

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

Proposed Prospecting and Small-Scale Mining in Respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals on Mining Claims 76038 – 76047, Kunene Region

OCTOBER 18

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First Draft for
Submission



DOCUMENT INFORMATION AND APPROVAL		
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**Scoping and EMP Final Version
For Submission**

Declaration of authorship

APPLICATION NUMBER: APP-006343

Project Title:

Proposed Prospecting and Small-Scale Mining in Respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals on Mining claims 76038, 76039, 76040, 76041, 76042, 76043, 76044, 76045, 76046 and 76047 in the Kunene 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 Mining Claim(s)
- ☐ Environmental Questionnaire for Mining
- ☒ Scoping report
- ☐ Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- ☒ Environmental Management Plan (EMP)
- ☐ Consent from Relevant Authority

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

Consultancy Name: Enviro-Leap Consulting cc

EAP Signature: 

Date: 24/02/2025

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

executive summary

Project Overview

RedEarth Mining cc (Reg. No: CC/2024/09742), hereafter referred to as the proponent is Namibian registered enterprise that ventures into prospecting and mining sector with an interest in the Base and Rare Metals, and Precious Metals commodities. RedEarth, has pegged several mining claims and proposes small-scale prospecting and mining activities for Base and Rare Metals, and Precious Metals on Mining claims 76038, 76039, 76040, 76041, 76042, 76043, 76044, 76045, 76046 and 76047 (totalling an area of 158 Hectares) within the Ombombo-Masitu Conservancy in Kunene Region

While their operations stimulate diversification in the national economic and development activities, consequently creating employment opportunities and trickling benefits to the larger Namibian population, it poses the risks 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 (off-loading and fueling of trucks) and storage will be experienced.

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 RedEarth Mining cc's export operation 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

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.

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

Project Description

RedEarth Mining cc seeks to operate their business activities within their proposed Mining claims 76038 – 76047 in the Kunene and Omusati Regions, in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals. Principally, RedEarth Mining proposes to explore (desktop geological study, collection of bulk and or geological samples and identification of previous activity in the area where similar mineral mining were conducted) and to obtain bulk-samples for further laboratory analysis by use of hand-held equipment and to small degree drilling.

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 authorisation 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.

Drilling: Should analyses by an analytical laboratory be positive, holes are drilled and drill 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. However, at this stage the proponent does not intent to conduct any drilling activities.

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 RedEarth Mining cc to undertake its operation in compliance with the environmental legislative requirements in Namibia.

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

Overall Recommendation

Based on the findings of the environmental scoping assessment, Enviro-Leap environmental practitioner confidently recommends that the proposed project can proceed and should be authorized by the DEAF. Further, 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.

BID	Background Information Document
BoN	Bank of Namibia
CA	Competent Authority
DEA	National Department of Environmental Affairs
EA	Environmental Authorization
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
IMF	International Monetary Fund
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
IMF	International Monetary Fund
OEC	Office of Environmental Commissioner
PPP	Public Participation Process
SADC	Southern African Development Community

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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 an 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

RedEarth Mining cc (herein referred to as the proponent), is solely owner of a fully registered, 100% Namibian owned company that ventures in exploration and mining activities. Their aim is to take advantage of the opportunity for self-employment and job creation that exist in the small-scale mining sector of Namibia.

RedEarth Mining seek to operate their business activities their ten (10) mining claims within the boundaries of the Kunene and Omusati Region, in respect to Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals. Principally, they intend to explore (desktop geological study, collection of samples and identification of previous activity in the area where copper mining were conducted) for copper and intends to mine these on a small-scale basis by use of hand-held equipment and to small degree drilling.

1.2 PROJECT MOTIVATION (INCLUDING 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.

RedEarth Mining, were therefore presented an opportunity to venture into the sector by undertaking an exploration programme in respect to Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Non-Nuclear Fuel Mineral 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 to Taxes and Royalty
- Technological Skill and Knowledge transfer
- Creates the most needed employment opportunities
- Attainment of 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 RedEarth Mining cc s Investment cc to undertake its operation in compliance with the environmental legislative requirements in Namibia.

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

EMA 2007 Legislation	Description of activity	Relevance to RedEarth Mining cc Exploration Activities
Activity 3 – Quarrying and Quarrying	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 Quarrying Act), 1992.	The quarrying or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.
	3.2 Other forms of quarrying or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.	And the construction of facilities for the purpose of carrying out a listed activity
Activity 2 – Waste management	2.1 The construction of facilities for waste sites, treatment of waste and disposal of waste.	The proposed prospecting activity may result in the generation waste material i.e. domestic, effluent and potentially hazardous waste and the consequent handling and storage f such.
	2.3 The import, processing, use and recycling, temporary storage, transit or export of waste.	
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
Activity 9 – Forestry Activities	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
	9.5 “Construction of filling stations or any other facility for the underground and aboveground storage of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid, petroleum, gas or paraffin.”	Aspect of the project may t require the construction and maintenance of a fuel storage facility. In respect to the Petroleum Products and Energy Act 13 of 1990, a permit from a relevant authority may also be required.

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 RedEarth Mining cc s Investment cc Exploration 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, RedEarth Mining appointed Enviro-Leap Consulting to conduct an environmental assessment and facilitate the process of obtaining and Environmental Clearance Certificate.

1.4 EIA AND HIA TEAM

RedEarth 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.

Table 2: The EIA Management Team

NAME	ORGANISATION	ROLE / SPECIALIST STUDY UNDERTAKEN
Lawrence Tjatindi	Enviro-Leap Consulting cc	Environment Practitioner
Shadrack Tjiramba	Enviro-Leap Consulting cc	External Reviewer
Roland Mushi	TARO Archaeological & Heritage Consultants	Heritage Specialist

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 40 years' experience in the environmental sector (management and policy), ecological research, heritage and archaeology 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

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;
- identify the location of the development footprint based on an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts and a ranking focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects of the environment;
- determine the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts; 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

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section provides an overview of the conceptual operational design and an overview of the sites and technology selection process for the proposed installation and operation of the diesel fuel storage facility.

2.1. OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED MINING AND EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

2.1.1 SITE SELECTION

The Mining claims 76038 - 76047 are situated within the Kaokoland or Kunene region (**Figure 2 and 3**, corner GPS coordinates presented in **Table 3**) meta-sediments and the plutonics of the coastal branch of the Damaran orogenic belt, the Kaokoveld orogen of Cambrian age (Missão de Pedologia, 1965; Miller, 2008). The Mining claims site is accessible via the C35 Road connecting Omakange Settlement to Ruacana Village, branching out at about 46 km north of Omakange to the right on D3640 heading towards Ombarundu village and then by existing tracks connecting to several communal settlements. Otherwise, the claims may also be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment.

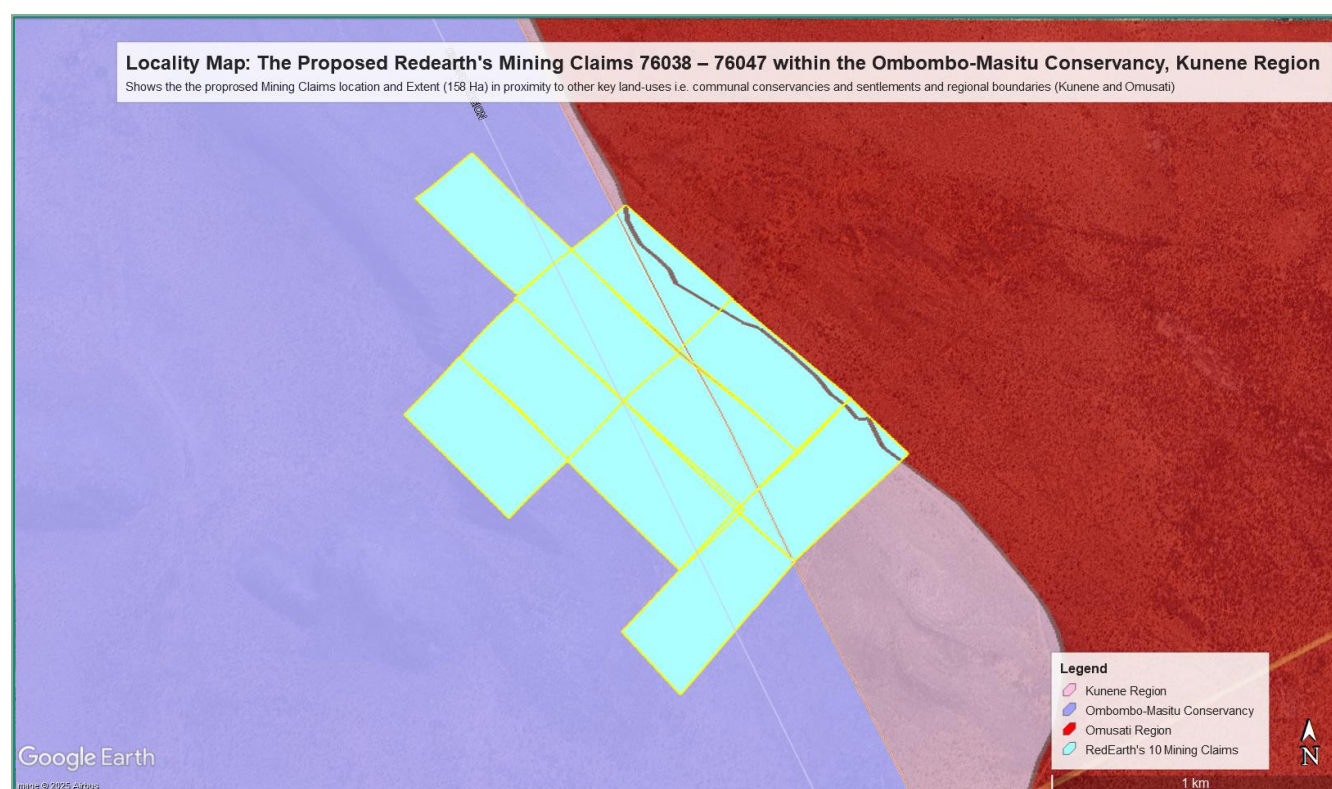


Figure 2: Shows the location and area extent of the proposed mining claims 76038 – 76047, Kunene Region

