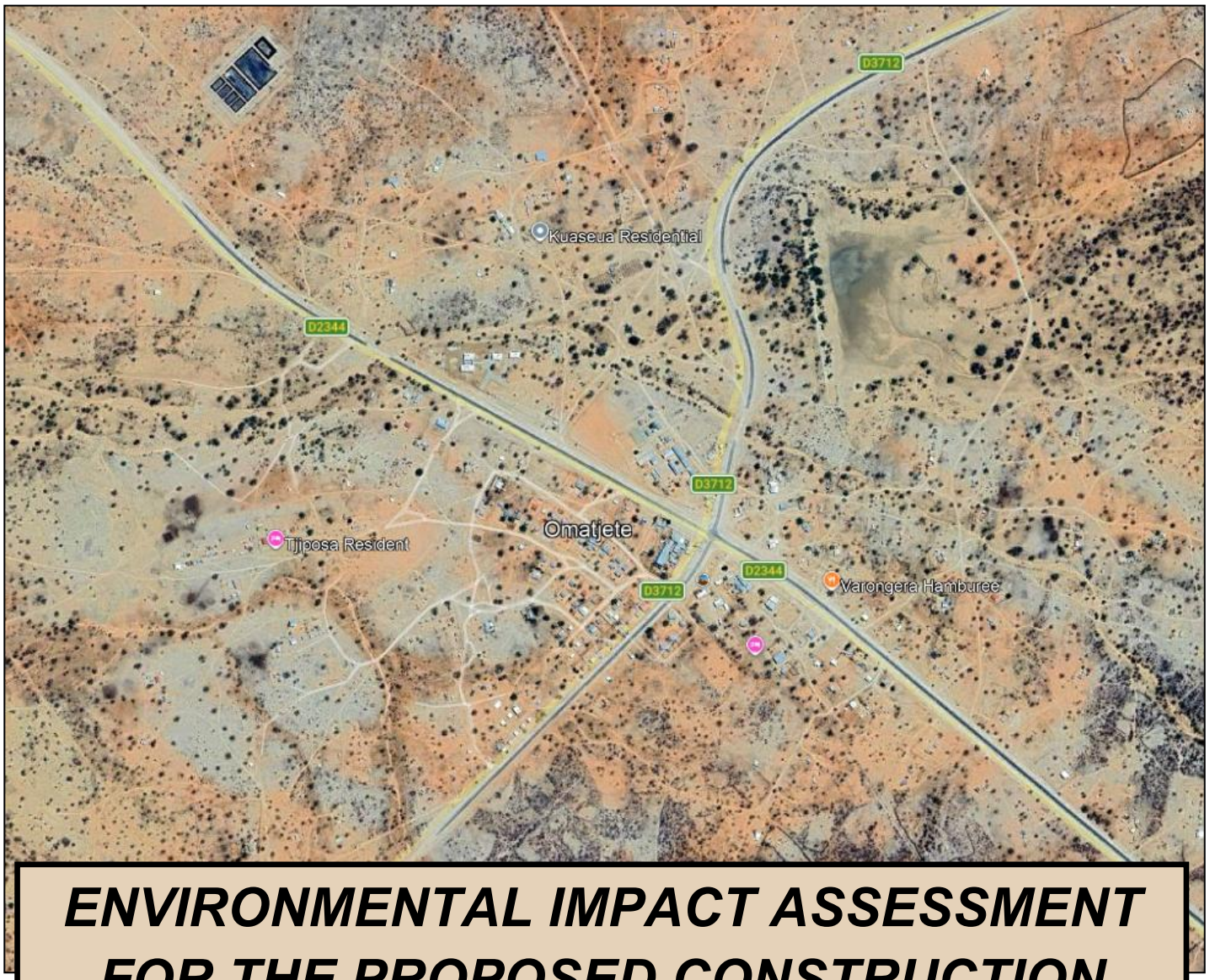

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES AND STORAGE AND HANDLING OF DIESEL AND PETROL AT OMATJETE POLICE STATION, ERONGO REGION

April 2026

App – 251211006790

Project Name:	***ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES AND STORAGE AND HANDLING OF DIESEL AND PETROL AT OMATJETE POLICE STATION, ERONGO REGION***
The Proponent:	**Namibian Police Force (NAMPOL)** **Private Bag 12024** **Ausspannplatz** **Windhoek** **Namibia**
Prepared by:	Green Earth ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS 1st floor Bridgeview Offices & Apartments, No. 4 Dr Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, Klein Windhoek, Namibia PO Box 6871, Ausspannplatz, Windhoek
Release Date:	April 2026
Consultant:	C. Du Toit C. Van Der Walt Cell: 081 127 3145 Email: charlie@greenearthnamibia.com

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Green Earth Environmental Consultants were appointed by the Proponent, Namibian Police Force (NAMPOL), to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment to obtain an Environmental Clearance for the proposed construction of facilities and storage and handling of Automotive Diesel Oil (ADO) and Unleaded Petrol (95ULP) at Omatjete Police Station, Erongo Region. The land within the immediate vicinity of the project site is predominately characterized by open land, residential and business activities.

In terms of the Regulations of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) an Environmental Impact Assessment must be done to address the following 'Listed Activities':

ENERGY GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE ACTIVITIES

- *The construction of facilities for the refining of gas, oil and petroleum products.*

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TREATMENT, HANDLING AND STORAGE

- *The storage and handling of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location.*
- *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.*

The key characteristics/environmental impacts of the proposed project are as follows:

Impact on environment	Nature of impact
More efficient and intensive use of land.	Positive for Omatjete and Namibia in general as the activity is part of the upgrading of the Omajete Police Station.
Creation of employment and transfer of skills.	Positive as employment is created during construction and operation.
Impact on utilization of municipal and other infrastructure and facilities.	Positive due to the better utilization of existing municipal infrastructure.
The creation of dust.	Negative during construction and operation and use as some of the internal roads will be gravel roads.
There will be an impact on traffic.	Negative during operation as the site will result in the increase in traffic on the main roads in the area.
The creation of noise.	Low and on par with the noise levels associated with the industrial / business uses on the neighbouring land.
Possible impact on cultural/heritage aspects.	No items of archeologic value or graves were observed during the site visit which means the impact will be low. If any items or graves are found during construction, the impact will be high and irreversible.

Impact on fauna and flora.	Limited impact on the fauna and flora since most infrastructure is already on site. Permits must be obtained to remove protected tree species.
There might be a possible visual impact.	Limited as the fuel facility is constructed among the rest of the police station's existing and upgraded infrastructure.
Impact on groundwater, surface water and soil.	The impact will be negative in case of spilling of hazardous materials.
Impact on health and safety.	Low if mitigated during operations.

The environmental impacts during the operational phase of the proposed project:

IMPACTS DURING OPERATIONAL PHASE			
Aspect	**Impact Type**	**Significance of impacts Unmitigated**	**Significance of impacts Mitigated**
Ecology Impacts	-	L	L
Dust and Air Quality	-	M	L
Groundwater Contamination	-	M	L
Waste Generation	-	L	L
Failure of Reticulation Pipeline	-	L	L
Fires and Explosions	-	M	L
Safety and Security	-	M	L

IMPACT EVALUATION CRITERION (*DEAT 2006*):		
Criteria	**Rating (Severity)**	
Impact Type	+	Positive
	O	No Impact
	-	Negative
Significance of impacts	L	Low (Little or no impact)
	M	Medium (Manageable impacts)
	H	High (Adverse impact)

The negative impacts associated with the project are the impact on the natural drainage systems, noise and dust, the danger of residents and visitors being injured, the transmission of diseases from people or to people and the loss of land. However, mitigation measures will be provided that can control the extent, intensity, and frequency of these named impacts in order not to have substantial negative effects or results.

The type of activities that will be carried out on the site will not negatively affect the amenity of the locality and the activities do not adversely affect the environmental quality of the neighbouring erven or areas. None of the potential impacts identified are regarded as having a significant impact to the extent that the proposed project should not be allowed. However, the operational activities further on need to be controlled and monitored by the assigned subcontractors and the proponent.

The Environmental Impact Assessment which follows upon this paragraph was conducted in accordance with the guidelines and stipulations of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) meaning that all possible impacts have been considered and the details are presented in the report.

Based upon the conclusions and recommendations of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report and Environmental Management Plan following this paragraph, the Environmental Commissioner of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism is herewith requested to:

1. Accept the Environmental Impact Assessment.
2. Approve the Environmental Management Plan.
3. Issue an Environmental Clearance for the proposed construction of facilities and storage and handling of Automotive Diesel Oil (ADO) and Unleaded Petrol (95ULP) at Omatjete Police Station, Erongo Region and for the following "listed activities":

   ENERGY GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE ACTIVITIES
   - *The construction of facilities for the refining of gas, oil and petroleum products.*

   HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TREATMENT, HANDLING AND STORAGE
   - *The storage and handling of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location.*
   - *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.*

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CAN	Central Area of Namibia
COW	City of Windhoek
EC	Environmental Clearance
ECO	Environment Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
SQM	Square Meters

1. INTRODUCTION

The Proponent, Namibian Police Force (NAMPOL), appointed Green Earth Environmental Consultants to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment and develop an Environmental Management Plan to obtain an Environmental Clearance for the proposed construction of facilities and storage and handling of Automotive Diesel Oil (ADO) and Unleaded Petrol (95ULP) at Omatjete Police Station, Erongo Region. The installation of the fuel facility has been completed and forms part of the upgrade of the police station in order to improve the police services in the settlement and surrounding areas. The Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) stipulates that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report and management plan are required as the following 'Listed Activities' are involved:

ENERGY GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE ACTIVITIES

- *The construction of facilities for the refining of gas, oil and petroleum products.*

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TREATMENT, HANDLING AND STORAGE

- *The storage and handling of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location.*
- *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.*

The Environmental Impact Assessment below contains information on the proposed project and the surrounding areas, the proposed activities, the applicable legislation to the study conducted, the methodology that was followed, the public consultation that was conducted, and the receiving environment's sensitivity and any potential ecological, environmental, and social impacts.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

To be able to implement the proposed project, an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Clearance are required. For this environmental impact exercise, Green Earth Environmental Consultants followed the terms of reference as stipulated under the Environmental Management Act.

The aim of the environmental impact assessment was:

- To ascertain existing environmental conditions on the site to determine its environmental sensitivity.
- To inform I&APs and relevant authorities of the details of the proposed development and to provide them with an opportunity to raise issues and concerns.
- To assess the significance of issues and concerns raised.
- To compile a report detailing all identified issues and possible impacts, stipulating the way forward and identify specialist investigations required.

- To outline management guidelines in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimize and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts.
- To comply with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (2007) and its regulations (2012).

The tasks that were undertaken for the Environmental Impact Assessment included the evaluation of the following: climate, water (hydrology), vegetation, geology, soils, socio economic impact, cultural heritage, groundwater, sedimentation, erosion, biodiversity, sense of place, socio-economic environment, health, safety and traffic.

The EIA and EMP from the assessment will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner for consideration. The Environmental Clearance will only be obtained (from the DEA) once the EIA and EMP has been examined and approved for the listed activity.

The public consultation process as per the guidelines of the Act has been followed. The methods that were used to assess the environmental issues and alternatives included the collection of data on the project site and surrounding area, info obtained from the proponent and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism and identified and affected stakeholders. Consequences of impacts were determined in five categories: nature of impact, expected duration of impact, geographical extent of the event, probability of occurring and the expected intensity.

All other permits, licenses or certificates that are further on required for the operation of the proposed project still needs to be applied for by the proponent.

3. NEED, DESIRABILITY AND MOTIVATION

The proposed construction of facilities and storage and handling of Automotive Diesel Oil (ADO) and Unleaded Petrol (95ULP) at Omatjete Police Station, Erongo Region is needed in order to provide improved fuel access to Nampol's employees. Vehicles require reliable refuelling points, especially in areas with long travel distances or limited infrastructure. This site has operational and socioeconomic importance and will offer convenience for the Namibian Police Force.

The construction of the new Police Station, including the onsite fuelling station (storage tanks, dispenser and supporting infrastructure) at Omatjete has been successfully completed. Before the facility can become operational, it is necessary to conduct a fuel drop to calibrate the dispenser pump. This calibration process requires that the tanks be filled with fuel, which in turn necessitates the issuance of a Consumer Installation Certificate by the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy.

This facility will also add community value by supporting local suppliers and by providing employment opportunities short and long term in the construction and operational phase.

From the assessments it can be concluded that the specific site has the full potential to be used for the proposed activities. It is believed that the activities will not have a severe negative effect on the environment and that the negative effects which may arise from the operations of the site have been mitigated.

Determining what the impact of the operations would be are broken down into different categories and environmental aspects and dealt with in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). As per the ISO 14001 definition: *an environmental aspect is an element of an organization's activities, products and/or services that can interact with the environment to cause an environmental impact e.g., land degradation or land deterioration among others, that will cause harm to the environment.*

All concerns and potential impacts raised during the public participation process and consultative meetings were evaluated. Predictions were made with respect to their magnitude and an assessment of their significance was made according to the following criteria:

The Nature of the activity: The possible impacts that may occur are that water will be used in the construction and operational phases, wastewater will be produced that will be handled, land will be used for the proposed activities, a sewage system will be constructed, and general construction activities will take place, namely the building of infrastructure.

The Probability of the impacts to occur: The probability of the above-named impacts to occur and have a negative or harmful impact on the environment and the community is small since the Environmental Management Plan will also guide these activities. Water will still be used, and wastewater produced, however guidelines will be set that will ensure the impact is minimum.

