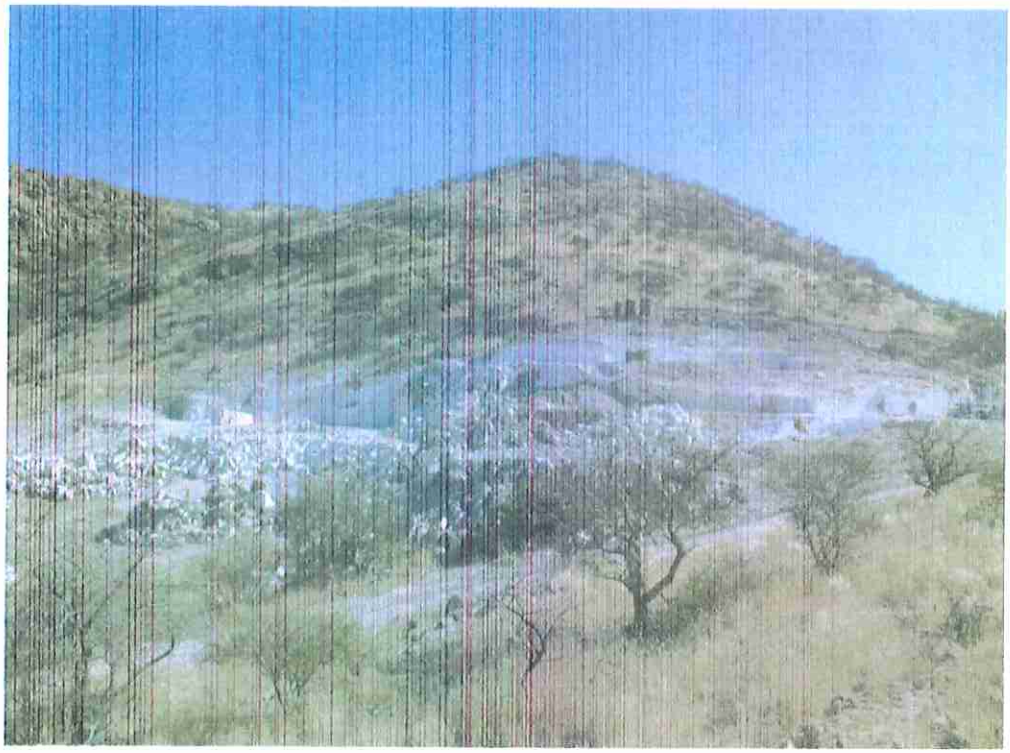
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SCOPING REPORT

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MINING ACTIVITIES OF DIMENSION STONE ON MINING LICENCE (ML) 270 AT FARM OKATJIMUKOJU NO: 55, KARIBIB DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Elegant Stone Mining and Quarries (Pty) Ltd has successfully completed its exploration activities at EPL7095 and intends to transition from exploration to a Mining License 270, at Farm Okatjimukoju No: 55, Karibib District, Erongo Region. The company has established through exploration that the targeted area has sufficient reserve of dimension and this was supported by reverse circulation drilling method and bulk sampling works that have been conducted. The delineated area was mapped, core-drilled and excavated to determine the resource estimates. Additionally, available historical data were further used to expedite the exploration program as well as identification of target areas.

The Environmental Impact Assessment carried out in the area reflected a mixture of impacts with an overall positive outlook. Most of the negative impacts associated with the proposed dimension stone project have a medium to low significance of impact, whereas some of the impacts have medium significance that can be effectively reduced to marginal level if the suggested mitigation measures are properly implemented. The project is anticipated to have a high positive social impact primarily through job creation and alleviating unemployment among the local people. Moreover, the national economy will derive benefits through royalties, levies and foreign currency earnings.

ABBREVIATION

CC	Close Corporation
DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
DESR	Draft Environmental Scoping Report
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
ECO	Environmental Compliance Officer
ECS	EnvironClim Consulting Services
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPL	Exclusive Prospecting Licence
GPS	Global Positioning System
Ha	Hectare
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
IT	Information Technology
KM	Kilometres
KW	Kilowatts
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MM	Millimetres
MME	Ministry of Mine and Energy
NHC	National Heritage Council
PPEs	Personal Protective Equipment's
SME	Small Medium Enterprise

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1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Elegant Stone Mining and Quarries (Pty) Ltd, hereafter referred to as the proponent has successfully completed exploration activities for dimension stone at EPL 7079 and intend to transition into mining on the Mining Licence (ML) 270. The company had lodged an application for the Mining Licence 270 on the 30 May 2025 with the Ministry of Mine and Energy (MME), and currently an Environmental Clearance Certificate is pending ECC. The company followed all due processes by first obtaining an ECC for exploration on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) 7782. The subsequent exploration has successfully identified a significant commercial reserve, justifying the transition to a Mining Licence. The proponent has both financial and technical capacities to carry out the proposed mining activities. The company undertook a comprehensive exploration program in the area after acquiring an environmental clearance certificate for exploration on EPL 7079 from the relevant authority. The exploration was conducted between November and December 2024 and a commercial reserve was identified after completing a substantial number of twelve core-drilling holes with a depth of 40-50 meter-deep that have been drilled within the delineated mining license area. The resource estimate for the available commercial reserve is projected to be around 225,037,496 tons that translated into a lifespan of approximately 40 years with prospect for future expansion. Of this, 49,087,499 tons are classified as Measured Resources, while 175,949,997 tons are classified as indicated resources, all calculated using an established bulk density of 2.55 g/cm^3. However, validity of the proposed mining license is 25 years with the potential for extending based on the results of continuous exploration in the area. If the proposed project generated positive results it will have a huge economic impact to the town of Karibib and the entire Erongo Region. The project will employ about 100 people during the mining phase and is estimated to cost around 20 million Namibian dollars

The proposed activity is a listed activity as per Environmental Management Act 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is therefore required to commission the proposed mining activities. Hence, Elegant Stone Mining and Quarries (Pty) Ltd had appointed EnvironClim Consulting Services (ECS) to conduct an Environmental Impact

Assessment (EIA) and formulate an Environmental Management Plan for the envisioned dimension stone mine development.

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The ML 270 is situated at Farm Okatjimukoju, no: 55 approximately 6 Km South-east of Karibib when using the B2 main from Okahandja to Karibib (see **Figure 1** below for the proposed site). The ML covers an area of 3 795.8458 Ha and its bordering, Mining Licence 178 on the south that belongs to Dreamland Investment cc. The ML 270 is accessible via a track that branch out from the B2 main road into Farm Okatjimukoju, No: 55.

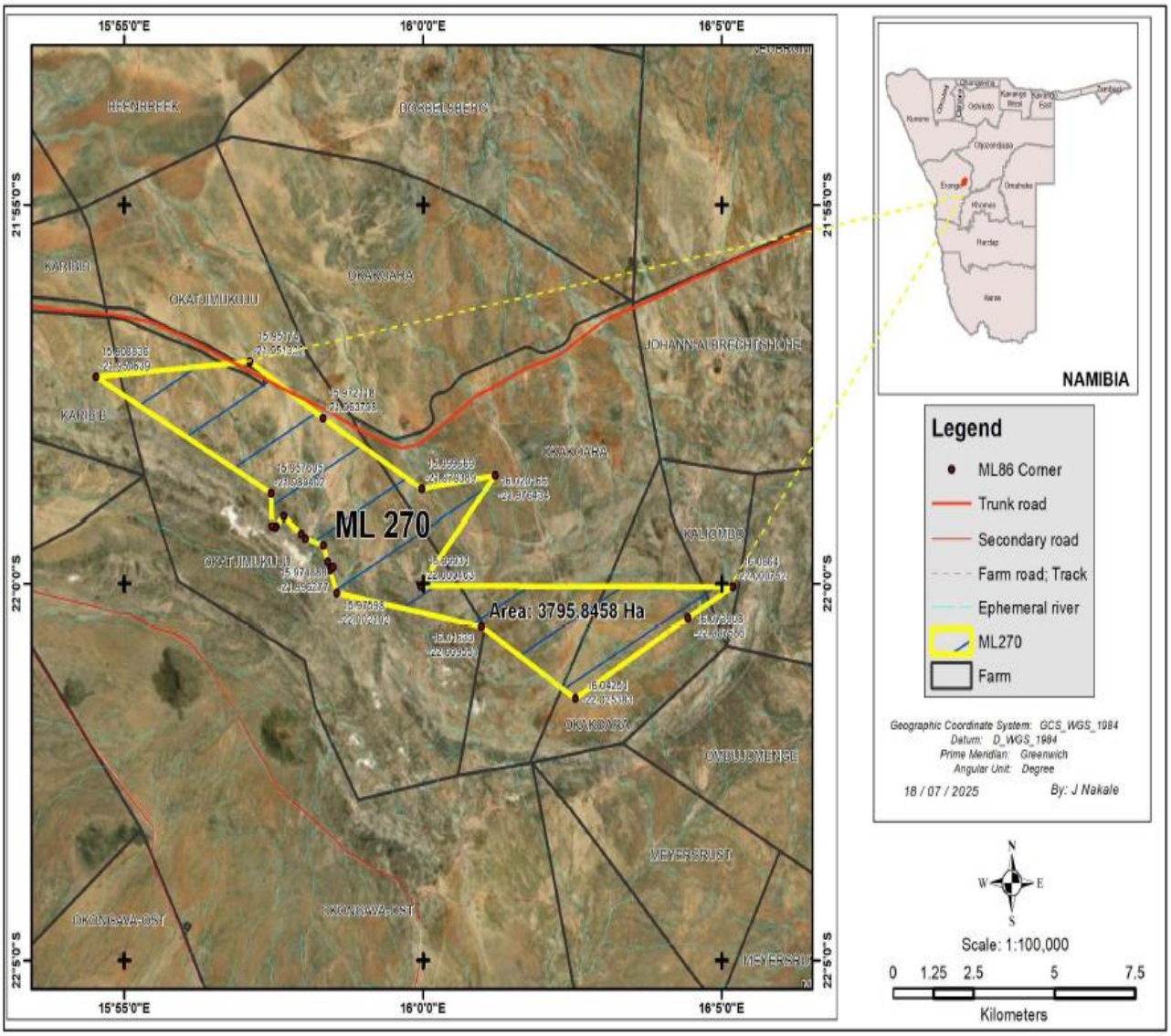

*Figure 1: Orientation of ML 270 at Okatjimukoju No: 55, Karibib, Erongo Region (Yellow Polygon) (GPS coordinates**- 21.989167 S, 15.987500 E**)*