Table 3: Corner coordinates of the proposed development site

Corner point	Latitude	Longitude
A – Mining Claim 76038	-17.769469°	14.158666°
B – Mining Claim 76039	-17.771025°	14.164650°
C – Mining Claim 76040	-17.767133°	14.168479°
D – Mining Claim 7641	-17.774433°	14.166754°
E – Mining Claim 76042	-17.770979°	14.170411°
F – Mining Claim 76043	-17.761905°	14.159066°
G – Mining Claim 76044	-17.763738°	14.164896°
H – Mining Claim 76045	-17.761780°	14.158964°
I – Mining Claim 76046	-17.768824°	14.166399°

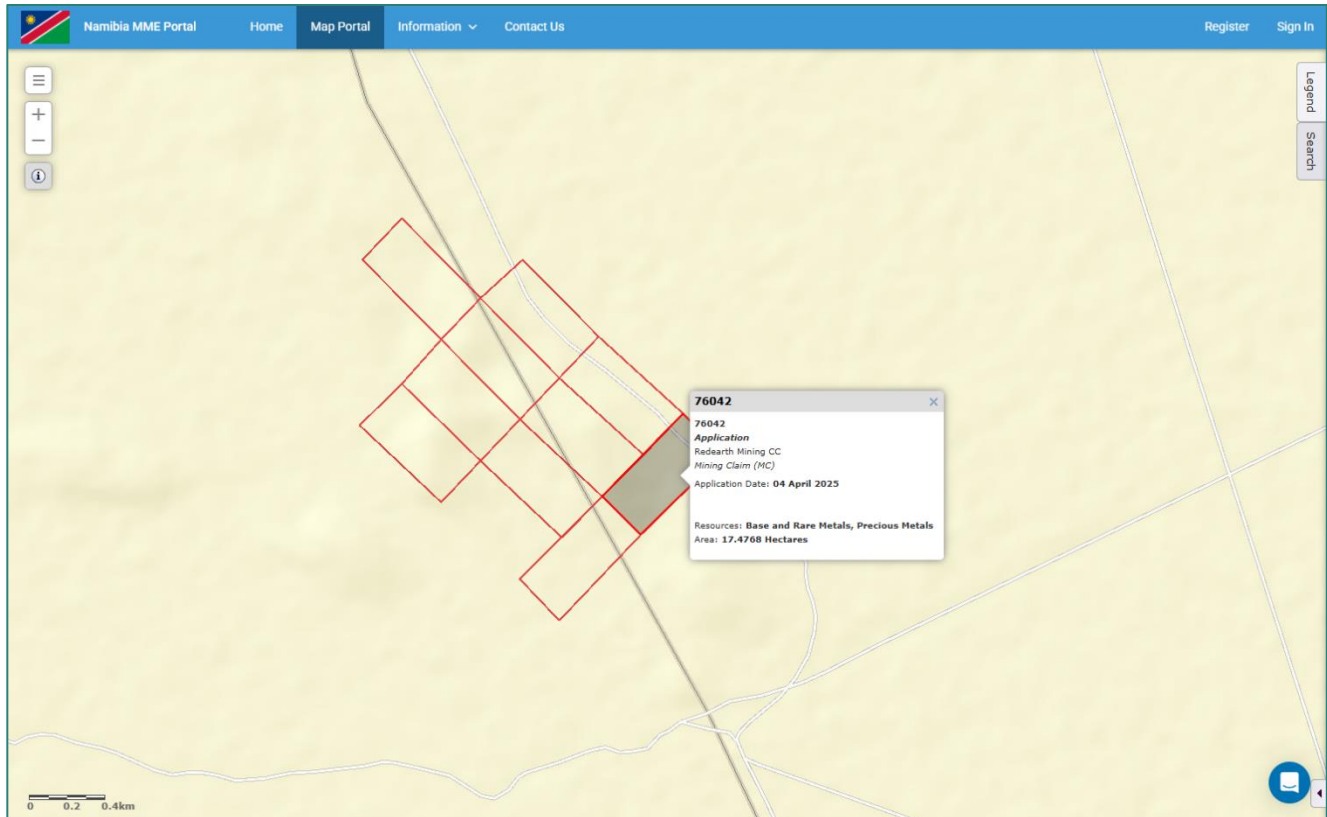


Figure 3: Shows the evidence of the proposed mining claims 76038 – 76047 on the Namibian Mining Cadastre (MME, 2025)

The Mining claims 76038 - 76047 are situated within the meta-sediments and the plutonics of the coastal branch of the Damara orogenic belt, the Kaokoveld orogen of Cambrian age (Missão de Pedologia, 1965; Miller, 2008). Damara Orogen rocks which forms part of Neoproterozoic orogenic belt comprises the Kaokoland or Kunene region.

The region is characterized by a series of north-northeast trending ridges and valleys. The sedimentary and tectonic framework of the Damara succession within the EKZ has many of the essential ingredients for developing a sediment-hosted copper deposit.

2.1.2 KEY COMPONENTS OF REDEARTH MINING CC'S OPERATIONS

The immediate focus of planned exploration focused on interpreting the pending rock and soil samples as well as the historical data. The core activities of RedEarth Mining proposed operations, is to implement their prospecting programme to determine the viability of the mining claims for potential development into a sustainable mine operation by way of continuing to explore (desktop geological study, collection of bulk and or geological samples and identification of previous activity in the area where similar mineral mining were conducted) and to obtain bulk-samples for further laboratory analysis by use of hand-held equipment and to small degree drilling (as illustrated in **Figure 4**).

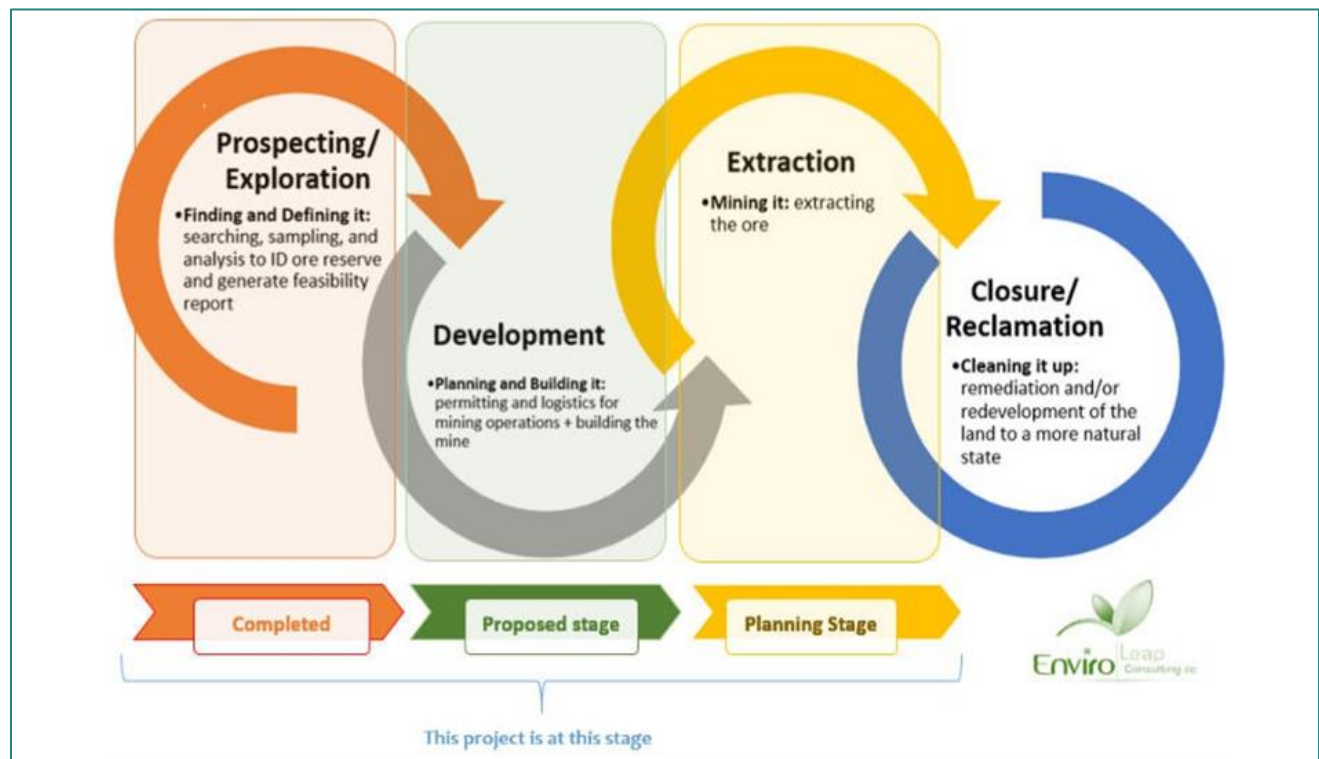


Figure 4: Shows a mineral discovery development life cycle, highlighting the current stage

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.

These consists of small pits ($\pm 20\text{cm} \times 20\text{cm} \times 30\text{cm}$) 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.