The Extent of area that the project will affect: The specific project will most likely only have a small impact on the proposed project site itself and not on the surrounding or neighbouring land except for noise, traffic, roads, electricity and dust and there may be a visual impact because of the size of the proposed development. Therefore, the extent that the project will have a negative impact on is not extensive.

The Duration of the project: The duration of the project is uncertain. Water will still be used, and waste produced on a continuous basis and the structures that were constructed will remain and may be visually unpleasing to surroundings.

The Intensity of the project: The intensity of the project is mostly limited to the site however for the above-named items/processes where the intensity of the project will be felt outside the borders of the project site.

According to the information that was present while conducting the Environmental Impact Assessment for the construction and operation of the project, no high-risk impacts were identified and therefore it is believed that the operations will be feasible in the short and long run. Most of the impacts identified were characterized as being of a low impact on the receiving and surrounding environment and with mitigation measures followed, the impacts will be of minimum significance or avoided.

4. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

4.1. PROJECT DETAILS

The construction of the new police station and supporting infrastructure at Omatjete Village, Erongo Region, by the Ministry of Works and Transport includes the construction of facilities and storage and handling of Automotive Diesel Oil (ADO) and Unleaded Petrol (95ULP) to be used for the filing of police vehicles to conduct their services in the region. The facilities have 2 x 30m³ underground tanks namely 1 X ULP and 1 X Diesel.

4.2. THE SITE

The fuel handling and storage facilities have been installed on the site of the Omatjete Police Station in the Omatjete Village. The locality of Omatjete Village is shown on the *Map* below:

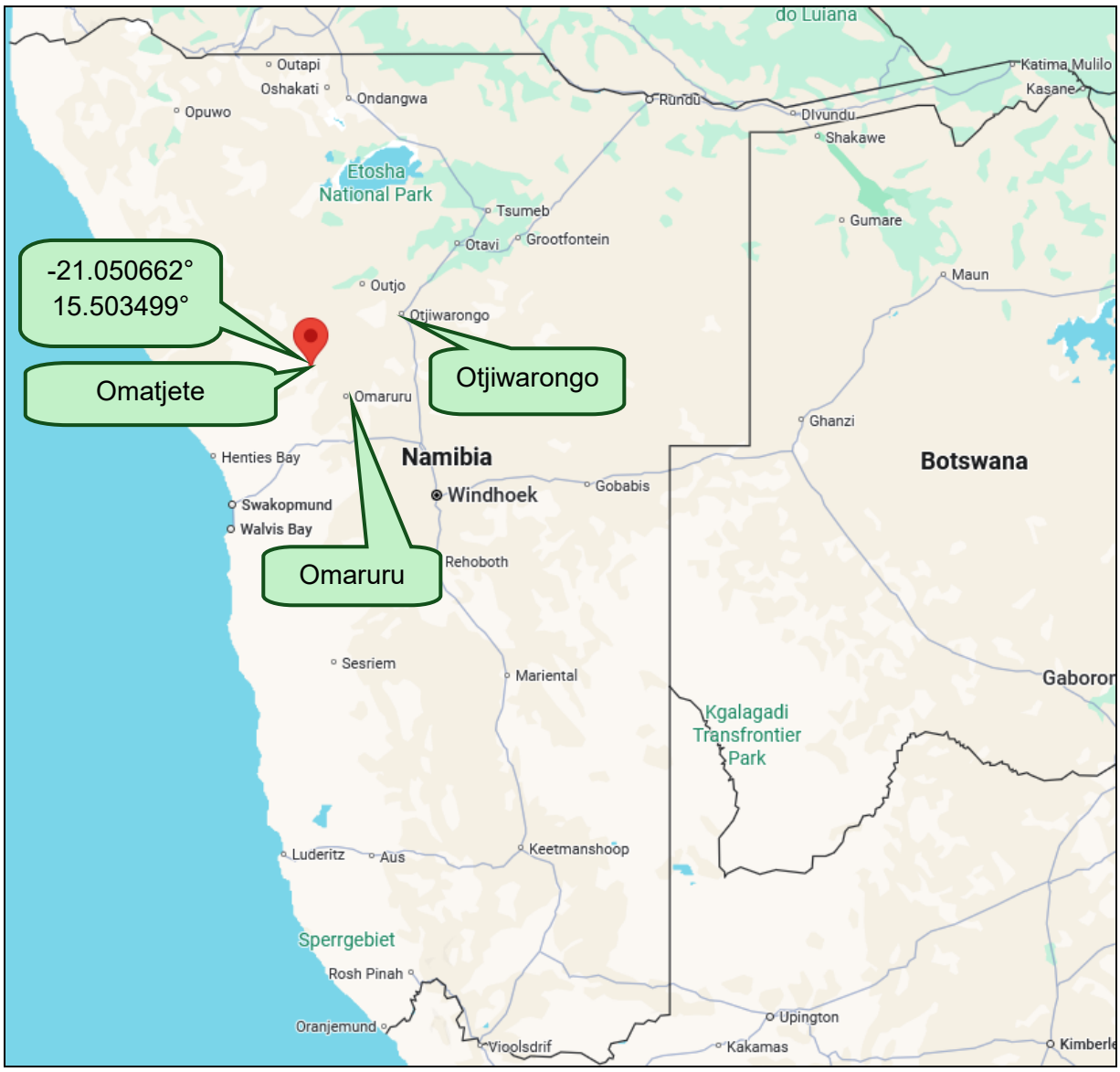


Figure 1: Omatjete is located between Uis and Kalkfeld

The *Map* below shows the layout and land uses of the Omatjete Town and Townlands as well as the locality of the Omatjete Police Station:

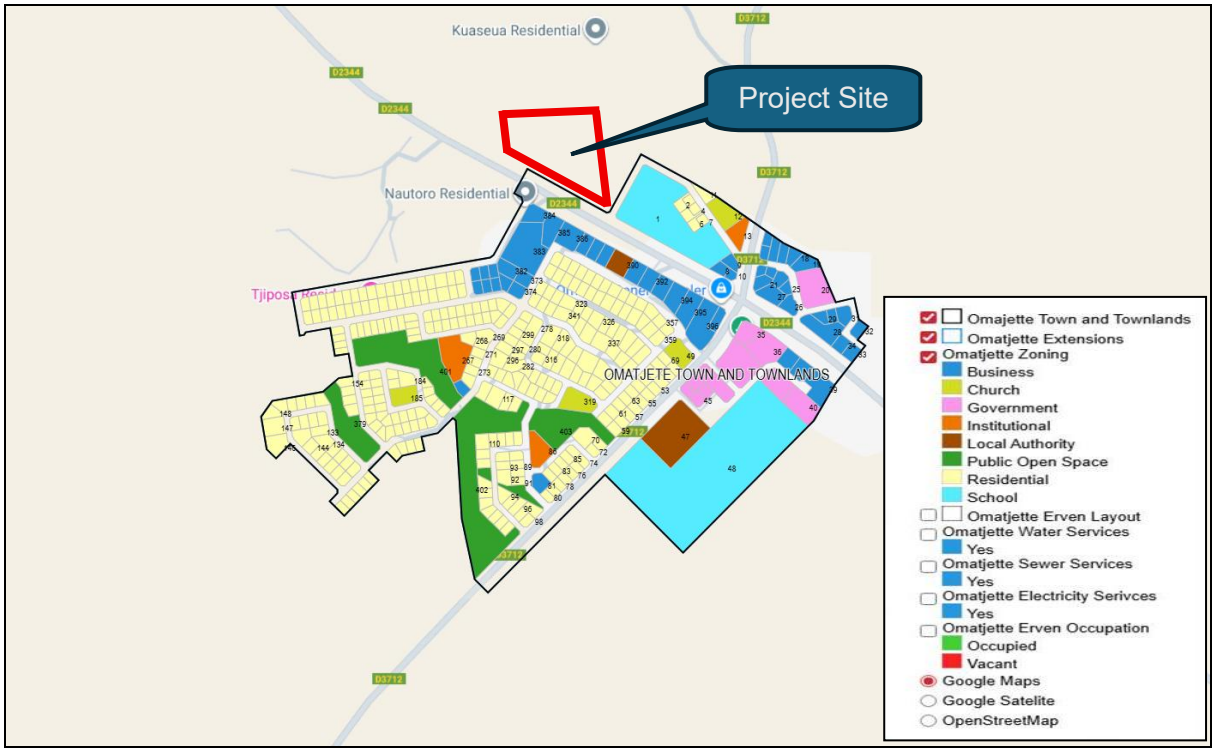


Figure 2: Map showing the Omatjete Town and Townlands layout and land uses

4.3. CURRENT AND SURROUNDING USES

The site is located next to the Omatjete Primary School and opposite several businesses and vacant business erven. The *Map* below shows the locality of the Omatjete Police Station and surrounding uses:

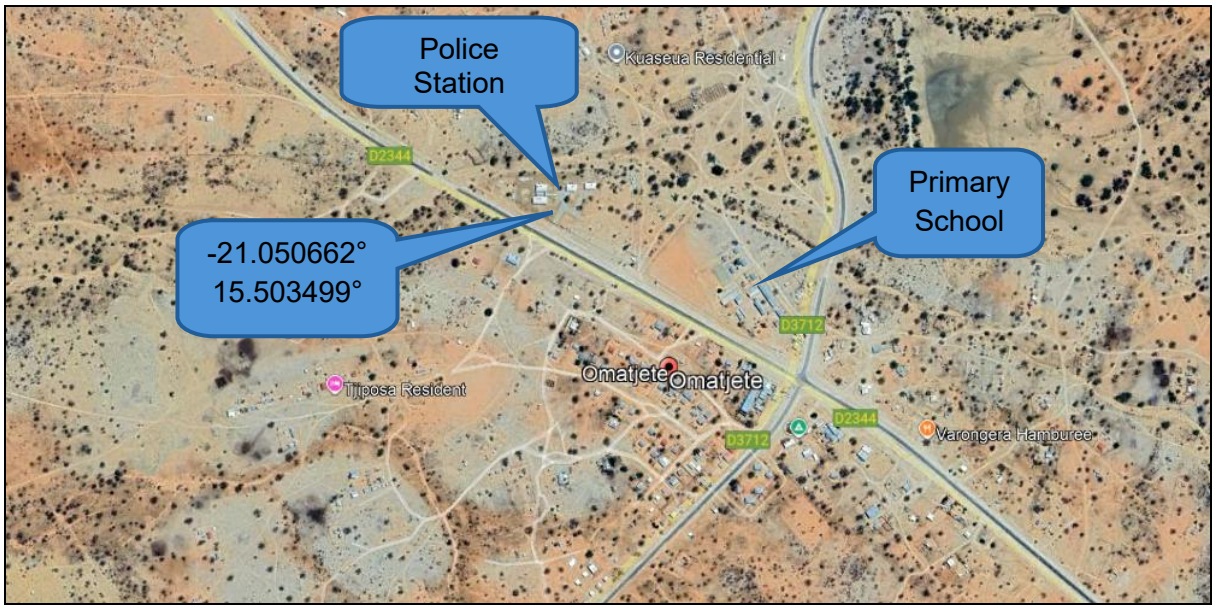


Figure 3: Google Earth image of Omatjete Village

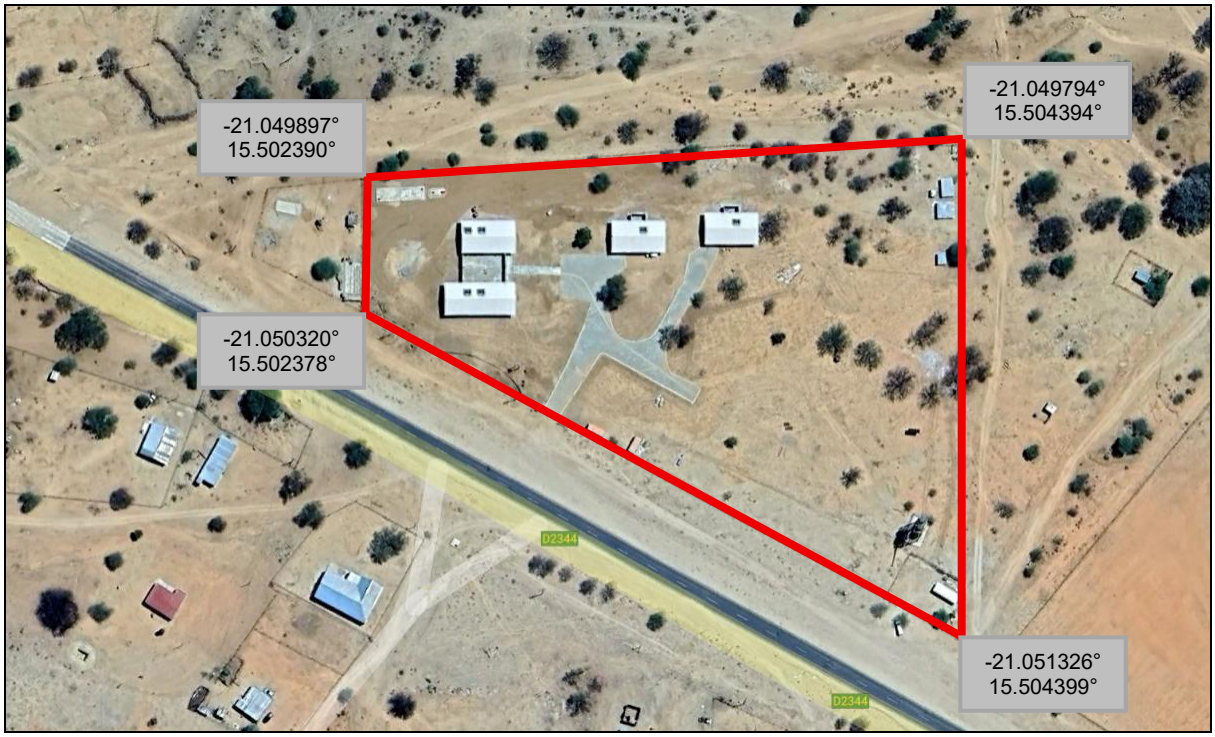


Figure 4: Police Station layout map

Infrastructure already constructed on site:

4.4. FACILITIES PRESENT

The site layout and utilisation are shown on the *Site Plan* below:

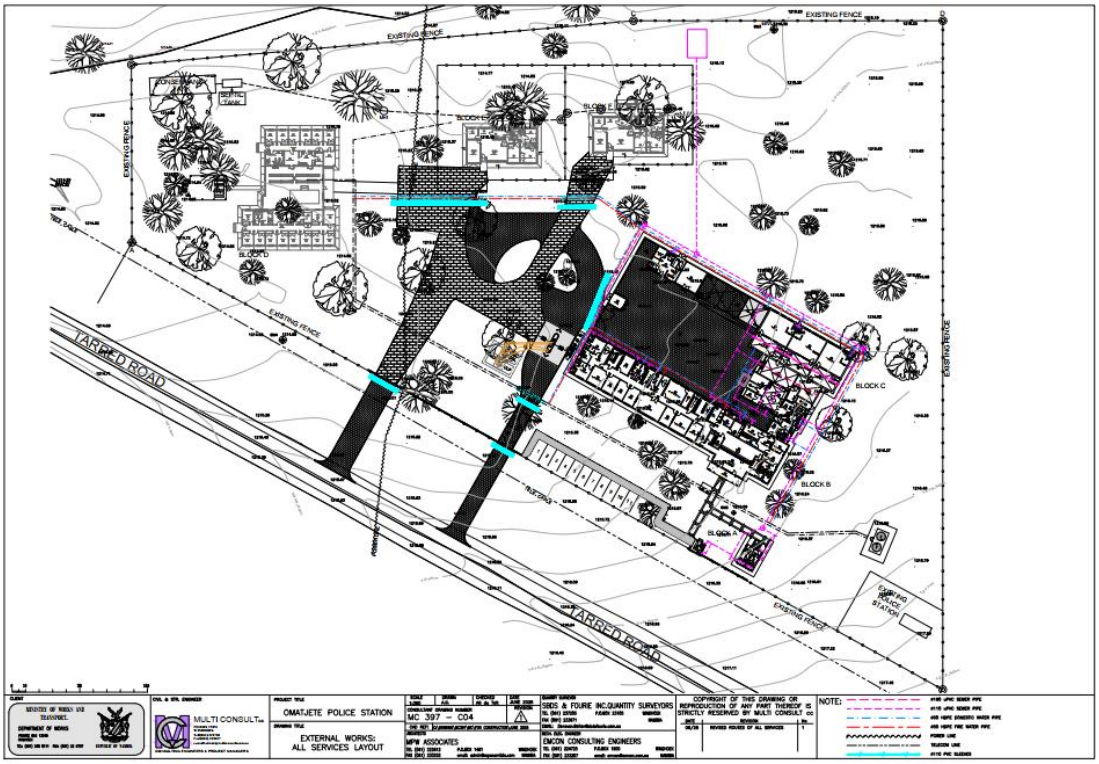
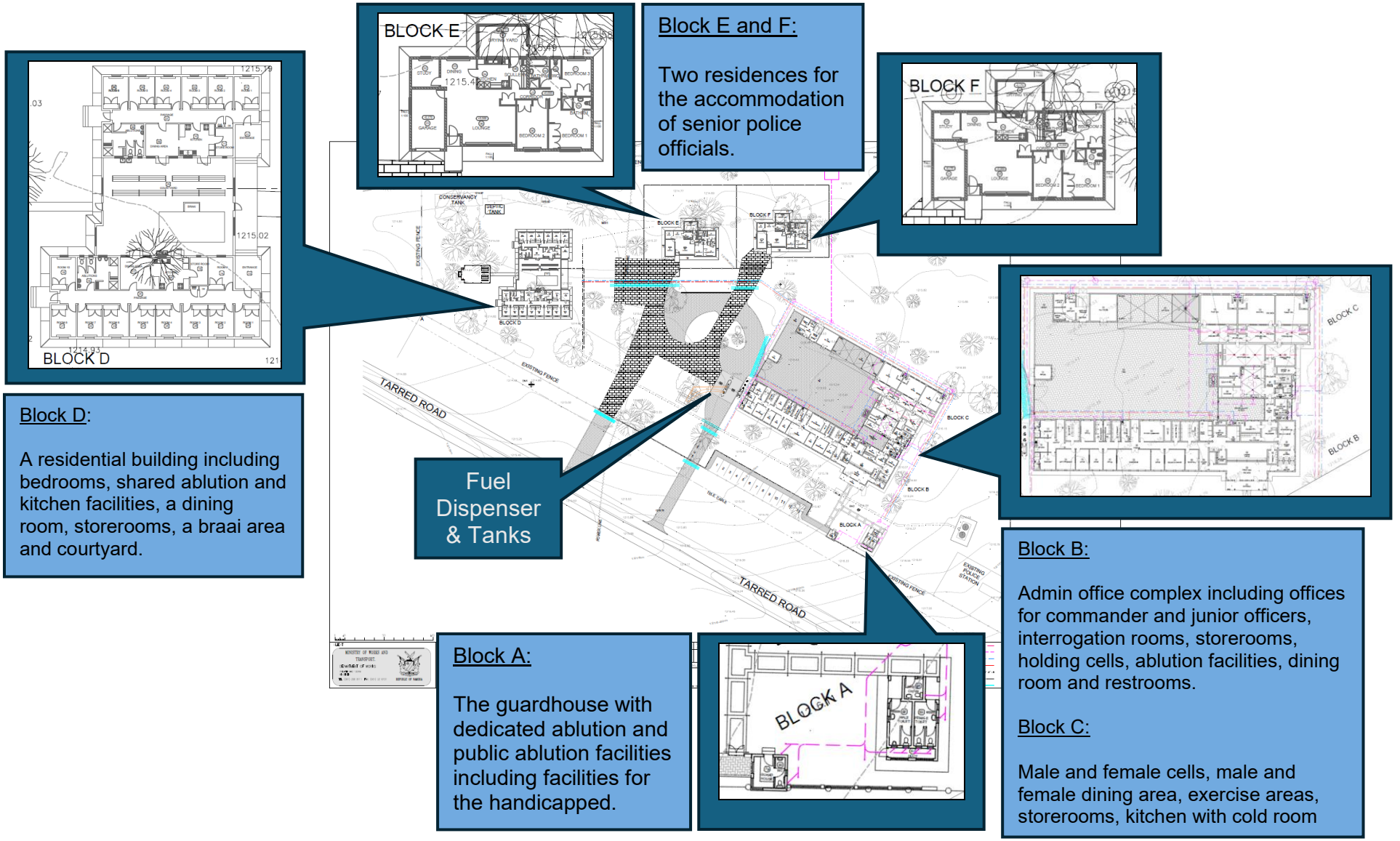


Figure 5: All Services Layout (Multi Consult CC)



Block D:

A residential building including bedrooms, shared ablution and kitchen facilities, a dining room, storerooms, a braai area and courtyard.

Block E and F:

Two residences for the accommodation of senior police officials.

Block A:

The guardhouse with dedicated ablution and public ablution facilities including facilities for the handicapped.

Block B:

Admin office complex including offices for commander and junior officers, interrogation rooms, storerooms, holding cells, ablution facilities, dining room and restrooms.

Block C:

Male and female cells, male and female dining area, exercise areas, storerooms, kitchen with cold room

The following facilities were constructed on the site (as shown above):

- Block A – The guardhouse with dedicated ablution and public ablution facilities including facilities for the handicapped.

- Block B – Admin office complex including offices for commander and junior officers, interrogation rooms, storerooms, holding cells, ablution facilities, dining room and restrooms.

- Block C – Male and female cells, male and female dining area, exercise areas, storerooms, kitchen with cold room and storeroom and ablution facilities.

- Block D - A residential building including bedrooms, shared ablution and kitchen facilities, a dining room, storerooms, a braai area and courtyard.

- Block E and F - Two residences for the accommodation of senior police officials.

- The site is walled in with a brick/palisade fence and is gated.

- A Consumer Fuel Installation for diesel and petrol for own use – the facilities installed is discussed in the paragraph below.

The infrastructure is provided with electricity from Erongo Red, water from NamWater and has a waterborne sewer system linked to a conservancy tank from where the sewer is transferred via a municipal sewer line to the municipal oxidation ponds. An onsite pump station pumps sewage to the Municipal Oxidation Ponds +/- 1Km away.

4.5. THE FUEL HANDLING AND STORAGE FACILITIES

The Ministry of Works and Transport appointed Multi Consult CC Consulting Engineers & Project Managers to design and act as Project Managers for the planning and installation of the customer fuel installation. The information on the fuel handling and storage facilities was obtained from Multi Consult CC.

The following facilities were installed on the site:

4.5.1. 2 X 30M³ (30 000 LITER) UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS

The two (2) tanks are buried next to each other below ground for the storing of Automotive Diesel Oil (ADO) and Unleaded Petrol (95ULP) for space-saving and safety reasons. The tanks are made of steel, double walled and coated with fiberglass, optimizing strength and corrosion resistance, with leak detection for environmental protection which are crucial for modern fuel infrastructure. The *Photos* below shows the tanks that were installed:

Figure 6: During the construction of the facility

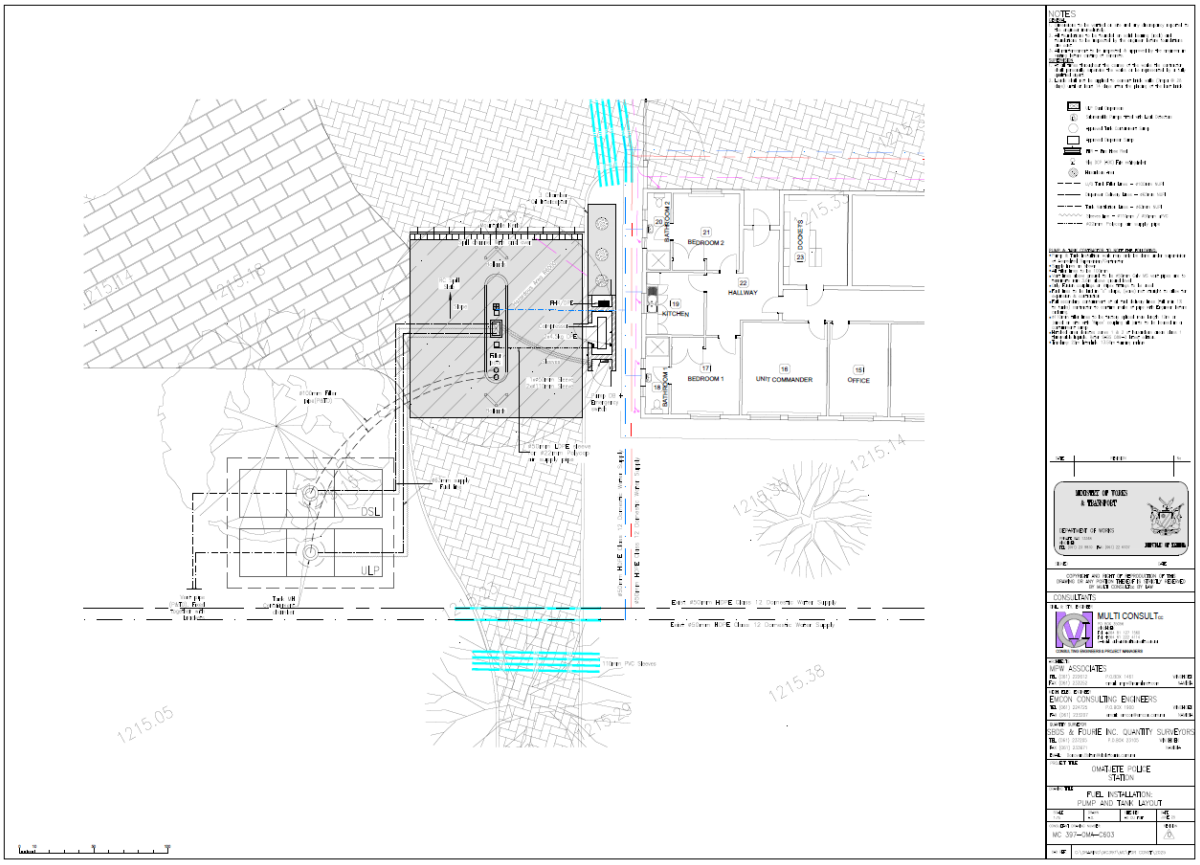


Figure 7: Pump & Tank Layout (Multi Consult CC)

4.5.2. FILLER POINTS ON THE PUMP ISLAND

The site has one filler point (fuel dispenser) from which Automotive Diesel Oil (ADO) and Unleaded Petrol (95ULP) will be dispensed into the police vehicles. The dispenser has been installed on a pump island under a canopy and the area surrounding the pump island has been paved to prevent fuel spillages from seeping into the underground and / or washing into the surface drainage area. Accidental spillages arising from filling of vehicles are collected into a sump.


