: 3 April 2025 @16h30 at PA Schmidt School Hall
Proposed: Maltahohe Village Council

Invitation for Registration and Submission of Comments

Registration as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to register to receive the background information document and/or submit their written comments/questions/concerns regarding this development on or before 22 April 2025 to Heidi Nel at email: heid@tduduan.com
Phone: 061 240 300

Currently have the following:

Red Seal plumbing minimum 10 years practical work experience, minimum 5 years practical on site plumbing training for students from vocational training centers. Valid driver's license. Must be able to work after hours if necessary. Must have contactable and credible references. Please note only short-listed applicants will be contacted and all documentation will be kept.

Contact:
Cameron Brittz
camkaynam2@wyan.na

Closing date for applications:
1 April 2025

Currently have the following:

Red Seal plumbing minimum 10 years practical work experience, minimum 5 years practical on site plumbing training for students from vocational training centers. Valid driver's license. Must be able to work after hours if necessary. Must have contactable and credible references. Please note only short-listed applicants will be contacted and all documentation will be kept.

Contact:
Cameron Brittz
camkaynam2@wyan.na

Closing date for applications:
1 April 2025

Currently have the following:

Red Seal plumbing minimum 10 years practical work experience, minimum 5 years practical on site plumbing training for students from vocational training centers. Valid driver's license. Must be able to work after hours if necessary. Must have contactable and credible references. Please note only short-listed applicants will be contacted and all documentation will be kept.

Contact:
Cameron Brittz
camkaynam2@wyan.na

Closing date for applications:
1 April 2025

Appendix C: Endorsement of Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licences



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY

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

1 Aviation Road
Private Bag 13297
WINDHOEK

Enquiries: Mr. S.J. Simon
Reference No: 14/2/4/1/10141

The Directors
Ludi Namibia Mining and Investments (Pty) Ltd
P.O. Box 210
Windhoek
Namibia

Ministry of Mines and Energy
Mining Commissioner

2025 -01- 16

Received
Department of Mines

NOTICE TO APPLICANT OF PREPAREDNESS TO GRANT APPLICATION FOR EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE No. 10141.

In terms of Section 48(4) of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, No. 33 of 1992, notice is hereby given that the Minister is prepared to grant your new application, lodged on **17 April 2024**, for an exclusive prospecting licence in respect of **Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals**, Groups of Minerals over an area of land as shown in the attached diagrams, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the attached schedule, which terms and conditions supplement the terms, conditions and provisions of the said Act.

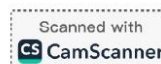
Your attention is drawn to the provisions of Section 48(5) of the said Act, which requires that within one (1) month from the date of this notice, written acceptance of such terms and conditions must be received by the Commissioner, failing which the application will be deemed to have lapsed.

Kindly acknowledge your acceptance of such terms and conditions by

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

Ministry of Mines and Energy
2025-01-14
14/01/2525
Ms ISABELLA CHIRCHIR
MINING COMMISSIONER
Department of Mines

All official correspondence must be addressed to the Executive Director



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

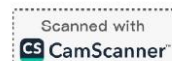
I, Hu Zhijia.....(name of person) in my capacity as applicant/duly authorized officer/approved accredited agent (please delete titles not relevant), hereby accept the supplementary terms and conditions referred to in this notice and contained in the attached schedule which are to be imposed on the grant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

胡枝家
.....
Signed

16 JAN, 2025
.....
Date

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

MA ₂ 2



SCHEDULE OF SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS AND CONDITIONS TO BE IMPOSED ON THE GRANT OF AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE NO. 10141 (IN ADDITION TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS OUTLINED UNDER SECTION 50 OF THE MINERALS (PROSPECTING AND MINING) ACT, NO. 33 OF 1992) IN FAVOUR OF LUDI NAMIBIA MINING AND INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD.

