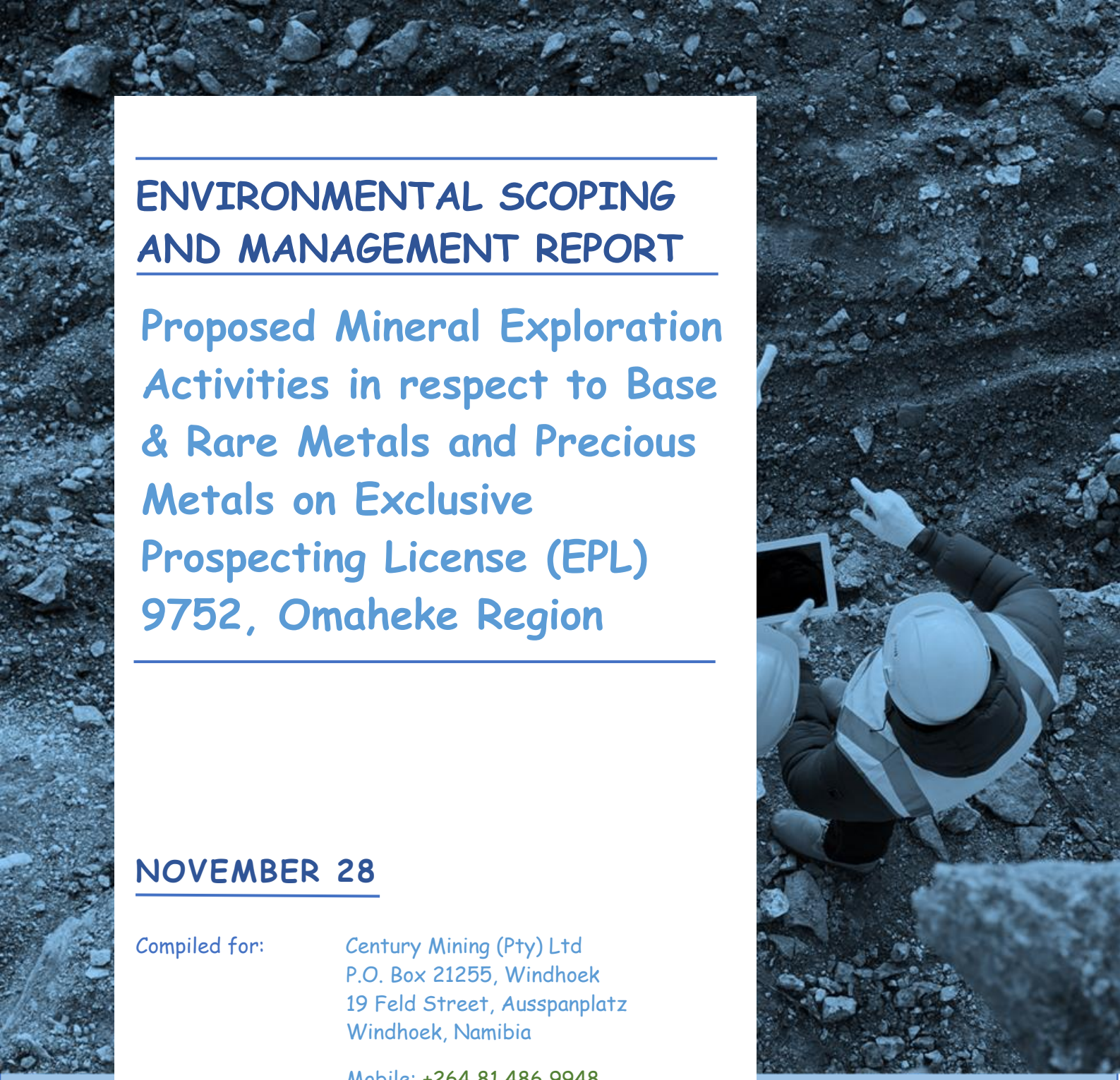


ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND MANAGEMENT REPORT

Proposed Mineral Exploration Activities in respect to Base & Rare Metals and Precious Metals on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9752, Omaheke Region

NOVEMBER 28

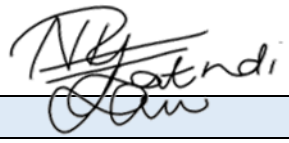
Compiled for: Century Mining (Pty) Ltd
P.O. Box 21255, Windhoek
19 Feld Street, Ausspanplatz
Windhoek, Namibia

Mobile: +264 81 486 9948

Authored by: Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc
...a leap towards better environmental compliance
Enviro Leap Consulting cc | P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek | +264 81 486 9948 | eap.trigen@gmail.com

Final Version 1

DOCUMENT INFORMATION AND APPROVAL		
Title	Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate for the Proposed Mineral Exploration Activities in respect to Base & Rare Metals and Precious Metal on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9752, Omaheke Region	
ECC Application Reference number	APP-006333	
Location	On Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9752, Omaheke Region	
Proponent	Century Mining (Pty) Ltd P.O. Box 21255, Windhoek 19 Feld Street, Ausspanplatz, Windhoek, Namibia Mobile: +264 81 486 9948	
	Signature	**Date**
Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi (EAP) 1		25 November 2025
Approval – Proponent		
Mrs Rana Gabriel Jabbour (Director, Proponent)		27 November 2025

Final Version 1

Declaration of authorship

APPLICATION NUMBER: **APP-006333**

Project Title:

Proposed Mineral Exploration Activities in respect to Base & Rare Metals and Precious Metal on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9752, Omaheke Region

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

Tick the box (es) applicable to your submission:

- ☐ Pro Forma Environmental Contract for Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL)(s)
- ☐ Environmental Questionnaire for Mining
- ☒ Scoping report
- ☐ Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- ☒ Environmental Management Plan (EMP)
- ☐ Consent from Relevant Authority

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

Consultancy Name: Enviro-Leap Consulting cc

EAP Signature: 

Date: 26/08/2025

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

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: Mrs. F. Flavianu

Reference No: 14/2/4/1/9752

The Directors
Century Mining (Pty) Ltd
P. O. BOX 21255
Windhoek

NOTICE TO APPLICANT OF PREPAREDNESS TO GRANT APPLICATION FOR EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE No. 9752.

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 01 November 2023, for an exclusive prospecting licence in respect of Base and Rare Metals and 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.

03/04/2024

Ms ISABELLA CHIRCHIR
MINING COMMISSIONER

All official correspondence must be addressed to the Executive Director

executive summary

Project Overview

Century Mining (Pty) Ltd (herein referred to as "Century Mining" or the proponent), is a Namibian registered company with vested interest in mineral exploration and mining development. Century Mining aims at prospecting and eventually developing mining ventures in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals.

The EPL 9752 is situated about 55 km North-west of Witvlei Settlement, in the Omaheke Region. The dominant land-use in the area is predominantly consist of commercial livestock farms and a few that were partially converted into game-farm with the aim of accommodating tourism activities.

The dominant land-use in the area is predominantly consisting of commercial livestock farms and a few that were partially converted into game-farm with the aim of accommodating tourism activities. The EPL is directly accessible via the B6 (Trans-Kalahari highway) and then the C29 district gravel road, while other section of the EPL will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment.

Their objective is to undertake exploration activities in order to obtain data on the presence of minerals for further mining development. While the proposed activity may stimulate future economic growth and possible rural development, and employment opportunities, it also present possibility of unprecedented negative environmental impacts.

Potential impacts may vary in terms of scale (locality), magnitude and duration e.g. minor negative impacts in the form of dust and noise pollution especially during the handling (loading and off-loading) will be experienced.

Need for the Project

Mining contributes about 25% to the Namibian GDP income, and thus the largest contributor to the Namibian economy. As in many African countries, mining is a key source of mineral commodities essential for maintaining and improving standards of living. Most important, the Namibian government makes provision for its citizens to obtain various mining license in order to create self-employment or business opportunities.

Century Mining, is therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals.

Overall, the exploration activities are expected to generate full time medium to long term direct employment for at least 5-10 workers. The majority of workers to be employed on the proposed exploration project are expected to be skilled and/or semi-skilled (general labourers and operators).

Critically, going ahead with the proposed activity creates potential for the following marginal net benefits:

- Contribution Taxes and Royalty
- Technological Skill and Knowledge transfer
- Creates the most needed employment opportunities

Project Description

Century Mining seeks to undertake her mineral exploration and mining development on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9752 in the Gobabis / Witvlei district, in the Omaheke Region. Principally, the proponent intends to explore (desktop geological study, collection of bulk samples and identification of previous activity in the area where the mineral of interest were conducted) and intends to further develop the EPL into a Mining License should they discover viable ore deposit.

The proposed exploration activities mainly consist of the following prospecting activities: Geological mapping: this mainly entails a desktop review of geological area maps and ground observations.

- Lithology geochemical surveys: rock samples shall be collected and taken for trace element analysis. Also, trenches or pits may be dug (in a controlled environment e.g. fencing off and labelling activity sites) adopting manual or excavator to investigate the mineral potential. At all times, the landowner and other relevant stakeholder will be engaged to obtain authorization where necessary.

- Geophysical surveys: entails data collection of the substrata, by air or ground, through sensors such as radar, magnetic and electromagnetic to detect any mineralization in the area.

- Small-scale mining operation: Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, the proponent proposes to establish a small-scale mining operation that focuses on the extraction of copper ore using semi-automated equipment such as front-end loader and excavators.

Need for an Environmental Impact Assessment

While increased economic activities can stimulate demographic changes and alter social, economic and environmental practices in many ways. Adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts have become a major area of concern for the business community, their customers, and other key stakeholders. As a result, companies seek to manage these impacts as part of their ethical and sustainable business conduct. Similarly, identifying, avoiding, mitigating and managing impacts, is a necessary condition for Century Mining to undertake its operation in compliance with the environmental legislative requirements in Namibia.

To ensure that development activities are undertaken in an economic, social and environmental sound / sustainable manner, the Namibian Constitution and Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 provides for an environmental assessment process. The

purpose of the environmental assessment and therefore this report are to ensure compliance of the proposed operations with the environmental legislation in respect to managing potential impacts associated with Century Mining mineral prospecting activities by:

- Identifying potential socio-economic and environmental impacts
- Proposing management measures to avoid, prevent and of mitigate these
- Compile an Environmental Management for compliance monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Environmental Clearance Certificate conditions

Therefore, Century Mining appointed Enviro-Leap Consulting cc to conduct an environmental assessment and facilitate the process of obtaining and Environmental Clearance Certificate.

Approach to the EIA Process

The assessment process consisted of a site visit to the project location and public consultation meetings with the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). An environmental scoping and management plan (EMP) were compiled and constitute the application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (Office of Environmental Commissioner).

Overall Recommendation

The proposed operations are considered to have an overall low negative environmental impact and an overall moderate positive socio-economic impact (with the implementation of respective mitigation and enhancement measures).

Based on this, it recommended that the proponent must upon obtaining their Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC), implement all appropriate management and mitigation measures and monitoring requirements as may be stipulated in their EMP and or as condition of the ECC. These measures must be undertaken to promote and uphold good practice environmental principles and adhere to relevant legislations by avoiding unacceptable impacts to the receiving environment.

glossary

AfDB	African Development Bank
BID	Background Information Document
BoN	Bank of Namibia
BRM	Base and Rare Metal
CA	Competent Authority
DEAF	National Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry
EA	Environmental Authorization
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
IMF	International Monetary Fund
PM	Precious Metals
UN	United Nations

contents

1. INTRODUCTION

The Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 (also referred to as the EMA) and its Regulations promulgated in the Government Gazette No. 4878 of 2012, stipulates that for each developmental activity, which is listed as those that may not be undertaken without obtaining and Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC), an Environmental Assessment (EA) must be conducted. The proposed handling, storage and transportation of fuel and mineral commodities triggers some listed activities in terms of the EMA.

Therefore, an environmental assessment must be conducted with an aim to identify, assess and ascertain potential environmental impacts that may arise as a result of undertaking the proposed operations. Hence, the environmental assessment is a process by which the potential impacts, whether positive or negative are predicted / identified, findings interpreted and communicating to interested and affected parties (I&APs) for inputs.

Additionally, this report presents findings of an environmental scoping process that evaluates the likely socio-economic and environmental effects the proposed operation, and further identifies suitable mitigation measures for avoiding or minimizing the predicted impacts. The envisioned EIA process was undertaken in a holistic approach encompassing different elements as shown in ***Figure 1***.

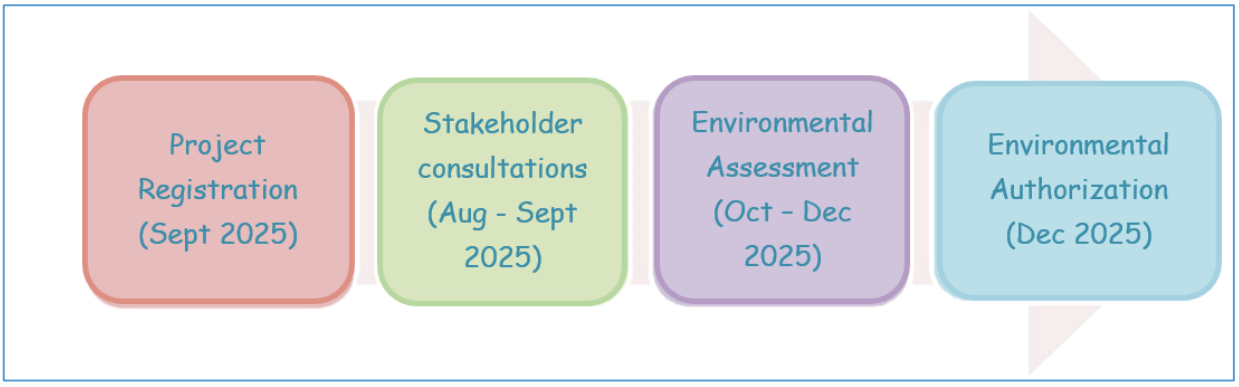


Figure 1: *Anticipated Environmental Assessment Timeline*

1.1. PROJECT APPLICANT AND PROJECT OVERVIEW

Century Mining seeks to undertake their mineral exploration and mining development on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9752 in the Omaheke Region. The EPL 9752 is situated about 55 km North-west of Witvlei Settlement, the dominant land-use in the area is predominantly consist of commercial livestock farms and a few that were partially converted into game-farm with the aim of accommodating tourism activities.

Principally, the proponent intends to explore for Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals (desktop geological study, collection of samples and identification of previous activity in the area where previous mining activities were conducted) by use of hand-held equipment and to small degree bulk sampling or mining, and develop the MC into mining license should they discover viable ore deposit.

1.2. PROJECT MOTIVATION (INCLUDING NEED AND DESIRABILITY)

Namibia is an up-and-coming source country for critical minerals, which are important for renewable energy technologies. The country has the potential to develop new mining projects for cobalt and Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals. Mining contributes about 25% to the Namibian GDP income (**Figure 2**), and thus the largest contributor to the Namibian economy. As in many African countries, mining is a key source of mineral commodities essential for maintaining and improving standards of living. Most important, the Namibian government makes provision for its citizens to obtain various mining license in order to create self-employment or business opportunities.

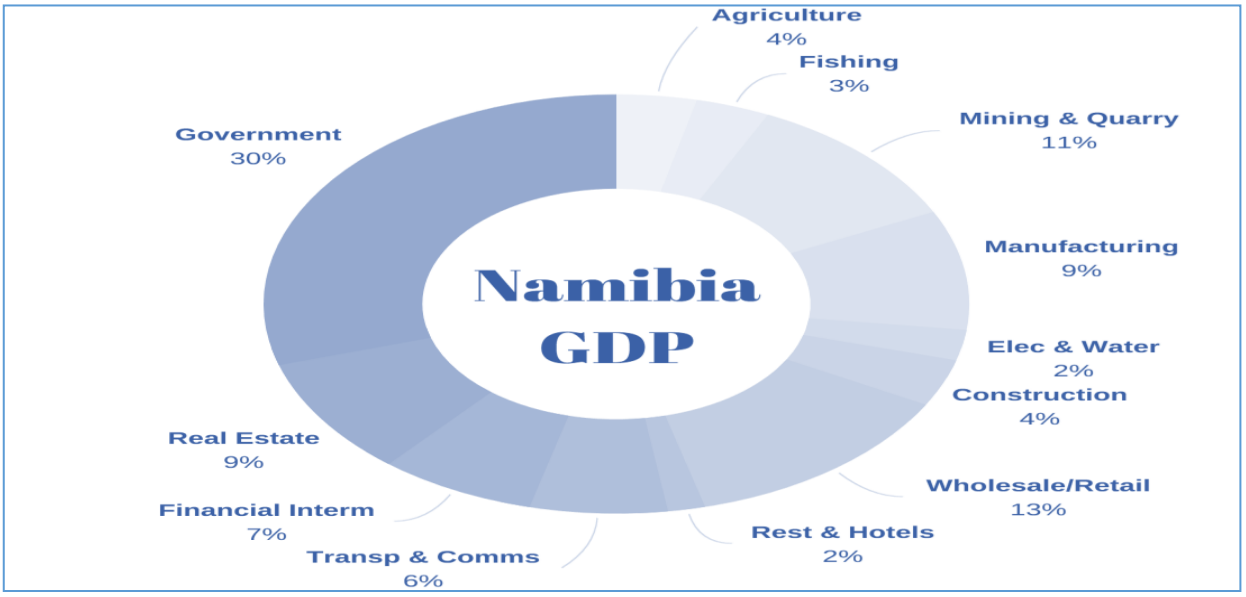


Figure 2: *Outlook of Namibia's economic performance and the impact of mining on the economy*

There are many companies engaged in exploration and mining activities for various metals / minerals. This creates opportunities that attracts international investment to support increased exploration activities particularly with an interest in finding Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals. Century Mining, is therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals

1.2.1. Need and Desirability

Overall, the exploration activities is expected to generate full time medium to long term direct employment for at least 5-10 workers. The majority of workers to be employed on the proposed exploration project are expected to be skilled and/or semi-skilled (general labourers and operators).