Figure 8: Pump Station

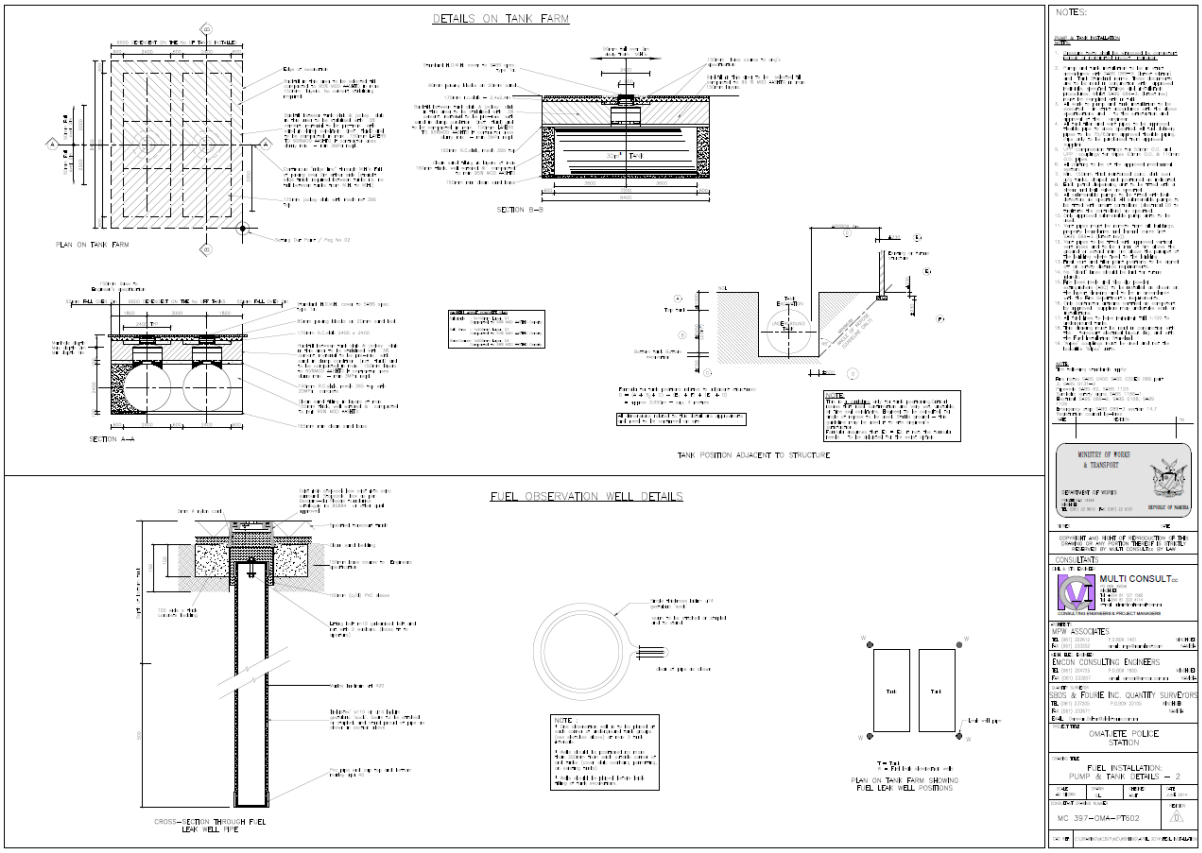


Figure 9: Pump & tank details (Multi Consult CC)

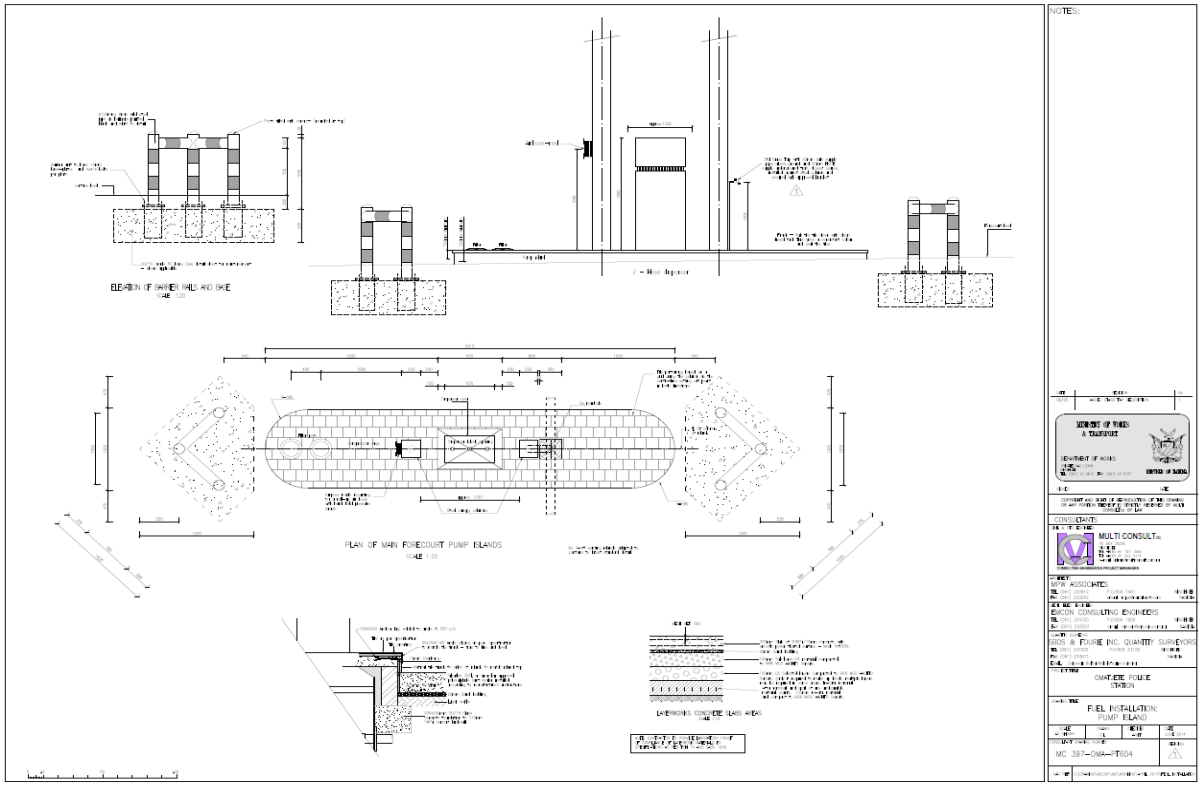


Figure 10: Pump island (Multi Consult CC)

4.5.3. RC SPILL SLAB WITH 2X SAND TRAPS THAT DISCHARGE INTO THREE (3) CHAMBER OIL SEPARATOR

A reinforced concrete "spill slab" for spill containment has been installed around the pump island and over the storage tanks to ensure that accidental spills of diesel and petrol are controlled and contained. The slabs are linked with the 2 X sand traps that discharges into a 3-chamber oil separator.

Figure 11: The RC Spill Slab

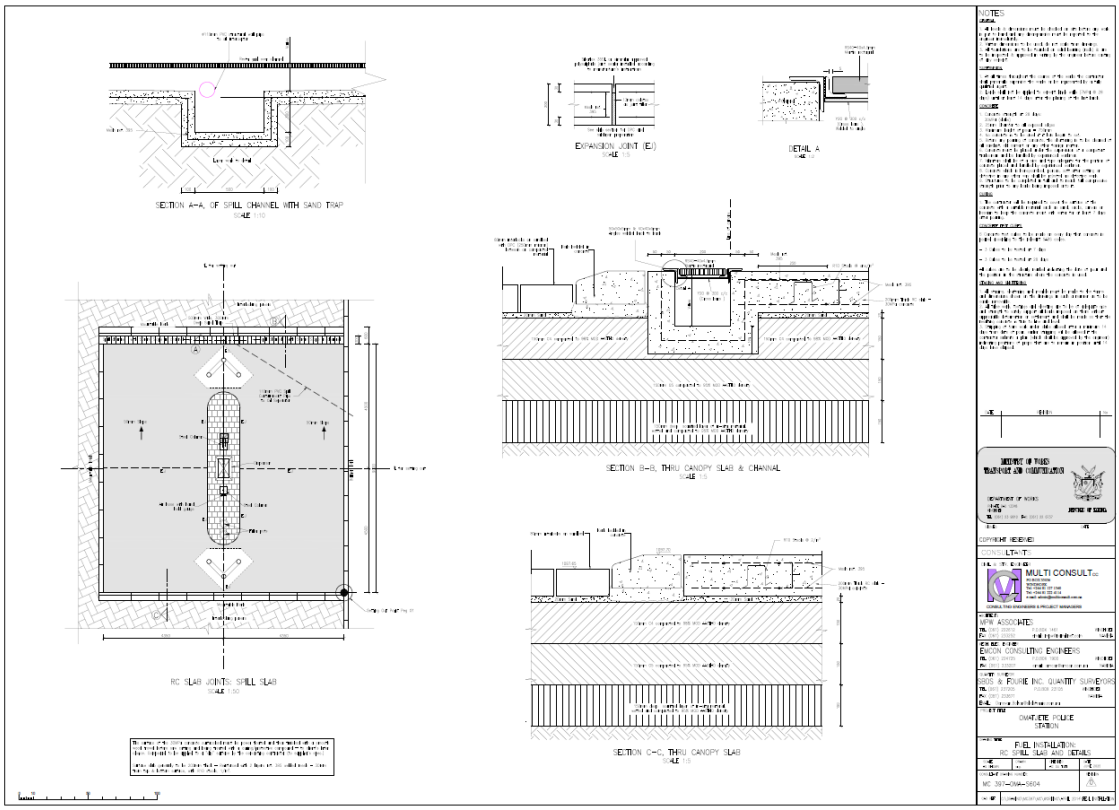


Figure 12: RC slab and detail (Multi Consult CC)

4.5.4. THE 3-CHAIMBER OIL SEPARATOR

The 3-Chambers oil separator works as follows to prevent accidental spillages from entering ground and / or surface water:

- **Chamber 1 (Inlet/Settling):** Stormwater and fuel spilled on the forecourt and wash bay enters here. Heavy solids (grit, sand) settle to the bottom, and lighter oils start to rise.

- **Chamber 2 (Oil/Grease Storage):** Water and spilled fuel flows into the second chamber where oil and grease coalesce (join) and float to the top, forming a layer, while more solids settle. This oily layer is stored for later removal.

- **Chamber 3 (Outlet/Clarification):** The water, now largely free of oil and solids, moves to the third chamber that discharges into onsite sewer system, that discharges into a conservancy tank.

Figure 13: Chamber oil separator in progress

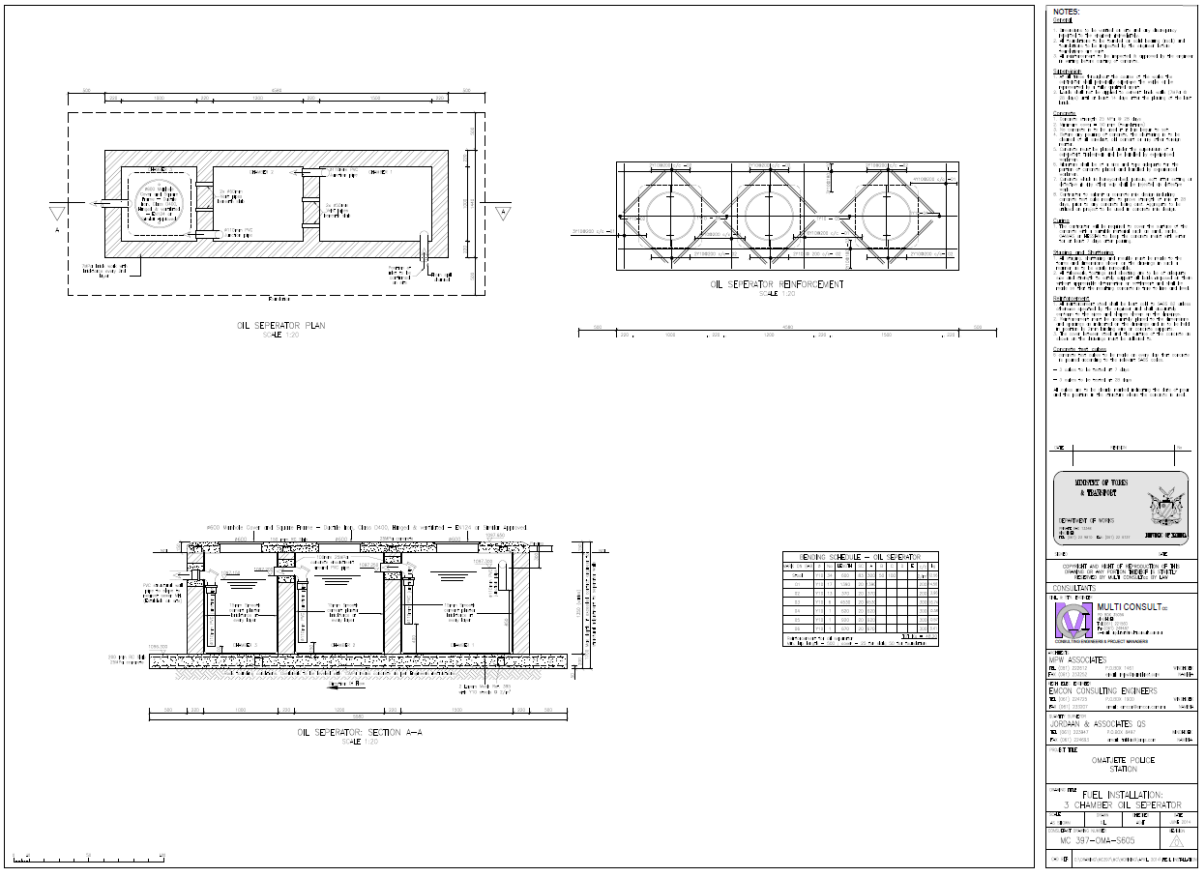


Figure 14: Chamber oil separator (Multi Consult CC)

4.5.5. REGULATIONS AND SAFETY COMPLIANCE

The installation of the underground storage tanks and dispensing infrastructure are governed by MME and MEFT regulations. From the technical drawings and designs obtained, photo evidence during construction and installation and observations on site, the installation at the Omatjete Police Station site was done to ensure:

- **Early Leak Detection** – The leak detection system involves monitoring the interstitial space in the double-walled tanks.
- **Corrosion Protection**: Tanks and piping are manufactured and covered to provide the maximum protection from corrosion.
- **Spill and Overfill Prevention** – Equipment / structures were installed to prevent spills and overfills during fuel delivery and dispensing.
- **Professional Installation** – The installation has been planned, designed by Multi Consult CC Consulting Engineers & Project Managers who has a proven track record in the planning, design and installation of fuel storage and handling facilities and they managed and oversaw the installation by a licensed contractor to ensure that nationally recognized codes of practice and manufacturer's instructions have been followed.
- **Ongoing Monitoring and Maintenance –** The Namibian Police must ensure **r**egular testing, monitoring, and maintenance to ensure the system remains safe and prevents potential ground and surface water contamination.