- **Bulk Sampling and or Small-scale Mining:** Evidence of previous mining activity or abandoned mine sites will be sought within the mining claims area, samples collected and sorted for further laboratory analysis to determine local concentration of Base and Rare Metals or Precious Metals such as copper ore. A typical bulk-sampling site will consist of a front-end loaders and excavator equipment, and overburden material is excavated, lithium ore extracted and stored in large bags prior to being exported to and a drill equipment parking and maintenance yard (including a fuel and lubricants storage facility).

2.2 SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE

2.2.1 Basecamp

Given the location of the mining claims and that it is situated in an area predominantly surrounded by communal constituencies, settlements and conservancies (**Figure 5**) and where tourism activity only occurs to a limited degree, base-camp is necessary. Therefore, any suitable site for lodging purpose or for base-camp must be identified in collaboration and or with consent of the property owner and all other relevant authorities including the local and competent authorities.

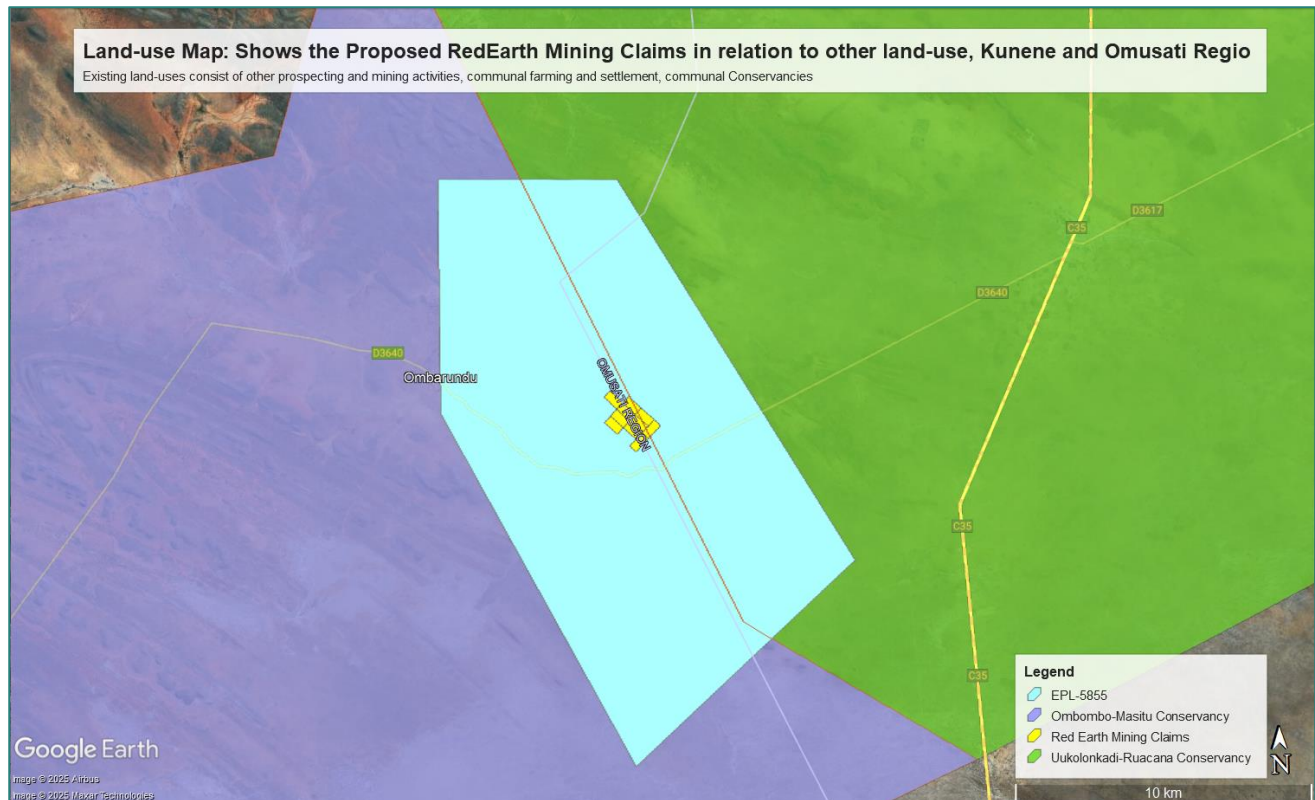


Figure 5: Land-use map of the proposed exploration activity's site or area

Where practical and possible, it is strictly recommended that for unskilled labour, local community members are employed and thus accommodated at their existing homestead to mitigate and reduce potential conflict within the conservancy's wildlife and livestock management protocols.

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.

Therefore, it is highly recommended that temporary ablution facilities must be provided and limited to within the existing base-camp footprint pre-identified national park campsites, and the necessary authorization must be obtained prior to installation of any such facility.

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 Oshifa at Ruacana and or Omakange waste disposal site.

2.2.2 Water supply

Water will be required for diamond-core drilling and for dust suppression. Water can be supplied through existing farm boreholes (with the permission of the land owners) and or if necessary new boreholes shall be developed explicitly for the exploration activities by RedEarth in which case a permit must be obtained.

2.2.3 Power supply

In respect to domestic power needs, the recommended lodging site is already connected to the national power grid thus the energy requirements addressed adequately. However, the various machinery and equipment required for exploration e.g. vehicles are self-powered by means petrol / diesel engines and or generators, hence there is need for on-site fuel in either small mobile bowser or barrel drums on a concrete slab at the base-camp or to install a 23 000 liters surface bulk fuel storage facility to reduce the need for regular transportation of the fuel and further encourage better environmental management or impacts mitigation. The base-camp shall also host a concrete wall-banded fuel storage facility (46 cubic meters liters capacity) that will enable the proponent to store and domestic utilization for their own equipment.

2.2.4 Access roads / tracks

The mining claims is accessible directly via the C35 connecting the Kamanjab Village to Ruacana and then branching onto the D3640 gravel roads heading into the South-western direction. Other section of the mining claims will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment.

Overall, all access by vehicles must be limited to existing tracks while all new access routes to the drill sites should be identified, agreed upon with the landowners and demarcated prior to the commencement of drilling activities. Consequently, the mining claims area is accessible by 2x4 / 4x4 pick-up vehicle by the existing tracks and otherwise, the sensitive section of the area will only be accessed by foot to ensure minimum impacts on the receiving environment.

2.2.5 Waste (Domestic / Hazardous) Management

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 such as Oshifa at Ruacana and or Omakange.

Sanitation: Portable 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.

Hazardous substance Storage or Handling: During the exploration phase, there may be need for storage and use diesel either for energy generation and or drilling machinery, therefor fuel (diesel) will be delivered to the site by road transport and pumped into the vehicles or storage barrel drums. Other hydrocarbon consumables and lubricants will be stored in a designated area within a controlled container. These substances will only be used for mechanical purposes and are assumed to be non-hazardous.

Nonetheless, the proponent is advised to ensure that they have an emergency response and contingency plan in place to manage any potential spillage of hydrocarbon and these must include appropriate spill-kits (trays and bins) and PPE for the staff.

2.3 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 10168).

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.

2.2.6 Site Closure Plan

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: This will be implemented during the exploration phase and from day one (1) of the mine starting to produce coupled with the recruitment of a new workforce. Unwanted exploration sites excavated will not wait the final closure rehabilitation but will be attended to as ongoing activities and financed within an ongoing annual operational budget allocation to be detailed in the Site Closure Plan Report.
- (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. The cost of the early retirement and retrenchments will be funded from the final Site Closure Plan budget allocations to be detailed in the Site Closure Plan Report.
- (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. The cost of the decommissioning will be funded from the final Mine Closure Plan budget allocations to be detailed in the Mine Closure Plan Report.
- (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, and any watercourses are of acceptable water quality.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This chapter of the Scoping Report provides an overview of the affected environment for the proposed exploration activities. 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

About 22% of Namibia's land is classified as desert (hyper-arid), 70% is classified as arid to semi-arid and the remaining 8% is classed as dry sub-humid (Mendelsohn et al. 2003). The average maximum temperature at Opuwo Town which is the closest settlement to the study area, the summers are sweltering and partly cloudy; the winters are short, comfortable, windy, and clear; and it is dry year-round. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 10°C to 36°C and is rarely below 8°C or above 39°C (Mendelsohn et al. 2003).

Over the course of the year, the temperature (**Figure 6**) typically varies from 9°C to 35°C and is rarely below 6°C or above 38°C (Mendelsohn et al. 2003). All of Namibia, except for the coastal plains, experiences humidity of below 30% during the day for much of the year - in the north-east for about six months, the north-center for seven months, the central area for eight months and in the south for all 12 months. High temperatures and low humidity result in high rates of evaporation. Evaporation rates from an open body of water inland of the coastal plains range from about 2000 mm to over 2660 mm per annum (Olivier, 1995).

