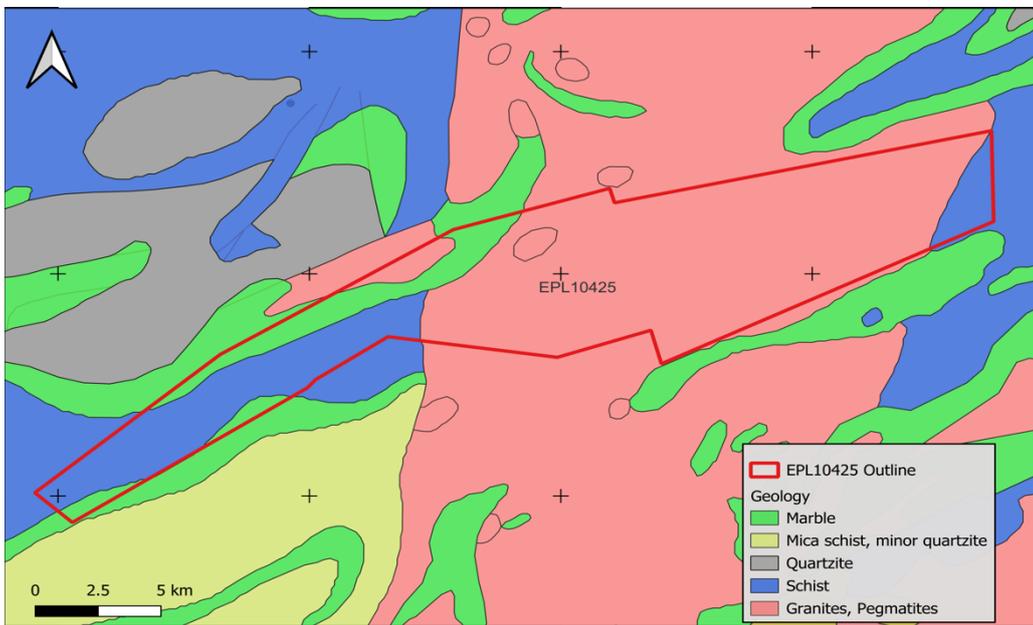




**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN ON MINERAL
EXPLORATION ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) NO. 10425, IN OTJONDJUPA REGION
OTJIWARONGO DISTRICT.**



PROPOSER:

TRIAD MINING CC

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP):

Advanced Environmental Agency (AEA)

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Windhoek, 900---7 FEBRUARY 2025

CHAPTER 5: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

POSITIVE IMPACTS:

- Socio-economic development through employment creation (primary, secondary, and tertiary employment) and skills transfer,
- Open other investment opportunities and infrastructure-related development benefits,
- Produce a trained workforce and small businesses that can service communities and may initiate related businesses,
- Boosting the local economic growth and regional economic development.
- Increased support for local businesses through the procurement of consumable items such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), machinery spare parts, lubricants, etc.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS:

- Potential disturbance of grazing land areas,
- Physical land/soil disturbance
- Impact on local biodiversity (fauna and flora) and habitat disturbance and potential illegal wildlife hunting (poaching) in the area.
- Potential impact on water resources and soils particularly due to pollution and air quality issues: potential dust generated from the project.
- Potential occupational health and safety risks
- Vehicular traffic safety and impact on services infrastructure such as local roads
Vibrations and noise associated with drilling activities may be a nuisance to locals
Environmental pollution (solid waste and wastewater)
- Archaeological and heritage resources impact
- Potential social nuisance and conflicts (theft, damage to properties, etc)

The significant negative impacts potentially associated with the proposed prospecting and exploration of Dimension stones and copper are assessed below:

5.1 DISTURBANCE TO THE GRAZING RESOURCES

The EPL- is overlying a farm land on which the primary objective is the conservation of biodiversity including desert-adapted wildlife, this wildlife is highly dependent on corridors linking resources i.e. water and or grazing. Often the water resources are situated away from the grazing resources, hence the exploration activities might disrupt wildlife movement from the area of resources to the other. Equally, invasive exploration activities such as site clearing, trenching, and drilling can potentially lead to the disturbance of grazing land. This will potentially affect the grazing areas available to the wildlife. The effect of exploration work on the land (when done over a wider spatial extent), if not mitigated, may hinder wildlife distribution in the area and its surroundings. The project area might experience the loss of its pastoral system over time. Losing grazing pastures for wildlife minimizes the number of animals in the area and overall other wildlife-based tourism activity, and lead to loss of livelihoods. Under the status, the impact can be of a low significance rating. With the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, the rating will be reduced to a lower significance. The impact is assessed in **Table 8** below.