Critically, going ahead with the proposed activity creates potential for the following marginal net benefits:

- Contribution to Taxes and Royalty
- Technological Skill and Knowledge transfer
- Creates the most needed employment opportunities
- Attainment of particularly the SDGs 1 and 8 in Namibia

1.3. REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

While increased economic activities can stimulate demographic changes and alter social, economic and environmental practices in many ways. Adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts have become a major area of concern for the business community, their customers, and other key stakeholders. As a result, companies seek to manage these impacts as part of their ethical and sustainable business conduct. Similarly, identifying, avoiding, mitigating and managing impacts, is a necessary condition Century Mining to undertake its operation in compliance with the environmental legislative requirements in Namibia.

To ensure that development activities are undertaken in an economic, social and environmental sound / sustainable manner, the Namibian Constitution and Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 provides for an environmental assessment process.

The purpose of the environmental assessment and therefore this report are to ensure compliance of the proposed operations with the environmental legislation in respect to managing potential impacts associated with the proposed Century Mining prospecting activities operations:

- Identifying potential socio-economic and environmental impacts
- Proposing management measures to avoid, prevent and of mitigate these
- Compile an Environmental Management for compliance monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Environmental Clearance Certificate conditions

Therefore, Century Mining appointed Enviro-Leap Consulting to conduct an environmental assessment and facilitate the process of obtaining and Environmental Clearance Certificate.

Table 1: List of activities identified in the EIA Regulations which apply to the proposed project

EMA 2007 Legislation	Description of activity	Relevance to this project
Per the Regulation 29(sub-regulation 3) of GG Notice No. 29 of 2012, the project affects: **Activity 3 (3.1 & 3.2) Quarrying and Quarrying Activities**	3.1 The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right or other form of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right or other form of authorization, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992. 3.2 Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.	The project involves both the construction of facilities for activities which requires a license (in terms of the Minerals Act 33 of 1992) and undertaking of relating to resource extraction (exploration i.e. geological sampling and sampling).
Per the Regulation 29(sub-regulation 4) of GG Notice No. 29 of 2012: **Activity 4 Forestry Activities**	4. The clearance of forest areas, deforestation, afforestation, timber harvesting or any other related activity that requires authorization in term of the Forest Act, 2001 (Act No. 12 of 2001) or any other law.	The clearance of vegetation areas to allow the quarrying activity to take place
Per the Regulation 29(sub-regulation 9): **Activity 9 (3.1 & 3.2) Hazardous Substance Treatment, Handling and Storage**	9.1 "The manufacturing, storage, handling or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974."	The project involves the haulage, storage and handling of a potential hazardous (fuel and lubricants

1.4. EIA TEAM

Century Mining to undertake the EIA required for the proposed project. A public participation process (PPP) forms an integral part of the Environmental Assessment Process to aid in identifying issues and possible alternatives for consideration. Details on the PPP are included in section 4 of this Scoping Report.

1.5. DETAILS AND EXPERTISE OF THE EAP

Over the past four years the Enviro-Leap Consulting has been involved in a multitude of Environmental Assessment projects across SADC and within Namibia. The Environmental Practitioners of Enviro-Leap Consulting has a combined of more than 35 years' experience in the environmental sector (management and policy), ecological research and stakeholder engagement. Consequently, the team offers a wealth of experience and appreciation of the environmental and social priorities and national policies and regulations in Namibia.

1.6. OBJECTIVES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT

The primary objective of this EA Report is to present stakeholders, I&APs and the Competent Authority, the DEA, with an overview of the predicted impacts and associated management actions required to avoid or mitigate the negative impacts; or to enhance the benefits of the proposed Century Mining operations.

In broad terms, the 2012 EMA EIA Regulations (GG 4878) stipulates that an EIA Process must be undertaken providing to determine the potential environmental impacts, mitigation and closure outcomes, as well as the residual risks of any listed activity. Therefore, based on these (EIA Regulations), the objectives of the Environmental Assessment (EA) Process is to:

- determine the policy and legislative context within which the activity is located and note how the proposed activity complies with and responds to the policy and legislative context;
- describe the need and desirability of the proposed activity, including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;
- identify the location of the development footprint within the preferred site based on an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts and a ranking process of all the identified development footprint.
- determine the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts occurring to inform identified preferred alternatives; and the degree to which these impacts (a) can be reversed; (b) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources, and (c) can be avoided, managed or mitigated; and
- identify suitable measures to avoid, manage or mitigate identified impacts;

In terms of legal requirements, a crucial objective of the Environmental Scoping or EIA Report is to satisfy the requirements of EIA Regulations in respecting to obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate. This section regulates and prescribes the content of the Scoping Report and specifies the type of supporting information that accompany the submission of the ECC application to the Competent Authority.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section provides an overview of the conceptual overview of the prospecting activities on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9752, sites and technology selection process for identifying the most suitable exploration techniques to be adopted.

2.1. OVERVIEW OF THE PAST AND PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

The immediate focus of planned exploration focused on interpreting the pending rock and soil samples as well as the historical data. The company now proposes to undertake exploration bulk-sampling on the broader Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) by way of excavating previously hand-dug pits and extracting samples for further laboratory analysis, while also and if necessary, the proponent may conduct drill sampling.

The proposed exploration activities mainly consist of the following prospecting activities:

- Geological mapping: this mainly entails a desktop review of geological area maps and ground observations. This includes the review of geological maps of the area and on-site ground traverses and observations and an update where relevant, of the information obtained during previous geological studies of the area.

- Lithology geochemical surveys: rock samples shall be collected and taken for trace element analysis to be conducted by analytical chemistry laboratories to determine if sufficient quantities of base & rare or precious metal or other minerals of interest are present. Also, trenches or pits may be dug depending on the commodity (in a controlled environment e.g. fencing off and labelling activity sites) adopting manual or excavator to further investigate the mineral potential.

  These consists of small pits (±20cm X 20cm X 30cm) will be dug where 1 kg samples can be extracted and sieved to collect 50 g of material. As necessary, and to ensure adequate risks mitigation, all excavations will either be opened and closed immediately after obtaining the needed samples or the sites fenced off until the trenches or pits are closed. At all times, the landowner and other relevant stakeholder will be engaged to obtain authorisation where necessary.
- Geophysical surveys: entails data collection of the substrata (in most cases service of an aero-geophysical contractor will be soured), by air or ground, through sensors such as radar, magnetic and electromagnetic to detect any mineralization in the area, and are conducted to ascertain the mineralisation.

  Ground geophysical surveys shall be conducted, where necessary using vehicle-mounted sensors or handheld by staff members, while in the case of air surveys the sensors will be mounted to an aircraft, which then flies over the target area.

During the prospecting period, it is anticipated that about 10 – 15 persons will be employed, although only four staff are allowed to lodge on-site on an alternating (rotating) basis. The project specialists such as geologists, field assistants, geo-technicians and sampling crew, will be hosted on either a daily or special visit basis, and thus might not all be on-site simultaneously.

2.2. DESRCIPTION OF COMMODITIES

2.2.1. Base and Rare Metals

Base metals are common metals that tarnish, oxidize, or corrode relatively quickly when exposed to air or moisture. They can be contrasted with precious metals and are widely used in commercial and industrial applications, such as construction and manufacturing. The term base metals likely arose because these materials are inexpensive and more commonly found than precious metals, such as gold, silver, and platinum. Base metals are often more abundant in nature and sometimes easier to mine. That makes base metals far less expensive for use in manufacturing than precious metals.

While on the other hand, rare earth metals are, in fact, not that rare. The most commonly occurring rare earth metals are cerium, lanthanum, neodymium and yttrium - are actually more common in the Earth's crust than lead. And even silver

2.3. PROJECT RATIONALE (MOTIVATION, NEED AND DESIRABILITY)

2.3.1 Project Motivation

The proposed activity responds to Namibia's strategic vision 2030 and the NDP5 of creating a conducive environment within which its citizens prosper and contribute to the national development goals by creating employment opportunities. Overall, this activity contributes to the nation's efforts of elevating poverty amongst the rural citizens.

Critically, going ahead with the proposed activity on the proposed EPL creates a potential for the following marginal net benefits:

- Contribution Taxes and Royalty
- Technological Skill and Knowledge transfer
- Creates the most needed employment opportunities

2.3.2 Project Need and Desirability

Mining contributes about 25% to the Namibian GDP income, and thus the largest contributor to the Namibian economy. As in many African countries, mining is a key source of mineral commodities essential for maintaining and improving standards of living. Most important, the Namibian government makes provision for its citizens to obtain various mining license in order to create self-employment or business opportunities.

Century Mining, were therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals

Overall, the exploration activities is expected to generate full time medium to long term direct employment for at least 5-20 workers. The majority of workers to be employed on the proposed exploration project are expected to be skilled and/or semi-skilled (general labourers and operators).

2.4. PROJECT LOCATION

The EPL 9752 is situated about The EPL 9752 is situated about 55 km North-west of Witvlei Settlement, in the Omaheke Region (***Figure 3,*** locality map and ***Table 3*** corner coordinates). The dominant land-use in the area is predominantly consisting of commercial livestock farms (listed in ***Table 4***) and a few that were partially converted into game-farm with the aim of accommodating tourism activities.

The EPL is directly accessible via the B6 (Trans-Kalahari highway) and then the C29 district gravel road, while other section of the EPL will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment.

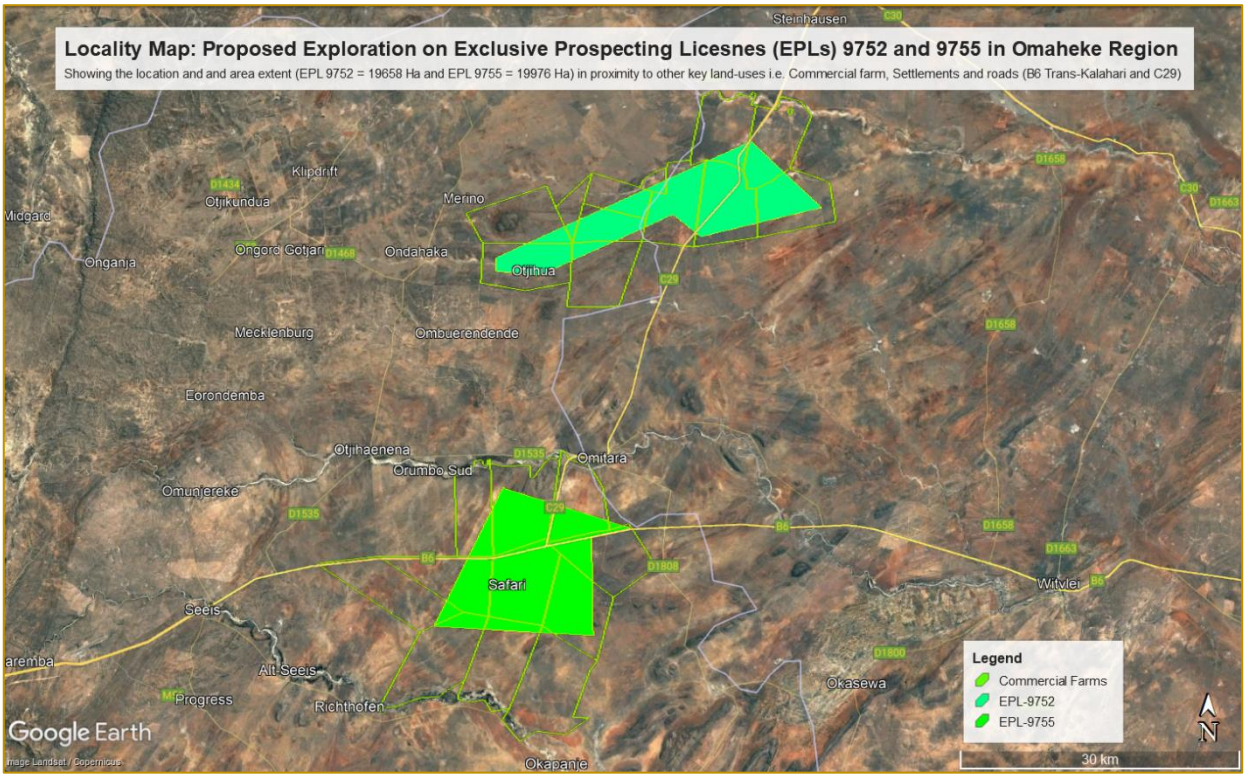


Figure 3: *Locality map of the proposed Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 9752, Omaheke Region*

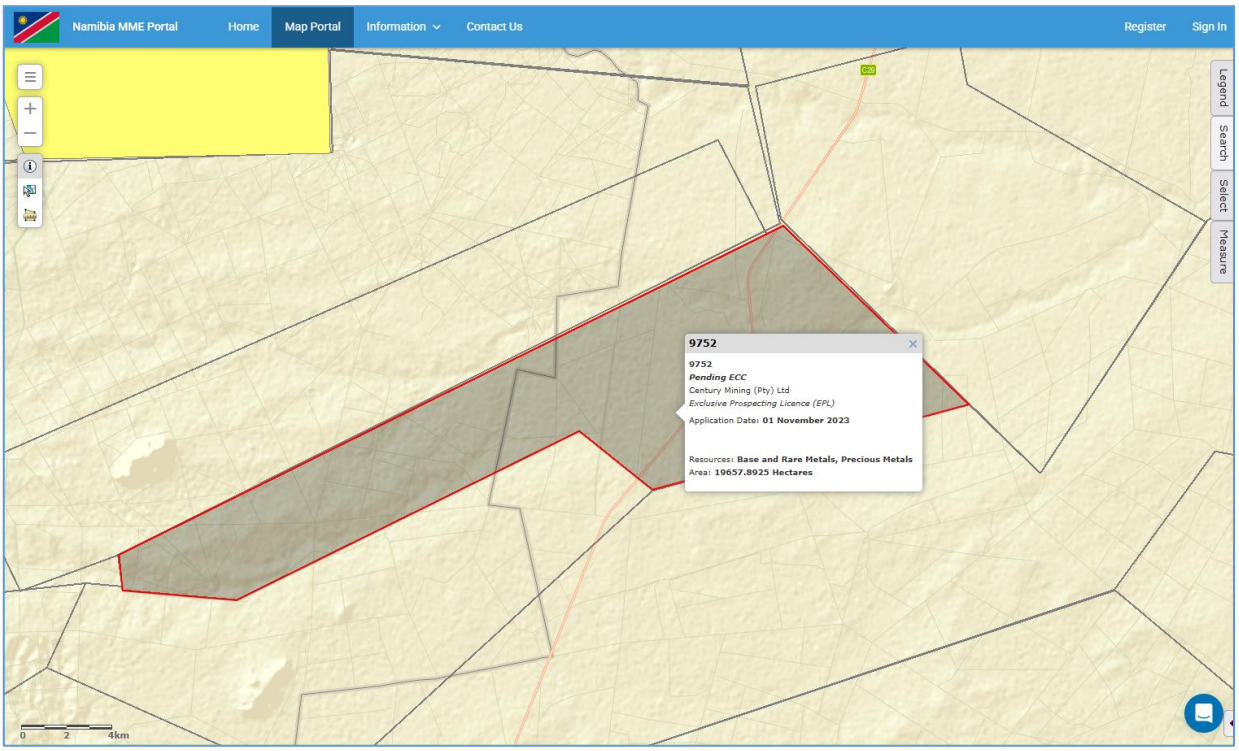
Table 3: *Corner coordinates of the proposed development site*

Corner point	Latitude	Longitude
A – EPL 9752 Corner Point 1	-21.960447°	18.166025°
B – EPL 9752 Corner Point 2	-22.028370°	18.243418°
C – EPL 9752 Corner Point 3	-22.062386°	18.112118°
D – EPL 9752 Corner Point 4	-22.040069°	18.081308°
E – EPL 9752 Corner Point 5	-22.105012°	17.936628°
F – EPL 9752 Corner Point 6	-22.100891°	17.890453°
G – EPL 9752 Corner Point 6	-22.089072°	17.889464°

Table 4: Shows a list of commercial farms overlain by the proposed EPL 9752

Commercial / Resettlement Farms	
Farm 1	Farm Vendetta No. 202/Rem
Farm 2	Farm Karamba No. 203
Farm 3	Farm Iowa No. 133
Farm 4	Farm Boomlager No. 328
Farm 5	Farm Apex No. 327
Farm 6	Farm Esperance No. 178/001
Farm 7	Farm Gumtree No. 326/Rem
Farm 8	Farm Otjiaha No. 130
Farm 9	Farm Otjihua No. 180
Farm 10	Farm Omieve No. 179

Figure 4: *Evidence of the proposed Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) application on the Ministry of Mine's cadastre (MME, 2025)*



2.4. SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE

2.4.1 Basecamp

Given the location the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) in a commercial area, a suitable site must be identified in collaboration with all relevant authorities including the Property / Farm Owners to decide on a basecamp location. The camp site will consist of tents, caravans and/or make-shift buildings and temporary ablution facilities.