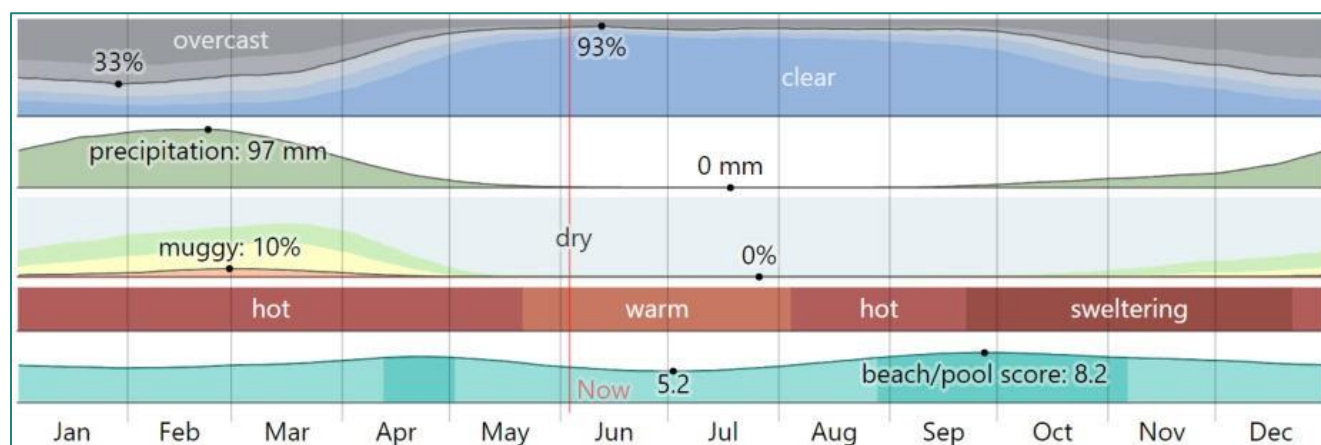


Figure 5: The summary of the climate at Opuwo (the closest town) by month (Weather Sparks, 2024)

The hot season lasts for 3.8 months, from September 12 to January 5, with an average daily high temperature above 34°C. The hottest month of the year in Opuwo is November, with an average high of 36°C and low of 19°C. The cool season lasts for 2.3 months, from May 24 to August 1, with an average daily high temperature below 29°C. The coldest month of the year in Opuwo is July, with an average low of 10°C and high of 28°C.

Rainfall is highly erratic and unpredictable with an inter - annual coefficient of variation that ranges from about 30% (**Figure 7**) in the north - east to over 100% in the driest areas. Around the project area and across the desert biome, annual average rainfall ranges between 10 mm 120 mm per annum, and this decreases along the east-west gradient to annual averages of less 20 mm per annum.



Figure 7: The summary of precipitation in the Opuwo surrounding, (solid line) accumulated over the course of a sliding 31-day period, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands.

The predominant average wind vector (speed and direction, Figure 7) at 10 meters above the ground at Opuwo varies throughout the year, with winds blowing often from the east for 6.7 months, from March 1 to September 22, with a peak percentage of 77% on June 27. The wind is most often from the south for 5.3 months, from September 22 to March 1, with a peak percentage of 56% on January 1.

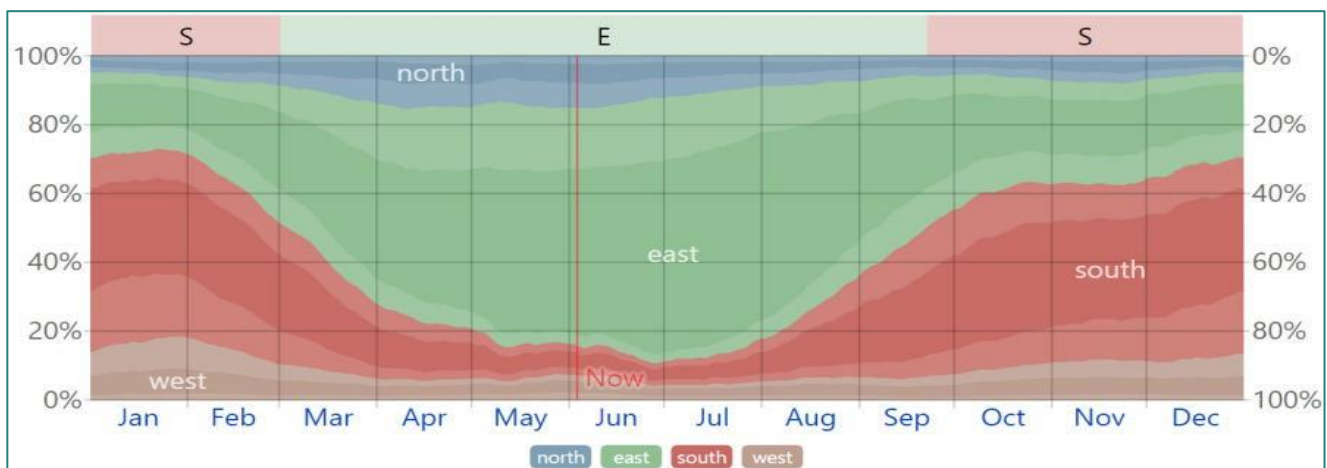


Figure 8: The summary of percentile of hours in which the mean wind direction is from, the lightly tinted areas at the boundaries are the percentage of hours spent in the implied intermediate directions (northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest)

The windier part of the year lasts for 6.4 months, from May 8 to November 21, with average wind speeds of more than 3.7 meters per second. The windiest month of the year in Opuwo is July, with an average hourly wind speed of 4.3 meters per second. The calmer time of year lasts for 5.6 months, from November 21 to May 8. The calmest month of the year in Opuwo is March, with an average hourly wind speed of 3.1 meters per second.

3.1.2 Geology

The claims are located within the Damara Granit and Swakop Formations of the Damara orogenic belt (Figure 8), which is geologically characterised by rocks of Nosib and Swakop Groups mainly.

According to (Miller, 2008), the Cuvelai Area is situated in the intra-continental Owambo Basin, which was formed during the postcretaceous tectonic development of southern Africa (**see Figure 9**). A sedimentary rock cover of up to 8,000 m thick was deposited in the late Precambrian Age on top of the mid- Proterozoic crystalline basement (Congo Craton). During the Lower Permian to Jurassic, the sediments of the Nosib, Otavi and Mulden Groups of the Damara Sequence were covered by sedimentary deposits up to 360 m thick and volcanics of the Karoo Sequence. A succession of semi- consolidated to unconsolidated sediments of the Kalahari Sequence of up to 600 m thick overlay the intrusive and extrusive rocks of Karoo Age.

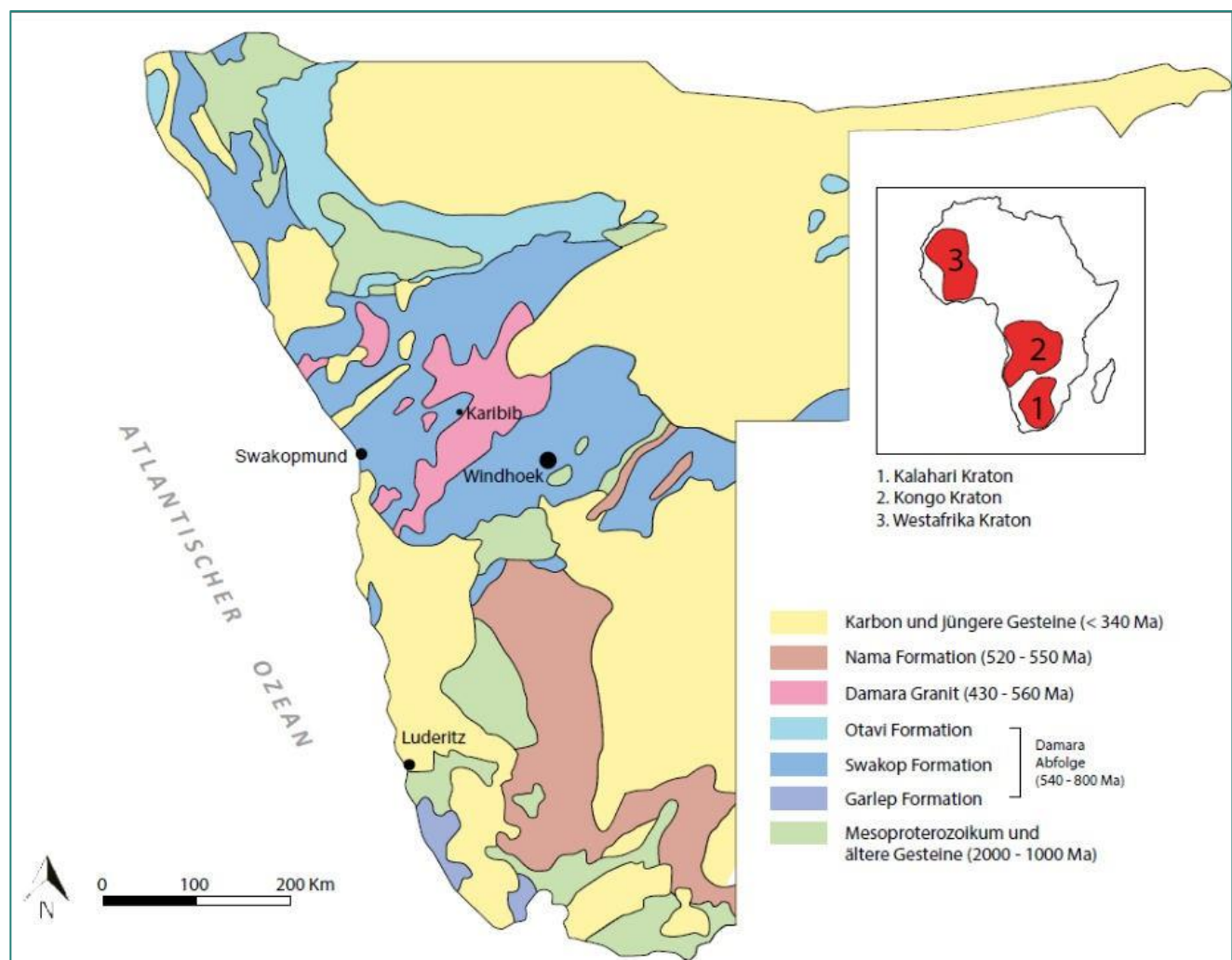


Figure 9: Simplified geological map of Namibia. Modified after Clifford (2008)

In the Project Area, the areas to the east and immediately south of Ruacana are underlain by Kalahari and Namib Sands, which as part of the Kalahari Group (70 million years ago to the present), fall within the youngest geological division encountered in Namibia. To the west, including the area immediately surrounding Opuwo, the Project Area is underlain by Otavi Group rocks of the Damara Supergroup and Gariep Complex formed between 850 and 600 million years ago (Schneider 1992).