4.6. THE STATUS OF THE FUEL INSTALLATION

The construction of the fuelling station has been completed. Before it can become operational, a fuel drop is required to allow the calibration of the dispenser pump. To allow the filling of the tanks with fuel (the fuel drop), a Consumer Installation Certificate must be obtained from the MME. The issuing of the Consumer Installation Certificate is subject to obtaining an ECC from the MEFT.

4.7. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN AT THE FUEL FACILITIES AND SITE

Below is a summary of the typical operational activities to be undertaken on the fuel site:

- Movement of pump attendant / admin officer attending to the filling of police vehicles.
- The delivery of fuel by large truck / tankers to fill the underground tanks.
- Administrative activities related to the filling of vehicles and underground tanks and control of fuel stocks.

5. BULK SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The following bulk services are already present on the site:

5.1. ACCESS

Access to the site is obtained from an existing tar road. The site is walled in with access control.

5.2. WATER SUPPLY / REQUIREMENTS

Water is supplied directly from the NamWater supply network supplying the Omatjete Village.

5.3. ELECTRICITY

Electricity is supplied by Erongo Red through their electrical distribution network.

5.4. SEWAGE DISPOSAL

A waterborne sewer system has been installed to collect the household sewer as well as the final effluent from the 3-chamber oil separator. This sewer is collected in an onsite conservancy tank with a capacity of 62m³ from where the sewer is pumped by an onsite pump installation into the municipal sewer network to the municipal oxidation pond which is located about 1km from the site.

5.5. STORM WATER AND DRAINAGE

The site has been landscaped, and the infrastructure has been designed and constructed to ensure proper stormwater management and to prevent the onsite structures as well as that on neighbouring erven from being damaged by stormwater.

5.6. SOLID WASTE

Solid waste is temporarily stored on site from where it is transported to the Omatjete Village landfill site.

5.7. FIRE PROTECTION

The necessary fire protection infrastructure / extinguishers have been installed. See *Photo* below of the fire protection equipment installed on the site:

Figure 15: Fire protection equipment

6. APPLICATION SUBMITTED TO THE MINISTRY

The following letter and application dated 11 December 2025 was submitted to the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy:

Green Earth
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

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Charlie du Toit
Mobile: +264 81 127 3145

The Executive Director
Minister of Mines and Energy
Private Bag 13297
WINDHOEK

11 December 2025

For Attention: The Honourable Minister – Mr. Modestus Amutse
And The Executive Director - Mr. Moses Pakote

Dear Mr Pakote

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR ISSUANCE OF CONSUMER INSTALLATION CERTIFICATE FOR OMATJETE POLICE STATION FUEL FACILITY WHILE THE ECC IS FORMALLY BEING OBTAINED

Green Earth Environmental Consultants have been appointed by the Namibian Police Force (NAMPOL), the Proponent, to attend to and complete an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) for the proposed construction of facilities and storage and handling of Automotive Diesel Oil (ADO) and Unleaded Petrol (95ULP) at Omatjete Police Station, Erongo Region.

On behalf of the Namibian Police (Nampol), we respectfully submit this request for the issuance of a Consumer Installation Certificate to enable the handling and storage of diesel and petrol at the newly completed Omatjete Police Station.

The construction of the new Police Station, including the onsite fueling station (storage tanks, dispenser and supporting infrastructure) at Omatjete has been successfully completed. Before the facility can become operational, it is necessary to conduct a fuel drop to calibrate the dispenser pump. This calibration process requires that the tanks be filled with fuel, which in turn necessitates the issuance of a Consumer Installation Certificate by the Ministry of Mines and Energy.

We acknowledge that, in accordance with the Environmental Management Act and its Regulations, the issuance of a Consumer Installation Certificate is subject to obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). The application process for the ECC is currently underway and being formally completed. The environmental scoping report / background information document on the activity has been submitted to the Environmental Commissioner (MEFT) for screening and verification whereafter it will be reviewed for the issuing of the Environmental Clearance Certificate.

See below the status of the application as is shown on the MEFT EIA Tracking Website

251211006790	THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES AND STORAGE AND HANDLING OF DIESEL AND PETROL AT OMATJETE POLICE STATION, ERONGO REGION ENERGY GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE ACTIVITIES - The construction of facilities for the refining of gas, oil and petroleum products. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TREATMENT, HANDLING AND STORAGE -...	11-Dec-2025	SCREENING

Attached is a Background Information Document / Scoping Report giving an overview of the fuel handling and storage facility installed at the Omajete Police Station.

The installation of the underground storage tanks and dispensing infrastructure are governed by MME and MEFT regulations. From the technical drawings and designs obtained, photo evidence during construction and installation and observations on site, the installation of the fuel handling and storage facilities at the Omajete Police Station site was done to ensure:

- **Early Leak Detection** – The leak detection system involves monitoring the interstitial space in the double-walled tanks.
- **Corrosion Protection**: Tanks and piping are manufactured and covered to provide the maximum protection from corrosion.
- **Spill and Overfill Prevention** – Equipment / structures were installed to prevent spills and overfills during fuel delivery and dispensing.
- **Professional Installation** – The installation has been planned, designed by Multi Consult CC Consulting Engineers & Project Managers who has a proven track record in the planning, design and installation of fuel storage and handling facilities and they managed and oversaw the installation by a licensed contractor to ensure that nationally recognized codes of practice and manufacturer's instructions have been followed.
- **Ongoing Monitoring and Maintenance** – The Namibian Police must ensure regular testing, monitoring, and maintenance to ensure the system remains safe and prevents potential ground and surface water contamination.

From the environmental scoping concluded by Green Earth Environmental Consultants, the specific site has the full potential to be used for the proposed activities. It is believed that the activities will not have

a severe negative effect on the environment and that the negative effects which may arise from the operations of the site have been mitigated.

Given the operational and socioeconomic importance of the Omatjete Police Station and the need to ensure readiness of the fueling infrastructure, we kindly request your consideration to allow the issuance of the Consumer Installation Certificate while the ECC process is being finalized. This will enable Nampol to proceed with the calibration of the dispenser pump and ensure that the facility is prepared to serve its intended purpose without undue delay.

We remain committed to full compliance with all environmental and regulatory requirements and assure you that the ECC will be submitted to your Ministry upon issuance by MEFT.

Your favorable consideration of this request will greatly assist in ensuring that the Omatjete Police Station is fully operational and able to provide essential services to the community.

Yours faithfully

Charlie du Toit

Green Earth
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Copied
Mr Timoteus Mufeti – The Environmental Commissioner
Ms Saima Angula: The Deputy Director for Environmental Management and Regulations
Mr Damian Nchindo: The Chief Conservation Scientist

MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY

FORM PP/5

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND ENERGY ACT, 1990
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS REGULATIONS (2000)

APPLICATION FOR CONSUMER INSTALLATION CERTIFICATE

(Regulation 17(1))

(Please note that where form is completed by hand it must be completed in capital letters and that all documents requested in terms of regulation 17(2) must be attached)

1. **Full name of applicant** Stefanie Reinette Groeneveldt On behalf of the Namibian Police Force (NAMPOL)

Note: In the event of application being made by a body corporate or partnership, the name and capacity of the person who makes the application on behalf of the body or partnership must be stated

2. **Postal address** PRIVATE BAG 12024, AUSSPANNPLATZ

3. **Physical address** C/O Jan Jonker & Gracilea

4. **Telephone No. (including code)** 061-2093311

5. **Facsimile No. (including code)**

6. **E-mail (if any)** sgroeneveldt@nampol.na

7. **ID No/~~Passport No/Permanent Residence No/Work permit No/Registration No of body corporate~~*** 680410 00363 (SEE ATTACHED)

*(*Delete whichever is not applicable)*

8. ~~**If applicant is a body corporate or partnership full details of all directors, nature of shareholding/interest, other partners or members, as the case may be, must be provided as set out in Form PP/5A and must be attached to this application—**~~

~~Nature of shareholding/interest (including percentage of Namibian shareholding/interest)~~.....

9. **Indicate if application is being made for PETROL/DIESEL* consumer installation** YES - PETROL AND DIESEL

*(*Delete whichever is not applicable)*

10. **Physical location of site where consumer installation is to be installed (details of physical location and GPS reading to be provided)**

OMATJETE POLICE STATION, ERONGO REGION -21.050662 15.503499

(Note that where the consumer installation is not in use or is not being permanently fixed to the earth, it must be stated and the location of usual storage must be provided.)

11. **Indicate if above-ground or under-ground storage tank is to be installed**..... UNDER - GROUND

12. **Indicate if storage tank is to be permanently fixed to the earth**..... YES

13. **If applicant is not owner of the proposed site referred to item 11, provide full details of owner (name and address)**.....

14. **Attach an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) and or Environmental Management Plan (EMP) approved by Environmental Commissioner:** SEE ATTACHED

15. **Does applicant already hold a certificate under the Act? If yes, indicate type of certificate and provide certificate number and attach a certified copy thereof to the application. Answers must be provided hereunder.**

Holder of other certificates		Type of certificate		Certificate Number
YES	NO	DIESEL	PETROL	

		DIESEL	PETROL	
		DIESEL	PETROL	

16. Indicate below the nature of activities to which the proposed consumer installation will relate.

COMMERCIAL/ INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKING	FARMING OPERATION	MINING OPERATION

17. If available and applicable, model and serial number of pump or dispenser to be used

MODEL: IC 5020W-TAT

SERIAL NUMBER: IC006763

(If a serial number is not available at the time of submission of the application, it must be provided prior to the issue of the licence.)

18. Is application being made for a temporary or permanent consumer installation? PERMANENT CONSUMER INSTALLATION

19. ~~In the case of an application for a temporary consumer installation, state period for which certificate must be issued~~

DECLARATION

I, STEFANIE REINETTE GROENEVELDT (full name), hereby declare that I am not subject to any of the disqualifications as set out in regulation 25 and that the information submitted by me in this application is true and correct.

Signature *Place* WINDHOEK *Date* 12/12/25

NAMIBIAN POLICE
WINDHOEK
12 DEC 2025
HEAD OF DIRECTORATE
PROCUREMENT AND LOGISTICS

7. APPROACH TO THE STUDY

The assessment included the following activities:

a) Desktop sensitivity assessment

Literature, legislation and guidance documents related to the natural environment and land use activities available on the portion and area in general were reviewed to determine potential environmental issues and concerns.

b) Site assessment (site visit)

The proposed project site and the immediate neighbourhood and surrounding area were assessed through several site visits to investigate the environmental parameters on site to enable further understanding of the potential impacts on site.

c) Scoping

Based on the desk top study and site visit, the environmental impacts were determined in five categories: nature of project, expected duration of impact, geographical extent of the event, probability of occurring and the expected intensity. The findings of the scoping have been incorporated in the environmental impact assessment report below.

d) Public participation

The Omatjete police station has been in operation for years. It was recently upgraded with new facilities for the accommodation of staff (offices and accommodation), holding cells as well as supporting amenities like kitchens, ablution facilities and other amenities. The fuel storage and handling (consumer installation) facility was included in the upgrading of the facilities as this police station covers a large area and need fuel for the efficient operation of their vehicles and rendering of police services to the community.

Because the police station is already in operation and the fuel handling and storage facilities were completed by the time of the appointment of the environmental practitioner, no public consultations was done.

e) Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

To minimize the impact on the environment, mitigation measures have been identified to be implemented during planning, construction, and implementation. These measures have been included in the Environmental Management Plan to guide the planning, construction and operation of the development which can also be used by the relevant authorities to ensure that the project is planned, developed, and operated with the minimum impact on the environment.

8. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

It is assumed that the information provided by the proponent (*Namibian Police Force (NAMPOL))* and the engineers are accurate. No alternative erven/portions/farms for the proposed project were examined. The site was visited several times and any happenings after this are not mentioned in this report. (The assessment was based on the prevailing environmental conditions and not on future happenings on the site.) However, it is assumed that there will be no significant changes to the proposed project, and the environment will not adversely be affected between the compilation of the assessment and the implementation of the proposed activities.

9. ADMINISTRATIVE, LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

To protect the environment and achieve sustainable development, all projects, plans, programs and policies deemed to have adverse impacts on the environment require an EIA according to Namibian legislation. The administrative, legal and policy requirements to be considered during the Environmental Assessment for the proposed project are the following:

- The Namibian Constitution
- The Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007)
- Other Laws, Acts, Regulations and Policies

THE NAMIBIAN CONSTITUTION

Article 95 of Namibia's constitution provides that:

"The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at the following:

Management of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future; in particular, the Government shall provide measures against the dumping or recycling of foreign nuclear and toxic waste on Namibian territory." This article recommends that a relatively high level of environmental protection is called for in respect of pollution control and waste management.

Article 144 of the Namibian Constitution deals with environmental law and it states:

"Unless otherwise provided by this Constitution or Act of Parliament, the general rules of public international agreements binding upon Namibia under this Constitution shall form part of the law of Namibia". This article incorporates international law, if it conforms to the Constitution, automatically as "law of the land". These include international agreements, conventions, protocols, covenants, charters, statutes, acts, declarations, concords, exchanges of notes, agreed minutes, memoranda of understanding, and

agreements (Ruppel & Ruppel-Schlichting, 2013). It is therefore important that the international agreements and conventions are considered (see section 4.9).

In considering these environmental rights, Namibian Police Force (NAMPOL) (the Proponent) should consider the following in devising an action plan in response to these articles:

- Implement a "zero-harm" policy at that would guide decisions.
- Ensure that no management practice or decision result in the degradation of future natural resources.
- Take a decision on how this part of the Constitution will be implemented as part of the Proponent's Environmental Control System (ECS).

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (NO. 7 OF 2007)

The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) that came into effect in 2012 requires/recommends that an Environmental Impact Assessment and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) be conducted for the following listed activities to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate:

ENERGY GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE ACTIVITIES

- *The construction of facilities for the refining of gas, oil and petroleum products.*

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TREATMENT, HANDLING AND STORAGE

- *The storage and handling of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location.*
- *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.*

Cumulative impacts associated with the development must be included as well as public consultation. The Act further requires all major industries and mines to prepare waste management plans and present these to the local authorities for approval.

The Act, Regulations, Procedures and Guidelines have integrated the following sustainability principles. These need to be given due consideration, particularly to achieve proper waste management and pollution control:

Cradle to Grave Responsibility

This principle provides that those who handle or manufacture potentially harmful products must be liable for their safe production, use and disposal and that those who initiate potentially polluting activities must be liable for their commissioning, operation and decommissioning.

Precautionary Principle

It provides that if there is any doubt about the effects of a potentially polluting activity, a cautious approach must be adopted.

The Polluter Pays Principle

A person who generates waste or causes pollution must, in theory, pay the full costs of its treatment or of the harm, which it causes to the environment.

Public Participation and Access to Information

In the context of environmental management, citizens must have access to information and the right to participate in decisions making.

CONCLUSION AND IMPACT

The activity fits in with the surrounding activities and do not have a negative impact on the prevailing environment.

OTHER LAWS, ACTS, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

The laws, acts, regulations, and policies listed below have also been considered during the Environmental Assessment.

Table 1: Laws, Acts, Regulations and Policies

Laws, Acts, Regulations & Policies consulted:		
Electricity Act (No. 4 of 2007)	In accordance with the Electricity Act (No. 4 of 2007) which provides for the establishment of the Electricity Control Board and provide for its powers and functions; to provide for the requirements and conditions for obtaining licenses for the provision of electricity; to provide for the powers and obligations of licenses; and to provide for incidental matters: the necessary permits and licenses will be obtained.	The Proponent must abide to the Electricity Act.
Local Authorities Act (No. 23 of 1992)	The purpose of the **Local Authorities Act** is to provide for the determination, for purposes of local government, of local authority councils; the establishment of such	The Local Authorities Act was consulted.

	local authority councils; and to define the powers, duties and functions of local authority councils; and to provide for incidental matters.	
Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill (guideline only)	The **Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill** are currently in preparation and is therefore included as a guideline only. Of reference to the mining, Parts 2, 7 and 8 apply. Part 2 provides that no person shall discharge or cause to be discharged, any pollutant to the air from a process except under and in accordance with the provisions of an air pollution license issued under section 23. Part 2 also further provides for procedures to be followed in license application, fees to be paid and required terms of conditions for air pollution licenses. 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.	The Proponent must adhere to the Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill.
Water Resources Management Act	The **Water Resources Management Act (No. 11 of 2013)** stipulates conditions that ensure effluent that is produced to be of a certain standard. There should also be controls on the disposal of sewage, the purification of effluent, measures should be taken to	The Act must be consulted. Fresh water abstraction and waste-water discharge permits should be obtained when required.

	ensure the prevention of surface and groundwater pollution and water resources should be used in a sustainable manner.	
Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Regulations: Local Authorities 1992	Provides for management and handling of industrial, business and domestic waste.	The Proponent must abide to the solid waste management provisions.
Hazardous Substances Ordinance (No. 14 of 1974)	The **Ordinance** applies to the manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping of hazardous substances, as well as their import and export and is administered by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare. Its primary purpose is to prevent hazardous substances from causing injury, ill-health or the death of human beings.	The Proponent must abide to the Ordinance's provisions.
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance of Namibia (No. 11 of 1976)	Part 2 of the **Ordinance** governs the control of noxious or offensive gases. The Ordinance prohibits anyone from carrying on a scheduled process without a registration certificate in a controlled area. The registration certificate must be issued if it can be demonstrated that the best practical means are being adopted for preventing or reducing the escape into the atmosphere of noxious or offensive gases produced by the scheduled process.	The proponent should adhere to the stipulations of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance.
Nature Conservation Ordinance	The **Nature Conservation Ordinance (No. 4 of 1975)** covers game parks and nature reserves, the hunting and protection of wild animals, problem animals, fish and indigenous plant species. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) administer it and provides for the establishment of the Nature Conservation Board.	The proposed project implementation is not located in a demarcated conservation area, national park or unique environments.
Forestry Act	The **Forestry Act (No. 12 of 2001)**	No removal of protected tree

	specifies that there be a general protection of the receiving and surrounding environment. The protection of natural vegetation is of great importance, the Forestry Act especially stipulates that no living tree, bush, shrub or indigenous plants within 100m from any river, stream or watercourse, may be removed without the necessary license.	species or removal of mature trees should happen. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism should be consulted when required.
Labour Act	The **Labour Act (No. 11 of 2007)** contains regulations relating to the Health, Safety and Welfare of employees at work. These regulations are prescribed for among others safety relating to hazardous substances, exposure limits and physical hazards. Regulations relating to the Health and Safety of Employees at Work are promulgated in terms of the Labour Act 6 of 1992 (GN156, GG1617 of 1 August 1997).	The proponent and contractor should adhere to the Labour Act.
Public and Environmental Health Act	The Public and Environmental Health Act (No. 1 of 2015) provides with respect to matters of public health in Namibia. The objects of this Act are to: (a) promote public health and wellbeing; (b) prevent injuries, diseases and disabilities; (c) protect individuals and communities from public health risks; (d) encourage community participation in order to create a healthy environment; and (e) provide for early detection of diseases and public health risks.	The proponent and contractor should adhere to the Public and Environmental Health Act.
National Heritage Act (No. 27 of 2004)	All protected heritage resources discovered need to be reported immediately to the National Heritage Council (NHC) and require a permit from the NHC before it may be relocated. This should be applied from the NHC.	The National Heritage Council should be consulted when required.
National Monuments Act of	No person shall destroy, damage, excavate, alter, remove from its original site or export from	The proposed site for development is not within any known monument site both

Namibia (No. 28 of 1969) as amended until 1979	Namibia: (a) any meteorite or fossil; or (b) any drawing or painting on stone or a petroglyph known or commonly believed to have been executed by any people who inhabited or visited Namibia before the year 1900 AD; or (c) any implement, ornament or structure known or commonly believed to have been used as a mace, used or erected by people referred to in paragraph; or (d) the anthropological or archaeological contents of graves, caves, rock shelters, middens, shell mounds or other sites used by such people; or (e) any other archaeological or palaeontological finds, material or object; except under the authority of and in accordance with a permit issued under this section.	movable or immovable as specified in the Act, however in such an instance that any material or sites or archeologic importance is identified, it will be the responsibility of the developer to take the required route and notify the relevant commission.
Public Health Act (No. 36 of 1919)	Under this act, in section 119: "No person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health."	The proponent will ensure that all legal requirements of the project in relation to protection of the health of their employees and surrounding residents is protected and will be included in the EMP. Relevant protective equipment shall be provided for employees in construction. The development shall follow requirements and specifications in relation to water supply and sewerage handling and solid waste management so as not to threaten public health of future residents on this piece of land.
Soil Conservation Act (No. 76 of 1969)	The objectives of this Act are to: Make provisions for the combating and prevention of soil erosion; Promote the conservation, protection and improvement of the soil, vegetation, sources and resources of the Republic;	Only the area required for the operations should be cleared from vegetation to ensure the minimum impact on the soil through clearance for construction.

Air Quality Act (N0. 39 of 2004)	The **Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004)** intends to provide for national norms and standards regulating air quality monitoring, management and control by all spheres of government; for specific air quality measures; and for matters incidental thereto.	The proponent and contractor should adhere to the Air Quality Act.
Vision 2030 and National Development Plans	Namibia's overall development ambitions are articulated in the Nation's Vision 2030. At the operational level, five-yearly national development plans (NDP's) are prepared in extensive consultations led by the National Planning Commission in the Office of the President. Currently the Government has so far launched a 4th NDP which pursues three overarching goals for the Namibian nation: high and sustained economic growth; increased income equality; and employment creation.	The proposed project is an important element in employment creation.

CONCLUSION AND IMPACT

It is believed the above administrative, legal and policy requirements which specifically guide and governs development will be followed and complied with in the planning, implementation and operations of the activity.

A flowchart indicating the entire EIA process is shown in the *Figure* below.

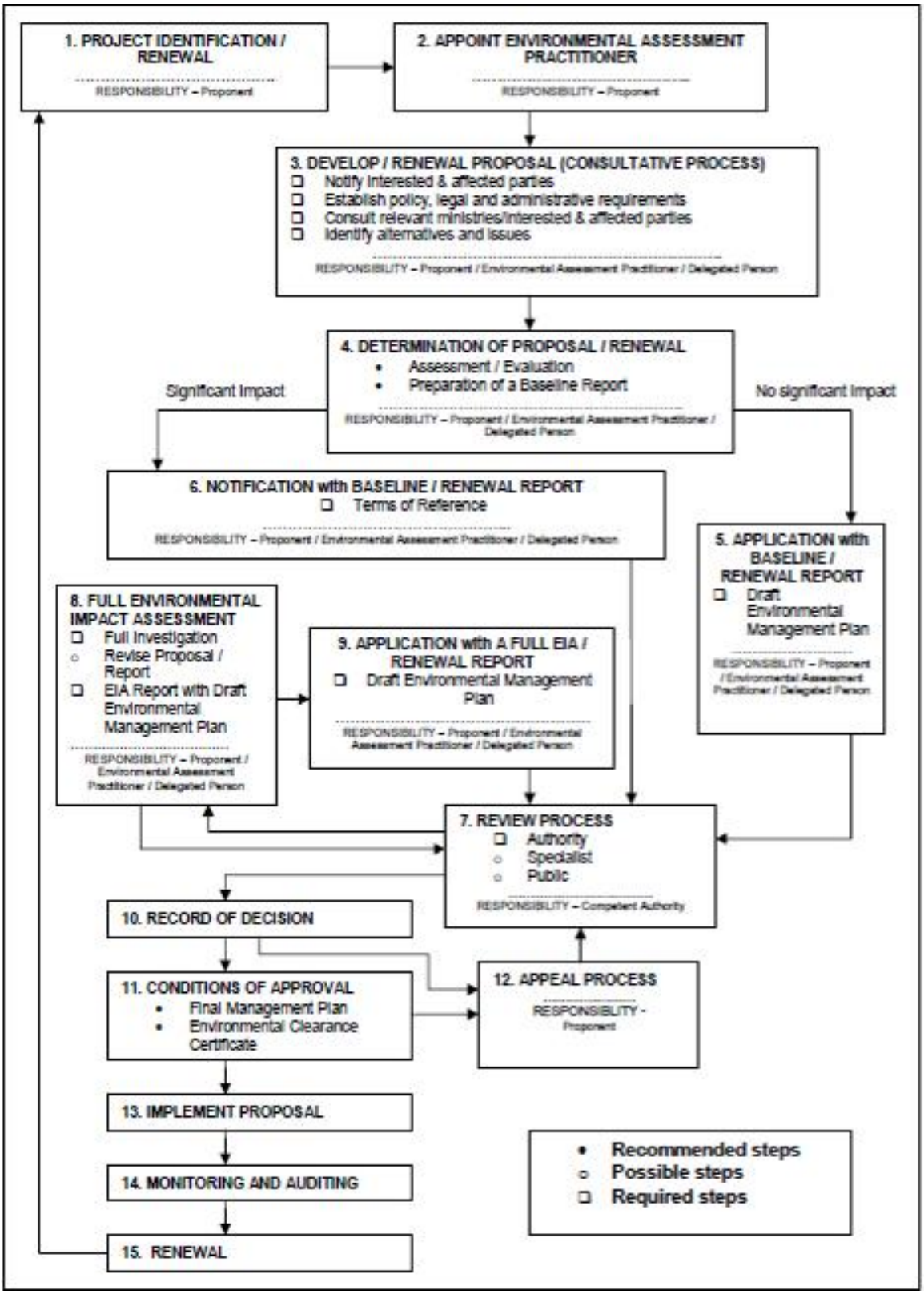

Figure 16: Flowchart of the Impact Process

10. AFFECTED RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

10.1. BIODIVERSITY AND VEGETATION

Omatjete Police Station, Erongo Region forms part of the Tree and Shrub Savannah Biome (specifically the Highland Savannah). The project site is showing evidence of some human interference namely informal tracks are present and vegetation was cleared on most areas of the site and a few gravel roads are present on the site.