This is a key and necessary management exercise to mitigate and reduce potential conflict with the property owner in regard to wildlife and livestock management protocols. Critically, it is highly recommended that temporary ablution facilities must be provided and limited to within the existing base-camp footprint pre-identified and agreed upon by the stakeholder in the proposed development, and the necessary authorization must be obtained prior to

installation of any such facility. The following supporting infrastructures and services will be required:

(i) External and internal roads network: The Proponent will upgrade the already existing external and internal road networks and created additional new access road linking the quarries (mine) sites to the main access;
(ii) Water supply: Raw water will be sourced from local groundwater resources. The Proponent will utilize the existing boreholes (where applicable / possible) and or alternatively source water from nearby local authority in which-case it will be hauled by 2500 liters tanker on a need basis.
(iii) Energy: Proposed prospecting operations on Exclusive Prospecting Licenses (EPL 9690) will use onsite administrations and offices (supporting infrastructure): The Proponent may utilize containerized systems

2.4.2 Water supply

Water will, at this stage only be required mainly for domestic use and will be sourced from the nearby boreholes or Witvlei Village and transported by truck in 5 000 litres water tanks, thus equally stored in tanks at the base-camp site. Where portable ablution facility are provided, it is recommended that they are regularly emptied and sewer transported by the returning water supply truck.

2.4.3 Power supply

In case where the exploration activity advances to the bulk sampling (trenches / drilling) stage, the various machinery and equipment (drill rigs, front-end loader and excavator) required digging the trenches are self-powered by means diesel engines, hence there shall be need for on-site fuel (diesel) storage in either small mobile bowser or an installed fuel storage facility on a concrete slab or base-camp. The excavator will either be refuelled with Jerry cans or directly from the bowser.

Basic energy requirement may be met through a portable petrol/diesel generator may only be utilised to meet the domestic energy requirements.

2.4.4 Access roads / tracks

The EPL is directly accessible via the B6 (Trans-Kalahari highway) and then the C29 district gravel road, while other section of the EPL will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment.

Per provisions of the Mineral Prospecting & Mining Act (Act No. 33 of 1992), Section 52 (1a)), holder of a mineral license cannot exercise any rights on a private land until the holder has entered into an agreement with the land / property owner.

Therefore, the proponent shall, on obtaining all the necessary authorizations in respect to their prospecting license(s) shall negotiate and enter into a signed access and land use agreement with respective affected farm owners as listed on page 7.

2.4.5 Waste (Domestic / Hazardous) Management

The predominant type of waste that will be generated during the exploration activities, in small volumes, is domestic waste (non-hazardous). In terms of waste generation and management, the predominant type of waste that will be generated during the exploration activities, in small volumes, is domestic waste i.e. packaging material (paper, wooden box, plastic sampling bags), and potentially hydrocarbons from diesel oil should a power generator needed. Domestic waste must be stored in heavy duty garbage bags and disposed of correctly at the Witvlei or Gobabis waste disposal site (refer to EMP commitments).

Domestic Waste: Different waste containers will be provided onsite for waste sorting and safe disposal of waste generated onsite. These will be collected on a monthly basis and sent to nearest approved waste management facility in the area.

Sanitation: Movable ablution facilities with septic tanks will be put up for sanitation purposes for the exploration and mining teams and will be emptied in good time according to manufacturers' instructions.

2.4.6 Material and Equipment

At this stage of the proposed exploration program activities, the proponent may not require substantial use of heavy mining related vehicles but a pair of standard 4X4 pick-up mainly used by the team of geologists to carry basic supplies, vehicle drawn fuel browser, a small truck / tanker necessary for the haulage of water for source to the base-camp within or in the vicinity of the EPL area.

Only in the event that the prospecting sample yields promising results that my warrant for drilling, shall the proponent negotiate an appropriate access agreement that details the establishment of a base-camp that will accommodate the use of drill-rig / drilling machine (s) and the associated materials / supplies including portable energy generators.

2.5. MINE CLOSURE, DECOMMISSIONING, REHABILITATION AND AFTERCARE

In line with the new regulatory requirements by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), a Mine Closure Plan will be required to be submitted to the regulators. The Mine Closure will provide a detailed plan of actions and commitments including financial and human resources for effective management of the likely environmental liabilities at mine closure and aftercare stages of the proposed prospecting and ongoing activities in the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL 9752).

Regular assessments and evaluation of the environmental liabilities during the prospecting stage shall be undertaken to ensure that adequate provision of the necessary resources towards good environmental management at mine closure and aftercare stages.

The following is the summary of the activities to be associated with the mine closure and aftercare stages:

- Implementation of sustainable socioeconomic plan.
- Closure of open pits.
- Closure of solid waste transfer station.
- Backfill all excavated areas.
- Closure of the mined blocks storage area.
- Decommissioning of water and electricity infrastructure.
- Overall land reclamation and restoration of internal roads, and.
- Revegetation and aftercare as may be required.

The Site Closure Plan activities consist of following four (4) steps that will be implemented by Proponent and where applicable in consultation with the key stakeholders:

(i) Ongoing rehabilitation: Unwanted exploration sites excavated will not wait the final closure rehabilitation but will be attended to as ongoing.

(ii) Site closure: Once exploration stops, the number of workers will be reduced and a small Labour force will be retained to permanently shut down the mine.

(iii) Decommissioning: Will be undertaken by a small crews or contractors who will be responsible for decommissioning or taking apart the prospecting supporting infrastructure and equipment.

(iv) Final rehabilitation\Remediation\reclamation: The objective of reclamation will be to return the Exclusive Prospecting License area to an acceptable standard of socioeconomic use, ensuring that any landforms and structures are stable.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This chapter of the Scoping Report provides an overview of the affected environment for the proposed mineral exploration activities within the EPL area. The receiving environment is understood to include biophysical, socio-economic and heritage aspects which could be affected by the proposed development or which in turn might impact on the proposed development.

3.1 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Namibia is characterized by four land type systems , the Namib, which runs along the entire west coast from the port town of Lüderitz, northwards into southern Angola; the Succulent Karoo which lies south of Lüderitz and extends across the Orange River into South Africa; the Nama Karoo which occurs immediately to the east of the previous two desert systems and covers most of the southern third of Namibia, tapering to a narrow belt from central Namibia northwards; and the Southern Kalahari which extends eastwards across to Botswana.

3.1.1 Climatic Conditions

The proposed warehouse and feedlot project area is located in the Gobabis District, Omaheke Region in central-east Namibia with daytime warm to hot temperatures throughout the year, while the nights are mild to cool in winter (***Figure 5***). The average climate data is summarised in ***Table 4*** below:

Table 4: *Summary of climate data for Witvlei Settlement*

Average annual rainfall (mm/a)	400-450
Variation in annual rainfall (%)	30-40
Average annual evaporation (mm/a)	2800-3000
Average relative humidity (10%)	10-70
Water deficit (mm/a)	1501-1700
Average annual temperatures (°C)	20-21

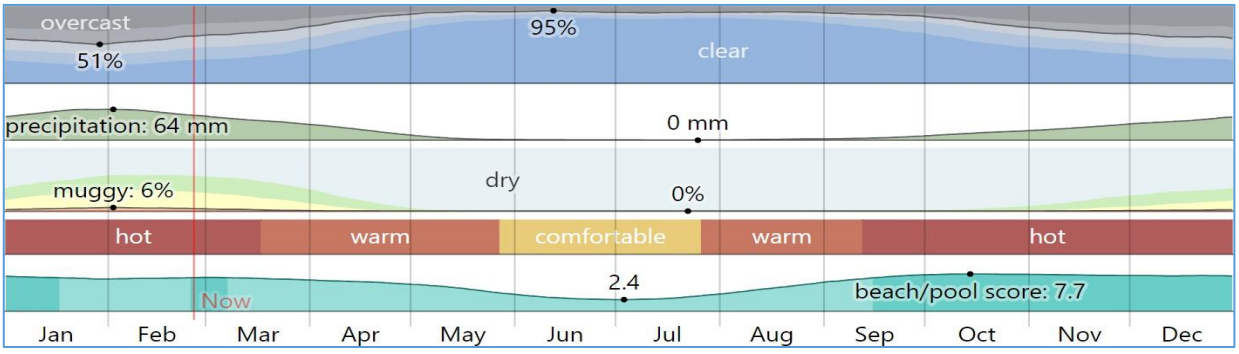


Figure 5: *The summary of the climate in the Gobabis surrounding of Omaheke Region*

3.1.1 Topography, *Geology and Soils*

The site is relatively flat with a gentle slope towards the southeast. The landscape is classified as being in the Kalahari Sandveld, which is characterized by palaeo dunes and pans. The site is located within the catchment of the Eiseb Omuramba, an ephemeral river, draining in an

easterly direction. Drainage in the area is poorly developed and runoff usually collects in depressions (omurambas and pans). Water in these depressions is often used for animal watering. Proper drainage systems (e.g. erection of culverts) should be developed at the site to control the flow of surface water, in order to avoid flooding. A storm water management system should form part of the engineering designs.

Surface soil consist of eutric Fluvisols. The soils can be described as alluvial soils with fair to good nutrient status. These soils formed during the Tertiary and Quaternary Ages and forms part of the Kalahari Group. The Kalahari Group consist of sand, calcrete or gravel. Locally, subsurface geology consists of rocks that formed during the Namibian Age, Damara Sequence and comprise of schist, marble, quartzite, conglomerate and graphitic schist (***Figure 6***).

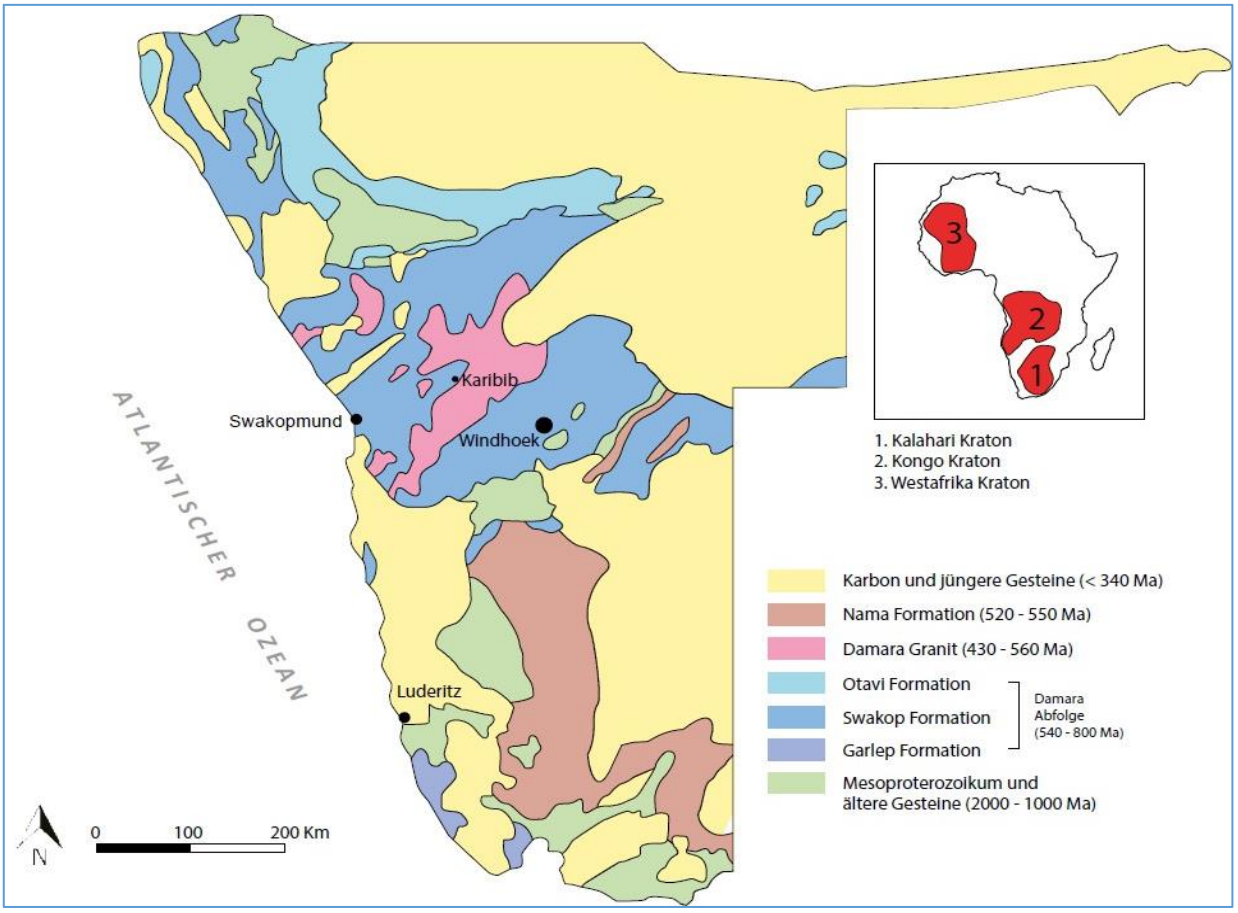


Figure 6: *Simplified geology of Simplified geological map of Namibia. Modified after Clifford (2008).*

3.1.2 Hydrogeology

Surface geology at the site consists of sand, calcrete and gravel of Quaternary and Tertiary age, of the Kalahari Group. The Kalahari group (unknown thickness) consists mainly of unconsolidated formations, but some degree of consolidation may be present. Subsurface geology consists of schist, marble, quartzite, conglomerate and graphitic schist of the Damara Sequence – Namibian Age. Less than 100m east of the site, undifferentiated Damara Granite of the Cambrian Age is present.

An auger hole was drilled to a final depth of 1.8m at the site, to determine the topsoil profile. The drill intersected a red loamy sand of unknown thickness all the way to the bottom of the hole. Groundwater flow would be mostly through secondary porosity along fractures, faults and other geological structures present within the underlying hard rock formations. Groundwater flow from the site can be expected in a westerly direction. Local flow patterns may vary due to groundwater abstraction in the area. According to the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) database, 54 boreholes are located within a 10km radius of the site.

3.1.3 Terrestrial Ecology and Sensitivity

Namibia's vegetation and biomes are classified into five major types. These are, the Namib Desert, Nama Karoo, Succulent Karoo and the Trees and Shrub savannah. The proposed project area falls mainly within the Trees and Shrub savannah biome and thus the flora is a key receptor of environmental impact particularly in case of clearing and trampling by the livestock, and potential ground contamination resulting from the project activities.
The site falls within the Tree and Shrub savanna biome, which is characterised by Camelthorn savanna type vegetation (***Figure 7***).

Figure 7: *Shows the vegetation type found at the project site dominated by Acacia areiloba and mellifera spp.* Most vegetation at the site itself (disturbed), consists mainly of invasive alien plants, whilst the surrounding undisturbed land consists mainly of short to medium height grass, some

The vegetation structure type is classified as Shrubland- Woodland mosaic thorny bush and shrubs (mainly acacia species i.e. Acacia mellifera etc.) and scattered patches of acacia trees. There are no conservation worthy vegetation present at the site itself, however the bigger acacia trees should be incorporated into the project and made part of the development (where feasible).

Deducing from the Atlas of Namibia, the proposed site is within the area that is known to have 100 to 150 plant species (Mandelsohn et al, 2003). With regards to fauna, wildlife such as kudu, oryx, springbok, warthog, Damara dik-dik, Duiker, cheetah and leopards amongst others, have been observed in the vicinity of the study area. Faunal species diversity is presented in the table below:

Table 5: *Shows the overall composition of Fauna diversity in Omaheke in general*

Animal Kingdom	Species Diversity
Mammal Diversity	76 – 90 Species
Scorpion Diversity	10 – 11 Species
Bird Diversity	201 – 230 Species
Reptile Diversity	71 – 80 Species
Frog Diversity	12 – 15 Species
Lizard Diversity	28 – 31 Species
Termite Diversity	7 – 9 Genera

3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.2.1 *Demographic Profile*

As of 2023, there are 102,881 inhabitants of Hardap and on average, there are 1.2 people per km2, with an annual growth rate of 3.1%. The fertility rate is 5.0, Males outnumber females, with 112 men for every 100 women (NSA, 2024). The population is roughly split between urban and rural; 43.8% live in urban communities, while 56.2% live in rural communities. The average household size is 3.3 persons with 29.2% of the adult population being married. Approximately half (50.4%) make a living through wages, 13.9% through old-age pensions, 9.3% through farming, and 5.0% through non-farming business (NSA, 2024).