The topography within 3 kilometers of Opuwo contains only modest variations in elevation, with a maximum elevation change of 140 meters and an average elevation above sea level of 1,159 meters. Within 16 kilometers contains only modest variations in elevation (635 meters). Within 80

kilometers contain large variations in elevation (1,212 meters). The area within 3 kilometers of Opuwo is covered by grassland (100%), within 16 kilometers by grassland (97%), and within 80 kilometers by grassland (91%).

3.1.3 Terrestrial Ecology and Sensitivity

Namibia is naturally the most arid country in sub-Saharan Africa, and prolonged droughts are well-known occurrences, which is projected to increase and become more unpredictable in the future (Ziedler 2010). Namibia's vegetation and biomes are classified into five major types, shown in (Figure 10). These are, the Namib Desert, Nama Karoo, Succulent Karoo and the Trees and Shrub savannah. The proposed project area fall mainly within the Desert biome and thus the fauna and flora key receptors of environmental impact particularly in case of trampling and vehicle tracks, potential poaching and ground contamination resulting from the project activities.

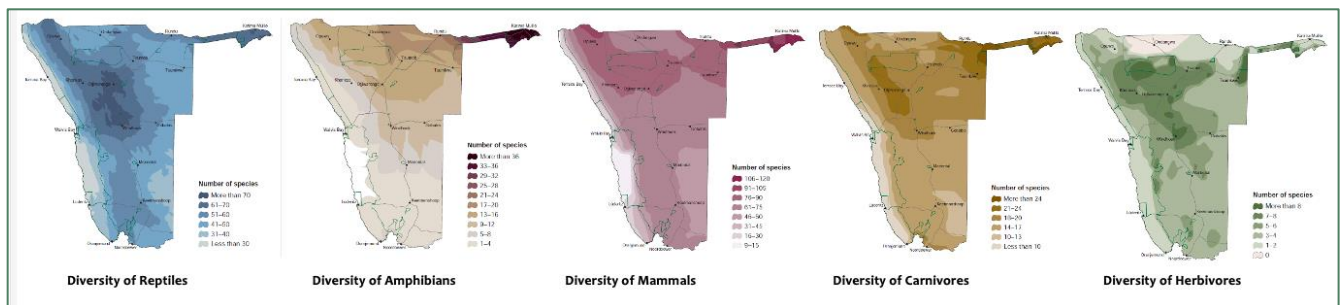


Figure 10: Illustration of Biodiversity / various species diversity across Namibia

Overall terrestrial diversity of plants and animals is highest in the north - eastern parts of Namibia (Figure 9, green map indicator), because of the higher rainfall and presence of wetlands and forest habitats that are not found elsewhere in the country. Many species in the north are also more tropical, with ranges that extend into neighboring countries to the north and north - east. Species richness is highest in Namibia's mesic wetlands and woodlands in the vertebrate classes particularly (Barnard 1998).

However, due to its low productivity, the western desert arid zone is endowed with modest diversity of species compared to more mesic habitats. What is most distinctive about Namibian biodiversity is its high degree of endemism within the western (Kunene and Omusati) region (Barnard 1998).

The Kunene and Omusati Regions are generally characterized by a semi-arid to arid environment, which significantly influences its vegetation. The Project Area predominantly falls within the Acacia Tree and Shrub Savanna Biome. South and southeast of Ruacana, located in the Ferralic Arenosols soils, broad-leaved woodlands of the Western Kalahari are dominant²³ featuring Mopane savannah (*Colophospermum mopane*) with annual grasses on poor quality soils stretching over extensive flat plains of the North-western Region of Namibia.

The vegetation changes from a community of open, short shrubs dominated by acacia species and Mopane in the south, to heterogonous savannah of taller Mopane in the far north. Grasslands occur on the heavier saline soils in the northeast. The iishana are often lined with trees and bushes. In the west and around Opuwo, below the escarpment, underlain by various soil types associated with rocky areas and calcrete, grasslands and scattered trees are the dominant structure of the Western Highlands vegetation type. The following tree species were identified in the study area:

- Mopane Tree (*Colophospermum mopane*) Dominant in most part, however as you move toward Ruacana *Combretum collinum* and becomes dominant.
- Ana Tree (*Faidherbia albida*).
- Commiphora Species: They are known for their resin and are often used in traditional medicine. (Found Ruacana side).
- Sickie Bush (*Dichrostachys cinerea*).
- Hyphaene *petersiana* (found throughout).
- *Combretum collinum* (Found Ruacana side).
- *Pechuel-Loeschea leubnitziae*: dominant herd found throughout, even along the road.
- *Terminalia prunoides*

3.1.3 Protected Terrestrial Areas

Ecologically, the project area falls within three communal conservancies i.e. Ombombo- Masitu, Uukwaluudhi and Uukolonkadi-Ruacana Conservancies, in the Kunene and Omusati Region. Incorporating the Kunene and Omusati Mountains and western escarpment, the Kunene and Omusati Mountain Nature Conservancy extends over approximately 200 000 hectares, encompassing one of the most environmentally diverse areas in Namibia, and including cultural artefacts such as rock paintings, rock engravings and prehistoric settlements.

Overall, the Kunene and Omusati Region harbours high densities of leopard and brown hyaena. The members of the conservancy are committed to reintroducing species that formally inhabited the area, such as black-faced impala and black rhino. In terms of endemic species, the Kunene and Omusati environment is one of Namibia's hotspots, as it hosts a vast array of endemic and near-endemic plant, reptile, bird and mammal species. These include the Angolan dwarf python, White-tailed Shrike, Hartlaub's Spurfowl, Ruppell's Parrot, Rockrunner and Hartmann's zebra. Rare species that have found refuge in the Kunene and Omusati Mountains include the Peregrine Falcon and Booted Eagle. The striking Verreaux's Eagle can also be seen breeding in the mountains.

3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.2.1 Demographic Profile

The 2011 Population and Housing Census counted some 847 250 people in the Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto Regions, which comprised approximately 40% of Namibia's total population at the time. In 2016, the population of these four regions was estimated as 889 790. These four regions however comprise only 10% of the area of Namibia, resulting in population densities well above the national average. Thus, more water is needed for household and livestock in the area compared to other regions.

The Omusati Region features much lower population densities than the Ohangwena and Oshana Regions, whilst the Kunene Region features the lowest population densities. In general, the population densities in the Project Area can be expected to fall between those of the Omusati and Kunene Regions as a whole (regional averages), given that the area effectively straddles a portion of the boundary between these two regions and covers the transition area between the higher population densities in the central Cuvelai to the east and the lower densities of the Kunene Region to the west.

Poverty: In 2021, Omusati Region had a headcount multidimensional poverty rate of 50.7%. Although Omusati region is not among the highest regions (Kavango East and West) with multidimensional poverty rates, however, in terms of the population counts, the regions with the highest number of poor people are Oshana, Oshana-Namakunde and Oshana-Namakunde, thus providing potable water in the region improve the economic and social welfare of the people in the region. This is because potable water would allow people to address health issues from drinking unsafe water, minimise time spend on collecting water and direct that to other economic activities especially for women. Also there are other direct economic benefits comes with provision of portable water in the region that will address the high poverty ration per head in the region.

Household Consumption: The Kunene and Omusati Regions show very similar annual rates of per capita consumption in 2015/16 (~N\$14,000/capita), which are approximately half the national average (~N\$28,000/capita), indicating that these two regions are among the poorest in the country – only the Kunene Regions (East and West) and the Kunene Region are poorer.

Income: The major source of income in Omusati region is subsistence farming (39%) followed by salaries and wages (25%) and pensions (18%).

3.2.2 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 (both in Kunene and Oshana and Kunene) and or in riverbeds. Others includes surface scatters of stone artefacts, rock shelters with evidence of occupation, including rock art, graves, stone features such as hunting blinds and huts, and more recent site such as colonial battlefields, road-works and historical mines.

Some of these site types are 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.

An Archaeological & Heritage Impact Assessment (AHIA) carried out for the project area by a qualified and experienced Archaeologist (Mr. Chris Nekare). A low archaeological impact was observed in the project area. Only sites of cultural and social significance identified were formal and informal graves, cemeteries and burial grounds, these sites are subject to a buffer zone of at least a 20m radius (in situ protection and management). To this effect a Heritage Consent was obtained and clears the proposed activities to proceed Appendix B.

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 and exploration area. Therefore, it remains necessary that there remains a possibility of encountering undeclared artefacts / sites of heritage importance. A search and find procedure 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 RedEarth Mining cc's trade operations 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 in order to notify and inform the public of the proposed projects and invite I&APs to register.