TTABLE 1. ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACTS OF EXPLORATION ON GRAZING AREAS

Mitigation Status	Extend	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-Mitigation			MIL: -4	MIH: 4	M: -40
Post-Mitigation	LIM: -2	UM: -2	LIM: -4		L: -16

MITIGATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO LOWER THE POSSIBILITY OF DISTURBANCE AND LOSS OF THE PASTORAL SYSTEM:

- Any unnecessary removal or destruction of grazing land, due to exploration activities should be avoided
- Vegetation found on the site, but not in the targeted exploration areas should not be removed but left to preserve biodiversity and grazing land.
- Workers should refrain from driving off-road and creating unnecessary tracks that may contribute to the loss of grazing land.
- Environmental awareness on the importance of the preservation of grazing land for local livestock should be provided to the workers.

5.2. LAND DEGRADATION AND LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY FAUNA:

The trenching, pitting, and drilling activities done for detailed exploration would result in land degradation, leading to habitat loss for a diversity of flora and fauna ranging from microorganisms to large animals and vegetation. Endemic species are most severely affected since even the slightest disruption in their habitat can result in extinction or put them at high risk of being wiped out. The presence and movement of the exploration workforce and the operation of project equipment and heavy vehicles would disturb the wildlife present at the explored sites of the EPL. Not only the

disturbance due to human and vehicle movements but also the potential illegal hunting (poaching) of local wildlife by project-related workers.

This could lead to loss or number reduction of specific faunal species which also impacts tourism in the community (for tourists who are interested in wildlife seeing when driving through the area). Another potential activity that will impact the faunal community is the unrehabilitated and or unfenced boreholes, trenches, and pits used for exploration (once they are no longer in use). If these holes and pits/trenches are not fenced off or closed off by rehabilitating them, they could pose a high risk of site domestic and wild animals falling into these holes and pits, causing injuries and potential mortalities.

5.3. LAND DEGRADATION AND LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY FLORA

The direct impacts on flora and vegetation communities will mainly occur through clearing for the exploration access roads and associated infrastructure. The dust emissions from drilling may affect surrounding vegetation through the fall of dust. Some loss of vegetation is an inevitable consequence of the development. However, given the abundance of shrubs and site-specific areas of exploration on the EPL, the impact will be localized and, therefore manageable. Under the status, the impact can be of a medium significance rating. With the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, the rating will be reduced to a low significance rating. The impact is assessed in **Table 9** below.

TABLE 2.ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACTS OF EXPLORATION ON BIODIVERSITY

Mitigation Status	Extend	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-Mitigation					M: -48
Post-Mitigation	UM: -2	LIM: -2	LIM: -4	LIM:2	L: -16

MITIGATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO MINIMIZE THE LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY:

- The Proponent should avoid unnecessary removal of vegetation, thus promoting a balance between biodiversity and their operations.
- The presence of any vulnerable (endangered or protected) Shrubs or trees found along trenching, drilling, or sampling spots on sites should be marked and appropriate relevant mitigations followed.
- Vegetation clearing to be kept to a minimum. The vegetation of the site is largely low and open and therefore wholesale vegetation clearing should only be applied where necessary and within the EPL footprint.
- Movement of vehicles and machinery should be restricted to existing roads and tracks to prevent unnecessary damage to the vegetation.
- No onsite vegetation should be cut or used for firewood related to the project's operations.
- Design access roads appropriately in a manner that disturbs minimal land areas as much as possible.
- Formulate and implement suitable and appropriate operational management guidelines for the cleared areas. Incorporated in the guidelines are the progressive rehabilitation measures. These should consider:
- Workers should refrain from disturbing, killing, or stealing farm animals and killing small soil and rock outcrop species found on sites.