3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.2.1 *Demographic Profile*

As of 2023, there are 102,881 inhabitants of Omaheke and on average, there are 1.2 people per km2, with an annual growth rate of 3.1%. The fertility rate is 5.0, Males outnumber females, with 112 men for every 100 women (NSA, 2024). The population is roughly split between urban and rural; 43.8% live in urban communities, while 56.2% live in rural communities. The average household size is 3.3 persons with 29.2% of the adult population being married. Approximately half (50.4%) make a living through wages, 13.9% through old-age pensions, 9.3% through farming, and 5.0% through non-farming business (NSA, 2024).

3.2.2 *Municipal Services*

As part of the 2012 Basic Assessment Process, a Services Report for the Atlantis Industrial areas was conducted, and this report is attached as Appendix I. This highlights the services available in the area and what capacity the municipality has to take on services for a new development. The following are an approximation of the Municipal services required for the proposed development, taking into consideration that final quantities will be applied for in the planning and design phase of the facility:

3.2.2.1 Water:

Gobabis; the water supply situation in the region is split between two key service providers: the Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination, and NamWater. NamWater, as the bulk water supplier, operates different schemes in six constituencies provides portable water to the town in bulk and the municipality distributes it for the various industrial and residential users.

3.2.2.2 Electricity:

Gobabis; There are two service providers providing electricity in the region. The first, NamPower, has five substations of which two have a capacity of 132 Kv each, while the remaining three each operate at a capacity of 66 Kv. Secondly CENORED, which is an agent of Hardap Regional Council, has approximately 93 transformers of different capacities supplying more than 2 539 total customers with over 6 756.54 MwH of electricity per annum.

3.2.2.3 Solid Waste Removal

Gobabis / Witvlei; seems to have a good track record of waste and garbage disposal with 96% disposing of waste and garbage through the regular municipal collection system. Unfortunately, there are still a small percentage (1.4%) that illegal dump their garbage and rubbish on the roadside (NSA, 2014).

3.2.3 Heritage and Culture Profile

In Namibia, archaeological resources are often vulnerable to developmental and mining impacts. Typical sites do not only include those found in the mountains, hills and outcrops but also those generally found in the flat areas (Namib Desert) and or in riverbeds.

Some of these site types might be obvious to some observer, such as rock art or historical mines. Others are quite ambiguous and might appear less significant than they are, such as pre-colonial stone features. This means that it is very difficult for mining projects to avoid damage to archaeological heritage sites if they have not been located, identified and made known during EIA process.

Therefore, given the nature, scope and scale of the proposed exploration activity and particularly that it entails minimum use mechanical equipment an archaeological specialist study was deemed not necessary although highly recommended for the next phase of the mine development projects. Critically, the proponent is cautioned to at all time strictly adhere with the search and find procedure in accordance with the stipulations of the Namibian National Heritage Act (No. 27 of 2004) in the highly unlikely event that artifacts are found in the EPL area.

In the light of the evidence found during the field assessment and other desktop review of previous field surveys, it can be concluded that should a detailed heritage assessment be necessary.

Therefore, it remains necessary that in the absence of extensive heritage and culture studies in the region there remains a possibility of encountering numerous undeclared artefacts / sites of heritage importance. A search and find procedure (***Appendix C***) must be strictly followed in accordance with the stipulations of the Namibian National Heritage Act in the highly unlikely event that artefacts are found in the sand mining area.

4. APPROACH TO EIA PROCESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

This chapter presents the approach to the Environmental Scoping Assessment process, for the proposed Century Mining's activity and gives particular attention to the legal context and guidelines applicable to this assessment. The assessment approach and the steps in the Public Participation component of this scoping report were undertaken in accordance with Regulations 29 and 30 of Government Notice No. 30 of 2012. Overall, this section highlights information including the approach to stakeholder engagement, identification of issues, overview of relevant legislation, and key principles and guidelines that provide the context for this scoping assessment process. Hence, in a nutshell, the purpose of the environmental assessment is to:

- Address issues that have been identified through the Scoping Process;
- Assess alternatives to the proposed activity in a comparative manner;
- Assess all identified impacts and determine the significance of each impact; and
- Recommend actions to avoid/mitigate negative impacts and enhance benefits.

4.1 OVERVIEW OF APPROACH ADPTED FOR COMPILING THE SCOPING AND EMP REPORTS

The objectives of the environmental scoping assessment are noted in Section 1 of this Report. Section 6 of this Scoping Report includes a summary of the findings, the overall conclusions and the recommendations.

The Scoping Report was made available for a 30-day I&AP and authority review period, as outlined in the EMA Regulations of 2012. Although adverts were put in local newspapers i.e. the **Confidente newspaper on 04th – 10th July 2025** and **11th – 18th July 2025,** and then in **The Villager newspaper on the 04th and 11th July 2025** in order to notify and inform the public of the proposed projects and invite I&APs to register, there were no particular responses or inputs received but registration by one I&AP (see ***Appendix A*** for detailed report).

As previously noted, the Scoping Report includes an Environmental Management Plan (EMP, ***Appendix B***). The EMP is based broadly on global environmental management principles and embodies an approach of continual improvement and mitigation actions.

These are drawn primarily based on the identified potential impacts for both the construction and operational phases of Century Mining proposed activity. If the project components are decommissioned or re-developed, this will need to be done in accordance with the relevant environmental standards and clean-up / remediation requirements applicable at the time.

4.2 LEGAL CONTEXT FOR THIS EIA

In accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations No. 30 of 2012 gazette and the Environmental Management Act, (EMA), 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007), the activity to be undertaken by Century Mining may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate.

4.3 LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES PERTINENT TO THIS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

As the main source of legislation, the Namibian constitution makes provision for the creation and enforcement of applicable legislation. In this context and in accordance with its constitution, Namibia has passed numerous laws (those of relevant to this project are listed in Table 2) intended to protect the natural environment and to mitigate adverse environmental impacts.

Namibia's policies provide the framework to the applicable legislation. Whilst policies do not often carry the same legal recognition as official statutes, policies can be and are used in providing support to legal interpretation when deciding cases. Below are several of the key legislations applicable to the governance of certain component / aspects of the proposed operation activity. Key acts and policies currently in force include:

- Namibia's Environmental Assessment (EIA) Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation (1995)
- Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007);
- Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012)
- Namibia Agriculture Policy of 2015
- Namibia Vision 2030, and other national development plan e.g. Harambee Prosperity Plan
- Social Security Act, 1994 (Act No. 34 of 1994) and the Affirmative Action (Employment) Act, 1998 (Act No. 29 of 1998)

4.3.1 Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007

The environmental management act No.7 of 2007 aims to promote the sustainable use of natural resources and provides the framework for the environmental and social impact assessment, demands precaution and mitigation of activities that may have negative impacts on the environment and provision for incidental matters. Furthermore, the act provides a list of activities that may not be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate.

The purpose of the Environmental Management Act is:

a) to ensure that people carefully consider the impact of developmental activities on the environment and in good time
b) to ensure that all interested or affected people have a chance to participate in environmental assessments
c) To ensure that the findings of environmental assessments are considered before any decisions are made about activities which might affect the environment see ***Figure 9***.

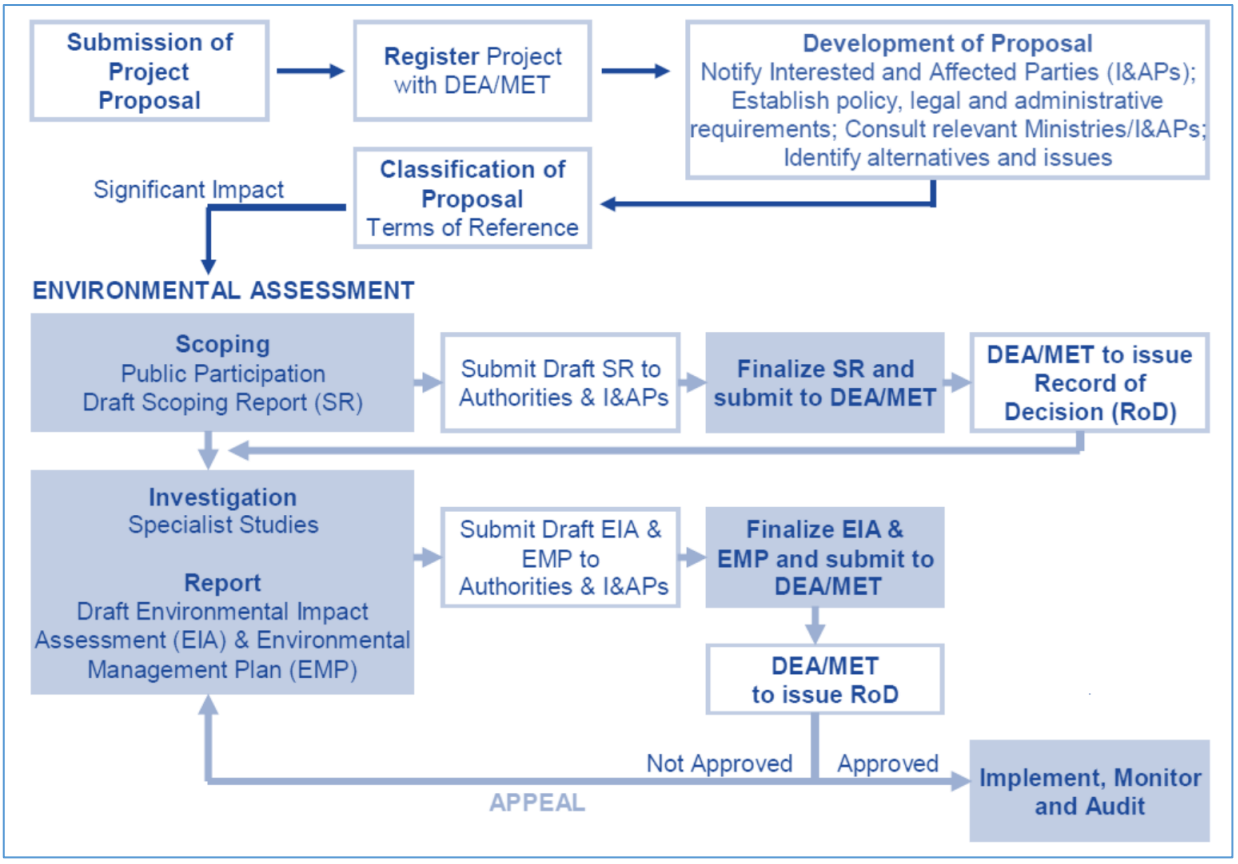


Figure 9: Illustration of the environmental assessment process in Namibia (Source: Risk Based Solution)

4.3.2 Environmental Assessment Policy (1995)

The Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable development and Environmental Conservation emphasize the importance of environmental assessments as a key tool towards implementing integrated environmental management. Sets an obligation to Namibians to prioritize the protection of ecosystems and related ecological.

The policy subjects all developments to environmental assessment and provides guideline for the Environmental Assessment. The policy advocates that Environmental Assessment take due consideration of all potential impacts and processes mitigations measures should be incorporated in the project design and planning stages (as early as possible).

4.3.12 Minerals Act

This Act No. 33 of 1992 provides a legal framework for regulating and governing all activities that explicitly entails the prospecting, exploration and mining of minerals within the boundaries of Namibia and the Ministry of Mine and Energy is the competent authority in this regard.

It also makes explicit reference to the protection and conservation of the natural environment by requiring for the development of an environmental impact assessment and management plan in which measures to avoid and or mitigate potential impacts relating to minerals development activities are clearly considered.

4.3.3 Other Legal Requirements and relevance to the proposed activity

In addition to the EMA and the Environmental Assessment Policy, there exist other regulatory frameworks that MDL must comply with. This is due to the supporting infrastructure that are needed to compliment the proposed logistics hub. As such, MDL will be required to obtain additional specific permits for the supporting infrastructure as listed in table 4 below. The process of obtaining the additional permits can be undertaken concurrently to the EIA process.

Furthermore, the proponent has the responsibility to ensure that the project activities conform to all other relevant legal documents and guidelines as listed in ***Table 4*** below).

***Table 5**: Other relevant legislation and applicability thereof*

Legislation	Relevance
Labour Act, 1992, (Act No. 6 of 1992) and Regulations Related to Health and Safety of Employees	• Labour matters, rights and duties of employees. • Health and Safety of Employees Construction safety; • Electrical safety; Machinery safety; • Hazardous substances; Physical hazards and general provisions;
Social Security Act, 1994 (Act No. 34 of 1994) and the Affirmative Action (Employment) Act, 1998 (Act No. 29 of 1998)	• Establishment of the Social Security Commission • Administration of a pension and incidental matters fund – affirmative employment opportunities
The Forest Act	• Declaration of protected areas in terms of soils and water resources • Proclamation of protected species of plants and the conditions under which these plants can be disturbed, conserved, or cultivated.
Nature Conservation Amendment Act	• Declaration of protected areas and protected species.
National Heritage Act	• Protection and conservation of places and objectives of significance, as all archaeological and paleontological objects belong to the state

4.3.4 Precautionary and Polluter Pays Principles

The Precautionary Principle is worldwide accepted when there is a lack of sufficient knowledge and information about proposed development possible threats to the environment. Hence if the anticipated impacts are greater, then precautionary approach is applied. Equally, the Polluter Pays Principle ensures that the proponent takes responsibility of their actions. Hence in cases of pollution, the proponent bears the full responsibility and cost to clean up the environment.

4.4 PRINCIPLES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION / CONSULTATION

The PPP for this Scoping Process was driven by a stakeholder engagement process that includes inputs from authorities, I&APs and the project proponent. In respect to provisions of the EIA Regulations, "Public Consultation" means a process referred to in regulation 21, in which potential interested and affected parties are given an opportunity to comment on, or raise issues relevant to, specific matters. This stems from the requirement that people have a right to be informed about potential decisions that may affect them and that they must be afforded an opportunity to influence those decisions. Effective public participation also improves the ability of the Competent Authority (CA) to make informed decisions and results in improved decision-making as the view of all parties are considered.

Contrary, it is important to recognize and highlight two key aspects of public participation which must be considered at the outset:

- There are practical and financial limitations to the involvement of all individuals within a PPP. Hence, public participation aims to generate issues that are representative of societal sectors, not each individual. Consequently, the PPP is designed to be inclusive of a broad range of sectors relevant to the proposed activity.

- The PPP will aim to raise a diversity of perspectives and will not be designed to force consensus amongst I&APs. Certainly, diversity of opinion rather than consensus building is likely to enrich ultimate decision-making. Therefore, where possible, the PPP will aim to obtain an indication of trade-offs that all stakeholders (i.e. I&APs, technical specialists, the authorities and the development proponent) are willing to accept with regard to the ecological sustainability, social equity and economic growth associated with the project.

4.5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The key steps and or approach adopted for this particular Scoping assessment has been confirmed with the DEA through the registration of the proposed activity / operations on their Online EA system.

All advertisements, notification letters and emails etc. served to notify the public and organs of state, on both the call for registration as I&APs and of the availability of the Scoping and EMP reports for an opportunity to comment or provide input on the reports. Although adverts were put in local newspapers i.e. the **Confidente newspaper on 04th – 10th July 2025** and **11th – 18th July 2025,** and then in **The Villager newspaper on the 04th and 11th July 2025** in order to notify and inform the public of the proposed projects and invite I&APs to register, there were no particular responses or inputs received but registration by one I&AP (see **Appendix A** for detailed report).

The correspondence sent to or received from I&APs and other competent authorities during the Scoping Phase were incorporated into the stakeholder engagement report appended to this report (**Appendix A**).

4.6 AUTHORITY CONSULTATION DURING THE EIA PHASE

Authority consultation is integrated into the PPP, with additional one-on-one meetings held with the lead authorities, where necessary. A pre-application meeting was scheduled with the relevant competent authorities prior to the Lock-down, however were later cancelled. It is proposed that the Competent Authority (DEA) as well as other lead authorities be consulted as necessary and at various stages during the application review process of the DEA. During the Scoping phase, the following authorities were identified and consulted (see **Appendix C**) for the purpose of consultation:

- Department of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
- Ministry of Mines and Energy

4.7 APPROACH TO IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND SPECIALIST STUDIES

Potential environmental impacts were identified through both desktop literature review and consultation with I&APs, regulatory authorities, specialist and Enviro-Leap Consulting. In case of social impacts, the assessment focused on third parties only (third parties include members of the public and other local and regional institutions) and did not assess health and safety impacts on workers because the assumption was made that these aspects are separately regulated by health and safety legislation, policies and standards.