Table 2: Consultation Process with I&APs and Authorities

TASK	DESCRIPTION	NEWSPAPER	DATE
Notification-regulatory authorities and I & APs			
I & APs identification	Newspaper notifications calling for registration as Interested and Affected Party	The Confidente Newspaper	02 – 08 May 2025
		The Villager Newspaper	14 th May 2025
Newspaper advertisements	Newspaper notifications calling for Public Comment on the Scoping Report by I & APs	The Confidente Newspaper	09 – 15 May 2025
		The Villager Newspaper	14 th May 2025
Public Meeting and Review of Scoping report			
I & APs and relevant authorities excluding MET) review of scoping report	Scoping Report availed to the public for comments and input prior to submission to the Competent Authorities		08 Oct 2025

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 RedEarth Mining cc's proposed operations. 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 RedEarth Mining cc may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate.

4.3 LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES PERTINENT TO THIS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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;

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.

4.3.1 The Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia No. 13 of 2001

The Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia Act (13 of 2001) provides for the creation of a fund that will be used to support sustainable environmental and natural resource management. The source of the funds will include penalties/fines paid and/or property forfeited in terms of non-compliance and/or crimes as set out in EMA.

4.3.2 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 10**.

4.3.3 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 processes.

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 mitigations measures should be incorporated in the project design and planning stages (as early as possible).

4.3.4 Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill (guideline only)

Part 7 states that any person who sells, stores, transports or uses any hazardous substances or products containing hazardous substances shall notify the competent authority, in accordance with sub-section (2), of the presence and quantity of those substances.

The competent authority for the purposes of section 74 shall maintain a register of substances notified in accordance with that section and the register shall be maintained in accordance with the provisions. Part 8 provides for emergency preparedness by the person handling hazardous substances, through emergency response plans.

4.3.5 Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919

Section 111 it is the duty of every local authority to take all lawful, necessary and reasonably practical measures for preventing the pollution so as to endanger health of any supply of water within its district and to take measures against any person so polluting any such supply.

Section 119 states that no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.

Section 132 empowers the Minister to make regulations regarding, inter alia, the drainage of land or premises, the disposal of liquids and the removal and disposal of rubbish, refuse, manure and waste matters as well as regarding the establishment and carrying on of factories or trade premises which are liable to cause offensive smells or effluvia or to discharge liquid or other material liable to cause such smells or effluvia or to pollute streams and prohibiting the establishment or carrying on of such factories in unsuitable localities.

4.3.6 Other Legal Requirements

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 5** below).

Table 5: Other relevant legislation and applicability thereof (Source: Risk Based Solution)

Legislation	Relevance
Petroleum Products and Energy Act 13 of 1990, as amended	• Disposal of used oil
Labour Act, 1992, (Act No. 6 of 1992) and Regulations Related to Health and Safety of Employees	• Labour matter • Health and Safety of Employees

4.3.11 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 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.

4.6 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 project 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).

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. Irreversible claims/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 Local	Widespread Far beyond site boundary Regional/national
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.

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 A**. 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.

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:

- Very short term (instantaneous);
- 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;
- Likely;
- Unlikely;
- 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 RedEarth Mining cc’s trade operations (import and export of mineral and fuel commodity and the construction of associated facilities) does not realize. This alternative entails that the trade operations would not drive any environmental change and result in no additional environmental impacts on the warehouse sites and along the haulage route.

It favors the *status quo* or baseline against which other alternatives are compared and will be considered throughout the report. At present, the proposed sites is utilized for similar operations and thus no virgin natural environment shall be affected by the proposed operations.

The Namibian domestic economy, the world's largest marine-diamond producer has been hit by a regional drought and a slump in South Africa, to whose currency the Namibian dollar is pegged. Therefore, a need for enhanced trade activities to catalyze the economic recovery and improved micro-economic throughout the country exists.

Many other socio-economic benefits are expected to result from the development of this project such as a contribution to employment creation and local economic development. While, the development of the proposed trade operation will also result in negative environmental impacts, the positive impacts of the proposed operations outweigh its negative impacts.

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 EMP report that is attached in **Appendix A**. 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 environment revolves particularly around the noise and air pollution (**Table 7**), waste generation (domestic and hazardous, **Table 8**), and ground contamination (hydrocarbons, **Table 9**). These are mainly expected during the construction phase, also the shortest period of the proposed project.

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

Impact Event	Disturbances to the biophysical environment: Surface Scars and pollution					
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 sources of terrestrial ecology impacts apply are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the operational 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)		Demolition base-camp and rehabilitation of structures		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 communal conservancy					
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
	M	M	M	H	M	H
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	M	L	L	M
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 pegmatites 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 relating to Biophysical Environment – Sampling / trenching for geological sampling

Impact Event	Disturbances to the terrestrial ecology including livestock and wildlife					
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 sources of terrestrial ecology impacts apply are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the operational 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)		Demolition base-camp and rehabilitation of structures		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 communal conservancy					
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
	M	M	M	H	M	H
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	M	L	L	M
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 pegmatites 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 Kamanjab, Omakange Villages and or Opuwo and Oshifo/Ruacana Towns. - 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 relating to Biophysical Environment – Waste Management (Effluent, Solid and Hydrocarbons)

Impact Event	Disturbances to the terrestrial ecology including livestock and wildlife					
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). The fuel storage facilities shall be located within the footprint of the base-camp, and thus may present no significant ecological sensitivity.					
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 sources of terrestrial ecology impacts apply are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the operational 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)		Demolition base-camp and rehabilitation of structures		N/A	
Severity	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 duration is short-term.					
Spatial Scale	Low, localized although the affected environment extends the length of the transportation route					
Probability	Very Low, most impact are mainly confined to the construction and decommissioning phases.					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	M	M	M	H	M	H
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	M	L	L	M
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 owner's 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 Kamanjab, Omakange Villages and or Opuwo and Oshifo/Ruacana Towns. - 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). - 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. Impact on the Health and Safety

Impact Event	Disturbances to the human receptors including pets and other household animals					
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.					
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.					
Phases: Phases during which sources of Health and Safety impacts apply are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the operational phase which presents a long-term risk.						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase		Decommissioning Phase		Post Closure	
No Construction envisaged at this stage	- Servicing of construction vehicles - Potential accidents resulting in spillage		N/A		N/A	
Severity	The risk of fire incidents presents highly sever potential impacts should it occur, particularly in the unmitigated scenario. In the mitigated scenario, danger to lives and property can be prevented.					
Duration	The Significance of the potential impacts is subject to the proposed operation's life-time, with potentially long-term impacts extending beyond the project operations in the unmitigated scenario.					
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	Very High, given diesel fuel is highly flammable – a chance fire incident occurrence is very high.					
Unmitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	H	H	M	H	M	H
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	L	M	L	L	M
Description of Mitigation Measures	- Training and awareness on safety measures and procedures of employees is highly recommended for those involved directly with handling and haulage of the fuel. - Emergency equipment including fire extinguishers and PPE must be kept readily available on-site - Fuel storage tanks must be installed within a spill-proof bund-wall to ensure that diesel spills are collected and soil contamination is prevented. - Strict compliance with the EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; - Carry sufficient First Aid equipment to ensure that minor injuries reduce need to access local health facility and therefore minimizing potential strain on local services - Strict compliance with national health protocols as and when directive is 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 Economic Aspect

Impact Event	Disturbances to the social and economic aspects of the town population					
Description	Potential economic gains that may never be realized if the proposed project activities do 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 terrestrial ecology impacts apply are highlighted below; Significance assessment was carried out on the operational phase which presents a long-term risk.						
Construction Phase	Operational Phase		Decommissioning Phase		Post Closure	
• No Construction envisaged at this stage	• Delivery of fuel and dispensation of diesel • Maintenance services		• Delivery of fuel and dispensation of diesel • Maintenance services		N/A	
Severity	In the unmitigated scenario, this implies in the case where the activity take not 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 nearby community settlements i.e. Ruacana, Omakange etc.					
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
	H	L	L	L	L	L
Mitigated	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scale	Consequence	Probability of Occurrence	Significance
	L	M+	M+	H+	H+	H+
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 proposed activities - To enhance the positive impacts relating to marginal net benefits for the micro-economy (local residence of Kamanjab, Omakange Villages and or Opuwo and Oshifo/Ruacana Towns and Kunene Region at large) and national economy at larger, legislative provisions to Affirmative Action and Labour Welfare must be observed - It is strictly recommended that RedEarth Mining and Stone Processing cc negotiates and signs a Surface Use Agreement detailing aspects of conduct and benefit distribution with all key stakeholder i.e. Traditional Authority, Park and other Operators or support institutions e.g. NGOs / CSOs)					

Table 12. 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 Traditional Authority 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 13. 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 was observed outside the boundaries of the proposed MCs.					
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.					

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 lithium, 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 RedEarth Mining. This creates opportunities that attracts international investment to support increased exploration activities particularly with an interest in finding lithium.

However, while the proposed trading operations shall create employment opportunities and thus trickling benefits down to the larger population, it may also create opportunity for unprecedented negative impacts.

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 handling (loading and off-loading will be experienced. Below is a summary of the likely positive impacts that have been assessed for the different phases of the proposed RedEarth Mining cc's import and export operations:

- Raising awareness about the benefits of ecologically sustainable natural resource use (Likely impacts are high).
- Socio-economic development and capacity building through partnering with South African Operators, skills transfer and training the import / export industry shall be achieved (Likely impacts are high).

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 (Likely impacts are high but localized and can employ dust suppressing measures).
- Traffic and Noise impact (Likely impacts are low for traffic congestion as the preferred haulage method is rail, a method currently under-utilized).
- Ecological and biodiversity loss (Likely impacts are localized and low).
- Health and safety (Overall likely impacts are low with handling of commodities in closed warehouse and use of correct PPE).
- Accidental Spill of Hazardous substance (Likely impacts are low with a contingency and environmental management plan in place).