- Poaching (illegal hunting) of wildlife from the area is strictly prohibited

5.4. WATER RESOURCES USE

Water resources can be negatively impacted by project developments or activities in two ways: through pollution which affects water quality, or over-abstraction which affects water quantity. In some cases, both can occur. If more water is taken from low groundwater potential areas than can be replenished, it can have negative impacts on the local environment and the species that rely on these scarce resources. The impact of project activities on water resources will depend on the water volumes required by each activity. Exploration activities, such as drilling, commonly use a lot of water. However, the amount of water required depends on the drilling methods and the type of mineral being explored. For drilling purposes, such as cooling and washing drilling equipment, drinking, and other domestic uses, exploration activities require about 10,000 liters of water per month. Given the low to medium groundwater potential of some project sites, it may be necessary to transport water from outside the area and store it in industry-standard water reservoirs or tanks on site.

The amount of water required for exploration activities will also depend on the duration of the exploration works and the number of exploration boreholes needed to make reliable interpretations of the commodities being explored for. The exploration period is limited in terms of timing, so the impact on water resources will only last for the duration of the exploration activities and will cease upon completion. Without implementing any mitigation measures, the impact can be rated as medium. However, if the recommended measures are effectively implemented, the impact significance can be reduced to low, as presented in **Table 10** below.

TABLE 10. ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACTS ON WATER RESOURCE USE AND AVAILABILITY

Mitigation Status	Extend	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-Mitigation		M/4	LIM-4	MIH-4	M -44
Post-Mitigation	UM: -2	UM: 2		UM:2	L -12

MITIGATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO MANAGE WATER USE:

It is important to provide water conservation awareness and training to all workers involved in the project, during both phases. This will help them understand the significance of conserving water and also become accountable. The following measures should be implemented to achieve water conservation:

- Efficient use of drinking water obtained through boreholes or carting, and recycling and reusing water for certain site activities, wherever possible.
- The Proponent should explore the possibility of obtaining water for drilling from areas outside the site, such as Kari bib, to alleviate the pressure on available resources. Agreements should be made between willing water suppliers and the Proponent.
- Water reuse and recycling methods should be used to the maximum extent possible, for instance, water used to cool off exploration equipment should be collected and used for cleaning project equipment, if feasible.
- Water storage tanks should be checked regularly every day to ensure there is no leakage, which can result in the wastage of water on the site.

5.5. WASTE GENERATION

During the prospecting and exploration phase, domestic and general waste is produced on site. If the generated waste is not disposed of in a responsible way, land pollution may occur on the EPI- or around the site. The EPL is in an area of high sensitivity to pollution. Improper handling, storage and disposal of hydrocarbon products and hazardous materials at the site may lead to soil and groundwater contamination, in case of spills and leakages. Therefore, the exploration programmed needs to have appropriate waste management for the site. To prevent these issues, biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes must be stored in separate containers and collected regularly for disposal at a recognized landfill/dump site. Any hazardous waste that may have an impact on the animals, vegetation, water resources, and the general environment should be handled cautiously. Without any mitigation measures, the general impact of waste generation has a medium significance. The impact will be reduced to low significance, upon implementing the mitigation measures. The assessment of this impact is given in **Table 11**.

TABLE 3. ASSESSMENT OF WASTE GENERATION IMPACT

Mitigation Status	Extend	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-Mitigation	UM-2	UM-2			M -30
Post-Mitigation				LIM:2	

MITIGATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT:

- Workers should be sensitized to dispose of waste in a responsible manner and not to litter.
- All domestic and general operational waste produced daily should be contained onsite until such that time it will be transported to designated waste sites. No waste may be buried or burned on site or anywhere else.
- The exploration site should be equipped with separate waste bins for hazardous and general/domestic waste.
- Sewage waste should be stored as per the portable chemical toilets supplied on site and regularly disposed of at the nearest treatment facility
- Careful storage and handling of hydrocarbons on site is essential i.e., oil spills should be taken care of by removing and treating soils affected by the spill.
- Potential contaminants such as hydrocarbons and wastewater should be contained on site and disposed of in accordance with municipal wastewater discharge standards so that they do not contaminate surrounding soils and eventually groundwater.
- An emergency plan should be available for major/minor spills at the site during operation activities (with consideration of air, groundwater, soil, and surface water) and during the
- transportation of the product(s) to the sites.