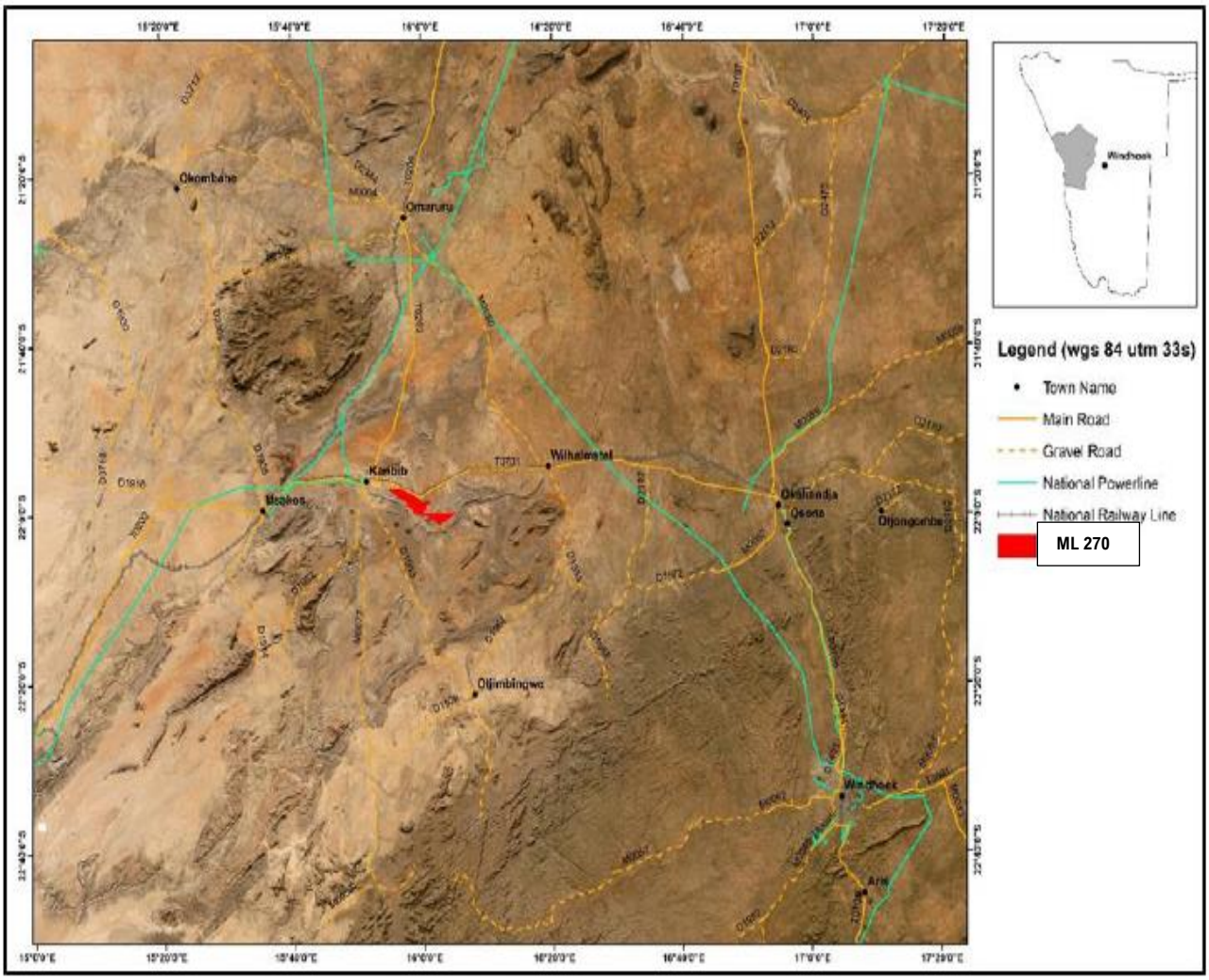

Figure 2: Location of ML 270 and associated infrastructures at Farm Okatjimukoju, No: 55, Karibib, Erongo Region.

1.3 TERMS OF REFERENCES

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been conducted in full compliance with the Republic of Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its accompanying Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012). The primary objective of this assessment is to provide the Office of the Environmental Commissioner with a comprehensive and significant information to facilitate an informed decision regarding the issuance of an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed development. The issuance of the ECC will necessitate the commencement of the proposed mine development. The process as defined by the Environmental Regulation (2012) comprises of the following steps, which are elucidated in this document as follows;

- Provide a detail description of the proposed activity;
- Identifying all legislation and guidelines that have reference to the proposed activity;
- Identify existing environmental (physical, biological and social) conditions of the area in order to determine their environmental sensitivity;
- Inform Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities of the details of the proposed activity and provide them with a reasonable opportunity to participate during the process;
- Consider the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed activity and assess the significance of the identified impacts and;
- Outline management and mitigation measures in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimise and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts and assist in formulating a decommissioning plan for the proposed dimension stone mine.

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENT

In accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012), the commencement of mining operations is contingent upon the issuance of an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). This document serves as integral constituent in the review processes to necessitate the issuance of an ECC under Regulation 6 for the proposed dimension stone mining operation on Mineral Licence (ML) 270. Therefore, an ECC shall be applied for in accordance with regulation 6 of the 2012 environmental regulations. As mandatory statutory framework the proponent must conduct an public consultation process in accordance with regulation 21 of the 2012 environmental procedure and formulate and submit an environmental scoping report and an environmental management plan to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner for the establishment of the proposed mining activity of dimension stone on ML 270 within the Karibib district in Erongo Region.

1.5 THE PURPOSE OF THE SCOPING REPORT

This report is the final Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for a proposed dimension stone mine on ML 270. It advances from the scoping phase by deeply analysing the significant impacts identified and dismissing issues of minor relevance. The core objectives of the assessment comprise:

- Identify any key environmental impacts that requires consideration before the proposed project is initiated.
- Identify information required for decision making purpose.
- Inform the public about the proposed mining activities of dimension stone at ML 270.
- Identify the key stakeholders, their comments and concerns
- Define reasonable and practical alternative to the proposed development
- Formulate the terms of references for the EIA.

1.6 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

1.6.1 Alternatives

To identify the most appropriate site for marble extraction, the proponent conducted a multi-faceted evaluation that optimised historical geological data to expedite the process. The ultimately selected area was determined to be the most suitable, balancing critical factors including resource quality, availability, accessibility, and commercial viability.

1.6.2 No - Go Alternatives

The no-go alternative provides the fundamental reference point against which all other options are evaluated. This scenario entails maintaining the prevailing status quo, meaning the dimension stone mine would not be developed and no mining activity would commence. Choosing this option would preclude all mining activity, resulting in significant loss of economic opportunities for the Karibib community. These includes loss of direct employment prospects generated by the project and the broader economic benefits for the national economy, such as royalties, tax revenue, and foreign currency earnings.

2. SUMMARY OF LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK APPLICABLE TO THE PROJECT

Mineral rights for mining activities are regulated by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), while environmental compliance is governed by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). The envisaged dimension stone mine will be established and operated in full compliance with all relevant Namibian statutory frameworks and international laws to which Namibia is a signatory.

Table 1. Legal requirements relevant for the proposed marble mining project.

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
The Namibian Constitution	The Namibian constitution is the supreme law of the country which is committed to sustainable development. Article 95(1) of the Constitution of Namibia states that: - "The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at … The maintenance 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".	To undertake the EIA in order to maintain the ecological process and diversity of ecosystem
The Environmental Management Act	The Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007 aims to promote the sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources and to provides for a process of assessment and control of activities which may have significant effects on the environment; and to provide for incidental matters. The acts provide a list of activities that may not be undertake without an environmental clearance certificate.	Legal requirement to undertake an EIA

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
	Further, the Act ensures that; (a) Potential threats are considered timeously (b) A comprehensive stakeholder's consultation is conducted, and all Interested and affected parties are given an opportunity to comment on the project (c) Decision are robust by considering the above-mentioned activities	
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance Act No.11 of 1976)	This Ordinance serves to control air pollution from point sources, but it does not consider ambient air quality. This ordinance is being repealed by the proposed Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill. Any person carrying out a 'scheduled process' which are processes resulting in noxious or offensive gases typically pertaining to point source emissions have to obtain a registration certificate from the Department of Health.	Generation of greenhouse gases by the fuel
Draft Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill	This Bill serves to regulate and prevent the discharge of pollutants to air and water as well as providing for general waste management. The Bill will repeal the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (11 of 1976) when it comes into force. The Bill also provides for noise, dust or odour control that may be considered a nuisance. Further, the Bill advocates for duty of care with respect to waste management affecting humans and the environment and calls for a	Possible fuel spill and leakages may pollute ground and surface water.

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
	waste management licence for any activity relating to waste or hazardous waste management.	
Environmental Policy framework (1995)	This policy subjects all developments and project to environmental assessment and provides guideline for the Environmental Assessment. Its provision mandate that Environmental Assessment take due consideration of all possible impacts and incorporate them in the development or planning stages.	Provision of the EIA and guidelines
The Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 11 of 2007;	Safety: A safety risk is a statistical concept representing the potential of an accident occurring, owing to unsafe operation and/or environment. In the working context "SAFETY" is regarded as "free from danger" to the health injury and to properties. Health: Occupational Health is aimed at the promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental and social wellbeing of workers in all occupations. This is done by ensuring that all work-related hazards are prevented and where they occur, managed.	Operating mining equipment has the potential risk of injuries. Provision of clean ablution facility, routine health check-ups for employees, HIV/AIDS awareness etc.
Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919	The Act serves to protect the public from nuisance and states that no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned	Ensure public safety from noise, dusts, and air pollution.

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
	or occupied by him/her or of which he/she is in charge of any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.	
Water Resources Management Act (2004)	This Act provides a framework for managing water resources based on the principles of integrated water resources management. It provides for the management, development, protection, conservation, and use of water resources. Furthermore, any watercourse on/or in close proximity to the site and associated ecosystems should be protected in alignment with the listed principles.	Ensure that the river systems are not polluted and implement pollution control mechanism to avoid water pollution
Water Act No, 54 of 1956	This act states that, all water resources belong to the State. It prevents pollution and promotes the sustainable utilization of the resource. To protect these resources, this act requires that permits are obtained when activities involve the following; • Discharge of contaminated into water sources such as pipe, sewer, canal, sea outfall and • Disposal of water in a manner that may cause detrimental impact on the water resources	Contaminated water, such as sewage sludge must not be dumped into the ephemeral river systems.

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
Petroleum Product and Energy Act No, 13 of 1990	This Act provides a framework for handling and distribution of petroleum products which may include purchase, sale, supply, acquisition, possession, disposal, storage or transportation thereof.	Safe handling of the petroleum products such as fuel and lubricants.
Labour Act No. 11 of 2007	This Act aims to regulate labour in general and includes the protection of the health, safety and welfare of employees. The 1997 regulations relating to the Health and Safety of employees at work sets out the duties of the employer, welfare and facilities at the workplace, safety of machinery, hazardous substances, physical hazards, medical provisions, construction safety and electrical safety.	Follow legal labour requirements such as safety, remuneration etc
Regional Council Act, 1992 (Act No. 22 of 1992)	The Regional Councils Act legislates the establishment of Regional Councils that are responsible for the planning and coordination of regional policies and development. The main objective of this Act is to initiate, supervise, manage and evaluate development at regional level.	Observe the regional by laws
Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969	This act promotes the conservation of soil, prevention of soil erosion.	Coordinate movement of mining equipment to prevent soil erosion. Ensure conservation of topsoil.
Hazardous Substances Ordinance No. 14 of 1974	This ordinance gives provision to control the handling of hazardous substance in all circumstances, such as manufacturing, imports and exporting of these to ensure human and environmental safety.	Handling of fuel, fire and explosion risks

Legislation	Summary	Applicability
National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004	The Act makes provision for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects. Part V Section 46 of the Act prohibits removal, damage, alteration or excavation of heritage sites or remains, while Section 48 sets out the procedure for application and granting of permits such as	Mining activities such as excavation may unearth archaeological material.
Word's Best Practises	***Precautionary Approach Principle*** This principle is worldwide accepted when there is a lack of sufficient knowledge and information about the possible threats to the environment. Hence if the anticipated impacts are greater, then precautionary approach is applied. In this project, there are no eminent uncertainty however in cases when they arise, this approach should be applied. ***Polluter Pays Principle*** This principle ensures that proponents takes responsibility of their actions. Hence in cases of pollution, the proponent bears the full responsibility to clean up the environment.	Mining particularly in the area with biodiversity and underground water can be detrimental to the ecosystem and underground water resource. Therefore, precaution must be taken when carrying out excavation during the mining of dimension stones. In the event of any damage of biodiversity and pollution of underground water, the proponent must be responsible to compensate for the damages.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED DIMENSION STONE MINING PROJECT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Karibib is a prominent mining hub, renowned for its high-economic-value dimension stones, particularly its premium white marble. The town's mining heritage is anchored by the Navachab Gold Mine, one of the country's oldest, located just 7 km southeast of the town. Karibib marble is internationally recognized for its superior quality and durability, making it a leading dimension stone product in global markets. This marble has been used in prestigious constructions worldwide, including various Namibian government offices, the Parliament building in Cape Town, and the Frankfurt International Airport in Germany. Today, it remains a top choice in major international markets, such as China and the USA.