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.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of the environmental scoping assessment, which concludes that all potential negative impacts associated to the proposed RedEarth Mining cc's import and export operations are minimal and practical mitigation measures are available. Equally, the positive impacts can be harnessed to increase the net marginal benefits relating to the socio-economic aspects of the operations.

Enviro-Leap environmental practitioner confidently recommends that the proposed project can proceed and should be authorized by the DEA. The proposed operations is 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).

Further to the above, 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.

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 14: 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	RedEarth Mining and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On-contract)	

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APPENDIX A: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF THE EMP

The following overall environmental objectives have been set for the RedEarth Mining cc 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 RedEarth Mining cc 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 12. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – mining claims 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	RedEarth Mining cc and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 13. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – mining claims 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 current Environmental Clearance Certificate conditions and EMP is recommended in respect to managing incidental events; • The construction activity must be limited to the pre-identified quarry / mine footprint within the ML area • 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	All
Responsibility	RedEarth Mining cc and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 14. Impact on the Biophysical Environment – Waste Management (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 with 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 owner's 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 Walvis Bay or Swakopmund Towns 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.	•
Responsibility	RedEarth Mining cc and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

5.2.2 IMPACTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Table 15: 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 and chance 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 must be accordingly adhering 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	RedEarth Mining cc and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 16: 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 wandering 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	RedEarth Mining cc and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 17: 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 RedEarth Mining cc's activities - To enhance the positive impacts relating to marginal net benefits for the micro-economy (local residence of Walvis Bay or Swakopmund Towns Settlement 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 RedEarth Mining cc negotiates and signs a Surface Use Agreement detailing aspects of conduct and benefit distribution with all key stakeholder i.e. Traditional Authority, Park and other Operators or support institutions e.g. NGOs / CSOs)	All
Responsibility	RedEarth Mining cc and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

Table 28: 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	- RedEarth Mining cc 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	RedEarth Mining cc and Enviro-Leap Consulting (On contract basis)	

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC CONSULTATION

02 May - 8 May 2025

CONFIDENTE *lifting the lid*

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CLASSIFIEDS

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Nghivewa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owner of Erven, 127 and 128, Omaruru has applied to the Omaruru Municipal Council and intends applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Rezoning of Erven 127 and 128, Omaruru from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:600 to "General Business" with a bulk of 1.0.

The intention for the owner to rezone the property is to allow for the construction of a Guesthouse and associated services on the rezoned properties.

The locality plans of the Erf lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the Omaruru Municipal Council: Wilhelm Zeraus Street, Omaruru and the Applicant: Office no. 3, 64, Jenner Street, Windhoek West.

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

The last date for any objections is: 13th June 2025

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



PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Nghivewa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owner of Erf 895 Oshakati North Extension 3, has applied to the Oshakati Town Council and intends applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Rezoning of Erf 895, Oshakati North Extension 3 from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:300 to "General Residential" with a density of 1:100.

The intention for the owner to rezone the property is to allow for the construction of a maximum of 6 flats on the rezoned property.

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

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

The last date for any objections is: 13th June 2025

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



PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Nghivewa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owners of Erf 760, Eveline Street, Goreangab Extension 2, has applied to the Windhoek Municipal Council and intends applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Rezoning of Erf 760, Eveline Street, Goreangab Extension 2 from "Residential" with a density of 1:150m² to "Business" with a bulk of 0.4.

Erf 760 is located in Eveline Street, Goreangab Extension 2 and currently measures ±186 m² in extent. The erf is currently zoned for "Residential" purposes. It is the intention of the owners to apply for the rezoning to allow for the erf to be used for water bar (business) purposes.

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

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

Any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Windhoek Municipality and with the applicant (Nghivewa Planning Consultants) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. The last date for any objections is: 13th June 2025

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



PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Notice is hereby given to all interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) that Nghivewa Planning Consultants (Environmental Consultants) intends to apply to the Environmental Commissioner for the Environmental Clearance in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN No. 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following intended activities:

- Rezoning of Erven 127 and 128, Omaruru from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:600 to "General Business" with a bulk of 1.0.

Location: Omaruru Town, Erongo Region.

Proponent: Benedikt Mar Johannsson

All I&APs are encouraged to register and raise concerns or provide comments and opinions with the consultant. All I&APs will be provided with a Background Information Document (BID) comprising of detailed information for the intended activity.

Should you wish to register as an I&AP and receive BID, please contact the applicant on the contact information provided at the end of the notice. The due date for submission of comments is 13th June 2025.

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



NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING AND SMALL-SCALE MINING IN RESPECT TO BASE AND RARE METALS AND PRECIOUS METALS ON MINING CLAIMS 76038 - 76047, KUNENE & OMUSATI REGIONS

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Redearth Mining cc. intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed small-scale prospecting and mining activities for Base and Rare Metals, and Precious Metals on Mining Claims 76038, 76039, 76040, 76041, 76042, 76043, 76044, 76045, 76046 and 76047 (totaling an area of 177 Hectares) in the Kunene and Omusati Regions.

The key component of the proposed activity entails the prospecting and establishment of a small-scale mine. Access to the sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

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

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

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CLASSIFIEDS

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Nghivela Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owner of Erven, 127 and 128, Omaruru has applied to the Omaruru Municipal Council and intends applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Rezoning of Erven 127 and 128, Omaruru from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:600 to "General Business" with a bulk of 1.0.

The intention for the owner to rezone the property is to allow for the construction of a Guesthouse and associated services on the rezoned properties.

The locality plans of the Erf lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the Omaruru Municipal Council: Wilhelm Zaruska Street, Omaruru and the Applicant: Office no. 3, 64, Jenner Street, Windhoek West.

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

The last date for any objections is: 13th June 2025

Applicant: Nghivela Planning Consultants
 P.O. Box 40900, Ausspannplatz
 Email: planning@nghivela.com.na
 Tel: 081 4127 359



PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Nghivela Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owner of Erf, 895 Oshakati North Extension 3, has applied to the Oshakati Town Council and intends applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Rezoning of Erf 895, Oshakati North Extension 3 from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:300 to "General Residential" with a density of 1:100.

The intention for the owner to rezone the property is to allow for the construction of a maximum of 6 flats on the rezoned property.

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

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

The last date for any objections is: 13th June 2025

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



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- Rezoning of Erf 760, Eveline Street, Goreangab Extension 2 from "Residential" with a density of 1:150m to "Business" with a bulk of 0.4.

Erf 760 is located in Eveline Street, Goreangab Extension 2 and currently measures ±156 m² in extent. The erf is currently zoned for "Residential" purposes. It is the intention of the owners to apply for the rezoning to allow for the erf to be used for water bar (business) purposes.

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

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

Any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Windhoek Municipality and with the applicant (Nghivela Planning Consultants) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. The last date for any objections is: 13th June 2025

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



PUBLIC NOTICE

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Notice is hereby given to all interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) that Nghivela Planning Consultants (Environmental Consultants) intends to apply to the Environmental Commissioner for the Environmental Clearance in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN No. 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following intended activities:

- Rezoning of Erven 127 and 128, Omaruru from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:600 to "General Business" with a bulk of 1.0.

Location: Omaruru Town, Erongo Region.
 Proponent: Benedikt Mar Johannsson

All I&APs are encouraged to register and raise concerns or provide comments and opinions with the consultant. All I&APs will be provided with a Background Information Document (BID) comprising of detailed information for the intended activity.

Should you wish to register as an I&AP and receive BID, please contact the applicant on the contact information provided at the end of the notice. The due date for submission of comments is 13th June 2025.

Applicant: Nghivela Planning Consultants, P.O. Box 40900, Ausspannplatz
 Email: planning@nghivela.com.na
 Tel: 081 4127 359



NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING AND SMALL-SCALE MINING IN RESPECT TO BASE AND RARE METALS AND PRECIOUS METALS ON MINING CLAIMS 76038 - 76047, KUNENE & OMUSATI REGIONS

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The key component of the proposed activity entails the prospecting and establishment of a small-scale mine. Access to the sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Interested and Affected Parties are here-with request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 30 May 2025.

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



PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 9983 IN USAKOS AREA, ERONGO REGION.

OUTRUN CONSULTANTS (Pty) Ltd HEREBY GIVES NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON 9983.

The exact location of the project site is highlighted in the Background and Invitation to participate Document (BID). An EIA is being commissioned as required under the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012. Interested and Affected Parties are invited to register and attend meetings as detailed below.

PROPOSER(S): SNOWBUSH TRADING CC

PROJECT ACTIVITIES: EXPLORATION FOR BASE & RARE METALS, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS AND PRECIOUS METALS.

PROJECT LOCATION: USAKOS AREA - ERONGO REGION - LOCATION MAPS ARE PROVIDED IN THE BIDS.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: A FORMAL MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SITE 10HRS ON THE 30TH OF MAY 2025.

VENUE: FARM GOABEB 63 Josiah - 0812 683 578, E-Mail: outrungreeninfo@gmail.com



PUBLIC NOTICE

EIA FOR THE EXISTING CARBONILE CHARCOAL PROCESSING PLANT IN THE OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA.

Acacia Enviro Consulting Cc was appointed by Carbonile Namibia to undertake an environmental assessment and develop an EMP for its existing Charcoal Processing Plant in the Omaruru district, Erongo region. In accordance with the Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA regulations.

Members of the public are hereby invited to attend the public participation meeting.