5.5. TRAFFIC USE AND SAFETY

The district roads such as C34 or ()2302, and C39 are the main transportation routes for all vehicular movement in the area and provide access to the EPI- and connect the project area to other towns such as Toscanini. Therefore, traffic volume might increase on these district roads during exploration as the project would need delivery of supplies and services on site. This service and supplies will include but are not limited to water, waste removal, procurement of exploration machinery, equipment, and others.

Depending on the project needs, trucks, and medium and small vehicles will be frequenting the area to and from exploration sites on the EPL. This would potentially increase slowly moving heavy vehicular traffic along these roads. The impact would not only be felt by the district road users but also the local road users such as farms (via local access gravel and single-track roads). This would add additional pressure on the roads.

However, only so many times a week or even monthly that the exploration related heavy trucks will be transporting materials and equipment from and to the site during exploration. Therefore, the risk is anticipated to be short-term, not frequent, and therefore of medium significance. Pre-mitigation, the impact can be rated medium and with the implementation of mitigation measures, the significance will be low as assessed in **Table 12** below.

TABLE 4. ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACTS OF EXPLORATION ON ROAD USE (TRAFFIC)

Mitigation Status	Extend	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-Mitigation					M -44
Post-Mitigation	UM-2	UM-2		LIM:2	L:2

MITIGATIONS AND RECOMMENDATION TO MINIMIZE IMPACT ON ROAD SAFETY AND RELATED TRAFFIC:

- The transportation of exploration materials, equipment and machinery should be limited to once or twice a week only, but not every day to reduce the pressure on local roads.
- The heavy truck loads should comply with farm owner policy and ordinances in respect to the maximum allowed speed limit for respective vehicles while transporting materials and equipment/machinery on the public and access roads (40km/h).
- Drivers of all project phases' vehicles should be in possession of valid and appropriate driving licenses and adhere to the road safety rules.
- Drivers should drive slowly (40km/hour or less) and be on the lookout for livestock and wildlife as well as residents / travelers.
- Road signs conditions to cater for vehicles travelling to and from site throughout the project's life cycle.
- Project vehicles should be in a road worthy condition and serviced regularly to avoid accidents owing to mechanical faults.
- Vehicle drivers should only make use of designated site access roads provided and as agreed.
- Vehicle's drivers should not be allowed to operate vehicles while under the influence of alcohol.
- No heavy trucks or project related vehicles should be parked outside the project site boundary or demarcated areas for such purpose.

5.6. NOISE AND VIBRATIONS

Prospecting and exploration work (especially drilling) may be a nuisance to surrounding communities due to the noise produced by the activity. Excessive noise and vibrations can be a health risk to workers on site. The exploration equipment used for drilling on site is of medium size and the noise level is bound to be limited to the site only, therefore, the impact likelihood is minimal. Without any mitigation, the impact is rated as of medium significance. To change the impact significance from the

pre-mitigation significance to low rating, the mitigation measures should be implemented. This impact is assessed in **Table 12** below.

TABLE 5.. ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACTS OF THE IMPACTS OF NOISE AND VIBRATION FROM EXPLORATION

Mitigation Status	Extend	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-Mitigation	LIM-2	UM-2		M/H-3	M -30
Post-Mitigation		UM-2			L-IO

MITIGATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO MINIMIZE NOISE

- Noise from operations' vehicles and equipment on the sites should be at acceptable levels.
- The exploration operational times should be set such that no exploration activity is carried out during the night or very early in the mornings.
- Exploration hours should be restricted to between 08h00 and 17h00 to avoid noise and vibrations generated by exploration equipment and the movement of vehicles before or after hours.
- When operating the drilling machinery onsite, workers should be equipped with personal protective equipment (PPE) such as earplugs to reduce exposure to excessive noise.

5.7. DISTURBANCE TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE RESOURCES

Although no Heritage Impact Assessment was conducted, it should be assumed that the project area is highly sensitive and archaeologically significant in terms of heritage resources that characterize the need for a detailed investigation of any other existing archaeological cultural materials in the areas. Therefore, this impact can be rated as medium significance if there are no mitigation measures in place. Upon implementation of the necessary measures, the impact significance will be reduced to a lower rating. The impact is assessed in **Table 14**.