Furthermore, the dimension stone sector significantly bolsters the national economy. Mining is a major contributor to Namibia's GDP through export revenues, royalties, and taxes. Crucially, dimension stone mining complements government efforts to combat unemployment and improve livelihoods in Karibib and across the country.

3.2 MINING METHODS

The mining operation will utilise mechanised block-cutters equipped with large-diameter diamond saw blades. This process involves making vertical cuts on all sides of a block, followed by a horizontal cut to separate the strip once the desired vertical thickness is achieved. The operation will be supported by various equipment, including excavators, wheel loaders, forklifts, wire saws, drilling machines, trucks, and air compressors to ensure efficiency.

Dimension stones will be cut to pre-programmed specifications. A heavy-duty forklift will then load the cut blocks onto flatbed trucks for transport to the processing factory in Karibib. At the factory, the marble blocks will be cut into slabs for export to international markets and further value-added processing.

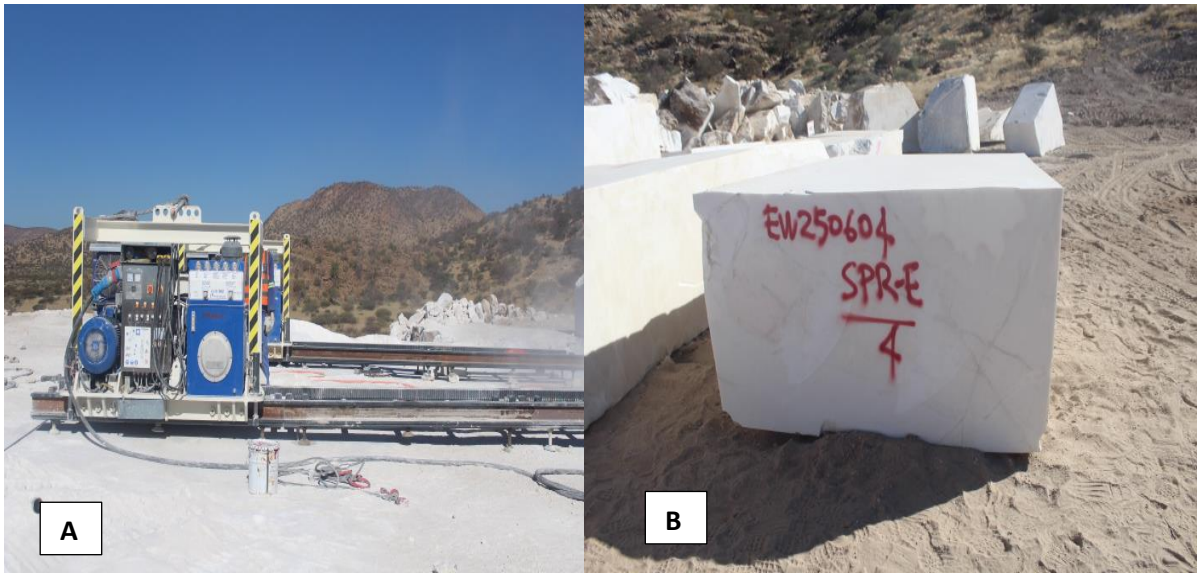

Figure 3: The marble block cutting machine (A) and a block of white marble (B) that will be mined at ML 270

3.3 LABOUR REQUIREMENTS

The primary objective of this project is to mine high-quality marble resources for supply to both local and international markets. The planned mine will diversify and complement the existing economic activities within Karibib and the wider Erongo Region. During its operational phases, the project will directly employ approximately 100 people, with employment prospects anticipated to grow through cumulative downstream opportunities. Furthermore, local SMEs will be contracted to provide ancillary services such as cleaning and laundry. The operation will be fully compliant with the Labour Act of 2007. All required permits and authorisations will be secured upon receipt of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). The mine has an estimated lifespan of 30 years with potential for expansion. The mining license will be valid for an initial term of 25 years, renewable based on the outcomes of ongoing geological exploration.

3.4 SERVICES

3.4.1 Energy Requirements

Power for the mining operation will be supplied by a dedicated 420 volts generator to guarantee an uninterrupted supply, as the remote site on a private farm has no access to the main grid and no need for built high-voltage facilities. Electrical power is primarily required for the diamond saw block-cutters and daily site office functions.

In line with commitments to sustainability and climate change mitigation, the project will incorporate solar panels mounted on the container roofs used for offices and storage. This hybrid power solution will supplement the generator's output, reducing the carbon footprint and advancing the operation's transition towards a green economy.

Figure 4: A 420 Volts generator that will supply power at the site.

3.4.2 Water supply

Water supply for the operation will be governed by an agreement with the farm owner, restricting sourcing to existing boreholes on the property. An initial storage capacity of 20,000 litres (two 10,000-liter tanks) will be established to meet domestic and equipment cleaning requirements. This tank-based system has been identified as the optimal water conservation solution.

Given the arid setting, stringent water conservation measures will be implemented, including the use of recycling systems to prevent wastage. The water inventory will be replenished bi-weekly via water truck. A contingency plan to supply additional tanks is in place should operational demand escalate.

Figure 5: The waters tank that will be used for water storage during the operation of the mine.

3.4.3 Waste management

All domestic waste generated by the mining operation will be transported for disposal at the approved Karibib landfill. To empower local enterprise, a reputable SME from the Karibib area will be contracted for all site cleaning and waste removal services.

Sewage from mobile toilets will be removed at regular intervals by the Karibib Town Council's sewer truck and disposed of at the municipal sewage ponds. The proponent will ensure an adequate supply of temporary, containerized sanitary facilities, which will be meticulously maintained to the highest hygienic standards.

Furthermore, the proponent will collaborate with suppliers of consumables like greases and lubricants to establish a take-back program, ensuring these materials are collected and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner after use.

4. INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

4.1 HOUSING AND OFFICES

The proponent will leverage the site's location near Karibib by renting staff accommodations and office space within the town. Employees will be transported to and from the site daily via a dedicated bus service, operating from Monday to Friday. Pick-up and drop-off will occur at designated municipal zones in Karibib, with departure at 17:00 each afternoon.

4.2 MARBLE PROCESSING FACILITY

In response to the government's mandate against exporting unprocessed minerals, the proponent plans to establish a local processing facility on leased industrial land in Karibib to establish a marble processing facility. This plant will cut raw marble into one-inch slabs for export, complying with the value-addition requirement. Additionally, the facility will serve the local market, providing residents with direct access to purchase finished products. This facility will process raw marble into slabs, tiles and kitchen countertops for international export and will also supply to the local market.

4.3 STORAGE OF FUEL, LUBRICANT AND CONSUMABLES

Lubricants and other non-hazardous consumables will be stored in a designated, contained area on site and will be strictly reserved for mechanical maintenance. Refuelling for all light vehicles will be conducted at filling stations in Karibib.

For on-site mining equipment, fuel will be transported using a customized 1,000-gallon fuel trailer equipped with a dedicated fuel delivery system. This will primarily supply diesel required for the operation of heavy machinery.

4.4 ROADS

The ML 270 is situated at Farm Okatjimukoju, no: 55 approximately 6 Km South-east of Karibib when using the B2 main from Okahandja to Karibib. The ML 270 is accessible via a track that branch out from the B2 main road into Farm Okatjimukoju, no: 55. Access to the site will be via

the existing private farm roads, pursuant to an agreement with the landowner. This agreement stipulates that only existing roads will be used for mining activities, and no new roads will be established without a formal request and prior written consent from the farm owner. Any proposed new access routes will be carefully planned to avoid ecologically sensitive areas.

4.5 TELECOMMUNICATION AND IT SYSTEM

The site benefits from stable network coverage from all national telecommunications providers, ensuring unlimited communication access. However, to maximize operational efficiency and safety, the use of two-way radios is strongly recommended. This will minimize personal mobile phone use during work hours. Furthermore, due to the inherent dangers of operating heavy mining equipment, the use of cell phones will be strictly restricted to ensure worker safety is never compromised.

4.6 SECURITY

A local security company from Karibib will be contracted for daily site protection. Access to the mining site will be strictly controlled through the main farm gate. All vehicles entering or leaving the site must be pre-registered. No access will be permitted without prior authorisation from either the mine management or the farm owner.

Figure 6: Surveillance camera and strict access control erected at ML 270, at Farm Okatjimukoju no; 55, Karibib District, Erongo Region.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE BIO-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

5.1 CLIMATE

The ML 270 mining area is situated within a semi-desert to savanna transition zone, specifically on the escarpment, and features a landscape dominated by trees and shrubs. The climate of the area is characterised by low annual rainfall, averaging between 200 mm and 250 mm. Temperature fluctuations are significant, with average minimums ranging from 4°C to 6°C and average maximums exceeding 32°C to 34°C (Mendelsohn, 2003). The following graphs depict these climatic variations.

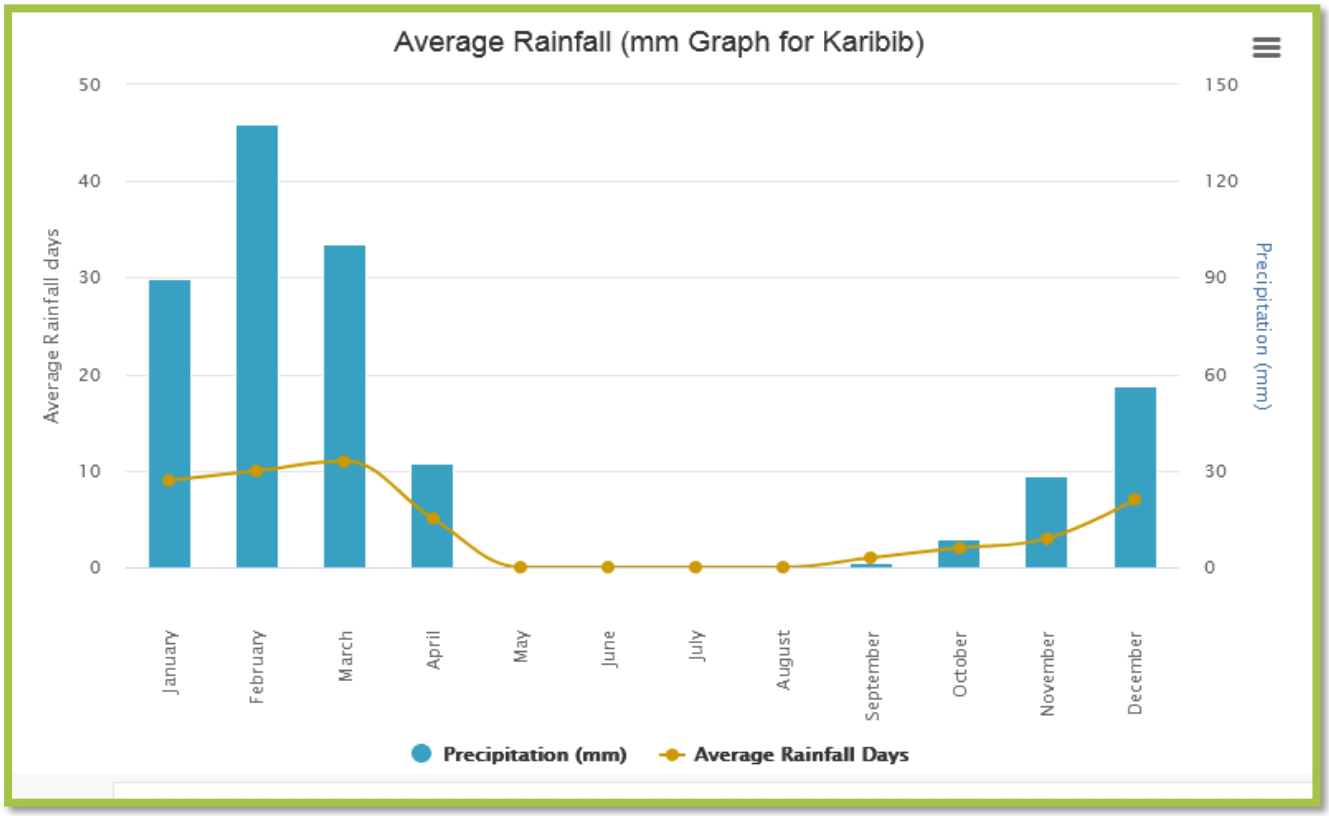

Figure 7: Average rainfall graph for Karibib (Worldweatheronline, 2025).