PART 1 - GENERAL

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

PART 2 - WORK PROGRAMME AND OBLIGATIONS

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

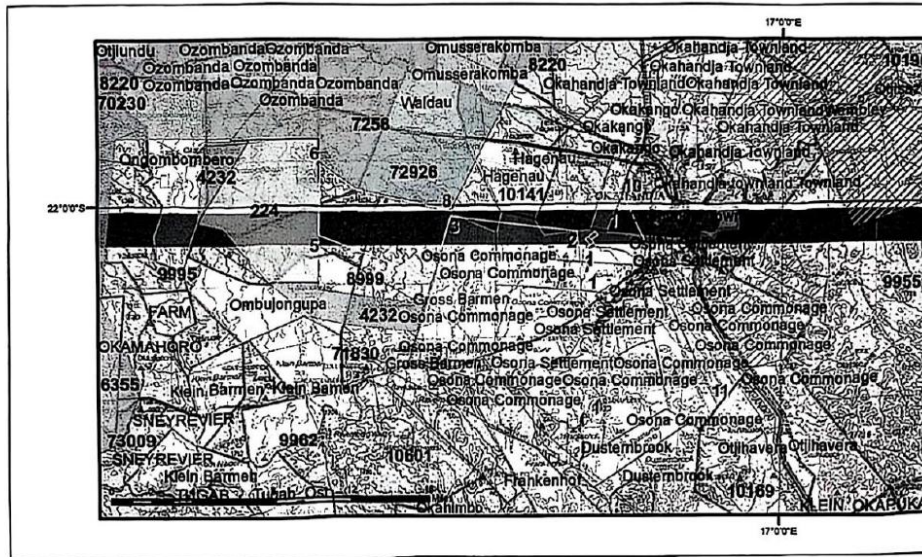
MM

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DIAGRAM – EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE – 10141

Issued in favour of Ludl Namibia Mining and Investments (Pty) Ltd



Latitude and Longitude lines refer to the Bessel 1841 Spheroid

EPL - Application	ERL - Application	Withdrawn Area	District
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EPL - Active	ERL - Active	Farms	Region
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ML - Application	RL - Application	Environmentally Sensitive	Division
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ML - Active	RL - Active		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
MC - Application	MDRL - Application	Projection: Albers Conic Equal Area Spheroid: Bessel 1841 Central Meridian: 17 Deg. E	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
MC - Active	MDRL - Active		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

AREA: **18726.9208 Hectares**

MAP(S):

LOCALITY:

*Regions(s): **Otjozondjupa**

*Magisterial District(s): **Okahandja**

*Registration Division(s): **J**

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5 *Handwritten mark*

Issued in favour of Ludi Namibia Mining and Investments (Pty) Ltd



AREA: **18726.9208 Hectares**
 MAP(S):
 LOCALITY:
 *Regions(s): **Otjozondjupa**
 *Magisterial District(s): **Okahandja**
 *Registration Division(s): **J**

LM 2

Order	Lat Deg	Lat Min	Lat Sec		Long Deg	Long Min	Long Sec	
1	- 22	08	32.12	S	16	52	1.57	E
2	- 22	01	12.00	S	16	50	53.00	E
3	- 22	00	30.00	S	16	45	16.00	E
4	- 22	03	11.00	S	16	44	27.00	E
5	- 22	01	19.00	S	16	39	29.00	E
6	- 21	58	13.00	S	16	39	29.00	E
7	- 21	59	20.00	S	16	41	7.00	E
8	- 22	00	17.00	S	16	45	19.00	E
9	- 21	58	0.93	S	16	46	34.04	E
10	- 21	59	41.65	S	16	52	55.95	E
11	- 22	07	48.04	S	16	56	57.58	E
1	- 22	00	18.79	S	16	52	42.59	E
2	- 22	00	15.77	S	16	52	53.64	E
3	- 21	59	59.80	S	16	52	44.57	E
4	- 22	00	2.75	S	16	52	33.63	E
1	- 22	03	1.17	S	16	51	24.97	E
2	- 22	02	41.85	S	16	51	27.68	E
3	- 22	02	22.17	S	16	51	32.32	E
4	- 22	02	3.07	S	16	51	36.98	E
5	- 22	02	0.68	S	16	51	26.75	E
6	- 22	02	19.99	S	16	51	22.10	E
7	- 22	02	39.56	S	16	51	17.49	E
8	- 22	02	41.85	S	16	51	27.68	E
9	- 22	02	40.22	S	16	51	17.34	E
10	- 22	02	59.77	S	16	51	14.41	E
1	- 22	02	0.99	S	16	51	28.16	E
2	- 22	01	48.89	S	16	51	44.40	E
3	- 22	01	40.91	S	16	51	37.60	E
4	- 22	01	25.96	S	16	51	24.83	E
5	- 22	01	33.62	S	16	51	31.39	E
6	- 22	01	21.23	S	16	51	48.19	E
7	- 22	01	13.80	S	16	51	41.38	E
8	- 22	01	25.96	S	16	51	24.83	E
9	- 22	01	31.98	S	16	51	16.49	E
10	- 22	01	47.24	S	16	51	29.32	E
11	- 22	01	40.91	S	16	51	37.60	E
12	- 22	01	53.28	S	16	51	21.43	E