TABLE 6. ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACTS OF THE IMPACTS OF EXPLORATION ON HERITAGE RESOURCES

Mitigation Status	Extend	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre-Mitigation				M/H-4	
Post-Mitigation	UM-2	UM-2		UM:2	L:12

MITIGATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO MINIMIZE THE IMPACT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE RESOURCES:

- A "No-Go-Area" should be put in place where there is evidence of archaeological sites, historical, rock paintings, cave/rock shelters, or past human dwellings. It can be a demarcation by fencing off or avoiding the site completely by not working closely or near the known site.
- On-site personnel (s) and contractor crews must be sensitized to exercise and recognize "chance finds heritage" in the course of their work.

- The Proponent and Contractors should adhere to the provisions of Section 55 of the National Heritage Act in the event significant heritage and cultural features are discovered while conducting exploration works.

5.1. OVERALL SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS AND ISSUES

With the potential employment of 15b people, this means that 15 families will benefit from the project during the exploration period. The project has great potential to improve the livelihoods of people and contribute to sustainable development within the surrounding community. Community/stakeholder meetings will be held from time to time wherever possible, to effectively communicate with the local community and interested and affected parties to avoid any unexpected social impacts.

DIRECT BENEFITS

Direct capital investment – The mineral exploration project will require a significant capital investment of at least N\$ 10 million. This will be used for mapping, Sampling, and drilling

Stimulation of skills transfer – Due to the nature of mineral exploration projects, the proponent will implement an ad-hoc training program for some of its staff members. Training programs will be well structured and staff members will permanently benefit from these training programs

Job creation – Potential to employ 15 people which will improve the living standards of 15 families and contribute to sustainable development.

INDIRECT BENEFITS

- The data generated from the exploration project will be made available to the Ministry of Mines and Energy for future research purposes.
- General enhancement of the health conditions and quality of life for a few people in the surrounding area
- Of significance is the prospect of diversification of the surrounding economy, which is presently mainly focused on small-scale mining of precious stones.

CHAPTER 6: PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

The Public Participation Process (PPP) for this Scoping Process was driven by a stakeholder engagement process that includes inputs from authorities, Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), and the project proponent. As per the provisions of the EIA Regulations, "Public Consultation" means a process referred to in regulation 21, in which potential I&APs 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 improves the ability of the Competent Authority (CA) to make informed decisions and results in improved decision-making as the views of all parties are considered. However, it is important to recognize and highlight two key aspects of public participation which must be considered at the outset:

1. 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.

2. The PPP aims to raise a diversity of perspectives and will not be designed to force consensus among I&APs. 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 concerning the ecological sustainability, social equity, and economic growth associated with the project.

1. NOTIFICATION OF INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES (I&APs):

- Conspicuous on-site notice boards
- Written notices to adjacent landowners, local/regional authorities, relevant state organs
- Newspaper advertisements for two consecutive weeks in widely circulated publications

2. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:

- Application details subjected to consultation
- Statement of submission to Environmental Commissioner
- Nature and location of the proposed activity
- Access to further information
- Means for submitting representations
- Provide all relevant facts to I&APs and facilitate reasonable comment opportunities.
- Prescribed methods for official notification (personal delivery, registered mail, business transmission).

PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN:

1. Background Information Document (BID) distributed online and as an invitation for I&AP registration.
2. Newspaper advertisements in Windhoek Observer and New Era for two weeks, inviting I&AP registration and public meeting attendance.

THE OUTCOME OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION

In particular, all persons or companies falling within the category of Mineral prospectors and grant holders must comply with the National Environmental Policy for Namibia, as practiced by the MEFT. The purpose of presenting the issues raised by participants in this section is simply to:

- Ensure transparency regarding the concerns that have been expressed;
- Ensure that all issues raised are properly addressed in the EIA, EMP and mitigation measures proposed.

No public meeting was held apart from the background information document that was shared with interested and affected parties. A summary of the issues and concerns that were raised by the interested and affected parties from the BID response. One issue expressed by I&APs was from the Management of the farm owner, dated 10^d November 2025 and it quotes:

“The management of the farm was part of the consultation of interested and affected parties on the 10rd of november2025

The management does have objections against the mining activities proposed to take place on the epl no:10425

The concern is as follows:

Noise pollution and rehabilitation method should be put in place

We are concerned about the effect on the scenery (visual aspect) and the fauna and flora.