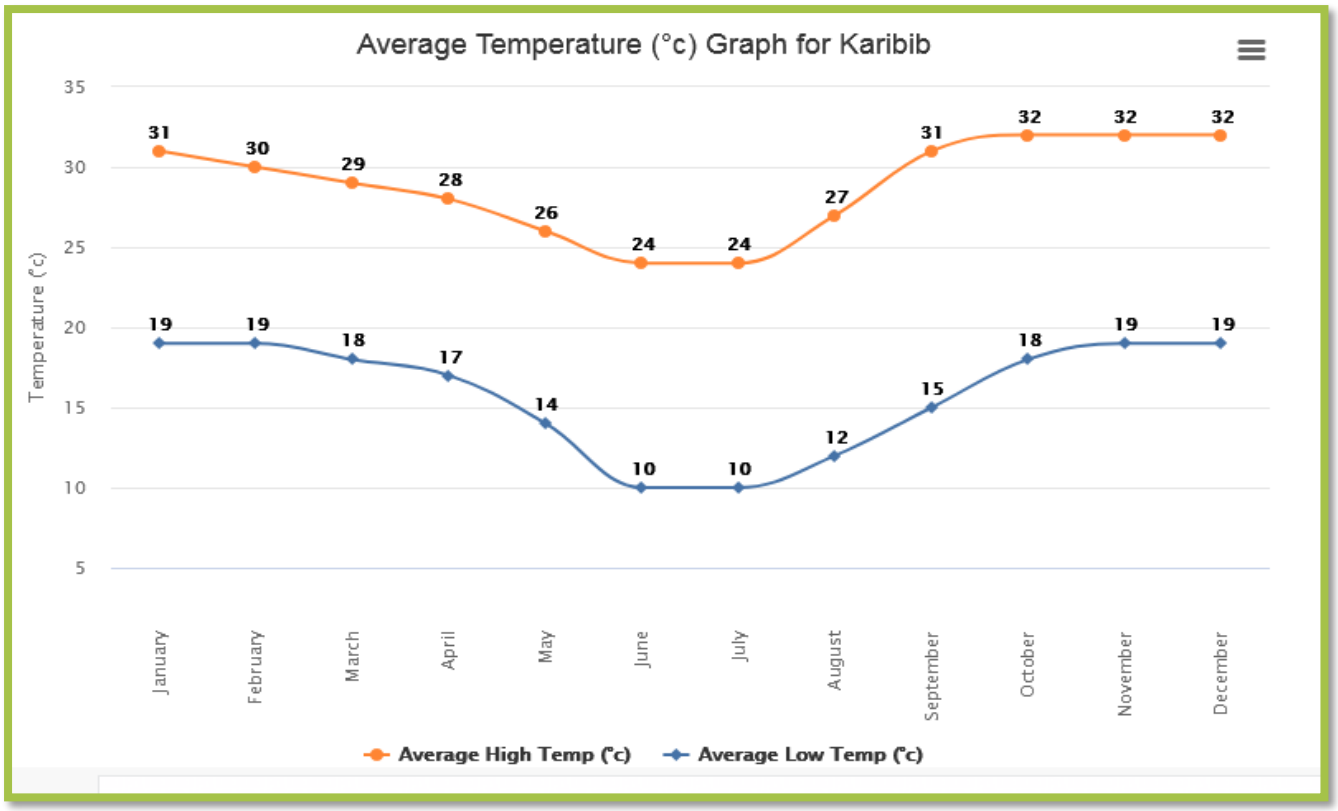

Figure 8: Average monthly temperature graph for Karibib (Worldweatheronline, 2025).

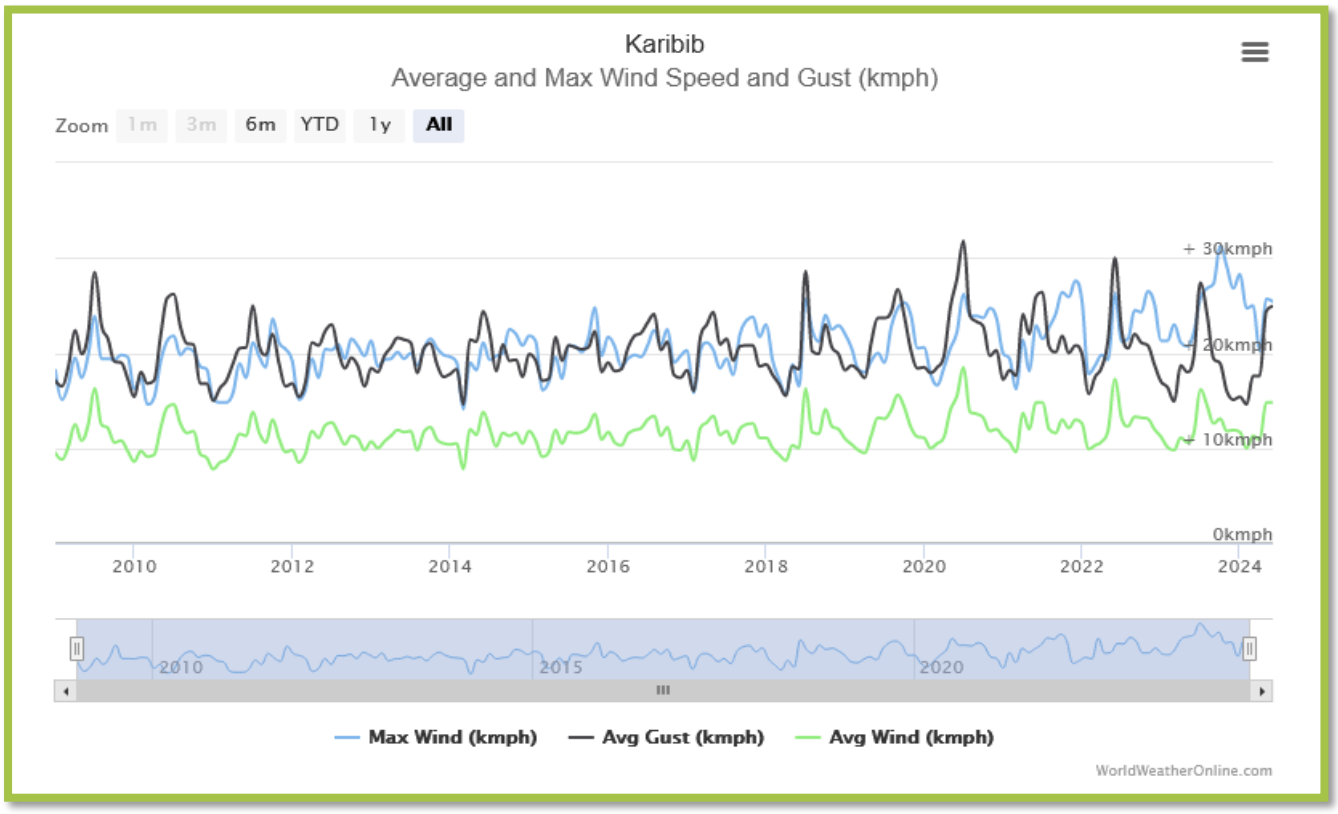

Figure 9: The maximum, minimum and average temperature graph for Karibib (Worldweatheronline, 2025).

Mining operations must be planned around the local climate, particularly rainfall, temperature, and wind speed, to manage scheduling and mitigate risks. Extreme weather, including heavy rain, heat, or high winds, could potentially suspend activities. An operation of this scale requires careful consideration of the local climate, including patterns of rainfall, temperature, and wind speed. These factors are central to scheduling mining activities and conducting accurate risk assessments. The area has the potential to experience extreme weather events such as high rainfall, extreme heat, or high winds which may necessitate a temporary halt to operations. As shown in Figure 7, the rainfall season in Karibib typically occurs from September to April. Figure 8 demonstrates significant variations in monthly average, maximum, and minimum temperatures. Furthermore, wind speed has fluctuated considerably over the years, as illustrated in Figure 9.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE GEOLOGY AND GEOHYDROLOGY

6.1 GEOLOGY

The Mining License 270 is underlain by extensive outcrop of the Karibib Marble Formation associated with a small occurrence of the Kuiseb Schist Formation. The Kuiseb Formation, which is the uppermost unit of the Swakop Group, consists of mica-schists, which are mostly poorly exposed within the ML. These schists are typically found in low-lying areas adjacent to the marble ridges. The terrain of the area is characterised by a fusion of both flat plain and undulating terrain that are dominated by conspicuous marble of the Karibib Formation. The Karibib Formation is characterised by massive white marbles, often interbedded with banded marbles and calc-silicate layers. Both fine- and medium-grained white and grey-coloured marble units were observed across the mining license area, with some areas showing evidence of dolomitic alteration and the development of quartz and tremolite bands. These marble form part of the Swakop Group, that overlays the Abbabis Metamorphic Complex basement in the south-eastern portion of the ML. The northern-western part of the ML is characterised with large intrusive bodies of red-gneissic granite, particularly on Farm Okatjimukoju 55, while approximately forty percent of the area is covered by calcrete and sand deposits. A large section of the ML is associated with pegmatites that are associated with different minerals. Amphibolite units are also present in the area, indicating a complex metamorphic history. Local structural

features within the area are influenced by regional tectonic forces, with major northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest trending fault systems observed. These structures result in folding, fracturing, and some localized shearing, which have significantly influenced the distribution and quality of marble deposits in the area.