The impacts are discussed under issue headings in this section. The discussion and impact assessment for each sub-section covers the construction, operational, decommissioning and closure phases where relevant. This is indicated in the table at the beginning of each sub-section. Included in the table is a list of project activities/infrastructure that could cause the potential impact per farming phase. The activities/infrastructure that are summarized in this chapter, link to the description of the proposed project (see Section 5 of the EIA report).

Mitigation measures to address the identified impacts are discussed in this section and included in more detail in the ERCP report that is attached in **Appendix B**. In most cases (unless otherwise stated), these mitigation measures have been taken into account in the assessment of the significance of the mitigated impacts only.

Both the criteria used to assess the impacts and the method of determining the significance of the impacts is outlined in ***Table 6***. This method complies with the method provided in the Namibian EIA Policy document and the draft EIA regulations. ***Part A*** provides the approach for determining impact consequence (combining severity, spatial scale and duration) and impact significance (the overall rating of the impact). Impact consequence and significance are determined from ***Part B*** and **C**. The interpretation of the impact significance is given in ***Part D***. Both mitigated and unmitigated scenarios are considered for each impact.

Table 6: Criteria for Assessing Impacts

PART A: DEFINITION AND CRITERIA		
Definition of SIGNIFICANCE		**Significance = consequence probability**
Definition of CONSEQUENCE		**Consequence is a function of severity, spatial extent and duration**
Criteria for ranking of the SEVERITY/NATURE of environmental impacts	**H**	Substantial deterioration (death, illness or injury). Recommended level will often be violated. Vigorous community action. IrrEPLaceable loss of resources.
	M	Moderate/measurable deterioration (discomfort). Recommended level will occasionally be violated. Widespread complaints. Noticeable loss of resources.
	L	Minor deterioration (nuisance or minor deterioration). Change not measurable/will remain in the current range. Recommended level will never be violated. Sporadic complaints. Limited loss of resources.
	L+	Minor improvement. Change not measurable/will remain in the current range. Recommended level will never be violated. Sporadic complaints.
	M+	Moderate improvement. Will be within or better than the recommended level. No observed reaction.
	H+	Substantial improvement. Will be within or better than the recommended level. Favorable publicity.
Criteria for ranking the DURATION of impacts	**L**	Quickly reversible. Less than the project life. Short-term
	M	Reversible overtime. Life of the project. Medium-term
	H	Permanent beyond closure – Long-term.
Criteria for ranking the SPATIAL SCALE of Impacts	**L**	Localized-Within the site boundary.
	M	Fairly widespread–Beyond the site boundary. Local
	H	Widespread – Far beyond site boundary. Regional/national

PART B: DETERMINING CONSEQUENCE					
			SEVERITY = L		
DURATION	Long-term	**H**	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Medium term	**M**	Low	Low	Medium
	Short-term	**L**	Low	Low	Medium
			SEVERITY = M		
DURATION	Long-term	**H**	Medium	High	High
	Medium term	**M**	Medium	Medium	High
	Short-term	**L**	Low	Medium	Medium
			SEVERITY = H		
DURATION	Long-term	**H**	High	High	High
	Medium term	**M**	Medium	Medium	High
	Short-term	**L**	Medium	Medium	High
			L	M	H
			Localized Within site boundary Site	Fairly widespread Beyond site boundary	Widespread Far beyond site boundary
			SPATIAL SCALE		

PART C: DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE					
PROBABILITY (of exposure to impacts)	Definite/Continuous	H	Medium	Medium	High
	Possible/frequent	M	Medium	Medium	High
	Unlikely/seldom	L	Low	Low	Medium
			L	M	H
			CONSEQUENCE		

PART D: INTERPRETATION OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Significance	**Decision guideline**
High	It would influence the decision regardless of any possible mitigation.
Medium	It should have an influence on the decision unless it is mitigated.
Low	It will not have an influence on the decision.

*H = high, M = medium and L = low and + denotes a positive impact.

This section outlines the assessment methodology and legal context for specialist studies, as recommended by the DEA 2006 Guideline on Assessment of Impacts. In addition to the above, the impact assessment methodology includes the following aspects:

Spatial extent – The size of the area that will be affected by the impact/risk:

- Site specific;
- Local (<10 km from site);
- Regional (<100 km of site);
- National or International (e.g. Greenhouse Gas emissions or migrant birds).

Consequence – The anticipated consequence of the risk/impact:

- Extreme (extreme alteration of natural systems, patterns or processes, i.e. where environmental functions and processes are altered such that they permanently cease);
- Severe (severe alteration of natural systems, patterns or processes, i.e. where environmental functions and processes are altered such that they temporarily or permanently cease);
- Substantial (substantial alteration of natural systems, patterns or processes, i.e. where environmental functions and processes are altered such that they temporarily or permanently cease);
- Moderate (notable alteration of natural systems, patterns or processes, i.e. where the environment continues to function but in a modified manner); or
- Slight (negligible alteration of natural systems, patterns or processes, i.e. where no natural systems/environmental functions, patterns, or processes are affected).

Duration – The timeframe during which the impact/risk will be experienced:

- Short term (less than 1 year);
- Medium term (1 to 10 years);
- Long term (the impact will cease after the operational life of the activity (i.e. the impact or risk will occur for the project duration)); or
- Permanent (mitigation will not occur in such a way or in such a time span that the impact can be considered transient (i.e. the impact will occur beyond the project decommissioning)).

Probability – The probability of the impact/risk occurring:

- Very likely or Likely;
- Unlikely or Very unlikely; and
- Extremely unlikely

5. ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES AND IMPACTS

5.1 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

This chapter discusses the alternatives, as well as the selection process of the preferred alternatives that have been considered and assessed as part of the Scoping Phase. The 2012 EIA Regulations (GG4878) define "alternatives", in relation to a proposed activity, "as different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to the:

- property on which or location where the activity is proposed to be undertaken;
- type of activity to be undertaken;
- design or layout of the activity;
- technology to be used in the activity; or
- operational aspects of the activity; and
- Includes the option of not implementing the activity".

The Scoping Report therefore provided a full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred activity, site and location within the site. It further includes the following as a minimum:

- The consideration of the no-go alternative as a baseline scenario;
- A comparison of the reasonable and feasible alternatives; and
- Providing a methodology for the elimination of an alternative.

5.1.1 NO-GO ALTERNATIVE

The no-go alternative assumes that the proposed project will not go ahead i.e. the proposed Century Mining exploration activities does not realize. This alternative entails that the mining development (exploration and eventually mining) would not drive any environmental change and result in no additional environmental impacts on the project site (EPL area).

It favors the *status quo* or baseline against which other alternatives are compared and will be considered throughout the report. However, the likely negative environmental impacts of other current and future user that may still happen in the absence of the proposed activities includes: natural dust and generation of particulate matter during windy event particularly resulting from other regional economic activities such as livestock ranching, mining and tourism, pollution and environmental degradation associated with current land use within and around the proposed EPL site.

Therefore, in terms of the "No-go Alternative", potential economic gains that may never be realized if the proposed project activities do not go-ahead include: loss in income for the town and community at large, unemployment and the loss of socio-economic benefits derived from potential extraction and export of mineral commodity. Most importantly, is the reduced regional integration in terms of trade and investment, loss of direct and indirect contracts and employment opportunities, export earnings, foreign direct investments and various taxes payable to the Government.

5.1.5 CONCLUDING STATEMENT ON ALTERNATIVES

Namibia is an up-and-coming source country for critical minerals, which are important for renewable energy technologies. The country has the potential to develop new mining projects for cobalt and Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals. Global Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals exploration and Development Company Lepidico Ltd. is developing a Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals mine in western Namibia and is in discussion with multiple U.S. companies on possible off-take for its Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals and by-products cesium and rubidium.

There are many other companies engaged in the exploration and mining activities for various metals / minerals including InterContinental Mining Namibia. This creates opportunities that attracts international investment to support increased exploration activities particularly with an interest in finding Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals. Century Mining, is therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals

Primarily, the key objective in respect to conservancies or national park is conservation of particularly wildlife, cultural / historical heritage and landscape scenic value. Hence, the pre-dominant land-use in these environments is usually non-consumptive and mainly in the form of tourism. However, tourism may have not proven to be most economically rewarding land-use option given the prolonged effects of natural disasters and pandemics. This has created an uncertainty which resulted in community in town looking beyond conservation for alternative income streams and thus increased mining activities are observed in communal conservancies.

In case of social impacts, the assessment focused on third parties only (third parties include members of the public and other local and regional institutions) and did not assess health and safety impacts on workers because the assumption was made that these aspects are separately regulated by health and safety legislation, policies and standards.

The No-Action Alternative comparative assessment, suggests that environmental impacts of a future in which the proposed activities do not take place, may be good for the receiving environment because there will be no potential negative or positive environmental impacts associated with the proposed activities (mineral prospecting).

5.2 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

Mitigation measures to address the identified impacts are discussed in this section and included in more detail in the EERP report that is attached in **Appendix B**. In most cases (unless otherwise stated), these mitigation measures have been taken into account in the assessment of the significance of the mitigated impacts only

5.2.1 IMPACTS ON THE BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Potential impacts in respect to the Biophysical environments (**Table 6 - 8**) involves, given that the proposed activity entails non-invasive and consumptive mining development activities but rather limited to prospecting presents mainly secondary potential impacts. Geological surveys and rock sampling, and desktop research creates opportunity for the project staff members to access otherwise reserved park areas and thus temptations for poaching and collection of natural resources. Details of the potential impacts are demonstrated in the following tables:

Table 7. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – EPL site Access and use of vehicles

Impact Event	**Disturbances on Biodiversity**					
Description	Off-road driving is a major concern, particularly with regard to uncontrolled use of 4x4 vehicles and quad-bikes. This leads to physical degradation and the destruction of unique habitats.					
Nature	Tracks leave scars that can remain for centuries, affecting the aesthetic qualities of the dunes and the surrounding gravel plains, reducing the attractiveness of the area as a recreational destination. Littering of the beaches and the desert due to increasing tourism is a general problem. Camping outside of designated areas occurs during peak holiday periods.					
Phases: Phases during which the project has implications of accessing the EPL area are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the use of access tracks which presents a short-term risk.						
Construction Phase	**Operational Phase**			**Decommissioning Phase**	**Post Closure**	
• No Construction envisaged at this stage	• Accessing of EPL area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles • Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading)			N/A	N/A	
Severity	Taken together, the disturbances will have a minimum to medium severity given that limited number of vehicles will be used and no new access track will be created, these can be drastically minimized to very low with mitigation measures.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is very high given the project location i.e. near a national park and within a town					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized if activities are restricted to the known pegmatite belts area within the EPL thus limiting potential impacts spatially					
Probability	Low to Medium, especially in respect to wildlife / livestock collision and poaching as project staff will be at all times accompanied by Game Guards					
Unmitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L-M	L	L	H	L	H
Mitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L	L	L	L	L	H
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the Park Management guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified target areas belts within the EPL area • Unless necessary and agreed with the Park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones					

Table 8. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Sampling / trenching for geological sampling

Impact Event	Disturbances on Biodiversity in respect to sampling and trenching activities					
Description	Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, geological boreholes or trenches are drilled / dug and geological samples collected for further analysis. This will determine the depth of the potential mineralization. If necessary new access tracks to the drill sites will be created and drill pads will be cleared in which to set the rig. Two widely used sampling options may be adopted, these are the reverse circulation sampling and/or diamond-core sampling / trenching.					
Nature	Depending on the scale of sampling / trenching (intensity), potential impacts relating to vegetation clearing for access tracks and drill transects may arise from the project activities. Consequential impacts therefore are: • Noise from sampling machineries and potential spill of hydrocarbons • Disturbance of habitats (protected plant species) and species displacement • Potential littering with solid waste					
Phases: Phases during which the project has implications of sampling / impacts apply are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the sampling / trenching phase which presents a long term risk.						
Construction Phase	**Operational Phase**			**Decommissioning Phase**	**Post Closure**	
• No Construction envisaged at this stage	• Accessing of EPL area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles • Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading)			N/A	N/A	
Severity	Taken together, the disturbances will have a medium severity given that limited number of vehicles will be used and no new access track will be created, these can be drastically minimized to very low with mitigation measures.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is very high given the project location i.e. near a national park and within a town					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized if activities are restricted to the known pegmatite belts area within the EPL area thus limiting potential impacts spatially					
Probability	Low to Medium, especially in respect to wildlife / livestock collision and poaching as project staff will be at all times accompanied by Game Guards					
Unmitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	M	L	L	H	L	M
Mitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L	L	L	L	L	M
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the Forestry Act and Regulations in respect to vegetation clearing, Park Management guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified target areas belts within the EPL area thus reducing the spatial impacts to key areas of the EPL • Unless necessary and agreed with the park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones • Temporary bins and spill kits must be provided to ensure that all waste material including hydrocarbons are well contained prior to final disposal at approved sites in either Gobabis or Windhoek Municipalities. • Unless in an emergency, no equipment (vehicles and drill rigs) should be serviced in the field thus preventing unnecessary spillage of hydrocarbons					

Table 9. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Waste Management (Effluent, Solid and Hydrocarbons)

Impact Event	Waste generation and disposal					
Description	Operational activities relating to mainly the lodging and to a lesser degree the actual geological surveying and sampling activities present an opportunity for the generation of both solid waste (litter material) and hydrocarbons (fuel and lubricants).					
Nature	In general, prospecting activities generates very little domestic solid waste which includes but may not be limited to: • Litter materials i.e. plastic bags, cartons, food packages and • Effluents and sewer may only be generated in case where a base-camp is necessary and a bathroom with flushing toilets are used • Minor hydrocarbons spillage(fuels and lubricants), possible contamination of soils and groundwater, in case of hydrocarbon spillage mainly from maintenance of equipment and vehicles					
Phases: Phases during which the project has implications of waste generation are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the sampling / trenching phase which requires on-site stays.						
Construction Phase	**Operational Phase**		**Decommissioning Phase**		**Post Closure**	
• No Construction envisaged at this stage	• Lodging is envisaged at existing campsite / lodge within the park		N/A		N/A	
Severity	Taken together, waste generation in respect to the proposed activities presents impacts that are of very-low severity as in general little is generated.					
Duration	The duration of the potential impacts is bound to the duration of the proposed operations thus short-term in nature					
Spatial Scale	Low, waste generation shall be limited mainly to the lodging areas and subject to property owners and thus not entirely influence by the proposed project					
Probability	Very Low, shall be limited mainly to the lodging areas and subject to property owners and thus not entirely influence by the proposed project					
Unmitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L	L	L	M	L	L
Mitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L	L	L	L	L	L
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	• Given that lodging is recommended to be at existing camp-sites and or lodges, this aspect shall be managed as part of the current property owners compliance requirements • In the field, hydrocarbon waste shall be contained (in spill kits) and stored in appropriate heavy-duty plastic cabbage, transported to the nearest waste-oil recycling / solid waste disposal facility in Gobabis or Windhoek Municipalities • A sufficient number of spill kits shall be acquired and strategically placed, particularly near every sampling site to ensure that timely response to any potential fuel and lubricant spills is conducted (should the project require any sampling activities to be undertaken). These shall include an on-site used oil disposal bin(s) • Equally, effluent waste shall be managed in compliance with the lodging host's requirements, although during any sampling activities – temporary dry-pit toilet facility must be provided at every site.					

5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Table 10. Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety

Impact Event	Disturbances to the social environments					
Description	During the exploration stage, social impacts are most likely to be minimal and often positive. At this stage, usually the level of interaction between project staff and or project equipment with the local community is significantly minimum and therefore potential health and safety risks very low. However, given the Pandemics outbreaks pandemic it is recommended that all protocol in this respect are observed throughout the exploration phase.					
Nature	The inter-migration of project staff in-and-out of the region may present potential risks of disease transmission particularly in respect to Pandemics outbreaks and other contagious diseases between the local community and project staff. The most significant impact in respect to health is the potential for increasing the strain on the already under capacitated local health services facility should project staff fall ill while in the field.					
Phases: Phases during which sources of social (health and safety) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase			Decommissioning Phase	Post Closure	
N/A	• Use of the lodging and other social facilities, as well as other social interactions			N/A	N/A	
Severity	In the unmitigated scenario, the potential risk for transmission of contagious / infectious diseases is High					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the compliance with national health protocols, however given the minimal interaction of project staff and the local community impacts are classified as incidental and short-term.					
Spatial Scale	Medium, in case of near-miss incidents (were cases are not detected) the risk may be medium to high but localized if for instance project staff undergo prior testing for Pandemics outbreaks before coming for fieldwork.					
Probability	Low, especially given that there are clear guideline and protocols governing health and safety of both contagious diseases and if they are well observed					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	H	M	M	H	L	H
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	M-L	L	L	M	L	H
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • It is strictly advised that project staff ensures that in respect to Pandemics outbreaks, are tested prior to venturing in the field (and carries a health certificate indicating a negative result, which is not older than 72 hours) • Carry sufficient First Aid equipment to ensure that minor injuries reduces need to access local health facility and therefore minimizing potential strain on local services • Strict compliance with national health protocols as and when directive are issued in respect to any disease outbreak and or recurring pandemics such as HIV / AIDS and Pandemics outbreaks • Strict ban on use of any toxic substances within and during the working environment must be prohibited and serious punitive actions taken against any transgressors is recommended.					