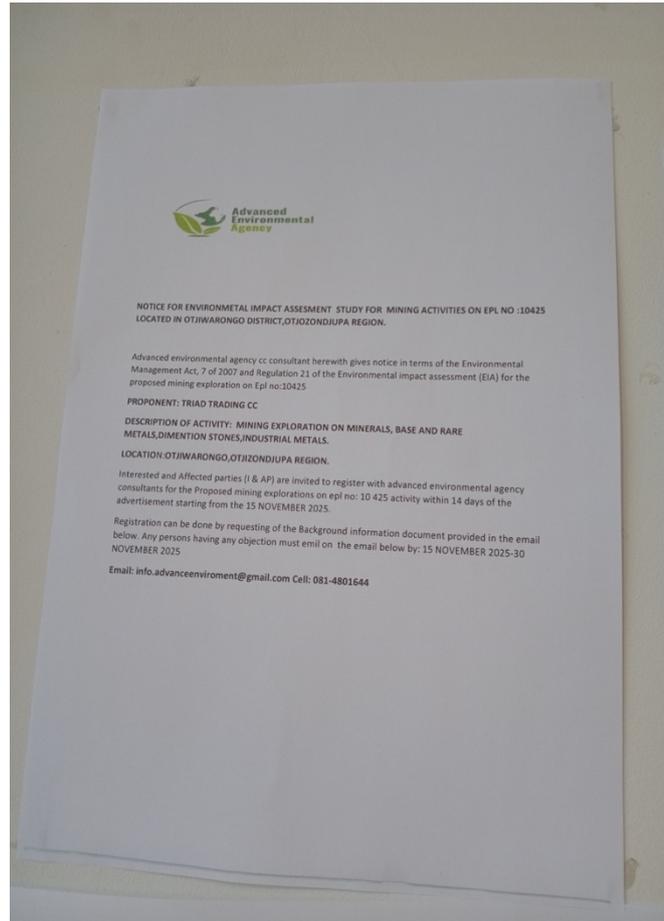
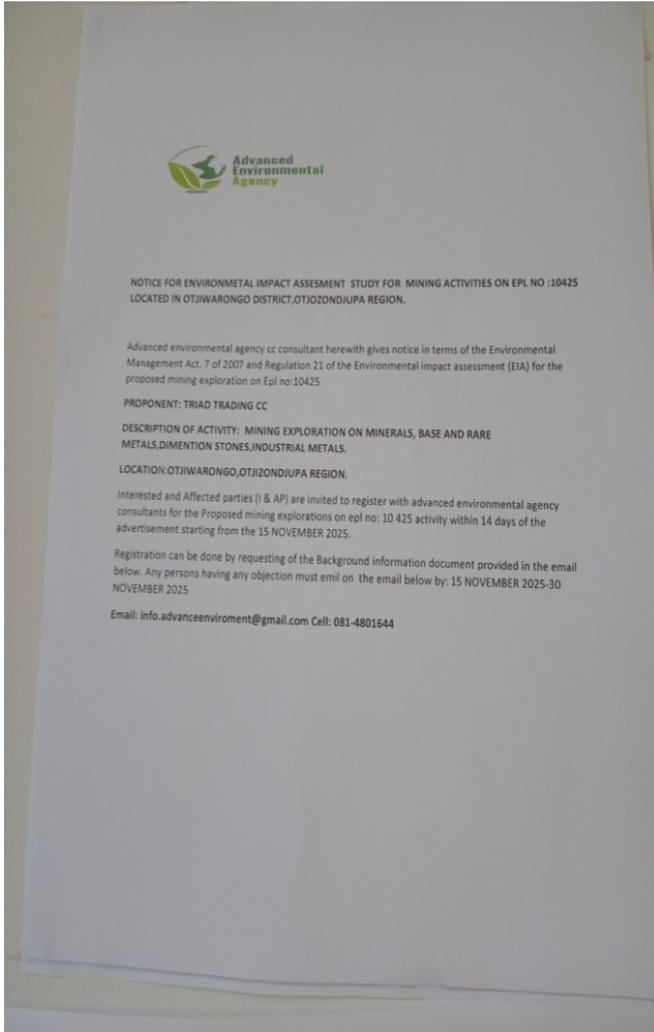