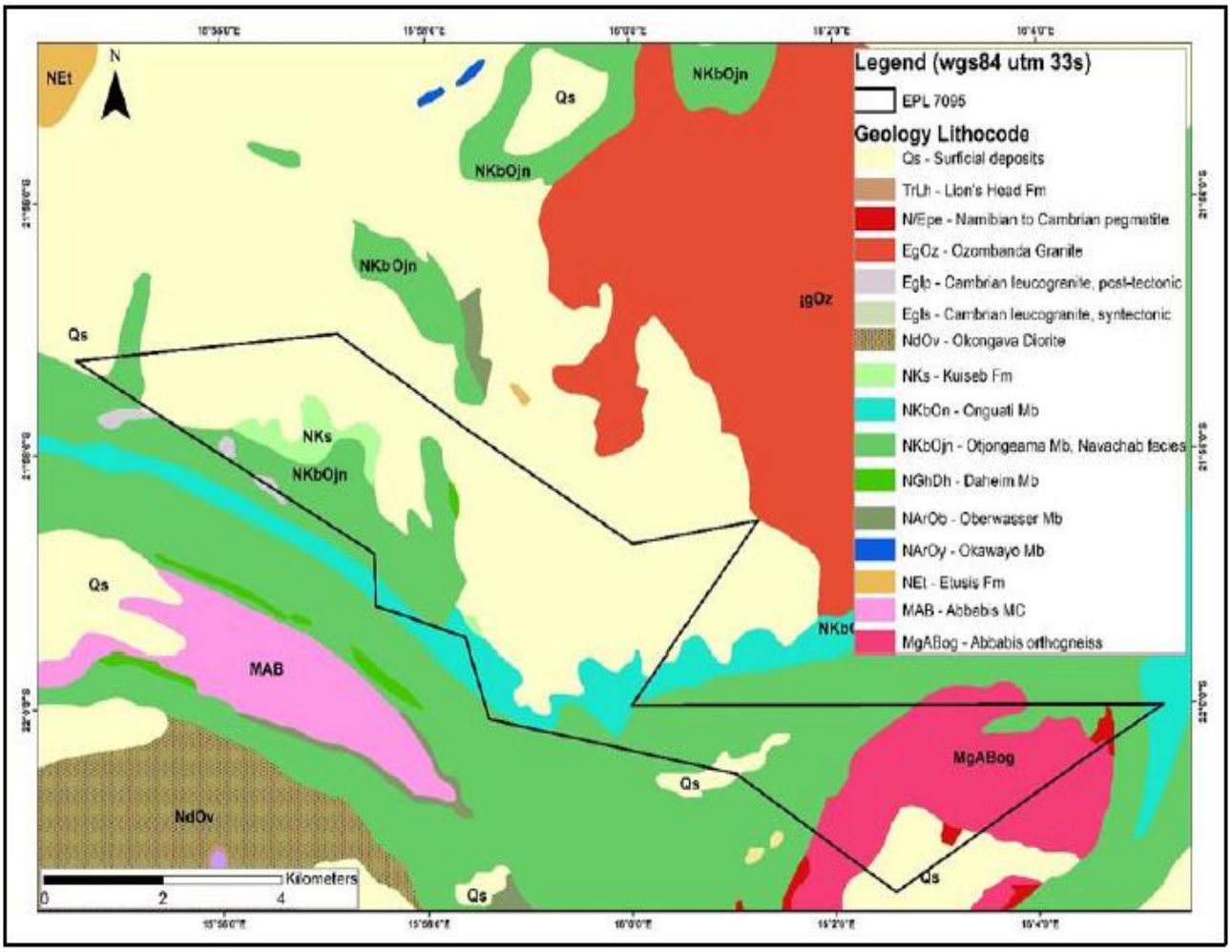

Figure 10: The geological map for the proposed ML 270 (Polygon), Okatjimukoju No: 55, Karibib, Erongo Region.

6.2 GEOHYDROLOGY

The are no known underground water flow in the area. However, the ML is underlain by moderately productive yet variable aquifer.

7. DESCRIPTION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE

7.1 ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE

A specialist archaeological and heritage impact assessment was conducted by Omapipi Tageya Archaeological and Heritage Consultants. The resulting report, had been submitted to the National Heritage Council of Namibia (NHC) on the 11 September 2025, concluded that there are no declared archaeological or heritage sites within the project area (see Annexure A). The proponent is waiting for the completion of verification process by the NHC.

Notwithstanding the absence of recorded heritage resources, an accidental find procedure will be implemented to manage any unforeseen discoveries during project activities.

8. DESCRIPTION OF THE BIODIVERSITY

8.1 FAUNA DIVERSITY

A comprehensive biodiversity assessment confirmed the presence of wildlife on the farm, as evidenced by game animal scats documented in Figure 11. Species identified includes; kudu, ostriches, warthogs, and springbok. The presence of these animals creates a potential for illegal hunting. Therefore, appropriate measures will be implemented to deter poaching and protect local fauna.

Figure 11: The scats of animal recorded at Farm Okatjimukoju No: 55, Karibib, Erongo Region.

8.1.1 Reptiles Diversity

The mining license area exhibits a significant reptile diversity and support a relatively diverse reptile community, including several species endemic to Namibia. According to Mendelsohn *et al*. (2002), the area is likely to host between 41 and 50 reptile species, with a significant degree of endemicity. This diversity is facilitated by the availability of diverse micro-habitats. The reptile species known and/or likely to occur in the area are presented in the table below.

Table 2: Reptile known and/or likely to occur in the general of ML 270.

Scientific name	**Common name**	**Occurrence (√)**	**Conservation Status**
Snakes			
Rhinotyphlops schlegelii	Schlegel's Beaked Blind Snake	√	-
Leptotyphlops labialis	Damara Thread Snake	√	-
Python anchietae	Anchieta's Dwarf Python	√	-
Python natalensis	Southern African Python	√	Vulnerable
Atractaspis bibronii	Southern or Bibron's Burrowing Asp	√	-
Xenocalanus bicolor	Bicoloured Quill-snouted Snake	√	-
Lamprohis fuliginosus	Brown House Snake	√	-
Lycophidion capense	Cape Wolf Snake	√	-
Lycophidion namibianum	Namibian Wolf Snake	√	Endemic

Mehelya vernayi	Angola File Snake	√	Near-Endemic
Pseudaspis cana	Mole Snake	√	-
Prosymna bivittata	Two-striped Shovel-snout	√	-
Prosymna frontalis	Eastern Shovel-snout	√	-
Hemirhagerrhis viperinus	Viperine Bark Snake	√	Endemic
Dipsina multimaculata	Dwarf Beaked Snake	√	-
Psammophylax tritaeniatus	Striped Skaapsteker	√	-
Psammophis trigrammus	Western Sand Snake	√	Endemic
Psammophis notostictus	Karoo sand Snake or Whip Snake	√	-
Psammophis leopardinus	Leopard and Short-snouted Grass Snakes	√	Endemic
Philothamnus semivariegatus	Spotted Bush snake	√	-
Dasypeltis scabra	Common or Rhombic Egg Eater	√	-
Telescopus polystictus	Eastern Tiger Snake	√	Endemic
Dispholidus typus	Boomslang	√	-
Aspidelaps lubricus infuscatus	Coral Snake	√	Endemic
Aspidelaps scutatus	Shield-nose Snake	√	-
Elapsoidea sunderwallii	Sundevall's Garter Snake	√	Endemic
Naja annulifera/anchietae	Snouted Cobra	√	-
Naya nigricincta	Black-necked Spitting Cobra	√	Endemic
Bitis arietans	Puff Adder	√	-
Bitis caudalis	Horned Adder	√	-
Tortoises (Geochelone)			
Geochelone paradalis	Leopard Tortoise	√	-
Psammobates oculiferus	Serrated or Kalahari Tortoise	√	-
Lizards			
Zygaspis quadradrifrons	Kalahari Round-headed Worn Lizard	√	-
Monopeltis infuscata	Dusky Spade-snouted Worm Lizard	√	-
Heliobolus lugubris	Bushveld Lizards	√	-
Meroles suborbitalis	Spotted Desert Lizard	√	-
Nucras intertexta	Spotted Sandveld Lizard	√	-
Pedioplanis lineoocellata	Spotted Sand Lizard	√	-
Pedioplanis namaquensis	Namaqua Sand Lizard	√	-
Pedioplanisundulata	Western Sand Lizard	√	Endemic
Cordylosaurus subtessellatus	Dwarf Plated Lizard	√	-
Gerrhosaurus validus	Giant Plated Lizard	√	Endemic
Skinks (Scincidae)			
Lygosoma sunderalli	Sundevall's Writhing Skink	√	-
Trachylepis capensis	Cape Skink	√	-
Mabuya hoeschi	*Hoesch's Skink*	√	Endemic
Mabuya occidentalis	Western Three-striped Skink	√	-
Mabuya spilogaster	Kalahari Tree Skink	√	-
Mabuya striata wahlbergii	Striped Skink	√	-
Mabuya sulcata	Westen Rock Skink	√	-
Mabuya variegata	Variegated Skink		
Monitors (Varanidae)			
Varanus albigularis	Rock or White-throated monitor	√	-
Agamas (Agamidae)			

Agama aculeata	Ground Agama	√	-
Agama anchietae	Anchietae Agama	√	
Agama planiceps	Namibian Rock Agama	√	Endemic
Chameleons (Chamaeleonidae)			
Chamaeleo namaquensis	Namaqua Chameleon	√	-
Geckos (Gekkonidae)			
Lygodactylus bradfieldi	Bradfield's Dwarf Gecko	√	Endemic
Pachydactylus bicolor	Velvety Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
Pachydactylus capensis	Cape Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
Pachydactylus turneri	Turner's Thick-toed Gecko	√	-
Pachydactylus punctatus	Speckled Thick-toed Gecko	√	-
Pachydactylus rugosus rugosus	Rough Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
Pachydactylus weberi werneri	Weber's Thick-toed Gecko	√	Endemic
Ptenopus garrulus maculatus	Common Barking Gecko	√	Endemic
Rhoptropus boultoni	Boulton's Namib Day Gecko	√	Endemic

The ML 270 area hosts a high diversity of reptiles, including keystone species. Mining activities pose a potential threat to these populations through habitat destruction. Reptiles are particularly vulnerable to anthropogenic development like extractive industries. Consequently, mining operations must be carefully planned to integrate mitigation measures that prevent harm to reptile species. Furthermore, all employees must be trained to recognise that many reptiles are keystone species essential to the local ecosystem, requiring conservation rather than being viewed, not merely perceived as dangers.

8.1.2 Avian-Fauna Diversity

Table 3: Birds known and/or likely to occur in the general area of ML 270, Karibib district, Erongo region.

Scientific name	Common name	Namibia Status
Agapornis roseicollis	Rosy-faced Lovebird	Endemic
Apus bradfieldi	Bradfield's Swift	-
Cypsiurus parvus	African Palm Swift	-
Streptopelia senegalensis	Laughing Dove	-
Oena capensis	Namaqua Dove	-
Ardeotis kori	Kori Bustard	Near Threaten
Pterocles namaqua	Namaqua Sandgrouse	-
Falco rupicolus	Rock Kestrel	-
Falco chicquera	Red-necked Falcon	-
Corvus albus	Pied Crow	-
Hirundu albigularis	White-throated Swallow	-

Hirundo dimidiata	Pearl-breasted Swallow	-
Hirundo cucullata	Greater Stiped Swallow	-
Hirundo semirufa	Red-breasted Swallow	-
Pycnonotus nigricans	African Red-eyed Bulbul	-
Eremomela icteropygialis	Yellow-bellied Eremomela	-
Prinia flavicans	Black-chested Prinia	-
Mirafra passerina	Monotonous Lark	-
Mirafra africana	Rufous-naped Lark	-
Mirafra fasciolata	Eastern Clapper Lark	-
Mirafra sabota	Sabota Lark	-
Calendulauda africanoides	Fawn-coloured Lark	-
Ammomanopsis grayi	Gray's Lark	Endemic
Chersomanes albofasciata	Spike-heeled Lark	-
Certhilauda benguelensis	Benguela Long-billed Lark	-
Eremopterix leucotis	Chestnut-backed Sparrowlark	-
Eremopterix verticalis	Grey-backed Sparrowlark	-
Calandrella cinerea	Red-capped Lark	-
Alauda starki	Stark's Lark	-
Bradornis infuscatus	Chat Flycatcher	-
Namibornis herero	Herero Chat	-
Nectarinia fusca	Dusky Sunbird	-
Bualornis niger	Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver	-
Philetairus socius	Sociable Weaver	-
Ploceus rubiginosus	Chestnut Weaver	-
Quelea quelea	Red-billed Quelea	-
Estrilda astrild	Common Waxbill	-
Vidua paradisaea	Long-tailed Paradise - Whydah	-
Vidua regia	Shaft-tailed Whydah	-
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	-
Passer motitensis	Great Sparrow	-
Passer melanurus	Cape Sparrow	-
Passer griseus	Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	-
Anthus similes	Long-billed Pipit	-
Serinus alario	Black-headed Canary	-
Crithagra atrogulariis	Black-throated Canary	-
Serinus flaviventris	Yellow Canary	-
Serinus albogularis	White-throated Canary	-
Emberiza capensis	Cape Bunting	
Emberiza flaviventris	Golden-breasted Bunting	-

The ML 270 area supports a diverse avian community, including endemic and near-threatened species. Mining operations threaten these birds through potential habitat and nest destruction,

as well as noise and vibration pollution from equipment, which can disrupt sensitive species and impair breeding. Protecting these ecologically crucial species requires implementing specific mitigation strategies to address these risks.