Table 11. Impact on the Social Environment – Air and Noise Pollution

Impact Event	Disturbances to the social environment
Description	Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, geological boreholes or trenches are drilled / dug and geological samples collected for further analysis. This will determine the depth of the potential mineralization. If necessary new access tracks to the drill sites will be created and drill pads will be cleared in which to set the rig. Two widely used sampling options may be adopted, these are the reverse circulation sampling and/or diamond-core sampling, and alternatively trenches may be dug for sampling.
Nature	Depending on the scale of sampling / trenching (intensity), potential noise impacts relating to the use of large vehicles such as a drill rig truck and or excavator may be generated. Consequential impacts therefore are: • Noise from sampling / trenching machineries may be anticipated

Phases: Phases during which sources of social (Air and Noise Pollution) impacts apply are highlighted below;

Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Decommissioning Phase	Post Closure
• Land preparation and setting-up of drill sites • Setting-up Base-camp for project staff	• Accessing of EPL area for surveys and sampling with project vehicles • Upgrading of access tracks (e.g. grading)	• Structure demolition and ground leveling activities • Temporary lodging for decommissioning staff	N/A

Severity	Taken together, the disturbances will have a high severity in the unmitigated scenario. In the mitigated scenario, many of these disturbances can be prevented or mitigated to acceptable levels, which reduces the severity to low.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time, however the identified impact's duration is incidental and short-term.					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized although cumulative as haulage along the designated routes may lead to increased traffic. The noise aspect is mainly limited to the feedlot facility site which far from residential areas.					
Probability	Very Low, the only noisy activities associated with the proposed operation are limited to the construction and decommissioning					
Unmitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L	L	L	M	L	H
Mitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L	L	L	L	L	H
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Noise complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly. • All excessive noise generating activities must be strictly carried out during the day between 08h00 (am) and 17h00 (pm) week days only. • Conditions of the Environmental Clearance Certificate and Surface-use Agreement (with the relevant Property / Farm Owners and Park) must be accordingly adhere to. • As much as possible, it is recommended that vehicles with the most minimum footprint are used such as smallest excavator and or portable drill rig (drawn on a trailer).					

Table 12. Impact on the Social Environment – Culture, Heritage and Scenic values

Impact Event	Disturbances to the heritage and scenic value of the environment					
Description	The rapid on-ground survey and desktop review for cultural and heritage sites, reveals that generally there were low/no occurrence of known cultural heritage or archaeological sites, hence the assumption is that the occurrence of undiscovered sites within the EPL area is low. However, evidence cultural heritage were observed outside the boundaries of the proposed Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL).					
Nature	Any sites that did exist here would either have been discovered already during previous investigations (due to the accessibility of the site to archaeologists) or have been destroyed during previous exploration and mining operations and or other land-uses such farming and tourism undertaken in the area.					
Phases: Phases during which sources of social (cultural, heritage and scenic values) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
Construction Phase	**Operational Phase**		**Decommissioning Phase**		**Post Closure**	
• Land preparation and construction activities • Temporary lodging for construction staff	• Reconnaissance activities e.g. geological mapping, topographical and remote sensing mapping		• Structure demolition and ground leveling activities • Temporary lodging for decommissioning staff		N/A	
Severity	Severity is Low, disturbances relating to field-based will be low with extremely unlikely probability of occurrence without mitigations					
Duration	The significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time (in this case short-term), hence potential impacts is incidental in nature					
Spatial Scale	Localized, although chances of damaging artifacts are very high when encountered, the probability of finding these on the EPL area are low and may be limited to certain rock outcrops and along river valleys.					
Probability	Very Low, the nature of operation significantly limits exploration activities to one known pegmatite belt that falls within the mining area.					
Unmitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L	L	M	H	L	H
Mitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L	L	L	H	L	M
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events • Contractors working on the site should be made aware that under the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) any items protected under the definition of heritage found in the course of development should be reported to the National Heritage Council • The chance finds procedure as outlined in the EMP must be implemented at all times, and. • Detailed field survey should be carried out if suspected archaeological resources or major natural cavities / shelters have been unearthed during the proposed exploration and test mining operations. • A stakeholder complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly, recording all concerns relating impacts of the proposed exploration activities on the cultural and scenic value of the environment which may be reported by interested and affected parties.					

Table 13. Impact on the Economic Aspect

Impact Event	Disturbances on social and economic aspects					
Description	Potential economic gains that may never be realized if the proposed project activities does not go-ahead include: loss in potential alternative income for the town, unemployment and the loss of socio-economic benefits derived from future mining development opportunities.					
Nature	However, it is imperative that the community is made aware that a major possible impact of exploration is the unrealistic expectations about the development of a mine. It's important for local communities to bear in mind that most exploration activity will not advance to mine development.					
Phases: Phases during which sources of social (potential social and economic gain) impacts apply are highlighted below;						
Construction Phase	**Operational Phase**		**Decommissioning Phase**		**Post Closure**	
• Land preparation and construction activities	• Use of the lodging and other social facilities, as well as other social interactions • Potential Mine development		• Structure demolition and ground leveling activities		• Retrenchments, retirement and job losses due to closure	
Severity	In the unmitigated scenario, this implies in the case where the activity take not take effect, no economic benefits shall realize hence, the severity in respect to unemployment shall be very high. However, with the implementation of the proposed operations, the severity of unemployment shall be reduced to medium.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time, with a long-term potential					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized and only limited to the Omatako constituency					
Probability	Low – Medium, probability in respect to job creation on both the temporary (during exploration) and long-term (during Mine development and operation) phases					
Unmitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L-M	L	L	L	L	L
Mitigated	**Severity**	**Duration**	**Spatial Scale**	**Consequence**	**Probability of Occurrence**	**Significance**
	L	M+	M+	H+	H+	H+
Conceptual Description of Mitigation Measures	• It is critical that timely and continuous communication and dissemination of information with the local community is ensured to alleviate potential sense of social marginalization, drive gender equality and enhance the understanding and perception of the benefits associated with Century Mining activities • To enhance the positive impacts relating to marginal net benefits for the micro-economy (local residence of Omatako constituency and the region at large) and national economy at larger, legislative provisions to Affirmative Action and Labour Welfare must be observed • It is strictly recommended that Century Mining negotiates and signs a Surface Use Agreement detailing aspects of conduct and benefit distribution with all key stakeholder i.e. Property / Farm Owners, Park and other Operators or support institutions e.g. NGOs / CSOs)					

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

Namibia is an up-and-coming source country for critical minerals, which are important for renewable energy technologies. The country has the potential to develop new mining projects for cobalt and Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals, and therefore it has in recent years seen great interest towards the exploration and development of mineral commodities by foreign investor.

There are thus, many companies engaged in the exploration and mining activities for various metals / minerals including InterContinental Mining Namibia. This creates opportunities that attracts international investment to support increased exploration activities particularly with an interest in finding Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals. Century Mining, was presented an opportunity to undertaking an exploration programme in respect in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals

While increased economic activities can stimulate demographic changes and alter social, economic and environmental practices in many ways. Adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts have become a major area of concern for the business community, their customers, and other key stakeholders. Therefore, to ensure that development activities are undertaken in an economic, social and environmental sound / sustainable manner, the Namibian Constitution and Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 provides for an environmental assessment process.

Primarily, the key objective in respect to conservancies or national park is conservation of particularly wildlife, cultural / historical heritage and landscape scenic value. Hence, the pre-dominant land-use in these environments is usually non-consumptive and mainly in the form of tourism. However, tourism may have not proven to be most economically rewarding land-use option given the prolonged effects of natural disasters and pandemics. This has created an uncertainty which resulted in community in town looking beyond conservation for alternative income streams and thus increased mining activities are observed in communal conservancies.

In case of social impacts, the assessment focused on third parties only (third parties include members of the public and other local and regional institutions) and did not assess health and safety impacts on workers because the assumption was made that these aspects are separately regulated by health and safety legislation, policies and standards.

The No-Action Alternative comparative assessment, suggests that environmental impacts of a future in which the proposed activities do not take place, may be good for the receiving environment because there will be no potential negative or positive environmental impacts associated with the proposed activities (mineral prospecting).

Overall, potential impacts may vary in terms of scale (locality), magnitude and duration e.g. minor negative impacts in the form of visual intrusion, dust and noise pollution especially during the field-based activities i.e. sampling and or trenching.

Below is a summary of the likely positive impacts that have been assessed for the different phases of the proposed Century Mining mineral prospecting activities:

- Socio-economic development and capacity building through partnering with foreign operators / investors, skills transfer and training on the mining development sector shall be achieved (Likely impacts are high).
- Creation of employment opportunities and strengthening /expansion of SME business
- Consequential Infrastructure development e.g. development of a Mine should viable deposit be discovered.

The following is a summary of the likely negative impacts that have been assessed for the different phases of the existing sand mining project:

- Ambient Air Quality and Noise Pollution (Likely impacts are Low).
- Ecological and biodiversity loss (Likely impacts are localized and low).
- Health and safety (Overall likely impacts are low with the adoption and compliance of appropriate mitigation measures).
- Accidental Spill of Hazardous substance (Likely impacts are low with proper implementation of the environmental management plan in place).
- Cultural Heritage, Archaeological and Scenic value (Likely impacts are low with proper implementation of the environmental management plan in place).

6.2 RECOMMENDATONS

Enviro-Leap environmental practitioner confidently recommends that the proposed project can proceed and should be authorized by the DEAF. The proposed operations is considered to have, overall low negative environmental impacts and potential for the enhancement of socio-economic benefits provided all protocols including the proposed mitigation measures are adhered to.

Based on this, it recommended that the proponent must upon obtaining their Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC), implement all appropriate management and mitigation measures and monitoring requirements as stipulated in the Scoping Report and or as condition of the ECC. These measures must be undertaken to promote and uphold good practice environmental principles and adhere to relevant legislations by avoiding unacceptable impacts to the receiving environment.

6.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND MONITORING

It is important that channels of communication are maintained over the life-time of the proposed mineral prospecting project, and with all key stakeholders, members of the general public (including I&APs), as well as the local and traditional authorities, **Table 13** shows the stakeholders engagement recommendations.

Table 13: *Actions relating to stakeholder communication*

Issue	Management commitment	Phase
Development and maintenance of a Stakeholder engagement plan	On obtaining the Environmental Clearance Certificate and other relevant authorization it is recommended that the proponent undertakes a stakeholder engagement process to develop a Communication and Monitoring Plan for continuous reporting and feedback	All
Understanding who the stakeholders are	Maintain and update the stakeholder register, including stakeholders' needs and expectations. Ensure that all relevant stakeholder groups are included building on pre-identified and registered I&APs.	All
	A representative database would include all relevant local government, service providers and contractors, indigenous populations, local communities, Traditional Authorities (TAs), NGOs, shareholders, the investment sector, community-based organizations, suppliers and the media.	All
	Ensure that marginalized and vulnerable groups are also considered in the stakeholder communication process.	All
	Record partnerships as well as their roles, responsibilities, capacity and contribution to development.	All
Liaising with interested and affected parties at all phases in the mine life	Devise and implement a stakeholder communication and engagement strategy.	All
Responsibility	Century Mining and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On-contract)	

A stakeholder engagement plan is an important tool in ensuring that a good working relationship is maintained between the proponent and the community within which the activities are undertaken. It is crucial that this plan is developed in the same transparent manner and approach as the environmental assessment, and that it remains a living document which allows the stakeholder to engage with throughout the duration of the proposed activity.

Equally, it must be at all time readily available on request to all interested and affected parties for review and must provide clear procedures for how and where it can be accessed.

REFERENCE

Bar-On, Y.M., Phillips, R., Milo, R., 2018. The biomass distribution on Earth. P. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 115 (25), 6506-6511.

Beukes, N.J. Swindell, E.P.W. Wabo, H. 2016. deposits of Africa. Episodes 39 (2): 285-317.

Brimblecomb, P. and Grossi, C.M. 2010. Potential Damage to Modern Building Materials from 21st Century Air Pollution. The Scientific World Journal 10: 116-125. Directorate of Environmental Affairs, 2008. Procedures and Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP), Directorate of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Windhoek.

De Kock, G.S., Eglington, B., Armstrong, R.A., Harmer, R.E., Walraven, F., 2000. U-Pb and Pb-Pb ages of the Naauwpoort rhyolite, Kawakeup leptite and Okongava Diorite: implications for the onset of rifting and orogenesis in the Damara Belt, Namibia. Communications of the Geological Survey of Namibia, Henno Martin vol. 12, pp. 81–88.

Gray, D.R., Foster, D.A., Goscombe, B., Passchier, C.W., Trouw, R.A.J., 2006. 40Ar/39Ar thermochronology of the Pan-African Damara Orogen, Namibia, with implications for tectonothermal and geodynamic evolution. Precambrian Research 150, 49–72.

Government of the Republic of Namibia. 2004. Namibia Vision 2030: Policy Framework for Long-Term National Development. Office of the President, Windhoek.

Geological Survey of Namibia, 1999.Regional geological map of Namibia. Ministry of Mines and Energy, Windhoek, Namibia.

Government Gazette, 27 December 2007. No. 3966, Act No. 7, 2007 Environmental Management Act 2007.

Henderson, L. 2001. Alien Weeds and Invasive Plants: A Complete Guide to Declare Weeds and Invaders in South Africa. Plant Protection Research Institute: Agricultural Research Council.

Herbarium of Namibia (WIND). 2015. BRAHMS Database. National Herbarium of Namibia (WIND), National Botanical Research Institute, MAWF, Windhoek, Namibia.

JICA. 2015. An International Logistics Hub for SADC Countries in the Republic Of Namibia. The Government of the Republic of Namibia, Windhoek.

Klaassen, E. & Kwembeya, E. 2013.A Checklist of Namibian Indigenous and Naturalised Plants. National Botanical Research Institute: Windhoek.

Mannheimer, C. & Curtis, B. A. (eds) 2009. Le Roux and Müller's Field Guide to the Trees and Shrubs of Namibia. Windhoek: Macmillan Education Namibia.

Martin, H., Porada, H., 1977. The intracratonic branch of the Damara Orogen in South West Africa. I. Discussion of geodynamic models. II. Discussion of relationships with the Pan-African Mobile Belt system. Precambrian Research 5 (311–338 and 339–357).

Mendelsohn, J., Jarvis, A., Roberts, C. & Robertson, T. 2003.Atlas of Namibia. David Philips Publisher. Cape Town.

Miller, R.McG., 1979. The Gobabis lineament, a fundamental tectonic boundary in the Damara Orogen of South West Africa/Namibia. Transactions of Geological Society of South Africa 82, 349–361.

Miller, R.McG, 1983. The Pan-African Damara Orogen of South West Africa/Namibia. In:Miller, R.McG. (Ed.), The Evolution of the Damara Orogen of South West frica/Namibia. Geological Society of South Africa Special Publication 11, pp. 431–515.

Miller, R.McG., 2008. Neoproterozoic and early Palaeozoic rocks of the Damara Orogen. In: Miller, R.McG (Ed.), The Geology of Namibia. vol. 2. Ministry of Mines and Energy,

Geological Survey, Windhoek (pp.13-1–13-410).

Miller, R.McG, Frimmel, H.E., 2009. Syn- to post-orogenic magmatism. Neoproterozoic evolution of southwestern Africa. In: Gaucher, C., Sial, A.N., Halverson, G.P.,Frimmel, H.E. (Eds.), Neoproterozoic-Cambrian Tectonics, Global Change and Evolution: A Focus on Southwestern Gondwana. Developments in Precambrian Geology vol. 16, pp. 219–226.

Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2002.Atlas of Namibia. Comp. J. Mendelsohn, A. Jarvis, T. Roberts and C. Roberts, David Phillip Publishers, Cape Town.

Müller, M.A.N. 1984. Grasses of South West Africa/Namibia. John Meinert Publishers , Windhoek, Namibia.

Newmans, K. Birds by Colour, Southern Africa Common Birds Arranged by Colour, Struik New Holland Publishing 2000.

Namibia Statistics Agency, 2014. Namibia Inter-censal Demographic Survey 2016 Report. Namibia Statistics

Prave, A.R., 1996. Tale of three cratons: tectonostratigraphic anatomy of the Damara Orogen in north-western Namibia and the assembly of Gondwana. Geology 24, 1115–1118.

Richards, T.E., 1986. Geological characteristics of rare-metal target areas of the Uis type in the Damara orogen, SouthWest Africa/Namibia. In: Anhaeusser, C.R., Maske, S. (Eds.), Mineral Deposits of Southern Africa. vol. 2. Geological Society of South Africa, Johannesburg, pp. 1845–1862.

Trompette, R., 1997. Neoproterozoic (1600 Ma) aggregation of western Gondwana: a tentative scenario. Precambrian Research 82, 101–112.