Ministry of Mines and Energy
Mining Commissioner
Certified by: *[Signature]* 14
Mining Commissioner
Department of Mines

tm

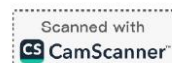
Order	Lat Deg	Lat Min	Lat Sec		Long Deg	Long Min	Long Sec	
1	- 22	08	32.12	S	16	52	1.57	E
2	- 22	01	12.00	S	16	50	53.00	E
3	- 22	00	30.00	S	16	45	16.00	E
4	- 22	03	11.00	S	16	44	27.00	E
5	- 22	01	19.00	S	16	39	29.00	E
6	- 21	58	13.00	S	16	39	29.00	E
7	- 21	59	20.00	S	16	41	7.00	E
8	- 22	00	17.00	S	16	45	19.00	E
9	- 21	58	0.93	S	16	46	34.04	E
10	- 21	59	41.65	S	16	52	55.95	E
11	- 22	07	48.04	S	16	56	57.58	E
1	- 22	00	18.79	S	16	52	42.59	E
2	- 22	00	15.77	S	16	52	53.64	E
3	- 21	59	59.80	S	16	52	44.57	E
4	- 22	00	2.75	S	16	52	33.63	E
1	- 22	03	1.17	S	16	51	24.97	E
2	- 22	02	41.85	S	16	51	27.68	E
3	- 22	02	22.17	S	16	51	32.32	E
4	- 22	02	3.07	S	16	51	36.98	E
5	- 22	02	0.68	S	16	51	26.75	E
6	- 22	02	19.99	S	16	51	22.10	E
7	- 22	02	39.56	S	16	51	17.49	E
8	- 22	02	41.85	S	16	51	27.68	E
9	- 22	02	40.22	S	16	51	17.34	E
10	- 22	02	59.77	S	16	51	14.41	E
1	- 22	02	0.99	S	16	51	28.16	E
2	- 22	01	48.89	S	16	51	44.40	E
3	- 22	01	40.91	S	16	51	37.60	E
4	- 22	01	25.96	S	16	51	24.83	E
5	- 22	01	33.62	S	16	51	31.39	E
6	- 22	01	21.23	S	16	51	48.19	E
7	- 22	01	13.80	S	16	51	41.38	E
8	- 22	01	25.96	S	16	51	24.83	E
9	- 22	01	31.98	S	16	51	16.49	E
10	- 22	01	47.24	S	16	51	29.32	E
11	- 22	01	40.91	S	16	51	37.60	E
12	- 22	01	53.28	S	16	51	21.43	E

Mining Commissioner

Certified by: *[Signature]*
Mining Commissioner
Department of Mines

[Signature]

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Appendix D: Background Information Document (BID)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID) FOR PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL NO: 10141 in OKAHANDJA DISTRICT, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION.

INTRODUCTION

Kalahari Geological and Environmental Solutions Cc has been appointed by **Ludi Namibia Mining and Investment (PTY) LTD.** to act on her behalf in obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate to conduct exploration activities on EPL no 10141 in the Okahandja district in Otjozondjupa region (refer to in Figure 1).

ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION

In terms of the Namibia Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007. An environmental clearance application will be submitted to the Ministry of Environmental, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) for approval before the commencement of the anticipated mining activities.

The following are listed activities triggered by the proposed project under the Environmental Management Act, No 7 of 2007.

The Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act (No 33 of 1992) regulates reconnaissance license, prospecting license, and mining of minerals and dimension stone or rocks. The Act details reporting requirements for monitoring of activities and compliance to environmental performance, such as disposal methods and rehabilitation.

The Mining Commissioner, appointed by the Minister, is responsible for implementing the provisions of this Act as well as the associated regulations such as the Health and Safety Regulations. Several explicit references to the environment and its protection are contained in the Minerals Act, which provides for environmental impact assessments, rehabilitation of prospecting and mining areas and minimizing or preventing

PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

- Provide a brief description of the proposed project and EIA process that will be followed and to obtain initial comments and contributions from Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) on the issues relating to the proposed development.
- Provide the objectives of the project and approach to the EIA and EMP to be undertaken; and
- Invite Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to register and provide input throughout the EIA process.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project to carry out an exploratory study on EPL no: 10141 is located in the Okahandja district Area in Otjozondjupa Region. The EPL is linked to the national road network by B2. To access the claim, an existing Main road M0087 which passes through the EPL will be used.

The nature, extent, duration, intensity, probability and significance of the potential impacts associated with the proposed project will be discussed in the Draft Scoping Report which will be circulated to all registered Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP) in due course.

The prospecting operations will be small scale and disturbance from drilling and trenching will produce little to no overburden due to outcropping. All trench and drill sites will be rehabilitated to the almost pre-prospecting state.

THE EIA PROCESS

STEPS IN THE EIA PROCESS
PHASE I - Project launch/ Screening (Jan 2025)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify social and environmental issues
PHASE II – Scoping Phase with Assessment (Feb-May 2025)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inform other regulatory authorities and IAPs of the proposed project <i>(By means of Newspaper advertisements, emails, and site notices)</i>• Consult key stakeholders• Conduct specialist studies where necessary• Compile Scoping report and Environmental Management Plan (EMP)• Avail the documents for comment to regulatory authorities and I&APs• Amend document where necessary• Submission of the final scoping report and Environmental Management Plan to the competent authorities for their review and decision.