9. FLORA DIVERSITY

The ML 270 area is situated within a semi-desert to savanna transition zone (escarpment), characterized by a dominant cover of trees and shrubs. The tree and shrubs species occurring in the area includes; *Catophractes alexandrii*, *Acacia hebeclada*, *Acacia mellifera* and *Croton grastissimus, Commiphora grandulosa, Cymphostema sp*, *Boscia albitrunca, Parksonia africana, Terminalia prunioides, Zizphus mucronata, Myrothamnus flambellifolius, Asparagus sp., Ximenia sp. Monechma sp.* and *Blepharis sp.*

Figure 12: The general area of ML 270, Farm Okatjimukoju No: 55, Karibib District, Erongo Region.

Table 4: Plant species recorded and likely to occur in the general area of ML 270.

Species	Occurrences	Protection Status	Conservation Categories
Acacia hebeclada	Abundant	-	-

Acacia erubescens	Occasional	LC	-
Acacia tortilis	Occasional	LC	-
Acacia senegal. var. *rostrata*	Occasional	LC	-
Acalypha segetalis	Occasional	-	-
Adenolobus garipensis	Occasional	LC	-
Aizoon schellenbergi	Occasional	-	-
Boscia albitrunca	Common	LC	F
Boscia foetida subsp. *foetida*	Occasional	LC	-
Barleria lancifolia subsp. *lancifolia*	Common	-	-
Blepharis grossa	Common	LC	NE
Monechma desertorum	Common	LC	E
Caesalpinia rubra	Common	LC	-
Catophractes alexandrii	Abundant	LC	-
Croton grastissimus	Common	-	-
Euphorbia chamaesycoide	Occasional	-	E
Euphorbia gariepina subsp. *balsamea*	Occasional	LC	-
Terminalia prunioides	Common	-	-
Zizphus mucronata	Common	-	-
Commiphora grandulosa	Common	LC	-
Commiphora glaucescens	Occasional	LC	NE
Commiphora tenuipetiolata	Occasional	LC	-
Commiphora dinteri	Occasional	LC	NE
Commiphora pyracanthoides	Occasional	LC	-
Commiphora virgata	Occasional	LC	-
Camptorrhiza strumosa	Occasional	-	-
Cyphostemma congestum	Occasional	LC	-
Cyphostemma juttae	Occasional	LC	E
Grewia flava	Common	-	-
Grewia tenax	Occasional	-	-
Helinus spartioides	Occasional	-	-
Hibiscus sidiformis	Common	-	-

Hermannia tigrensis	Common	-	-
Heliotropium ciliatum	Occasional	-	-
Jamesbrittenia pallida	Occasional	-	E
Tragia lancifolia	Occasional	-	E
Myrothamnus flambellifolius	Common	-	-
Manuleopsis dinteri	Occasional	LC	E
Petalidium lanatum	Common	LC	E
Petalidium variabile var. *spectabile*	Occasional	-	E
Portulaca hereroensis	Common	-	-
Phyllanthus pentandrus	Common	-	-
Pomaria lactea	Occasional	-	-
Sterculia africana var. *africana*	Occasional	LC	-
Sarcocaulon marlothii	Occasional	LC	E
Erythrina decora	Occasional	LC	E
Heliotropium tubulosum	Common	-	-
Heliotropium giessii	Occasional	-	-
Cleome angustifolia subsp. *diandra*	Occasional	-	-
Dicoma capensis	Occasional	-	-
Maerua schinzii	Occasional	LC	-
Monechma cleomoides	Common	LC	-
Moringa ovalifolia	Occasional	P	NE
Cleome angustifolia subsp. diandra	Common	-	-
Cleome elegantissima	Occasional	-	-
Cleome semitetrandra	Occasional	-	-
Cleome suffruticosa	Occasional	-	E
Crotalaria heidmannii	Occasional	-	-
Crotalaria argyraea	Occasional	-	-
Crotalaria sphaerocarpa subsp. *polycarpa*	Occasional	-	-
Requienia sphaerosperma	Occasional	-	-
Ruellia marlothii	Occasional	-	-
Sesbania pachycarpa. subsp. *dinterana*	Occasional	LC	NE
Sesbania sphaerosperma	Occasional	-	-

Sesamum capense	Occasional	LC	-
Sesamum marlothii	Occasional	LC	E
Tapinanthus oleifolius	Occasional	LC	-
Tephrosia dregeana var. *dregeana*	Occasional	-	NE
Tribulus zeyheri subsp. *zeyheri*	Common	-	-
Eragrostis porosa	Common	LC	-
Figurehuthia africana	Common	LC	-
Schmidtia kalahariensis	Common	LC	-
Stipagrostis uniplumis	Abundant	LC	-
Sarcocaulon marlothii	Occasional	LC	E
Sesamum rigidum subsp. *rigidium*	Occasional	-	-
Marcelliopsis denudata	Common	LC	-
Monsonia umbellata	Common	-	NE
Melinis repens	Common	LC	-
Ornithogalum rautanenii	Occasional	LC	E
Otoptera burchellii	Occasional	-	-
Oncocalyx welwitschii	Occasional	LC	-
Limeum dinteri	Common	LC	-
Lophiocarpus tenuissimus	Occasional	LC	-
Indigastrum parviflorum subsp. *parviflorum* var. *parviflorum*	Occasional	-	-
Indigofera heterotricha subsp. *pechuelii*	Common	LC	-
Indigofera auricoma	Common	-	-

KEY: LC – Least Concern; **E**- Endemic; **NE**- Near - Endemic; **P**-Protected, **F** – Forestry protected under Forestry Act (Act 12 of 2001).

Figure 13: Commiphora sp. a forestry protected plant species recorded in the area.

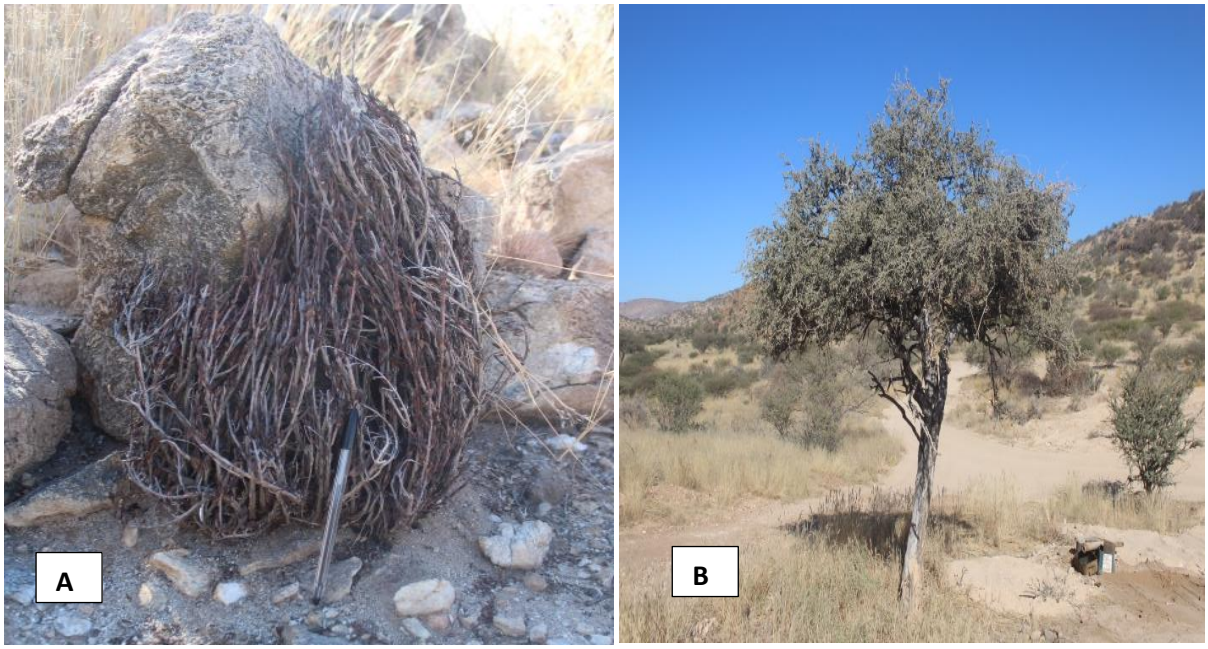

*Figure 14: Myrothamnus flabellifolius (**A**) (economic useful plant species) and Boscia albitrunca (**B**) (forestry protected plant species) recorded in the area.*

10. DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC

Karibib, the district capital of the Karibib constituency, is a mineral-rich town in the Erongo Region of western Namibia. Strategically located along the B2 highway midway between Okahandja and Swakopmund, it lies near the Khan River. The town is renowned for its unique marble quarries and the nearby Navachab Gold Mine.

According to the Namibia 2023 Population and Housing Census Report, the Erongo Region has a total population size of 240,206 with approximately 8,434 inhabitants residing in Karibib. Mining is the primary economic driver, while the surrounding areas focus predominantly on livestock farming.

The town's amenities include two state schools—Karibib Junior Secondary School and Ebenhaeser Primary School—and one private school, Karibib Private School. Healthcare is provided by the Karibib Clinic and a private medical centre. Karibib is also a logistical hub, well-connected by both the national B2 road and a railway network.

11. DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

11.1 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENT

In accordance with Section 21 of the EIA Regulations, a mandatory public consultation process was undertaken with all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). This included notifying the public of the planned project and providing an opportunity to review and comment.

The public comment period was open from **04 July 2025 to 01 August 2025**. Site notices were placed on the notice boards at the Karibib Community Hall, and advertisements were placed in newspapers (see Annexures B and C for proof).

A public meeting was scheduled for **19 July 2025** to facilitate participatory consultation; however, no members of the public attended (**see Annexure D**). All comments and suggestions received from I&APs via email were acknowledged and have been incorporated into this report

(see Annexure D for proof of correspondence). A summary of all public participation activities is provided in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Public Participation Activities

Activity	Remarks
Placement of Advertisements in the Newspaper (Confidente Newspaper & Windhoek Observer)	**See Annexure B**
Proof of site notices	**See Annexure C**

11.2 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PHASE 2

Pursuant to the second phase of the Public Participation Process (PPP), the Draft Environmental Scoping Report (DESR) was lodged for public review. The public commentary period for the DESR Executive Summary was open until **01 August 2025**, providing I&APs an opportunity to submit formal feedback on the proposed project.

12. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

This segment outlines the assessment methodology used to determine the significance of impacts resulting from dimension stone mining operations on ML270. The assessment evaluates impacts on the biophysical and socio-economic environment, focusing on their location, significance, and management, while also considering feasible alternatives.

The assessment addresses impact from activities concluding the exploration phase and transitioning into mining, pending authorization. Due to uncertainties associated with the proposed development, a standardized and internationally recognized methodology was developed and optimized for this study. This methodology, detailed in Table 6 below, was used to establish the significance of all conceivable ecological impacts.

Table 6: The standardized, internationally recognized methodology used to determine the significance of the potential ecological impacts identified.

Criteria	Description	Rating
Nature	The intrinsic characteristic of the impact (e.g., positive, negative, direct, indirect, cumulative).	**Positive**: The activity will have a social / economical / environmental benefit. **Neutral**: The activity will have a no effect. **Negative**: The activity will have a social / economical / environmental harmful effect.
Extent	The geographical scale of the impact.	Local (<1 km²) / Regional (1-10 km²) / National (>10 km²)
Duration	The time period over which the impact will persist.	Short-term (0-5 years) / Medium-term (5-15 years) / Long-term (>15 years) / Permanent
Intensity/Magnitude	The degree of change or disturbance caused by the impact.	Low / Medium / High
Probability/Likelihood	The chance of the impact occurring.	Unlikely / Possible / Probable / Definite
Significance	The overall importance of the impact, derived from the above criteria.	**Low:** Insignificant; acceptable as is. **Medium:** Moderate; requires routine mitigation. **High:** Substantial; requires detailed management and monitoring. **Very High:** Critical; may be unacceptable, requiring alternative approaches.
Status	The state of the impact after mitigation measures are applied.	Residual Significance (e.g., Low, Medium, High)
Confidence	The degree of certainty in the prediction.	Low / Medium / High

The significance of each impact is determined by evaluating its characteristics against the criteria (Extent, Duration, etc.). The overall **significance** rating (Low, Medium, High, Very High)

is a professional judgement based on a synthesis of these factors. The **residual significance** is then assigned after considering the effectiveness of proposed mitigation measures.