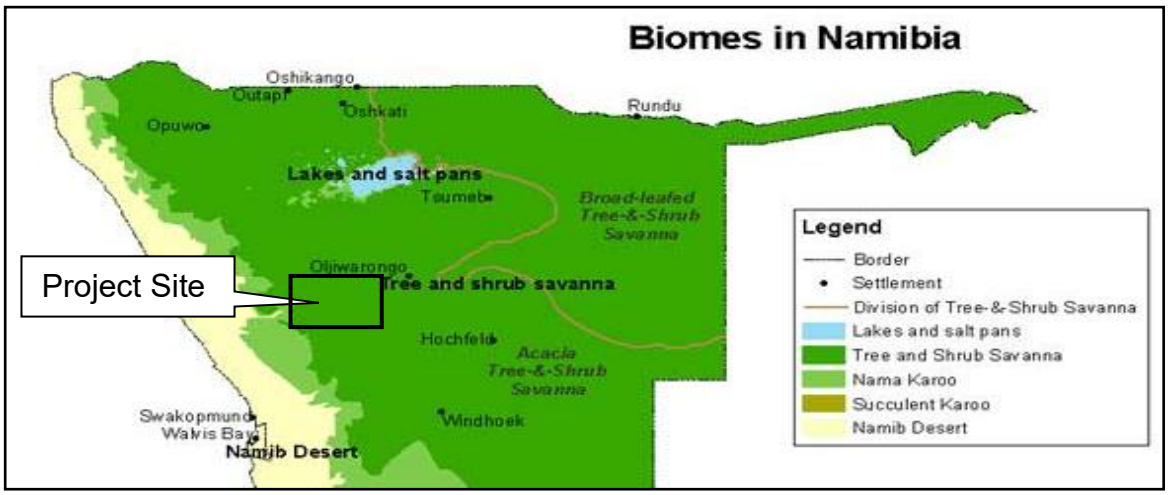

Figure 17: Biomes in Namibia (Atlas of Namibia, 2002)

Only the necessary plants/vegetation will be removed for the construction/operation phase. The natural characteristics of the project site namely the vegetation clearance and the destruction of habitats is expected to further on have a low impact on the environment before the mitigation measures are taken and after the mitigation measures are taken, the impact will be very low.

10.2. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Omatjete Police Station, Erongo Region is located in the Khomas Trough on a geological area classified as Damara Supergroup and Gariep Complex. The surface geology of the area also consists of formations of Damara granite intrusions. See *Map* below:

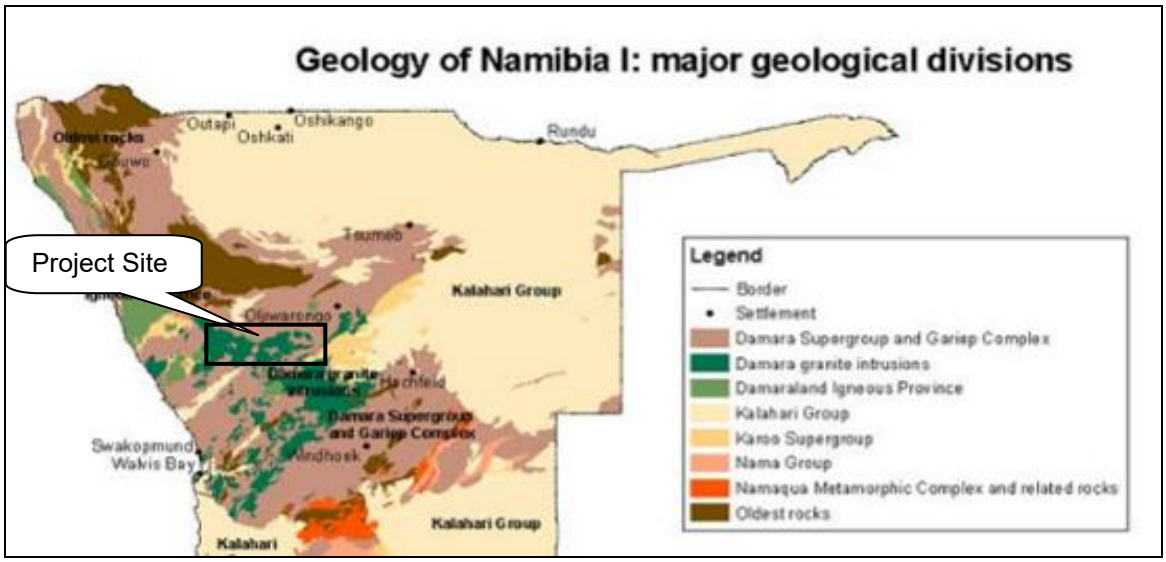

Figure 18: Geology of Namibia (Atlas of Namibia Project, 2002)

The Khomas Trough was formed during sedimentation of the Late Proterozoic Damara Sequence. The basin that was filled by a thick sequence, now preserved as metagreywackes and pelites of the Kuiseb Formation, which were subsequently multiply deformed and thrusted during the Damaran Orogeny. Minor lithologies included are graphite schists, calc-silicates and scapolite schists (*Grunert, 2003*).

The project site is generally even with some higher areas at places. Natural slopes are seen near natural drainage courses on the project site. The soil is suitable for development however the soil is also erodible and should not be cleared unnecessarily from vegetation if not required for the placement of buildings or roads. Unnecessary clearing of soil will lead to erosion (*Grunert, 2003*).

10.3. SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The Project Site is mainly surrounded by some business and commercial buildings / activities. The utilisation will have a positive impact on the socio-economic environment because of additional employment and the supplying of fuel products. The operations will be conducted with little disturbance to the environment and towards the individuals that are residing or working in the area.

10.4. CLIMATE

No specific climate data is available for the project site however the area features a semi-arid climate characterized by hot summers, mild winters, and low, erratic rainfall. Average annual precipitation is approximately, occurring primarily during summer. The town experiences high day-night temperature variations. Summers are hot, with temperatures often peaking in October/November. Winters (June–August) are dry with mild days and cold nights. The main rainfall season is from summer to autumn, with erratic annual totals. The climate can be described as semi-arid/sub-tropical, typical of central-northern Namibia.

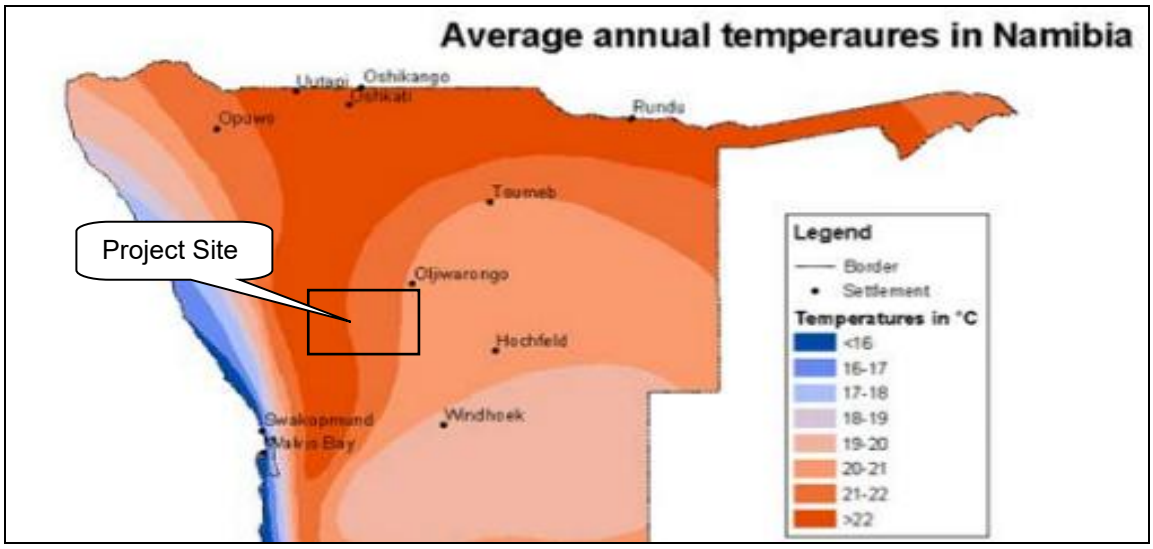

Figure 19: Average temperatures (Atlas of Namibia Project, 2002)

10.5. CULTURAL HERITAGE

The proposed project site is not known to have any historical significance prior to or after Independence in 1990. The specific area does not have any National Monuments and the specific site has no record of any cultural or historical importance or on-site resemblance of any nature. No graveyard or related article was found on the site.

11. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

The Environmental Impact Assessment sets out potential positive and negative environmental impacts associated with the proposed project site. The following assessment methodology will be used to examine each impact identified:

Table 2: Impact Evaluation Criterion (DEAT 2006)

Criteria	Rating (Severity)	
Impact Type	+	Positive
	O	No Impact
	-	Negative
Significance of impact being either	L	Low (Little or no impact)
	M	Medium (Manageable impacts)
	H	High (Adverse impact)

Probability:	Duration:
5 – Definite/don't know	5 - Permanent

4 – Highly probable	**4 – Long-term (impact ceases)**
3 – Medium probability	**3 – Medium term (5 – 15 years)**
2 – Low probability	**2 – Short-term (0 – 5 years)**
1 – Improbable	**1 - Immediate**
0 - None	
Scale:	**Magnitude:**
5 – International	**10 – Very high/don't know**
4 – National	**8 - High**
3 – Regional	**6 - Moderate**
2 – Local	**4 - Low**
1 – Site only	**2 - Minor**
	0 - None

The impacts on the receiving environment are discussed in the paragraphs below:

11.1. IMPACTS DURING CONSTRUCTION

Some of the impacts that the development has on the environment includes water will be used for the construction and operation activities, electricity will be used, a sewer system will be constructed and wastewater will be produced on the site that will have to be handled.

11.1.1. WATER USAGE

Water is a scarce resource in Namibia and therefore water usage should be monitored and limited in order to prevent unnecessary wastage. The proposed project might make use of water in its construction phase and operations.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Water	-	2	2	4	2	L	L

11.1.2. ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS

The proposed infrastructure will be constructed in a semi disturbed natural area which is partly covered with limited vegetation. Special care should be taken to limit the destruction or damage of the vegetation. However, impacts on fauna and flora are expected to be minimal. Disturbance of areas outside the designated working zone is not allowed.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Ecology	-	1	2	4	2	L	L

11.1.3. DUST POLLUTION AND AIR QUALITY

Dust generated during the transportation of building materials; construction and installation of bulk services, and problems thereof are expected to be low and site specific. Dust is expected to be worse during the winter months when strong winds occur. Release of various particulates from the site during the construction phase and exhaust fumes from vehicles and machinery related to the construction of bulk services are also expected to take place. Dust is regarded as a nuisance as it reduces visibility, affects the human health and retards plant growth. It is recommended that regular dust suppression be included in the construction activities, when dust becomes an issue.

Impact evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Dust & Air Quality	-	2	2	2	2	M	L

11.1.4. NOISE IMPACT

An increase of ambient noise levels at the proposed site is expected due to the construction activities. Noise pollution due to heavy-duty equipment and machinery might be generated. It is not expected that the noise generated during construction will impact any third parties due to the distance of the neighbouring activities. Ensure all mufflers on vehicles are in full operational order; and any audio equipment should not be played at levels considered intrusive by others. The construction staff should be equipped with ear protection equipment.

Impact evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Noise	-	2	1	4	2	M	L

11.1.5. HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY

The safety, security and health of the labour force, employees and general public are of great importance. Workers should be orientated with the maintenance of safety and health procedures and they should be provided with PPE (Personal Protective Equipment). A health and safety officer should be employed to manage, coordinate and monitor risk and hazard and report all health and safety related issues in the workplace.

Safety issues could arise from the earthmoving equipment and tools that will be used on site during the construction phase. This increases the possibility of injuries and the contractor must ensure that all staff members are made aware of the potential risks of injuries on site. The presence of equipment lying around on site may also encourage criminal activities (theft).

Sensitize operators of earthmoving equipment and tools to switch off engines of vehicles or machinery not being used. The contractor is advised to ensure that the team is equipped with first aid kits and that these are available on site, at all times. Workers should be equipped with adequate personal protective gear and properly trained in first aid and safety awareness.

No open flames, smoking or any potential sources of ignition should be allowed at the project location. Signs such as 'NO SMOKING' must be prominently displayed in parts where inflammable materials are stored on the premises. Proper barricading and/or fencing around the site especially trenches for pipes and drains should be erected to avoid entrance of animals and/or unauthorized persons. Safety regulatory signs should be placed at strategic locations to ensure awareness. Adequate lighting within and around the construction locations should be erected, when visibility becomes an issue.