FIGURE 1 NOTICES ACCORDING ENVIRONMENTAL MANGEMENT ACT SECTION (32)

CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The potential positive and negative impacts stemming from the proposed exploration activities on EPL No. 10425 have been identified, and assessed, and appropriate management and mitigation measures for negative impacts have been recommended for implementation by the Proponent, their contractors, and project-related employees. Most of the potential impacts were found to be of medium significance rating. With the effective implementation of the recommended management and mitigation measures, the significance of adverse impacts that cannot be avoided completely will be reduced from medium to low rating.

To maintain a desirable low or medium significance rating, it is highly recommended that the Proponent directly, or through their Environmental Control Officer (ECO), monitor the implementation of the management and mitigation measures. The Environmental Consultant is confident that the potential negative impacts associated with the proposed project activities can be effectively managed and mitigated by the implementation of the recommended measures, with more effort and commitment put into monitoring their implementation. It is therefore recommended that the proposed prospecting and exploration activities be granted an Environmental Clearance Certificate, provided that:

- All the management and mitigation measures provided herein are effectively and progressively implemented.
- All required permits, licenses, and approvals for the proposed activities are obtained as required, including permits and licenses for land use access agreements to explore and ensure compliance with these specific legal requirements.

In conclusion, it is crucial for the Proponent, their contractors, and all parties involved to effectively implement the recommended management and mitigation measures to protect both the biophysical and social environment throughout the project duration. Lastly, should the Environmental Clearance Certificate be issued, the Proponent will be expected to be compliant with the ECC conditions as well as legal requirements governing mineral exploration and related activities.

CHAPTER 8: REFERENCES

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Ministry of Environment and Tourism. (2013). *September 2013 Management Plan.*

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Namibia Ministry of Environment and Tourism. (n.d.). Retrieved from [Official Website].

APPENDIX A: CV_ALBERTINA SIMON

ALBERTINA .J.SIMON

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*An enthusiastic, highly knowledgeable professional with a Bachelor's degree in Environmental Science
And expert skills in environmental planning conservation laws, Health& Safety & consulting*

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

- + Experienced in planning projects and managing resources that have positive impact on environment.
- + Skilled in providing environmental consulting to contractors and businesses of all sizes.
- + Demonstrated leadership skills with ability to coordinate large-scale projects and groups of people.
- + Able to control invasive species, manage forests, assemble field data equipment, and collect samples.
- + Proven ability to write environmental documents and reports collected from field data and lab tests. +outstanding organizational, interpersonal, public speaking, presentation, and teaching skills.

SKILLS & ACCOMPLISHMENTS**Environmental Planning & Project Management**

Worked on developing health and safety modules for different companies

- Contacted research study on waste &sewage management systems, nature conservation.
- Evaluated and measured air samples using lab techniques to determine legal limits of air quality.
- Consulted clients on industrial hygiene from collections of airborne pollutants. .

Land Conservation & Resource Development

- Contacted a research study on environmental air pollution and water born diseases
- Enhanced landscape by removing nuisance vegetation and introducing beneficial trees, grass, and soil.
- Carried out an environmental pollution and nature conservation awareness campaign. **Environmental Law & Regulations**
- Informed clients on legal standards, mitigation techniques.
- Applied in environmental planning projects and land conservation efforts, federal and state conservation laws,

Specialized Training & Abilities

- **Attended different seminars on environmental sustainable development ,environmental management and nature conservation(JSS U)**
- Environmental Impact Assessment, Soils, and Advanced Environmental Science Writing (JSS U)
- Conducted training classes and educational programs for department staff and students (JSS U).

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**EIA PRACTITIONER****HEALTH & SAFETY TRAINER**

2017 – Present

EDUCATION

JSS UNIVERSITY INDIA

B .SC. Environmental Science

COMPUTER SKILLS

Micro soft word

CETIFICATE IN BUSSINESS INFORMATION SYSTEM

PROGRAMING

References

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APPENDIX B: BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID)