The **selection of suitable mitigation measures** for the proposed mining operation will be determined by the proponent, Elegant Stone Mining and Quarries (Pty) Ltd, subject to review and final approval by the relevant environmental authority.

The overall **significance** of an impact is a function of its spatial and temporal scales and its magnitude. This rating is crucial, as it is directly informed by the specific nature of the impact and the sensitivity of the receiving environment.

13. MITIGATION MEASURES

The preferred strategy for impact management follows the standard mitigation hierarchy of avoidance, minimization, restoration, and compensation (see Table 7). It is both a plausible and required practice to first prioritize generating positive environmental benefits from the project. For any residual negative impacts that occur, the hierarchy dictates the necessary sequence of corrective actions.

Table 7: The mitigation hierarchy entails; avoidance, minimization, restoration and compensation

Mitigation Strategy	Description
Enhance	• This step is the most critical during project planning • Need to be applied at an early stage of the project
Avoidance	• This step is the most effective when applied at an early stage of the project planning it can be achieved by; not undertaking certain project or activity that could result in adverse impacts, avoiding areas that are environmentally sensitive and putting in place preventative measures to stop adverse from taking place.
Minimization	• This step is usually taken during impact identification and prediction to limit or reduce the degree, extent, magnitude, or duration of adverse impacts. It can be achieved by scaling down or relocating the project. • Redesigning element of the project and taking supplementary measures to manage impacts.
Restoration	• This step is taken to improve degraded or ecosystem following exposure to impacts that cannot be completely avoided or minimised. Restoration tries to return an area to original ecosystem that occurred before

Mitigation Strategy	Description
Enhance	• This step is the most critical during project planning • Need to be applied at an early stage of the project
	impacts. Restoration is frequently needed towards the end of a project's lifecycle, but may be possible in some areas of operation.
compensation	• This step is often complex and expensive; it is therefore preferable to pay attention to earlier steps in the mitigation hierarchy.

14. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

This section explains the impact on the bio-physical and socio-economic environments which may occur as result of the proposed mining activity of dimension stone on the ML 270. This includes possible long-term impacts associated with the project such as mining activity and short terms impacts such as erecting the site office and grading the existing road to improve the condition of the access road to reach the sites without difficulty. The assessment of potential impacts associated with the project will be instrumental in providing significant information to the relevant authority; MEFT: DEA in order for them to comprehend the project as well as ensure correct condition on the management of the environmental aspects which have been identified during the assessment process. The decision on the environmental acceptance of the mining activity of dimension stone on ML 270 and setting of conditions (should the mining project happened to be authorised) will based on the information provided in this section including the information provided in this environmental assessment report.

The baseline and possible impacts that could stem as consequences of mining activities at ML 270 are elucidated and assessed with possible mitigation measures suggested. The, recommendation has been made on the potential compound impacts which may take place as a result of the proposed mining activities.

14.1 IMPACTS DURING MINING PHASE

Significant modification of the receiving environment is an inevitable consequence of mining at ML 270. A fundamental priority to manage this change is the clear demarcation of operational zones, including areas for marble block storage, waste rock, and dispatch.

14.1.1 surface and ground water impacts

There are possibilities that equipment that will be used for mining purposes may pose some risk to the underground water. To avoid the contamination of underground water heavy mining equipment should be carefully checked for any leakage and if refuelling is taking place on site it must either be a tank mounted on stilts to prevent any leakage. Precaution should also be taken into account to ensure that surface water is not contaminated during the rainy season.

14.1.2 Noise Impacts

Machineries and equipment that will be used during dimension stone mining will emit noise of more than the acceptable 85 decibel level. The employees will be exposed to the noise for an extended period during working hours. Therefore, employees should be provided with ear protecting gears and given enough breaks.

14.1.3 Dust and emission impacts

Although the current air quality in the area is good, the operation of heavy machinery and vehicle movement during mining will generate significant dust. Consequently, all activities must comply with the mandated limits and controls stipulated by the Public Health Act of 2015 and the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (No. 11 of 1976).

14.1.3 Impacts on biodiversity

The most significant environmental impact of this project will be the extensive removal of native, indigenous vegetation. This primary effect is directly linked to the marble extraction process, which necessitates the clearing of land and will consequently lead to widespread habitat destruction. Such activity will not only displace a diverse array of local flora but will also

irrevocably disrupt the intricate subsurface ecosystems of essential micro-organisms. The proposed operations are therefore anticipated to substantially contribute to the cumulative degradation of the local environment through the incremental clearance of vegetation across the designated project sites.

14.1.4 Visual and Sense of Place Impacts

The primary visual impact of the proposed mining operations will be the accumulation of marble blocks and waste rock, that will create visual intrusion and compromising the area's aesthetic value. The magnitude of this impact is contingent upon the subjective aesthetic value assigned to the landscape by stakeholders. However, it is important to note that this impact is not new to the area, since marble mining already exist in the area and this type of visual change is not a new phenomenon.

14.1.5 Archaeological and Heritage Impacts

Based on an archaeological and heritage resource assessment that was independently conducted, the National Heritage Council of Namibia (NHC) has confirmed there are no declared heritage sites within the mining license area, as evidenced by a heritage consent with consent number 28/2025/121. Notwithstanding this, the implementation of an accidental find procedure is advised to mitigate any unforeseen discoveries.

14.1.6 Social Impacts

Currently, in Namibia, including the Karibib area, there is critically high unemployment rate, particularly among the youth, driven by a combination of external economic factors. The proposed mining project will directly counter this by creating both long-term and casual employment opportunities for local residents. This injection of jobs will provide a significant number of people with a stable income, thereby enhancing their livelihoods. Furthermore, the operation will generate foreign currency and contribute to the national economy through royalties and taxes.

14.1.7 Traffic Impacts

Overall traffic volume in the area is not anticipated to increase significantly. Mining-related traffic will primarily consist of light vehicles for personnel transport and continuous introduction of

flatbed trucks hauling marble blocks from the site to the processing factory in Karibib as well as to the port of Walvis Bay. To minimize this impact, it is critical that all mining and transportation activities adhere to a strict schedule and that all vehicles remain strictly within demarcated rights of way to reduce disturbances to a negligible level.

14.1.8 Existing Service Infrastructure Impacts

A 275 kV generator will provide primary power to the mine, ensuring an uninterrupted supply. The main power demand is for the block-cutting equipment, which uses large-diameter diamond saw blades, and for the daily operations of the site office. To supplement this and support the transition to a green economy, the proponent will install solar panels on the roofs of the container-based site offices and storerooms. This initiative will reduce the carbon footprint and mitigate climate change impacts.

As per the agreement with the farm owner, water will be sourced exclusively from existing on-site boreholes. It will be stored in three 10,000-liter mobile tanks and used primarily for domestic purposes and equipment cleaning. This tank-based system is a recognized water-saving mechanism. A water tanker will replenish the supplies every two weeks. This system will be serviced by a bi-weekly water tanker. Despite the mine's low water requirements, its location in a water-stressed area necessitates stringent conservation measures. It is, therefore, strongly recommended that a water recycling system be implemented to minimize consumption. Additional tanks will be procured should water demand escalate.

14.1.9 Waste Management Service Impacts

The operation of the mine will inevitably generate waste materials and a number of people will be at the site for an extended period during working hours. The employees will obviously use ablution facility and generate waste including solid waste streams and others. An integrated waste management is therefore suggested and the proponent must supply adequate sanitary facilities. The ablution facility should be well maintained, kept in a hygienic condition and to the employees that cater separately for both male and female. The proponent should be accountable for emptying the ablution facility on weekly basis and dispose of waste at the nearest sewerage disposal ponds in Karibib. Various wheelie bins and skip containers should be made available at the site to discard the generated solid waste. All domestic waste materials that will be

generated at the mine must be disposed of at Karibib landfill. It will be advisable to seek the service of a reputable local SME the waste management services. The proponent should explore opportunity in converting the generated waste rocks and off-cuts to make powder that is useful in road-marking industries and engaged the local to take up initiative such as marble pebble craft for gardens.

14.1.10 Storage and Utilisation of Hazardous Substance

Hazardous substances are considered by the Hazardous Substance Ordinance (No: 14 of 1974) as those substance which may cause injury or ill-health to or death of a human being due to their lethal, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature or the generation of pressure thereby in certain circumstances. It entails manufactures, sales, use, disposal, and dumping as well as import and export. The use of hazardous substance at the mine is conceivable. It's therefore cognisant to bear mindful that any hazardous substance by nature have the possibility of causing detrimental impacts on the environment if such substance is improper managed, hence all hazardous substance should be kept safe in a lockable storage container with limited access. The mining operation will generate domestic waste and require robust sanitary facilities for its workforce. An integrated waste management plan is essential. The proponent must supply and maintain adequate, hygienic ablution facilities, with separate accommodations for male and female employees. These facilities must be serviced weekly, with waste disposed of at the designated sewerage ponds in Karibib.

For solid waste, various wheelie bins and skip containers shall be provided on-site. All collected domestic waste must be transported to the official Karibib landfill. It is advisable to contract a reputable local SME for these waste management services.

Furthermore, the proponent should explore value-added opportunities for marble waste powder. This includes processing marble off-cuts and waste powder for the road-marking industry and supporting local initiatives to create marble pebble crafts for gardens, thereby promoting circular economy principles.

14.1.11 Health, Safety and Security Impacts

The project will draw a substantial number of people and will likely lead to an influx of people from other regions. This demographic shift can alter local social conditions and, as seen in

other mining contexts, potentially elevate the risk of HIV transmission. To protect both the well-being of the workforce and the health of the Karibib community, the proponent must implement proactive and culturally sensitive HIV/AIDS prevention initiatives.

15. AN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMNT PLAN

This report includes an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) as Annexure G. The EMP details specific mitigation measures to be implemented throughout the dimension stone mining operation on ML 270 and its subsequent decommissioning. The objective of these measures is to reduce the project's adverse environmental impacts to the fullest extent possible.

16. SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The significance of potential impacts from the dimension stone mining activity is summarized in the environmental impact assessment matrix (Table 8). This table also outlines the corresponding mitigation measures required to reduce these impacts. While the scale of impact may vary between the planned alternatives, this variation was not found to be significant enough to warrant separate assessments. Therefore, the mitigation measures in Table 7 are applicable to all proposed alternatives.

Table 8: Environmental impact assessment matrix for the mining of dimension stone at ML 270, Karibib district, Erongo region.

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
IMPACTS DURING MINING OF DIMENSION STONE										
Surface and Ground Water Impacts	Mining activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium-Low	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium -Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Medium term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Noise Impacts	Mining activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Medium - Low	Medium term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Dust and Emission Impacts	Mining activities	No mitigation	Local	Low	long term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Very low	Medium term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Impacts on biodiversity	Mining activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Visual and Sense of Place Impacts	Mining activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium – low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Archaeological and Heritage Impacts	Mining activities	No mitigation	Local	Very low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Irreversible	Very low(-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Negligible	Short term	Very Low	Probable	Certain	Irreversible	Negligible (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	**Probable**	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Social Impacts	Mining activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium-Low	Short term	High++	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	High++	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Traffic Impacts	Mining activities	No mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium-Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Very low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Existing Service Infrastructure Impacts	Mining activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium - Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (-ve)

Description of potential impact	Project alternative	No mitigation / mitigation	Extent	Magnitude	Duration	SIGNIFICANCE	Probability	Confidence	Reversibility	Cumulative impact
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Waste Management Service Impacts	Mining activities	No mitigation	Local	Medium	Short term	Medium -Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium - Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Medium term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Storage and Utilisation of Hazardous Substances	Mining activities	No mitigation	Local	Low	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low (-ve)
		Mitigation	Local	Very low	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Very low (-ve)
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
Health, Safety and Security Impacts	Mining activities	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Medium	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Medium-Low
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Low	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Low
	No go	No mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral
		Mitigation	Local	Neutral	Short term	Neutral	Probable	Certain	Reversible	Neutral

17. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMEDATIONS

Based on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) matrix (Table 8), most negative impacts associated with the proposed dimension stone mining on ML 270 are assessed to be of low to medium significance. With the correct implementation of the mitigation measures detailed in Section 15 and the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in Annexure G, these impacts can be further reduced to negligible or low levels. It is critical that this significance evaluation be read in conjunction with the proposed mitigation measures. Provided the recommended mitigation measures are fully implemented, the project's impact on biodiversity is expected to be low to medium and highly localized. All protected plant species within the license area must be identified and strictly avoided. The proponent must implement an ecological compensation policy, including a vegetation management and tree planting program. To prevent illegal hunting, strict protocols must be established. All employees must be informed that any poaching activity will be immediately reported to the Karibib police or the relevant ministry's anti-poaching unit.