APPENDIX A: ENVIRONMENTALMANGEMENT PLAN

OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF THE EMP

The following overall environmental objectives have been set for the Century Mining exploration and mining development project:

- To comply with national legislation and standards for the protection of the environment.
- To limit potential impacts on biodiversity through the minimization of the footprint (as far as practically possible) and the conservation of residual habitat within the mine area.
- To keep surrounding communities informed of farming activities through the implementation of forums for communication and constructive dialogue.
- To develop, implement and manage monitoring systems to ensure good environmental performance in respect of the following: ground and surface water, air quality, noise and vibration, biodiversity and rehabilitation.

KEEPING EMPS UP TO DATE

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) document is designed to meet legal requirements and avoid or minimize the impacts associated with the implementation of Century Mining exploration and mining development. It is the intention that this EMP should be seen as a "living document" which will be amended during the operation, as the activities might change or new ones be introduced.

Should a listed activity(s) as defined in the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations: Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Government Gazette No. 4878) be triggered (as a result of future modifications/changes at the mine), this EMP will be updated as a result of another EIA process as stipulated in the regulations.

IMPACTS MANAGEMENT / MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 14. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – EPL site Access and use of vehicles

Issue	Management commitment	Phase
Understanding who the stakeholders are	• Maintain and update the stakeholder register, including stakeholders' needs and expectations. • A representative database would include all relevant local government, service providers, indigenous populations, Traditional Authorities (TAs), NGOs or community-based organizations • Ensure that marginalized and vulnerable groups are also considered in the stakeholder communication process. • Record partnerships as well as their roles, responsibilities, capacity and contribution to development.	All
Liaising with interested and affected parties at all phases in the mine life	Devise and implement a stakeholder communication and engagement strategy.	All
Responsibility	Century Mining and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 15. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – EPL site Access and use of vehicles

Impact Event	Disturbances on Biodiversity in respect to access tracks	
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to impacts on biodiversity is to ensure that as much as possible, disturbance on biodiversity is avoided and prevented while the proposed prospecting activities is undertaken.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the Park Management guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified target areas belts within the EPL area • Unless necessary and agreed with the park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones	All
Responsibility	Century Mining and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 16. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Bulk sampling and ore extraction

Impact Event	Disturbances on Biodiversity in respect to sampling and trenching activities	
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to impacts on biodiversity is to ensure that as much as possible, disturbance particularly on wildlife (poaching) and flora (clearing / damage) species is reduced and or prevented.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the Forestry Act and Regulations in respect to vegetation clearing, Park Management guidelines and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Should the proponent require clearing, removal and transplantation of any protected plant species – services of an appropriately qualified botanist / ecologists must be sought and relevant permissions obtained prior to any such activity being undertaken • A plant survey must be conducted and all protected species clearly marked and protected prior to setting-up any sampling site and or digging any trench for geological sampling • Exploration activity must be limited to the pre-identified target areas belts within the EPL area thus reducing the spatial impacts to key areas of the EPL • Unless necessary and agreed with the park management, no new access tracks shall be created and no lodging shall be allowed in sensitive zones • Temporary bins and spill kits must be provided to ensure that all waste material including hydrocarbons are well contained prior to final disposal at approved sites in either Gobabis or Windhoek Municipalities. • Unless in an emergency, no equipment (vehicles and drill rigs) should be serviced in the field thus preventing unnecessary spillage of hydrocarbons	All
Responsibility	Century Mining and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Table 8. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Waste Management (Effluent, Solid and Hydrocarbons)

Impact Event	Waste generation and disposal	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to waste generation is to ensure that the best scenic value and integrity of the affected environment maintained and or enhanced by reducing chances of littering through proper use of waste management facilities.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	• Environmental awareness is an important aspect of environmental management, therefore all project staff and service providers must be educated of the environmental compliance requirements and urged to comply accordingly on induction to the project site. • Given that lodging is recommended to be at existing camp-sites and or lodges, this aspect shall be managed as part of the current property owners compliance requirements • In the field, hydrocarbon waste shall be contained (in spill kits) and stored in appropriate heavy-duty plastic cabbage, transported to the nearest waste-oil recycling / solid waste disposal facility in Witvlei or Gobabis • A sufficient number of spill kits shall be acquired and strategically placed, particularly near every sampling site to ensure that timely response to any potential fuel and lubricant spills is conducted (should the project require any sampling activities to be undertaken). These shall include an on-site used oil disposal bin(s) • Equally, effluent waste shall be managed in compliance with the lodging host's requirements, although during any sampling activities – temporary dry-pit toilet facility must be provided at every site.	All
Responsibility	Century Mining and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 9. Environmental Impact: Human Health and Safety

Impact Event	Prevention and mitigation of any health and safety hazards / risks	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to health and safety hazards is to ensure that the health, safety and protection of both the project staff and community receive priority in terms of budgetary provision and compliance	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • It is strictly advised that project staff ensures that in respect to Pandemics outbreaks, are tested prior to venturing in the field (and carries a health certificate indicating a negative result, which is not older than 72 hours) • Carry sufficient First Aid equipment to ensure that minor injuries reduces need to access local health facility and therefore minimizing potential strain on local services • Strict compliance with national health protocols as and when directive are issued in respect to any disease outbreak and or recurring pandemics such as HIV / AIDS and Pandemics outbreaks • Strict ban on use of any toxic substances within and during the working environment must be prohibited and serious punitive actions taken against any transgressors is recommended.	All
Responsibility	Century Mining and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 10. Impact on the Social Environment – Air and Noise Pollution

Impact Event	Disturbances to the social environment	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to ambient air quality and sense of place / noise nuisance is to ensure that all possible receptors are identified and practical measures are put in place to reduce these impacts and or respond with appropriate mitigation to complaints	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • Noise complaint register must be kept and maintained regularly with mitigation measures adopted accordingly. • All excessive noise generating activities must be strictly carried out during the day between 08h00 (am) and 17h00 (pm) week days only. • Conditions of the Environmental Clearance Certificate and Surface-use Agreement (with the relevant Property / Farm Owners and Town) must be accordingly adhere to. • As much as possible, it is recommended that vehicles with the most minimum footprint are used such as smallest excavator and or portable drill rig (drawn on a trailer).	
Responsibility	Century Mining and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 11. Impact on the Social Environment – Culture, Heritage and Scenic values

Impact Event	Disturbances to the heritage and scenic value of the environment	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to impacts on cultural and archaeological heritage integrity is to ensure that at all times, project staff are vigilant of the potential to intrude, disturb and or damage important artifacts and therefore must avoid wondering onto any protected and or sensitive known or identified site.	

Proposed Mitigation Measures	• Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events
	• Contractors working on the site should be made aware that under the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) any items protected under the definition of heritage found in the course of development should be reported to the National Heritage Council
	  • The chance finds procedure as outlined in the EMP must be implemented at all times, and.
	  • Detailed field survey should be carried out if suspected archaeological resources or major natural cavities / shelters have been unearthed during the proposed exploration and test mining operations.	

Responsibility	Century Mining and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 12. Impact on the Economic Aspect

Impact Event	Disturbances on social and economic aspects	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The objective of the mitigation in respect to economic impacts relating to the proposed activity, is to ensure that potential negative economic impacts on other and existing land-use are prevented, reduced and or mitigated and the positive ones enhanced.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	• It is critical that timely and continuous communication and dissemination of information with the local community is ensured to alleviate potential sense of social marginalization, drive gender equality and enhance the understanding and perception of the benefits associated with Century Mining activities • To enhance the positive impacts relating to marginal net benefits for the micro-economy (local residence of Witvlei Village and the region at large) and national economy at larger, legislative provisions to Affirmative Action and Labour Welfare must be observed • It is strictly recommended that Century Mining negotiates and signs a Surface Use Agreement detailing aspects of conduct and benefit distribution with all key stakeholder i.e. Property / Farm Owners, Park and other Operators or support institutions e.g. NGOs / CSOs)	All
Responsibility	Century Mining and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 13. Site Closure and Rehabilitation

Impact Event	Disturbances on social and economic aspects	Phase
Desired mitigation outcome	The Proponent will commit to establishing a rehabilitation plan as part of the mine closure plan. A conceptual mine closure plan with costing is under development must be compiled by InterContinental Mining in association with Enviro-Leap and forms part of the environmental compliance and monitoring programme.	
Proposed Mitigation Measures	• Century Mining shall submit regular (bi-annual or annual Environmental Reports) to the relevant Ministry stating the exploration activities and environmental performance of the project. • Staff of the MET or Ministry of Mines and Energy may at any time inspect the exploration area. Internal and external monitoring should involve InterContinental Mining's safety and environmental officer and members of the MEFT. • Should the decision be taken that the project is not economically viable the area will be rehabilitated. The rehabilitation measures that are set out in the Rehabilitation Plan (to be compiled and approved by MEFT) are binding to all personnel on site including the crew and contractors.	Closure
Responsibility	Century Mining and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Page. | 14 — Confidénte | lifting the lid — 11 July - 18 July 2025

CLASSIFIEDS

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES:

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities of dimension stone on Mining Licence (ML): 270, Karibib district, Erongo region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The Mining Licence (ML): 270 is situated at Farm Okatjimukoju, No. 55, approximately 6 Km South-east of Karibib, Karibib district, Erongo region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities of dimension stone on Mining Licence (ML): 270, Karibib district, Erongo region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Elegant Stone Mining and Quarries (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I& APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: **Email:** environclim@gmail.com on or before **Friday 01st August 2025.**

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Community Hall, Karibib
Date: 19 July 2025
Time: 10h00.
Contact: +264 815955643
Email: environclim@gmail.com

EnvironClim Consulting Services

PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE - ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

Notice is hereby given that an **Environmental Scoping Assessment** (ESA) and Public Consultation Process (PCP) are being conducted in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007) and related EIA regulations for the activity listed below. On completion of the aforesaid processes, a formal application will be submitted to the Office of the **Environmental Commissioner** (OEC) for consideration to grant an **Environmental Clearance Certificate** (ECC) allowing the implementation.

List Activities	Amendment of Title Conditions of Portion X of Farm Divindu Townlands No. 1362 from **'Undetermined'** use to **'Business'** and Related Activities. Portion X measures about 40 000 m2. The project is in the Kavango East Region.
Proponent	Rware Trading Enterprises
Interested and Affected Parties	Affected and Interested Parties (AIPs) are hereby invited to register for the ESA so as to obtain information on the study being conducted. Furthermore, AIPs are also requested to submit written comments, objections and/or concerns which that might have with respect to the envisaged development. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon request on registration.
Consultation Period	The duration to receive written submissions from IAPs starts from 5 July July 2025 to 1 August 2025.

EIA Consultant:

Cell: 081 418 3125
Fax: 088 645 026
Email: ekwao@iway.na
Box 25021, Windhoek

Ekwao Consulting

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES:

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on EPL 8702, Karibib district, Erongo region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The EPL 8702 overlays Farm Okatjimukoju, No. 55 and Farm Dobblesberg No: 99, situated approximately 15 Km east of Karibib, Karibib district, Erongo region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on EPL 8702, Karibib district, Erongo region

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Armasi Mining (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: **Email:** environclim@gmail.com on or before **Friday 01st August 2025**

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Community Hall, Karibib
Date: 19 July 2025
Time: 10h00.
Contact: +264 815955643
Email: environclim@gmail.com

EnvironClim Consulting Services

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS AND PRECIOUSE METAL ON EPL 9752 & 9755,

OMAHEKE REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Century Mining (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals on a combined area approximate area of 39634 Ha in the Omaheke Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

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. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **30 February 2025.**

COMMENTS AND QUERIES
Please register and direct all comments, queries to:

Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi,
Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: eap.trigen@gmail.com

EnviroLeap Consulting cc

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS AND PRECIOUSE METAL ON EPL 10181, OMAHEKE REGION

OMAHEKE REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Crystalpeak (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals on a combined area approximate area of 1256.76 Ha in the Omaheke Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

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. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **30 July 2025.**

COMMENTS AND QUERIES
Please register and direct all comments, queries to:

Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi,
Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: eap.trigen@gmail.com

EnviroLeap Consulting cc

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS AND PRECIOUSE METAL ON EPL 9690, OMAHEKE REGION

OMAHEKE REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Grande Mining (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals on a combined area approximate area of 19294.72 Ha in the Omaheke Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

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. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 30 July 2025.
30 July 2025.

COMMENTS AND QUERIES
Please register and direct all comments, queries to:

Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi,
Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: eap.trigen@gmail.com

EnviroLeap Consulting cc

PUBLIC NOTICE

Please take note that Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialists has been appointed by the owner of Erf 1327, Oshakati North (Extension No. 6), to apply to the Oshakati Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

•REZONING OF ERF 1327, OSHAKATI NORTH (EXTENSION NO. 6), FROM "SINGLE RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY OF 1:300m2 TO "GENERAL RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY 1:100m2

In accordance with the Oshakati Zoning Scheme and Part 2, Section 105 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 5 of 2018, Kamau TPDS hereby provides public notification of the above application.

Erf 1327 is located along north of the main road of Ehenye, before the forth four-way stop of Tshoopara Tsha Tshilongo Street. The property is currently zoned "Single Residential" with a density of 1:300m2 and measures 1134 sqm in extent.

At present, the erf is vacant. It is with the intention of the owner of the erf to rezone the erf from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:300m2 to "General Residential" with a density of 1:100m2, in order to align the proposed activities on the erf to the zoning and by- laws of the Oshakati Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board.

Please further take note that -
(a) The plan of the portion lies for inspection at the offices of the Oshakati Town Council, Town Planning Department:
b) Any person having objections to the rezoning concerned or who wants to comment, may in writing lodge such objections and comments, together with the grounds, with the Chief Executive Officer of the Oshakati Town Council, and with the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.i.e. no later than 7 July 2025.

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT:

KAMAU — No. 59 Janner street | Windhoek west | c: +264 81 48 22317 | c: +264 61251976 | f: +264 61 304 219 | P.O. Box 22296 | Windhoek | tale@kamautpds.com | w: www.kamau-architects.com

Oshakati Town Council — Oshakati Town Council | 906 Sam Nujoma Road Civic Center | Oshakati | Planning And Technical Department | e: AlinaAmwaama@oshtc.na | t: +264 65 229 500

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION AND TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT ON PORTIONS 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 174, 175, 176 AND 181 OF FARM SWAKOPMUND TOWN AND TOWNLANDS NO. 41

Notice is hereby given to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that applications for Environmental Clearance Certificates will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No.07 of 2007) for the following activities.

Project: Proposed township establishments on portions 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176 and 181 of Farm Swakopmund Town and Townlands No. 41.

Proponent: Municipality of Swakopmund
EAP: Green Gain Environmental Consultants cc

The intended activities will trigger certain listed activities that cannot be undertaken without an EIA being undertaken. I&APs are hereby invited to register, request for Background Information Document (BID), and send their comments to eia@greengain.com.na.

The last day to send comments is on 22 July 2025.

The public meeting is scheduled to take place as follows:

Date: Wednesday, 16 July 2025
Venue: Tamariskia Community Hall (Next to Cottage Hospital)

Time: 18:00 to 19:00

For more information
+264811422927
info@greengain.com.na

Green Gain Consultants
+264 81 142 2927
info@greegain.com.na
https://www.greengain.com.na

Mining and Exploration ...

Continued From Pg 2

IDENTIFYING RICHES

The Policy recognised that Namibia is rich in biological resources that have both national and international significance.

"The country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) derives mainly from primary sectors of production, which are heavily dependent on healthy functioning ecosystems and the prudent management of natural resources," the two ministries outlined as the key reasons for the policy's guidance to the overall developmental plan in Namibia.

The ministries agreed on the joint importance that the mining sector plays in the revenue-generating capacity for the nation.

Mining has been the biggest contributor to GDP after government services since the earliest discoveries of minerals in Namibia.

The responsible Ministries have also updated that the number of applications for Exclusive Prospecting Licenses (EPLs) for various minerals continues to increase.

However, "There are major overlaps in the location of rare species, critical biodiversity areas, and the presence of minerals in Namibia.

The potential negative impacts of exploration and mining activities can be devastating to biodiversity and ecosystems," the ministries added.

The biggest concerns stem from damage to the natural environment and the impacts that are left behind after the extraction of minerals has been completed.

> **"It has been necessary to expand the scope of the policy to include such areas in line with both growth in the mining industry and in biodiversity conservation programmes."**

The ministries indicate that the sector's ability to compromise ecosystem analysis is the reason why they developed and are currently revising the policy.

This is to guide decision making associated with exploration and mining in protected areas and other areas such as communal conservancies, community forests, other state land, game farms, and other freehold land (private land) that hold high-value species.

This also includes environmentally sensitive areas.

"It has been necessary to expand the scope of the policy to include such areas in line with both growth in the mining industry and in biodiversity conservation programmes," the ministries state as they aim to balance the impact and access that exploration actors want versus the other economic values that heritage and tourism activities provide.