Date: 24 May 2024
 Time: 10h00 - 11h00
 Venue: Luna Park, Omaruru

For more information please contact:
 Mr. Johannes Munango
 Mobile: +264 814112046
 Email: acaciaenviro1@gmail.com



PUBLIC NOTICE

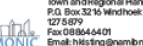
Take notice that HARMONIC TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS CC, Town and Regional Planners, on behalf of the owner(s) of the respective-ervens, intend to apply to the City of Windhoek and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- Rezoning of Erf No. 242, Akwamryn Street, Erorapark from "Residential" with a density of 1:900 to "Office" with a bulk of 0.4; and
- Consent For Institutional Use (Place of Instruction) to Operate on Erf No. 242, Akwamryn Street, Erorapark and Erf No. 243, Akwamryn Street, Erorapark.

Erf 242 and Erf 243 are located on Akwamryn Street within Erorapark. Erf 242 and Erf 243 measure ±1346m² and ±1356m² respectively. Erf 242 is zoned "Residential" with a density of 1:900, while Erf 243 is zoned "Office" with a bulk of 0.4 as per the Windhoek Zoning Scheme. The client seeks to rezone Erf 242, Erorapark, to "Office" with a bulk of 0.4. Additionally, they wish to apply for consent to establish a medical training facility on Erf 242 and Erf 243, Erorapark. Erf 242 is strategically located near Medi-clinic and various healthcare practices, making it an ideal site for medical-related facilities. The consent for an institutional facility on both Erfen 242 and 243 will enable the owner(s) to operate a medical training facility on the properties. The medical facility will specialise in training students to provide comprehensive healthcare for the elderly, equipping them with the necessary skills to work in Health Day Care Centres and Nurseries for the Aged.

Sufficient parking for the development will be provided in accordance with the requirements of the Windhoek Zoning Scheme. Further, take notice that the plan of the Erf lies for inspection on the Town Planning Notice Board at the City of Windhoek and at Harmonic Town Planning Offices, 76B Pasteur Street, Windhoek West. Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the City of Windhoek and with the Applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is Tuesday, 10 June 2025).

Contact: Harold Kisting
 Harmonic Town Planning Consultants CC
 Town and Regional Planners
 P.O. Box 32 to Windhoek Cell 081 027 5879
 Fax: 081 044 6401
 Email: h.kisting@harmonic.net



PUBLIC NOTICE

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

Report Title: Seal Oil and Seal Product Processing Plant, Henties Bay, Namibia
 Project Location: Portion 105 of Henties Bay Townlands No. 133.
 Coordinates: 22°04'49.66", 14°28'32.1", 22°04'47.52", 14°29'54.76", 22°04'51.4", 14°28'32.1", 22°04'51.4", 14°29'54.76", 22°04'51.4", 14°28'32.1"

Proponent: Virgo Biotechnology (Pty) Ltd
 EAP: Erongo Consulting Group (Pty) Ltd
 Reviewer: Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism (MEFT)
 Local Authority: Henties Bay Municipality, Namibia

The EIA process will assess environmental and social impacts, including land disturbance, water resources, biodiversity, air quality, noise, and socio-economic factors associated with the construction and establishment of a Seal Oil and Seal Product Processing Plant on portion 105 of Henties Bay townlands no. 133, in extent of 25 Hectares. Mitigation measures will ensure sustainable exploration while protecting the environment and communities.

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to participate. Submit comments by 25 May 2025.

Contact Information:
 Tel / WhatsApp: +264 (0) 81 878 66 76
 Email: erongoconsulting@gmail.com

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

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



PUBLIC NOTICE

Please take note that Kamau Town Planning and Development Specialists and Environmental Consultants 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 fourth four-way stop of Tshoapara 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 1:300 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 23 May 2025.

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT:



Pep to Acquire 24 Big Daddy ...

Continued From Pg 1

These include Ackermans, Tekkie Town, Dunns, Refinery, Shoe City, S.P.C.C., Sleepmasters, HiFi Corp, Incredible Connections and Tenacity. Big Daddy Clothing is a family-owned, cash-based national retailer specialising in affordable adult-focused fashion, with a limited selection of children's and baby apparel.

According to the Commission, all proposed mergers must be notified and assessed under Section 44(1) of the Competition Act. The Commission may approve, prohibit, or approve a transaction subject to conditions.

In this case, the Commission's investigation revealed that the proposed merger would likely strengthen Pep's dominant position in the clothing retail market.

It also raised concerns about the potential for coordinated market behaviour, as outlined in Section 47(2) of the Competition Act.

The Commission has outlined specific conditions under which the two parties may proceed with the transaction. These conditions are aimed at preserving competitive market dynamics, protecting the public interest, and promoting growth in the sectors affected by the proposed merger.

The key conditions imposed include: the establishment of supplier relationships and support for small and medium enterprises (SMEs); a commitment to avoid bundling products or services; and a moratorium on merger-specific retrenchments for a period of three years.

However, the Commission has not provided detailed explanations on how these conditions will mitigate the risk of market dominance or enhance competition.

In line with the Competition Act, all merger transactions that meet the prescribed thresholds must be notified to the Namibian Competition Commission for assessment and clearance before implementation.

erastus@thevillager.com.na

CALL FOR REGISTRATION AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING AND SMALL-SCALE MINING IN RESPECT TO BASE AND RARE METALS AND PRECIOUS METALS ON MINING CLAIMS 76038 – 76047, KUNENE & OMUSATI REGIONS

1. PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

Redearth Mining cc, intends to apply to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for its proposed small-scale prospecting and mining activities for **Base and Rare Metals, and Precious Metals** on Mining Claims 76038, 76039, 76040, 76041, 76042, 76043, 76044, 76045, 76046 and 76047 (totaling an area of 158 Hectares) in the Kunene and Omusati Regions.

The key component of the proposed activity entails the prospecting and establishment of a small-scale mine. Access to the sites will be by existing tracks and on foot where vehicle access is limited.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

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

3. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

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

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

ENVIROLEAP CONSULTING CC
A 100% Namibian owned and operated company
Enviro-leap Consulting cc, P.O. Box 12014, Windhoek, 1504 Tel: (06) 644 1144 | eap.trigen@gmail.com

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Unemployed Teachers ...

Continued From Pg 1

lists all unemployed teachers according to their graduation years, and we, as a committee, would like to assist in setting up this database," she suggested.

She further explained that the current interview process is marred by corruption and lacks transparency.

Those with financial resources often pay for positions, while those without money, regardless of how many interviews they attend, are disadvantaged, which she described as fundamentally unfair.

When asked about how the committee plans to address these issues, Kamati expressed frustration that they have been advocating for the removal of interviews for nearly five years without success.

She announced plans for a peaceful demonstration involving all unemployed qualified teachers, intending to camp at the Ministry of Education until they receive a favorable response.

Regarding the impact of a proposed database on newly qualified teachers, Kamati suggested they could seek other opportunities while waiting for their turn, arguing that those who graduated longer ago need jobs more urgently.

The Committee also urges the government to consider hiring two teachers per classroom, where one can assist the primary teacher, allowing work to be completed more efficiently.

Saying it will assist the government in meeting the learner-to-teacher ratio.

"Why is the government not adhering to the recommended learner-to-teacher ratio of 35 learners per teacher? Some educators are burdened with teaching up to 65 students," she stresses.

Kamati emphasised that if the government is not willing to implement a database, it should at least consider the necessity of having two teachers per class, particular

ly at the junior primary level, where one teacher is responsible for teaching multiple subjects.

She encouraged unemployed teachers to remain hopeful and persistent, assuring them that their efforts would eventually be rewarded with job opportunities.

Benhard Kavau, the Board Chairperson of the Student Union of Namibia (SUN), supported the call to abolish traditional face-to-face interviews and advocated for online interviews instead.

He said face-to-face interviews are time-consuming and costly for candidates traveling to various locations.

"Transitioning to an online format that can be recorded would promote transparency and accountability, allowing for public review of hiring fairness," he stated. Kavau also noted that online interviews would enable more qualified teachers to apply from the comfort of their homes.

Continues on Pg 3

APPENDIX C: 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 Residence :	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



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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

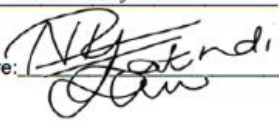
Position: Graduate Metallurgist – Sulphuric acid and water treatment plant: Skorpion Zinc mine

- 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

January 2019 – June 2019

Position: Social Policy Consultant – Gender Mainstreaming: Benguela Convention Commission. Responsibilities:

- Conducted and compiled a draft Situation Analysis Report, summarizing the findings of desk review, gender survey through the field mission and interviews
- Compiled a draft Action Plan for BCLME III Project and Gender Policy for BCC
- Hosted and facilitated a situation analysis findings validation workshop
- Produced final Situation Analysis Report, Gender Action Plan for BCLME III Project, including a proposed gender-responsive Project Results Framework with gender-responsive outputs, sex- disaggregated indicators, baseline and targets. Gender Policy for BCC

August 2011 to Dec 2012

Project Coordinator-MCA Agriculture & Environment:

- Managed the Millennium Challenge Accounts Namibia Agriculture and Environment project's activities.
- Co-Developed, implemented and monitored local-level integrated activities and annual work plans for the CBNRM.
- Undertook and provided training and technical support to the targeted conservancies as per the objectives of the CBNRM
- Ensured project compliance with donor requirements through production of and submission of technical reports according to Donor procedures trainings for land management for farmers

February 2004 – March 2009

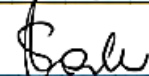
Researcher: Land, Environment and Development Project-Legal Assistance Centre. June 2006 – November 2009

- Assist with desktop and field research on land, environmental and urban housing (informal settlements).
- Assist in the compilation of research questionnaires
- Conduct interviews
- Assist with project administration
- Liaise with stakeholders NGO's, Government Agencies, Farmer's Associations, Ministry of Environment
- Draft research reports

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: 



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