The project is anticipated to have highly significant positive social impacts and it will provide substantial permanent employment opportunities for residents of Karibib. The project will contribute significantly to the national economy through royalties, taxes, and foreign currency earnings. The potential establishment of a marble cutting and processing factory in Karibib presents considerable opportunity for local value addition and skills development.

The environmental assessment is considered adequate and acceptable for decision-making. The information presented is significant and relevant. Therefore, the project is strongly recommended for approval and the issuance of an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) by the MEFT: DEA. Due to the potential for environmental change, the project's approval must be conditional upon; regular monitoring and the appointment of an independent Environmental Practitioner. The practitioner will be responsible for conducting ongoing environmental audits and submitting them to the Office of the Environmental Commissioner.

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Annexure A: Proof of consent letter from the National Heritage Council (NHC)

National Heritage Council of Namibia
52 Robert Mugabe Avenue, Windhoek
Private Bag 12043, Ausspannplatz, Windhoek, Namibia
Tel: (061) 244 375 • Fax: (061) 246 872 •
E-mail: info@nhc-nam.org

CONSENT

(Section 55(9) of the National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) Consent is hereby given to:

01st April 2026

Consent Number No: 28/2026/121

Name of applicant: Elegant Stone and Quarries (Pty) Ltd

(Title and full name of the applicant)

Address of applicant:

(Address of the applicant and of the applying institution (if applicable)

For: Mine development on Mining License (ML) 270 for the Dimension Stone

(Type of Activity applied for)

Of: None

(Description of Heritage Resources)

From: The proposed project is located about 6 km South East of Karibib and falls within the farm Okatjimukoju no. 55 within EPL 7095 in Erongo Region

(Description of the site, location as in the application)

In accordance with: Heritage Impact Assessment for a proposed mine development (ML) 270) delinated under EPL 7095, Karibib, Erongo Region, Namibia

Annexure B: Proof of Newspaper Advertisement to call for a public participation meeting

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

CLASSIFIEDS

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES:

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

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

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

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Elegant Stone Mining and Quarries (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

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

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

EnvironClim

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF OMHUKU - OSHIKULUFITU ACCESS GRAVEL ROAD STANDARDS (3KM) – OMUSATI REGION, NAMIBIA

EnviroPlan Consulting cc hereby gives notice to all potential interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), that an application for Environmental Clearance certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) as follows:
Proponent: Ministry of Works and Transport
Environmental Assessment Practitioner: EnviroPlan Consulting cc
Project Description: Ministry of Works and Transport- Namibia intends to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the design and construction of an access gravel road from Omhuku- Oshikulufitu Clinic and School, approximately (3km). The project proponent intends to do abstraction of road construction materials from identified borrow pits within Onhokolo village/ Anamulenge Constituency.
Project Location: The proposed project will occur in Anamulenge constituency, Omusati region. All burrow pits to be identified and re-habilitated will be within the constituency's area of influence. Economic activity in this area is centred on communal livestock farming and Mahangu cultivation. Oshikulufitu Clinic and School is located approximately 23km from Outapi via the D46 road.
Public participation process: Interested and affected parties are hereby notified that a public participation meeting will be held as follows:

Date & TIME	Activity	Venue - Village
17.07.25 10:00 AM	Consultative Meeting	Oshikulufitu Combined School

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

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

PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE - ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

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

List Activities	Amendment of Title Conditions of Portion 3 of Farm Okondu Townlands No. 1342 from "**Undetermined**" use to "**Business**" and Related Activities. Portion 3 measures about 80 000 m2. The project is in the Kavango East Region.
Proponent	Ruaso Trading Enterprises
Interested and Affected Parties	Affected and Interested Parties (AIPs) are hereby invited to register for the ESA so as to obtain information on the study being conducted. Furthermore, AIPs are also requested to submit written comments, objections and/or concerns which that might have with respect to the envisaged development. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon request on registration.
Consultation Period	The duration to receive written submissions from AIPs starts from 3 July July 2025 to 1 August 2025.

EIA Consultant:

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

Ekwao Consulting

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES:

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

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

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

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Armasi Mining (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

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

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

EnvironClim

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

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

OMAHEKE REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

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

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **30 February 2025.**

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

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

EnviroLeap Consulting cc

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

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

OMAHEKE REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

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

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than **30 July 2025.**

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

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

EnviroLeap Consulting cc

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR REGISTARTION AS INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTIES

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

OMAHEKE REGION

PROJECT SITE AND DESCRIPTION

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

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Enviro-Leap Consulting invites all Interested and Affected Party (I & AP) to register and receive Environmental Assessment (BID, Scoping and EMP) documents relating to the proposed project for their comments and input. Interested and Affected Parties are herewith request to register by writing to us at the address below no later than 30 July 2025.
30 July 2025.

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

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

EnviroLeap Consulting cc

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT:

KAMAU

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For more information

Green Gain Consultants

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

The public meeting is scheduled to take place as follows:

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

Time: 18:00 to 19:00

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

Green Gain Consultants

Material : MINISTRY OF TRADE & INDUSTRY LIQUOR ACT 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT 1998 (regulations 14, 26& 33) Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region: KHOMAS. 1. Name and postal address of applicant : VSR INVESTMENTS CC, P.O. BOX 80474, OLYMPIA, WINDHOEK. 2. Name of business or proposed business to which application relates: VSR INVESTMENT CC T/A CASA FOCACCIA. 3. Address / location of premises to which application relates: SHOP NO. 5, HILLTOP VILLAGE, CHASE STREET, KLEINE KUPPE. 4. Nature and details of application : APPLICATION FOR A RESTAURANT LIQUOR LICENSE. 5. Clerk of the court with whom application will be lodged: KATUTURA MAGISTRATES COURT. 6. Date on which application will be lodged: 13TH AUGUST 2025 . 7. Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: 13TH AUGUST 2025. Any objection or written submission in terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to the application must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSSESSMENT

Notice is hereby given to all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 2007) and Regulations (GN 30 of 2012) for the following proposed activity.

Activity Name: EIA for the Proposed a Petroleum Depot

Project Location: Portion 113 of farm Katima Mulilo Townlands No. 1328, located within the Katima Mulilo Town, Zambezi Region

Project Description: The Proponent proposes to establish and operate the petroleum depot. the Depot will handle and store diesel servicing bulk consumers (> 200 litres).

Proponent: Munitenge Service Station CC

Environmental Assessment Practitioners: Namib Consulting Services CC.

Public Meeting: Date: 21 July 2025
Time: 10h00
Venue: Ngweze Community Hall

Registration as I&APs: To obtain BID or submit comments, please register as I&AP's at the following details:
Contact: 0856949740 or 081291 0649

Email: namibconsulting@gmail.com

Closing Date for Submitting of Comments: before or on the 22 July 2025

NOTICE FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES:

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

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

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

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Armasi Mining (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

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

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

EnvironClim Consulting Services

NOTICE FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAMES:

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

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

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

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Elegant Stone Mining and Quarries (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Environclim Consulting Services cc

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

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

EnvironClim Consulting Services

PUBLIC NOTICE - ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

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

List Activities	Amendment of Title Conditions of Portion X of Farm Divindu Townlands No. 1362 from '**Undetermined**' use to '**Business**' and Related Activities. Portion X measures about 40 000 m². The project is in the Kavango East Region.
Proponent	**Rware Trading Enterprises**
Interested and Affected Parties	Affected and Interested Parties (AIPs) are hereby invited to register for the ESA so as to obtain information on the study being conducted. Furthermore, AIPs are also requested to submit written comments, objections and/or concerns which that might have with respect to the envisaged development. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon request on registration.
Consultation Period	The duration to receive written submissions from IAPs starts from 5 July July 2025 to 1 August 2025.
EIA Consultant:	Ekwao Consulting Cell: 081 418 3125 Fax: 088 645 026 Email: ekwao@iway.na Box 25021, Windhoek

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Environmental Impact Assessment for a Proposed Logistics Base for Oil and Gas Activities

Lüderitz, ǀKaras Region, Namibia

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).

Project: The proposed logistics base is designed to support offshore oil and gas operations and includes:

- Dredging:
  Excavation of approximately 1 million cubic metres of seabed material over a 1.5 km channel stretch to allow access by support and supply vessels
- Quay Construction:
  Construction of 600 metres of quay wall with berthing facilities for service and supply vessels
- Onshore Infrastructure:

Proponent: Kizomba Integrated Logistics Pty (Ltd)

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 20/07/2024. Contact details for registration and further information:

Augite Environmental Consulting

Dr. K Kangueehi

Email: kkangueehi0@gmail.com,

Cell number: 0817069027

AUGITE

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/COMMENTS FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SMALL-SCALE MINING ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIM NO.76277 76278 LOCATED SOUTHEAST OF OMARURU ERONGO REGION

The public is hereby notified that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner as required under the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations. The proposed project is a listed activity in the EIA Regulations that cannot be undertaken without an ECC, which is issued upon approval of an EIA Study.

Name of proponent: Pashukeni Ekandjo

Name of the Environmental consultant: Savannah Environmental Consultants Services CC

Project location and description: The environmental Assessment will identify the project impacts, that are likely to occur during the small-scale mining activities of Dimesion stone on mining claims No. 76277 and 76278 located southeast of Omaruru in the Erongo region.The Mining claims falls within farm Omenje

Interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register in terms of the assessment process to give input, comments, and invited for the public consultation meeting at a later stage. Registration requests and comments should be forwarded to Savannah Environmental Consultants Services CC on or before the 18 July 2025; Email: savannahconsultants277@gmail.com

SAVANNAH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT SERVICES

Annexure C: Proof of Site notices placed at Karibib Community Hall for a public participation meeting

Annexure D: Proof of member of the public not turned up for a public participation meeting

Annexure E: Consent letter from the farm owner

Dwyka Investment CC

Windhoek, Namibia

17 September 2024

Mr. F. Meyer

Farm Okatjimukuju 55

Karibib

Re: Access to farm Okatjimukuju for Dwyka Investment CC

Dear Sir

Dwyka Investment CC holds Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 7095 which overlaps farms Okatoara and Okatjimukuju, the EPL has received environmental clearance to conduct exploration for Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals and Base & Rare Metals.

This letter serves to inform you of our desire to conduct a small exploration program on your property which will include the following.

- Walking around on the property
- Breaking samples from rocks
- Handheld drilling on target areas

The above mentioned will take place until 31 October 2024, afterwards further steps will be discussed and communicated to you.

Attached is a copy of the Environmental Clearance Certificate issued to Dwyka Investment EPL 7095 as well as a map of the area. We look forward to cooperating with you.

Regards

Ndilili Mallina (Dwyka Investment CC)

Annexure F: Curriculum Vitae for the Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Annexure G: Environmental Management Plan (EMP)