While several strategies are being employed to address exploration and mining activities in protected areas, the policy-makers noted that it is evident that strong policy frameworks and tools should be developed to improve decision-making and provide protection for biodiversity, ecosystem services, and cultural heritage from development impacts.

The only zones that have been completely exempted from exploration are the Etosha National Park, Waterberg National Park, Mangeti National Park, Hardap National Park, Kanovlei State Forest, Gross Barmen Nature Reserve, Khomas Hochland National Park, Naute National Park, Hamweyi State Forest, Nkasa Rupara National Park, Mudumu National Park, Windhoek Nature Reserve, and the Okahandja Nature Reserve.

EVALUATION

The ministries have been working with an established technical committee that is aimed at guiding the implementation process of the policy.

The implementation of the policy will be coordinated by a technical committee composed of different stakeholders, led by the two Ministries.

The two ministries will also, with the support of the technical committee, take the lead in coordinating the regular monitoring and evaluation of progress with regard to the implementation of the policy.

CLASSIFIEDS

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES:

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities of dimension stone on Mining Licence (ML): 270, Karibib district, Erongo region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The Mining Licence (ML): 270 is situated at Farm Okatjimukaju, No. 55, approximately 6 Km South-east of Karibib, Karibib district, Erongo region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities of dimension stone on Mining Licence (ML): 270, Karibib district, Erongo region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Elegant Stone Mining and Quarries (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: **Email:** environclim@gmail.com on or before **Friday 01st August 2025.**

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Community Hall, Karibib
Date: 19 July 2025
Time: 10h00.
Contact: +264 815955643
Email: environclim@gmail.com

EnvironClim Consulting Services

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF OMHUKU - OSHIKULUFITU ACCESS GRAVEL ROAD STANDARDS (3KM) – OMUSATI 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- Namibia intends to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the design and construction of an access gravel road from Omhuku- Oshikulufitu Clinic and School, approximately (3km), The project proponent intends to do abstraction of road construction materials from identified borrow pits within Onhokolo village/ Anamulenge Constituency.

Project Location: The proposed project will occur in Anamulenge constituency, Omusati region. All burrow pits to be identified and re-habilitated will be within the constituency's area of influence. Economic activity in this area is centred on communal livestock farming and Mahangu cultivation. Oshikulufitu Clinic and School is located approximately 23km from Outapi via the C46 road.

Public participation process: Interested and affected parties are hereby notified that a public participation meeting will be held as follows:

Date & TIME	Activity	Venue - Village
11.07.25, 10:00 AM	Consultative Meeting	Oshikulufitu Combined School

The participation and commenting period is effective until 18 July 2025 with the Environmental Consultant.

To register or request for Background Information Document, submit your details in writing to the Environmental Consultant using the contact details given;
EnviroPlan Consulting - Environmental Consultant
Phone: +264 814087482
info@enviroplanconsult.com

PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE - ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

Notice is hereby given that an **Environmental Scoping Assessment** (ESA) and Public Consultation Process (PCP) are being conducted in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007) and related EIA regulations for the activity listed below. On completion of the aforesaid processes, a formal application will be submitted to the Office of the **Environmental Commissioner** (OEC) for consideration to grant an **Environmental Clearance Certificate** (ECC) allowing the implementation.

List Activities	Amendment of Title Conditions of Portion X of Farm Divindu Townlands No. 1362 from "**Undetermined**" use to "**Business**" and Related Activities. Portion X measures about 40 000 m2. The project is in the Kavango East Region.
Proponent	Rware Trading Enterprises
Interested and Affected Parties	Affected and Interested Parties (AIPs) are hereby invited to register for the ESA so as to obtain information on the study being conducted. Furthermore, AIPs are also requested to submit written comments, objections and/or concerns which that might have with respect to the envisaged development. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon request on registration.
Consultation Period	The duration to receive written submissions from IAPs starts from 5 July July 2025 to 1 August 2025.

EIA Consultant:

Cell: 081 418 3125
Fax: 088 645 026
Email: ekwao@iway.na
Box 25021, Windhoek

Ekwao Consulting

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES:

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on EPL 8702, Karibib district, Erongo region.

PROJECT LOCATION: The EPL 8702 overlays Farm Okatjimukaju, No. 55 and Farm Dobblesberg No: 99, situated approximately 15 Km east of Karibib, Karibib district, Erongo region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals on EPL 8702, Karibib district, Erongo region

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Armasi Mining (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: **Email:** environclim@gmail.com on or before **Friday 01st August 2025**

A public participation meeting will be held as follows:
Place: Community Hall, Karibib
Date: 19 July 2025
Time: 10h00.
Contact: +264 815955643
Email: environclim@gmail.com

EnvironClim Consulting Services

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS AND PRECIOUSE METAL ON EPL 9752 & 9755,

OMAHEKE REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Century Mining (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals on a combined area approximate area of 39634 Ha in the Omaheke Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

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. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **30 February 2025.**

COMMENTS AND QUERIES
Please register and direct all comments, queries to:

Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi,
Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: eap.trigen@gmail.com

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS AND PRECIOUSE METAL ON EPL 10181, OMAHEKE REGION

OMAHEKE REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Crystalpeak (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals on a combined area approximate area of 1256.76 Ha in the Omaheke Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

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. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **30 July 2025.**

COMMENTS AND QUERIES
Please register and direct all comments, queries to:

Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi,
Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: eap.trigen@gmail.com

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING IN RESPECT TO BASE & RARE METALS AND PRECIOUSE METAL ON EPL 9690, OMAHEKE REGION

OMAHEKE REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Grande Mining (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent), intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for their proposed prospecting activities in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals on a combined area approximate area of 19294.72 Ha in the Omaheke Region. The key component of the proposed activity entails geological mapping and survey and manual sample collection for laboratory analysis, and small-scale mining operation. Access to the sampling or survey sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

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. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 30 July 2025.
30 July 2025.

COMMENTS AND QUERIES
Please register and direct all comments, queries to:

Mr. Lawrence Tjatindi,
Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: eap.trigen@gmail.com

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING cc

PUBLIC NOTICE

Please take note that Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialists has been appointed by the owner of Erf 1327, Oshakati North (Extension No. 6), to apply to the Oshakati Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

•REZONING OF ERF 1327, OSHAKATI NORTH (EXTENSION NO. 6), FROM "SINGLE RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY OF 1:300m2 TO "GENERAL RESIDENTIAL" WITH A DENSITY 1:100m2

In accordance with the Oshakati Zoning Scheme and Part 2, Section 105 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 5 of 2018, Kamau TPDS hereby provides public notification of the above application.

Erf 1327 is located along north of the main road of Ehenye, before the forth four-way stop of Tshoopara Tsha Tshilongo Street. The property is currently zoned "Single Residential" with a density of 1:300m2 and measures 1134 sqm in extent.

At present, the erf is vacant. It is with the intention of the owner of the erf to rezone the erf from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:300m2 to "General Residential" with a density of 1:100m2, in order to align the proposed activities on the erf to the zoning and by- laws of the Oshakati Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board.

Please further take note that -
(a) The plan of the portion lies for inspection at the offices of the Oshakati Town Council, Town Planning Department;
b) Any person having objections to the rezoning concerned or who wants to comment, may in writing lodge such objections and comments, together with the grounds, with the Chief Executive Officer of the Oshakati Town Council, and with the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.i.e. no later than 7 July 2025.

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT:

KAMAU
No. 59 Janner street | Windhoek west | c: +264 81 4822517 | c: +264 61 251975 | f: +264 61 304219 |
P.O. Box 22 296 | Windhoek |
tale@kamautpds.com | w: www.kamau-architects.com

Oshakati Town Council
Oshakati Town Council | 906 Sam Nujoma Road Civic Center | Oshakati | Planning And Technical Department | e: AlinaAmwaama@oshtc.na | t: +264 65 229 500

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF THE REMAINDER OF KATIMA MULILO TOWNLAND NO.1328 INTO PORTION "A" AND THE REMINDER & REZONING OF PORTION "A" FROM "UNDETERMINED" TO "GOVERNMENT" TO ENABLE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SPORT COMPLEX AND RELATED PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Notice is hereby given to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for the Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No.07 of 2007) for the following activities.

Project title: Proposed subdivision of the Remainder of Katima Mulilo Town & Townlands No.1328 and Rezoning of Portion A from "Undetermined" to "Government" for the construction of the proposed Sport Complex and Related Infrastructure.

Proponent: Ministry of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sport, Arts and Culture
EAP: Green Gain Environmental Consultants cc

Project Background
Katima Mulilo Town Council has donated a plot measuring 17hecaters in extent to the Government for the development of an International sports stadium. The aim is to support government efforts in decentralizing sport development, empowering youth, and fostering inclusive socio-economic development in the Zambezi Region. The proposed development site is still zoned undetermined and is part of the Remainder of Katima Mulilo Town and Townlands No.1328.

I&APs are hereby invited to register, request for Background Information Document (BID), and send their comments to eia@greengain.com.na on or before 18 July 2025.

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

For more information

Green Gain Consultants
+264 81 142 2927
info@greegain.com.na
https://www.greengain.com.na

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION AND TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT ON PORTIONS 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 174, 175, 176 AND 181 OF FARM SWAKOPMUND TOWN AND TOWNLANDS NO. 41

Notice is hereby given to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that applications for Environmental Clearance Certificates will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No.07 of 2007) for the following activities.

Project: Proposed township establishments on portions 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176 and 181 of Farm Swakopmund Town and Townlands No. 41.

Proponent: Municipality of Swakopmund
EAP: Green Gain Environmental Consultants cc

The intended activities will trigger certain listed activities that cannot be undertaken without an EIA being undertaken. I&APs are hereby invited to register, request for Background Information Document (BID), and send their comments to eia@greengain.com.na .

The last day to send comments is on 22 July 2025.

The public meeting is scheduled to take place as follows:

Date: Wednesday, 16 July 2025
Venue: Tamariskia Community Hall (Next to Cottage Hospital)

Time: 18:00 to 19:00

For more information
+264811422927
info@greengain.com.na

Green Gain Consultants
+264 81 142 2927
info@greegain.com.na
https://www.greengain.com.na

192 Registration Officials Recruited for SRV in Kavango East

Annakleta Haikera

The Electoral Commission of Namibia (ECN) has recruited 192 registration officials in preparation for the upcoming Supplementary Registration of Voters (SRV) in the Kavango East Region.

Speaking during a stakeholder engagement meeting held in Rundu on Wednesday, Regional Electoral Officer Paulus Sifire announced that 295 voter registration points will be established across the region.

These will be supported by 48 registration teams, consisting of fixed, semi-fixed, and mobile units to ensure wide accessibility for all eligible voters.

Sifire explained that the current recruitment strictly focuses on SRV operations, and that recruitment for polling day officials will be conducted separately.

"We attracted applicants who are unemployed and reside within their respective constituencies to reduce logistical burdens, particularly accommodation during training," he said.

He added that the database used in the recruitment process was compiled last year. All temporary officials are hired on a contractual basis and undergo thorough verification to ensure they are not formally employed elsewhere.

Sifire emphasised the importance of a credible voter register, stating: "A credible voters' register is essential for free, fair, and transparent elections."

"The SRV exercise plays a crucial role in keeping the voters' register current and accurate," he noted.

He urged all eligible voters to participate in the process and exercise their democratic right to vote in the upcoming elections. Additionally, he called on stakeholders including traditional authorities, church leaders, and political figures to join ECN in amplifying voter awareness and education efforts.

The SRV process will run from 4 to 19 August 2025 as part of preparations for the national elections scheduled for 26 November 2025.

The final voters' register is expected to be published on 24 and 25 October.

The meeting, however, was not met without criticism. Some political party representatives raised concerns about the transparency of ECN's recruitment practices.

Augustinus Shindimba, the Kavango East regional coordinator of the All People's Party (APP), accused ECN of lacking accountability and failing to evaluate the performance of officials from previous electoral cycles.

"If there's no transparency, we're going to lose everything and democracy won't be democracy," Shindimba argued.

He claimed that the absence of a formal post-election evaluation process has allowed untrustworthy individuals to return to the system unchecked.'

He went on to highlight the frustration of unemployed youth who, despite applying, were overlooked.

"It appears the ECN keeps returning to the same individuals instead of giving new applicants, especially the youth, a fair chance," he concluded.

Kavango East registration supervisors have already been deployed across the constituency, with most operating out of their respective Regional Council offices. Those assigned to Rundu Urban and Rundu local authority constituencies are based at the regional office.

APPENDIX C: CONSENT FROM RELAVANT AUTHORTIY

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: Mrs. F. Flavianu

Reference No: 14/2/4/1/9752

The Directors
Century Mining (Pty) Ltd
P. O. BOX 21255
Windhoek

NOTICE TO APPLICANT OF PREPAREDNESS TO GRANT APPLICATION FOR EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE No. 9752.

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 01 November 2023, for an exclusive prospecting licence in respect of Base and Rare Metals and 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.

03/09/2024
Ms ISABELLA CHIRCHIR
MINING COMMISSIONER

All official correspondence must be addressed to the Executive Director

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

PART 3 – ENVIRONMENT

6. The holder of the **Notice of Preparedness to grant application for Exclusive Prospecting Licence** shall submit a copy of the Environmental Clearance Certificate issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism to the Mining Commissioner's office within twelve (12) months from the date of written acceptance of these terms and conditions before issuance of Exclusive Prospecting Licence.

7. The holder of an exclusive prospecting licence shall observe any requirements, limitations, or prohibitions on his or her prospecting operations as may in the interest of the environmental protection, be imposed by the Minister.

Ministry of Mines and Energy
Mining Commissioner
2024 -10- 14
Department of Mines

Ms ISABELLA CHIRCHIR
MINING COMMISSIONER

4
T.B

RESUME OF EAP

...a leap towards better environmental compliance.

PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

Mr. LAWRENCE TJATINDI
Project Manager and Environmental Practitioner

ID Number :	82110710012	EMAIL:	eap.trigen@gmail.com
Country of Résidence :	Namibia	Cell:	+264-81-486-9948
Nationality:	Namibian		

PROFESSIONAL OVERVIEW

Experience Internationally:

Countries worked:	Namibia
Languages:	English (*fluently written, spoken and read*); Otjiherero (fluently spoken, written and read) Afrikaans (*well spoken, fairly written and read)*
Languages:	Project Management Tailings Risk and water balance Waste water treatment technologies Feasibility studies – Mining Projects Water Supply and reticulation design

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS:

2009	University of Stellenbosch	*Senior Management Development Program (Business School)*
2007	University of Cape Town	*Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering*

EMPLOYMENT RECORD:

May 2022 - Current: Enviro-Leap Consulting Cc
Position: Project Management and Environmental Practitioner

- Update stakeholder register and manage engagement plan
- Conduct environmental compliance inspections and audits
- Represent Enviro-Leap at stakeholder engagement meetings
- Coordinate closure and rehabilitation of mining development projects
- Attend site visits for new projects
- Meet with clients to align requirements with Enviro-Leap's output.Compile and review environmental policies and audits

January 2018 – April 2022 (fixed- term 4 plus years)
Position: Senior Engineer – Water and Tailings Risk Management: Dundee Precious Metal Tsumeb Smelter
Responsibilities:

- Waste water treatment and effluent quality compliance monitoring
- Ensure compliance with water abstraction permit
- Internal auditing of Tailings compliance with corporate standards and international good practice
- Operationalization of recommendations from Expert reviews and mandatory audits.
- Ensure tailings operation is in line with design specifications
- Provide specifications that feeds into the tailings design tables

P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek +264-81-486-9948 eap.trigen@gmail.com

April 2015 – December 2017
Position: Senior Metallurgist – Product Recovery Section: Langer Heinrich Uranium Mine
Responsibilities:

- Technical advisor to the recovery section – Setting metallurgical Operating parameters
- Test work lead for Membrane technology – Nano Filtration, Ultra Filtration, Reverse Osmosis
- Test work lead for Ion exchange separation efficiency – NIMCIX and Fixed Bed ion exchange

August 2010 to July 2014
Position: Technical Metallurgist – Water Management and Tailings Planning: Rössing Uranium Mine
Responsibilities:

- Technical advisor to the tailings management team
- Recommend improvement initiatives for return dam solution
- Formulation of 5 year deposition planning

Position: Process Control Metallurgist
Responsibilities:

- Technical advisor for the recovery section of the refinery

Position: Test work Lead – Pre-feasibility study for heap leaching of low grade Uranium ore
Responsibilities:

- Lead the test work team for the feasibility study for Heap Leaching
- Write up of study findings
- Design test work program for the study

February 2007 – July 2010
Position: Graduate Metallurgist – Sulphuric acid and water treatment plant: Skorpion Zinc mine

- Completed graduate development program
- Junior area metallurgist for the acid and water section of the plant
- Custodian of water balance of the plant
- Metal accountant for the refinery section

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, Shadrack Tjiramba, hereby certify to the best of my knowledge that the information provided herein correctly describe me, my qualifications and experience.

Date: 20 January 2024

Signature: 

P. O. Box 25874, Windhoek +264 81 622 9933: Email eap.trigen@gmail.com