REGISTRATION AND RESPONSE FORM FOR INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

DATE:	
DETAILS OF THE INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY	
FULL NAME:	
NAME OF ORGANIZATION:	
POSTAL ADDRESS:	POSTAL CODE:
STREET ADDRESS:	POSTAL CODE:
TELEPHONE NUMBER:	FAX NUMBER:
CELL PHONE NUMBER:	E-MAIL ADDRESS:

INTEREST IN THE PROPOSED PROJECT:

COMMENTS/QUESTIONS:

KINDLY RETURN COMPLETED FORMS TO:
Email: kalaharigeoenviro@gmail.com

NEED AND DESIRABILITY OF THE PROJECT

The mining sector in Namibia significantly contributes to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) that is through fees and equities as well as export revenues. The proponents', mining and exporting goods/minerals will contribute to sustaining Namibia's economy and has the potential to create employment.

Furthermore, small-scale mining can lead to the enrichment of communities and economically empower disadvantaged groups by virtue of its low investment costs and short lead time from discovery to production. The project also will reduce the unemployment rate in Namibia.

Who is doing the EIA

In terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations, an independent Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner must be appointed to conduct the EIA. Kalaharis Geological and Environmental Solutions Cc has been appointed to conduct the EIA.

Kalahari Geological and Environmental Solutions will identify and assess the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed activity by conducting an objective and independent EIA in which all the relevant information and opinions of Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) will be collected and passed on to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT). In this way an informed decision-making process can take place

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The potential impacts are anticipated to be of low significance, and in an event where impacts occur, they will be contained within the licence area. The following table summarizes potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed project and will be considered in the EIA process.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACTS
Biodiversity	Possible disturbance to surrounding fauna and flora.
Air Quality	Dust generation from exploration activities, and vehicular movement.
Landscape	Excavations which may change landscape.
Socio-Economic	The project will have positive socioeconomic impacts job creation and economic contributions.

More potential impacts may be identified during scoping when stakeholders provide their comments and these will be incorporated into the list and used to determine the final scope of the investigation.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Public participation is the cornerstone of the Environmental Impact Assessment process.

These include the ongoing provision of sufficient information (in a transparent manner) to Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs). During the public participation process, inputs from a broad variety of stakeholders will complement the EIA.

I&APs will be given the opportunity to comment on the findings of both the Scoping and EIA Report, during the specified comment periods. I&APs are hereby invited to comment on environmental, social and economic issues relating to the proposed project.

GET INVOLVED

To ensure that you are registered as an Interested & Affected party please complete and submit the form on page 4 to kalaharigeoenviro@gmail.com
Your involvement is highly appreciated

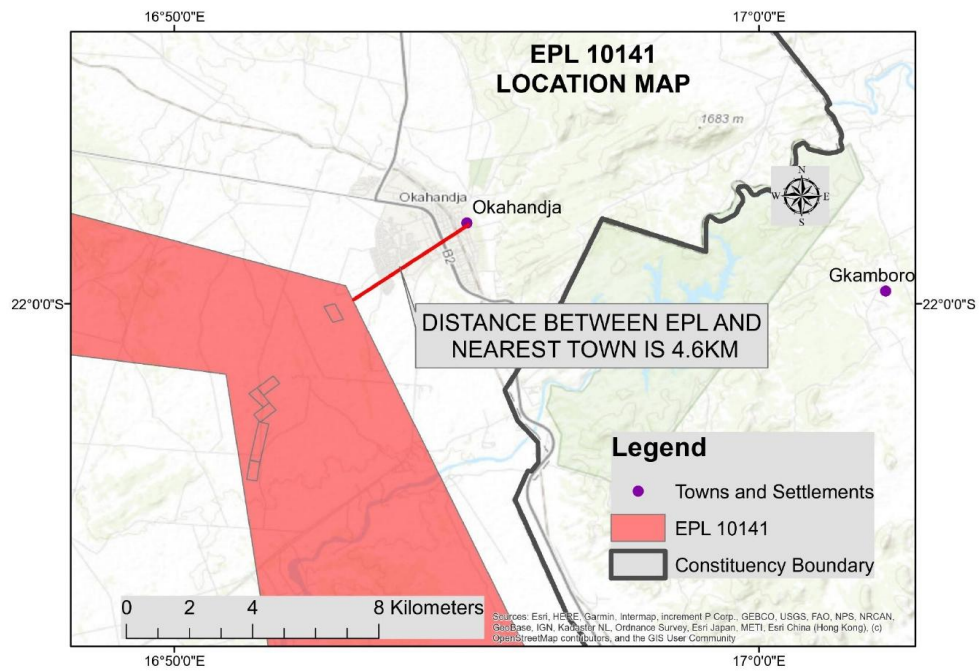


FIGURE 1 : LOCALITY MAP

Appendix E: Public Participation Attendance register