Impact evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Safety & Security	-	1	2	4	2	M	L

11.1.6. CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER

Care must be taken to avoid contamination of soil and groundwater. Use drip trays when doing maintenance on machinery. Maintenance should be done on dedicated areas with linings or concrete flooring. The risk can be lowered further through proper training of

staff. All spills must be cleaned up immediately. Excavations should be backfilled and sealed with appropriate material, if it is not to be used further.

Prevention of potential leakages that could lead to surface water and groundwater pollution is crucial. Proper containment mechanisms must be installed to contain any release that might take place from spillages during loading/offloading of vehicles. These mechanisms include the following:

- All loading and offloading should be done on surfaces with adequate spillage control.
- Spillage control procedures must be in place according to SANS 10089 (1) standards.
- These include bunding around the loading areas with appropriate slopes (1:100), as well as the construction of bund walls and floors that are liquid tight and that are not prone to deterioration under the effects of any petroleum product.
- Because of the shallow water table in the area, the bunded areas must be sealed using industry approved methods (SANS).
- The procedures followed to prevent environmental damage during service and maintenance, and compliance with these procedures, including the correct use of sumps and regular reporting of spillages, must be audited and corrections made where necessary.
- The condition of the fuel reticulation system, both existing and new, will have to be checked regularly and repaired, if necessary, to prevent leakages.
- Proper training of operators must be conducted on a regular basis.
- Any spillage of more than 200/ must be reported to the relevant authorities and remediation implemented.
- Spill clean-up equipment must be available on site.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Groundwater	-	2	2	2	2	M	L

11.1.7. CONTAMINATION OF SURFACE WATER

Contamination of surface water might occur through oil leakages, lubricants and grease from the equipment and machinery during the installation, construction and maintenance of bulk services at the site. Oil spills may form a film on water surfaces in the nearby streams causing physical damage to water-borne organisms.

Machinery should not be serviced at the construction site to avoid spills. All spills should be cleaned up as soon as possible. Hydrocarbon contaminated clothing or equipment should not be washed within 25m of any surface water body.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Surface water	-	2	2	4	3	M	L

11.1.8. SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION

The surrounding area is partly covered by vegetation. The vegetation is stabilizing the area against wind and water erosion. Vegetation clearance and creation of impermeable surfaces could result in erosion in areas across the proposed area. The clearance of vegetation will further reduce the capacity of the land surface to slow down the flow of surface water, thus decreasing infiltration, and increasing both the quantity and velocity of surface water runoff. The proposed construction activities will increase the number of impermeable surfaces and therefore decrease the amount of groundwater infiltration. As a result, the amount of storm water during rainfall events could increase. If proper storm water management measures are not implemented this will impact negatively on the water courses close to the site.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Erosion and Sedimentation	-	1	2	4	2	M	L

11.1.9. GENERATION OF WASTE

This can be in a form of rubble, cement bags, pipe and electrical wire cuttings. The waste should be gathered and stored in enclosed containers to prevent it from being blown away by the wind. Contaminated soil due to oil leakages, lubricants and grease from the construction equipment and machinery may also be generated during the construction phase.

The oil leakages, lubricants and grease must be addressed. Contaminated soil must be removed and disposed of at a hazardous waste landfill. The contractor must provide containers on-site, to store any hazardous waste produced. Regular inspection and housekeeping procedure monitoring should be maintained by the contractor.

The Proponent intends to appoint and contract specialist waste managers to collect and dispose of the waste generated on the site. The proponent must ensure that the subcontractors complied with the applicable Namibian Legislation, Policies and Practices.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Waste	-	1	2	4	2	M	L

11.1.10. TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY

All drivers of delivery vehicles and construction machinery should have the necessary driver's licenses and documents to operate these machines. Speed limit warning signs must be erected to minimise accidents. Heavy-duty vehicles and machinery must be tagged with reflective signs or tapes to maximize visibility and avoid accidents.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Traffic	-	2	2	4	3	M	L

11.1.11. FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS

There should be sufficient water available for firefighting purposes. Ensure that all fire-fighting devices are in good working order and are serviced. All personnel have to be trained about responsible fire protection measures and good housekeeping such as the removal of flammable materials on site. Regular inspections should be carried out to inspect and test firefighting equipment by the contractor.

The Proponent will put in the necessary fire protection infrastructure / extinguishers as per requirements. It is advised that a specialist Fire Protection Specialist is contracted to introduce a proper fire protection plan with the required infrastructure and to oversee the annual auditing and maintenance of the infrastructure.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Fires and Explosions	-	2	2	4	2	M	L

11.1.12. SENSE OF PLACE

The placement, design and construction of the proposed infrastructure should be as such as to have the least possible impact on the natural environment. The proposed activities will not have a large/negative impact on the sense of place in the area since it

will be constructed in a manner that will not affect the neighbouring erven and it will not be visually unpleasing.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Nuisance Pollution	-	1	1	2	2	L	L

11.2. IMPACTS DURING THE OPERATIONAL PHASE

11.2.1. ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS

Staff and visitors should only make use of walkways and existing roads to minimise the impact on vegetation. No firewood may be collected on the site. Minimise the area of disturbance by restricting movement to the designated working areas during maintenance and drives.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Ecology Impacts	-	1	2	4	2	L	L

11.2.2. DUST POLLUTION AND AIR QUALITY

Vehicles transporting goods and staff will contribute to the release of hydrocarbon vapours, carbon monoxide and sulphur oxides into the air. Possible release of sewer odour, due to sewer system failure of maintenance might also occur. All maintenance of bulk services and infrastructure at the project site has to be designed to enable environmental protection.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Dust & Air Quality	-	2	2	4	4	M	L

11.2.3. CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER

Spillages might also occur during maintenance of the sewer system. This could have impacts on groundwater especially in cases of large sewer spills. Proper containment should be used in cases of sewerage system maintenance to avoid any possible leakages. Oil and chemical spillages may have a heath impact on groundwater users. Potential impact on the natural environment from possible polluted groundwater also exits.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Groundwater contamination	-	2	2	4	2	M	L

11.2.4. GENERATION OF WASTE

Household waste from the activities at the site and from the staff working at the site will be generated. This waste will be collected, sorted to be recycled and stored in on site for transportation and disposal at an approved landfill site.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Waste Generation	-	1	2	2	2	L	L

11.2.5. FAILURE IN RETICULATION PIPELINES

There may be a potential release of sewage, stormwater or water into the environment due to pipeline/system failure. As a result, the spillage could be released into the environment and could potentially be health hazard to surface and groundwater. Proper reticulation pipelines and drainage systems should be installed. Regular bulk services infrastructure and system inspection should be conducted.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Failure of Reticulation Pipeline	-	1	1	4	2	L	L

11.2.6. FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS

Food will be prepared on gas fired stoves. There should be sufficient water available for firefighting purposes. Ensure that all fire-fighting devices are in good working order and are serviced. All personnel have to be trained about responsible fire protection measures and good housekeeping such as the removal of flammable materials on site. Regular inspections should be carried out to inspect and test firefighting equipment by the contractor.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Fires and Explosions	-	2	1	4	2	M	L

11.2.7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY

The safety, security and health of the labour force, employees and neighbours are of great importance, workers should be orientated with the maintenance of safety and health procedures and they should be provided with PPE (Personal Protective Equipment). Workers should be warned not to approach or chase any wild animals occurring on the site. No open flames, smoking or any potential sources of ignition should be allowed at the project location. Signs such as 'NO SMOKING' must be prominently displayed in parts where inflammable materials are stored on the premises.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Safety & Security	-	1	2	4	2	M	L

11.3. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

These are impacts on the environment, which results from the incremental impacts of the construction and operation of the proposed project when added to other past, present,

and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. In relation to an activity, it means the impact of an activity that in it may not become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts resulting from similar of diverse activities or undertakings in the area.

Possible cumulative impacts associated with the proposed project include sewer damages/maintenance, vegetation and animal disturbance, uncontrolled traffic and destruction of the natural environment. These impacts could become significant especially if it is not properly supervised and controlled. This could collectively impact on the environmental conditions in the area. Cumulative impacts could occur in both the operational and the construction phase.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	**Impact Type**	**Scale**	**Duration**	**Magnitude**	**Probability**	**Significance**	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Cumulative Impacts	-	1	3	4	3	L	L

12. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) provides management options to ensure impacts of the proposed construction are minimised. An EMP is an environmental management tool used to ensure that undue or reasonably avoidable adverse impacts of the operations are prevented, and the positive benefits of the projects are enhanced.

The objectives of the EMP are:

- ✓ to include all components of the proposed project.
- ✓ to prescribe the best practicable control methods to lessen the environmental impacts associated with the project.
- ✓ to monitor and audit the performance of the project personnel in applying such controls.
- ✓ to ensure that appropriate environmental training is provided to responsible project personnel.

The EMP acts as a document that can be used during the various phases of the proposed project. The contractor as well as the management and staff should be made aware of the contents of the EMP. See Appendix for EMP.

13. CONCLUSION

The EIA has been completed in line with the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 and Regulations and it is concluded and recommended that the site identified namely Omatjete Police Station, Erongo Region, has the full potential to be

used for the proposed activities. The identified environmental and social impacts can be minimized and managed through implementing preventative measures and sound management systems. It is recommended that the environmental performance be monitored regularly to ensure compliance and that corrective measures be taken if necessary.

In general, the operation of the proposed project would pose limited environmental risks, provided that the EMP for the activity is used properly. The EMP should be used as an onsite tool during the operation of the project. Parties responsible for non-conformances of the EMP should be held responsible for any rehabilitation that has to be undertaken. After assessing all information available on this project, Green Earth Environmental Consultants are of the opinion that the proposed project site is suitable for the proposed activities. The accompanying EMP will focus on mitigation measures that will remediate or eradicate the negative or adverse impacts.

14. RECOMMENDATION

It is therefore recommended that the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism through the Environmental Commissioner support and approve the Environmental Clearance for the proposed construction of facilities and storage and handling of Automotive Diesel Oil (ADO) and Unleaded Petrol (95ULP) at Omatjete Police Station, Erongo Region and to issue an Environmental Clearance for the following 'Listed Activities':

ENERGY GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE ACTIVITIES

- *The construction of facilities for the refining of gas, oil and petroleum products.*

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TREATMENT, HANDLING AND STORAGE

- *The storage and handling of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location.*
- *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.*

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APPENDIX A: CURRICULUM VITAE OF CHARLIE DU TOIT

1.	**Position:**	Environmental Practitioner
2.	**Name/Surname:**	Charl du Toit
3.	**Date of Birth:**	29 October 1960
4.	**Nationality:**	Namibian

5.	**Education:**	Name of Institution	University of Stellenbosch, South Africa
		Degree/Qualification	Hons B (B + A) in Business Administration and Management
		Date Obtained	1985-1987
		Name of Institution	University of Stellenbosch, South Africa
		Degree/Qualification	BSc Agric Hons (Chemistry, Agronomy and Soil Science)
		Date Obtained	1979-1982
		Name of Institution	Boland Agricultural High School, Paarl, South Africa
		Degree/Qualification	Grade 12
		Date Obtained	1974-1978

6.	**Membership of Professional Association:**	EAPAN Member (Membership Number: 112)

7.	**Languages:**		Speaking	Reading	Writing
		English	Good	Good	Good
		Afrikaans	Good	Good	Good

8.	**Employment Record:**	From	To	Employer	Position(s) held
		2009	Present	Green Earth Environmental Consultants	Environmental Practitioner
		2005	2008	Elmarie Du Toit Town Planning Consultants	Manager
		2003	2005	Pupkewitz Megabuild	General Manager
		1995	2003	Agra Cooperative Limited	Manager Trade
				Namibia	Chief Agricultural

1989	1995	Development Corporation	Consultant
1985	1988	Ministry of Agriculture	Agricultural Researcher

Certification:

I, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, this CV correctly describes myself, my qualifications, and my experience. I understand that any wilful misstatement described herein may lead to my disqualification or dismissal, if engaged.

_____

Charl du Toit

APPENDIX B: CURRICULUM VITAE OF CARIEN VAN DER WALT

1. **Position:** Environmental Consultant

2. **Name/Surname:** Carien van der Walt

3. **Date of Birth:** 6 August 1990

4. **Nationality:** Namibian

5. **Education:**

Institution	Degree/Diploma	Years
University of Stellenbosch	B.A. (Degree) Environment and Development	2009 to 2011
University of South Africa	B.A. (Honours) Environmental Management	2012 to 2013

6. **Membership of Professional Associations:**

   EAPAN Member (Membership Number: 113)

7. **Languages:**

Language	Speaking	Reading	Writing
English	Good	Good	Good
Afrikaans	Good	Good	Good

8. **Employment Record:**

From	To	Employer	Positions Held
07/2013	Present	Green Earth Environmental Consultants	Environmental Consultant
06/2012	03/2013	Enviro Management Consultants Namibia	Environmental Consultant
12/2011	05/2012	Green Earth Environmental Consultants	Environmental Consultant

9. **Detailed Tasks Assigned:**

Conducting the Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Management Plan, Public Participation, Environmental Compliance and Environmental Control Officer

Certification:

I, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, this CV correctly describes myself, my qualifications, and my experience. I understand that any wilful misstatement described herein may lead to my disqualification or dismissal, if engage.

_____

Carien van der Walt

APPENDIX C: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN