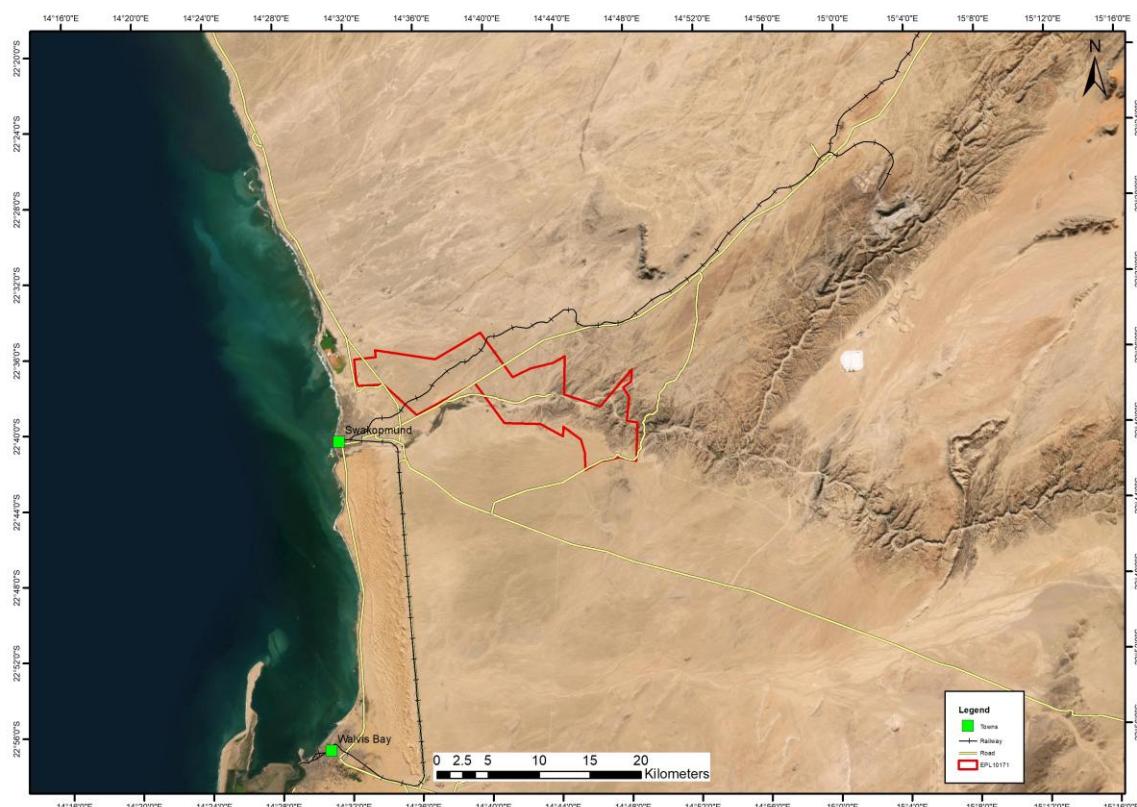


SCOPING REPORT: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION STUDY FOR BASE AND RARE METALS, NUCLEAR FUEL MINERALS, DIMENSION STONES, INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, AND PRECIOUS STONES AT EPL10171, SWAKOPMUND DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA



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FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION STUDY FOR BASE AND
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INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, AND PRECIOUS STONES AT EPL10171,
SWAKOPMUND DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA**

SCOPING REPORT

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Report status	Final		

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DECLARATION

We hereby declare that:

- a. We have the knowledge of and experience in conducting assessments, including knowledge of the Acts, regulations, and guidelines that are relevant to the proposed exploration project.
- b. We have performed the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Doe".

Position: Director/Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EC	Environmental Commissioner
SADC	Southern African Democratic Country
RSA	Republic of South Africa
MIME	Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture Water and Land Reform
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
ML	Mining License
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
SM	Site Manager
ENC	Environmental Coordinator
EPL	Exclusive Prospecting License
SF	Site Foreman
PS	Project Staff
PP	Project Proponent
EIA-C	Environmental Impact Assessment Consultant
I&Aps	Interested and Affected Parties
EAs	Environmental Assessments

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Randberg Investment CC (the proponent) is a Namibian-registered company that has been awarded a preparedness-to-grant letter for exclusive rights to EPL No. 10171 by the Ministry of Industries, Mines, and Energy. As a condition of the letter, an Environmental Authorisation for EPL no. 10171 should be obtained from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism before the EPL is awarded to 10171 (the Proponent). EPL No. 10171 is for Dimension Stone and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals, and Nuclear Fuel Minerals for which the proponent would like to undertake exploration activities. Kalahari Geological and Environmental Solutions was appointed to conduct the EIA and develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed project. EPL No:10171 located in the Swakopmund District, Erongo Region, falling within the following coordinates:

Order	Lat Deg	Lat Min	Lat Sec		Long Deg	Long Min	Long Sec	
1	- 22	38	52.87	S	14	46	27.30	E
2	- 22	36	57.00	S	14	48	17.00	E
3	- 22	37	35.00	S	14	48	14.00	E
4	- 22	37	54.00	S	14	47	47.00	E
5	- 22	38	23.00	S	14	48	7.00	E
6	- 22	39	39.00	S	14	47	58.00	E
7	- 22	39	45.00	S	14	48	34.00	E
8	- 22	41	48.00	S	14	48	28.00	E
9	- 22	41	35.00	S	14	47	33.00	E
10	- 22	41	47.00	S	14	46	27.00	E
11	- 22	42	15.00	S	14	45	33.00	E
12	- 22	41	21.00	S	14	45	33.00	E
13	- 22	40	37.00	S	14	45	20.00	E
14	- 22	39	55.00	S	14	44	20.00	E
15	- 22	40	26.00	S	14	44	18.00	E
16	- 22	39	46.00	S	14	43	1.00	E
17	- 22	39	41.24	S	14	40	57.05	E
18	- 22	37	33.00	S	14	39	19.00	E
19	- 22	39	11.00	S	14	35	58.00	E
20	- 22	37	32.00	S	14	34	4.00	E
21	- 22	37	35.00	S	14	32	38.00	E
22	- 22	37	18.00	S	14	32	31.00	E
23	- 22	36	12.00	S	14	32	26.00	E
24	- 22	36	5.00	S	14	33	40.00	E
25	- 22	35	43.00	S	14	33	38.00	E
26	- 22	36	15.00	S	14	37	3.00	E
27	- 22	34	52.00	S	14	39	39.00	E
28	- 22	37	16.00	S	14	41	28.00	E
29	- 22	36	49.00	S	14	42	29.00	E
30	- 22	36	32.00	S	14	43	48.00	E
31	- 22	36	12.00	S	14	44	28.00	E
32	- 22	38	13.00	S	14	44	24.00	E

Ministry of Mines and Energy
Mining Commissioner
Certified by:
Mining Commissioner
Department of Mines

Figure 1: EPL No: 10171 Coordinates

The proposed project falls under the activities listed in the Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007; therefore, an environmental clearance certificate is

required. As part of the environmental clearance certificate application, an environmental impact assessment has been undertaken to satisfy the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, 2007. This Environmental Scoping Assessment Report and Environmental Management Plan shall be submitted as part of the application for Environmental Clearance (ECC).

The proposed exploration project will involve drilling, aerial or remote sensing, and mineral sampling. Furthermore, non-invasive ground-penetrating radar is planned for the sites in the initial stages, potentially followed by a drilling program. If mineralization is identified, further exploration methods shall be applied; if not identified, the EPL shall be rehabilitated and returned to the government. The EPL area is classified as Zone 2, a medium-sensitivity zone permitted for prospecting and mining activities. The EPL site is in an area that receives 20 to 50 millimeters (about 21.7 to 23.6 inches) of rainfall per annum, typically during the summer months, primarily from November to March, with the highest amounts generally observed in January and February and high variability. The EPL supports vegetation and wildlife, including reptiles and avifauna, many of which are endemic to the Woodland Savannah, a region characterised by a mix of open woodlands and grasslands. The EPL site has a great diversity of grasses and shrubs, however, still sparse, with no visible outcrops for lichen. The Claims are covered with soil, with limited geological features, and are mainly plains.

In view of the above, Kalahari Geological and Environmental Solutions undertook the environmental impact assessment (EIA). During the scoping process, a review of the site and surrounding environment was conducted through desktop research and site visits. The assessment is considered comprehensive and sufficient to identify impacts, and it is concluded that the likely effects were not significant; therefore, no further assessment is required. Based on findings of this EIA report, it is the opinion of Kalahari Geological and Environmental Solutions that an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) be issued, on conditions that the Proponent take into consideration the following key requirements for implementing the proposed exploration programme:

- i) The Proponent shall undertake thematic mapping in order to fully understand the land use plans of the local area and identify areas of possible coexistence and no-go zone.
- ii) Before a site-specific detailed exploration activity, such as trenching or drilling are undertaken, the precautionary principle/ approach must always be exercised
- iii) The proponent shall adhere to all provisions of the EMP in line with all applicable national regulations;
- iv) The community tourism, wildlife breeding and transit areas shall be excluded from site-specific detailed exploration activity such as trenching or drilling or any future mining activities as requested by the local community;

- v) If resources allow, the Proponent shall consider Corporate Social Responsibilities by supporting broader community initiatives such as improving water supply, education or health-related projects
- vi) All exploration sites must be rehabilitated
- vii) Where possible, and if water is found during the detailed exploration, the Proponent shall support other land uses in the area in terms of access to a fresh water supply for both human consumption, wildlife and agricultural support as may be requested by the local community/land owner/s. The abstraction of freshwater groundwater resources shall include water-level monitoring, sampling, and quality testing on a bi-annual basis, and affected landowners must have access to the results of water-monitoring analyses as part of the ongoing stakeholder disclosure requirements for shared water resources, as applicable.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

The proponent, Randberg Investment CC, is a Namibian-registered company that has been awarded a preparedness-to-grant letter for exclusive rights to EPL No. 10171 by the Ministry of Industries, Mines, and Energy. As a condition of the letter, an Environmental Authorisation for EPL no. 10171 should be obtained from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism before the EPL is awarded to 10171 (the Proponent). EPL No. 10171 is for Dimension Stone and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals, and Nuclear Fuel Minerals for which the proponent would like to undertake exploration activities, intends to undertake exploration activities comprising desktop studies, followed by site-specific activities using techniques such as geophysical surveys, geological mapping, trenching, drilling, and bulk sampling in the Swakopmund District Area of the Erongo Region (Figure 2) for the following registered EPL No: 10171.

In accordance with the Environmental Management Act (2007) and EIA Regulations (2012), an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for any “Mining and Prospecting Activities”. Kalahari Geological and Environmental Solutions was appointed to conduct the EIA and develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed project.

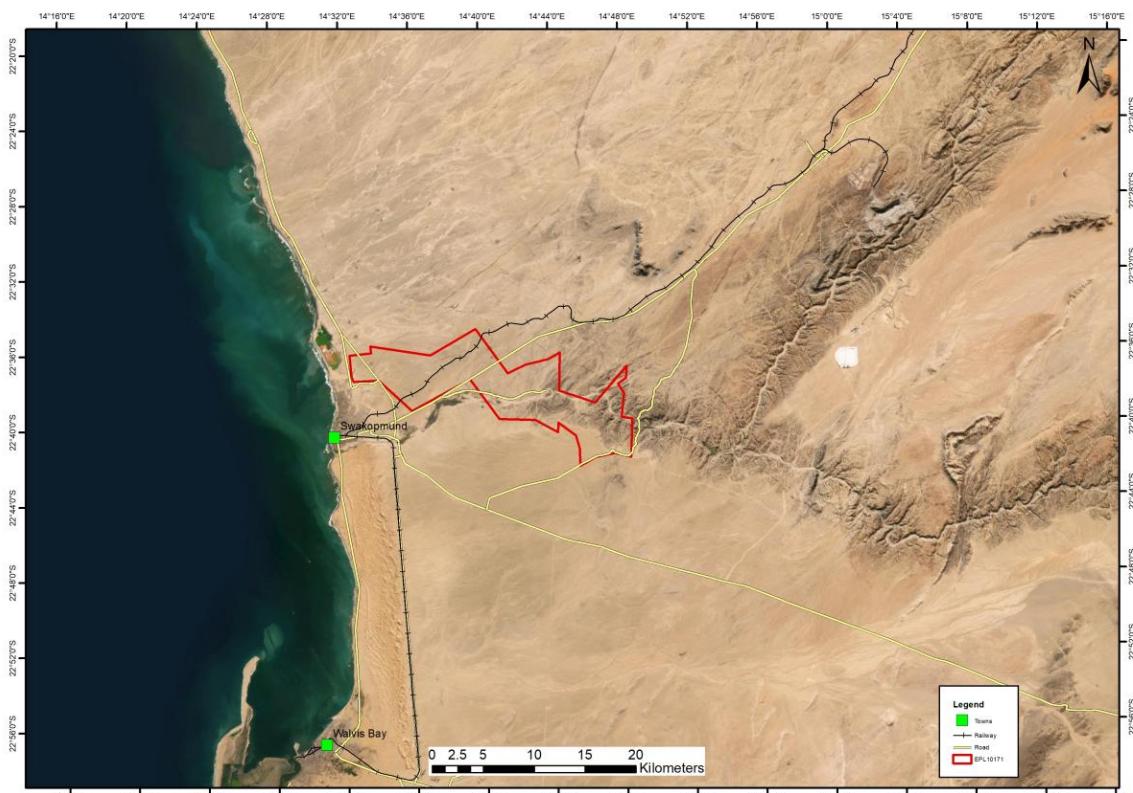


Figure 2: EPL 10171 in Erongo Region

1.2. LOCATION, LAND USE, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

1.2.1. Location and Land Use

The EPL No. 10171, totalling 13706.5284 Ha, is located in the Swakopmund District of the Erongo Region, in north-central Namibia (Fig. 2). The EPL falls within an area primarily characterised by agricultural land use, with farming as the dominant activity. Livestock farming, particularly cattle ranching, is widespread due to the region's favorable grazing conditions. In addition to agriculture, the district has areas allocated for small-scale mineral extraction, including copper and semi-precious stones.

1.2.2. Supporting infrastructures and Services

The EPL No. 10171 is linked to the national road network by B2. To access the claim, an existing Main Road M0087 that passes through the EPL will be used. A number of minor local community tracks cut across the EPL No. 10171 area and, with the local community's permission, may be used to access exploration areas of interest delineated within the EPL No. 10171 area. The construction of new access, if required, shall be undertaken only with strict permission from the local community and shall be in accordance with the provisions of the EMP regarding environmental protection.

The EPL No. 10171 area has no mobile services, national or local water and electricity infrastructure networks. However, the proposed mineral exploration activities will not require significant water or energy resources. Sources of water supply for exploration, especially drilling, will be obtained from local boreholes, if available, or from a water tanker truck collecting water from a nearby reliable supply. Electricity supply will be provided by diesel generators and solar power, as required.

1.3. PROJECT MOTIVATION

A number of mineral occurrences are known to exist in the general area linked to the regional geology of the EPL No. 10171 area. The proponent intends to explore/prospect for all licensed mineral groups. If economic mineral resources are discovered and can lead to the development of a mine, this will be of great benefit to the sustainability of the mining industry and to the growth of Namibia's economic landscape.

Minerals exploration is a key driver of the mining industry and without the discovery of new resources and research, the mining industry will eventually cease to exist in Namibia and so doing will go with a big slice of the national economy and leave a major gap in state financing, export goods, forex earnings, employment and overall contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It is highly important to support each and every exploration effort.

Mineral exploration is a long-term and high-risk process, and to advance a mineral exploration project from exploration to the application of a Mining License can take

up to ten (10) years or more and cost millions of dollars of high-risk capital with zero guarantee for recovering the cost of exploration or discovering a mineable and profitable minerals deposit.

The chance or probability of discovering economic minerals that can become a mine in any EPL is as low as 0.001%, while the cost of undertaking exploration can run into millions of Namibian dollars. The high-risk, capital-intensive nature of exploration, with no guarantee of recovering the cost, makes it a no-go zone for Governments globally. It is for this reason that mineral exploration is mainly driven by a few investors, such as wealthy individuals with an interest in resources and a high appetite for risk financing, as well as international corporations and publicly listed companies.

1.4. PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

The proponent believes it has identified the best technical, environmental, and economic solution for the proposed quarry prospecting project. The prospecting location is dependent on the local tectonostratigraphy and the potential regional economic geology. Therefore, finding an alternative location for the planned exploration activities is not possible. In other words, the target mineralisation is area specific, which means exploration targets are primarily determined by the geology (host rocks) and the tectonic environment of the site (ore-forming mechanism). The tenement has sufficient surface area that, should an economic-grade stone deposit be defined, there is adequate area for potential tailings storage areas, waste disposal, heap leach pads (if required), and processing facilities.

1.5. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The study will involve investigation and assessment of the likely short and long-term positive and negative environmental impacts of the proposed exploration and possible testing of a quarry with the following main objectives:

- To prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment report including details of the proposed exploration and possible test a quarry mining;
- Develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) based on the outcomes of this study report to support the environmental management of the proposed exploration and possible test quarry mining;

1.6. TERMS OF REFERENCE

“Terms of reference” means a document which forms part of a scoping report and sets out how an assessment must be carried out. The terms of reference for the proposed project were set out in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (2007) and the Regulation (2012). The steps which were followed are described as follows:

- a) a description of all tasks to be undertaken as part of the assessment process, including any specialist to be included if needed;

- b) an indication of the stages at which the Environmental Commissioner is to be consulted;
- c) a description of the proposed method of assessing the environmental issues and alternatives; and
- d) The nature and extent of the public consultation processes to be conducted during the assessment process.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

2.1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

The overall aim of the proposed project (exploration/Prospecting activities) is to search for potential economic mineral resources, including base, rare and precious stones, dimension stones, and industrial minerals, within the EPL area. The exploration activities to be undertaken, as assessed in this environmental assessment, are as follows:

- i. Initial desktop exploration activities (no fieldwork undertaken);
- ii. Regional reconnaissance field-based mapping and sampling activities (subject to the positive results of i.);
- iii. Initial local field-based mapping and sampling activities (subject to the positive results of i. and ii.);
- iv. Detailed local field-based activities such as local geological mapping, geochemical mapping and sampling, trenching and drilling of closely spaced boreholes and bulk sampling (subject to the positive results of i. – iii. Above), and
- v. Prefeasibility and feasibility studies (Subject to positive results of i. – iv. Above).

The scope and scale of the possible fieldwork are very limited, focusing on specific delineated localities to validate the recommendations from the initial desktop activities.

2.2. INITIAL LOCAL FIELD-BASED ACTIVITIES

The following is a description of the proposed initial desktop exploration activities to be implemented by the proponent as assessed in the EIA report:

- i. General evaluation of satellite, topographic, land tenure, accessibility, supporting infrastructures and socioeconomic environment data;
- ii. Purchase and analysis of existing Government high-resolution magnetics and radiometric geophysical data;
- iii. Purchase and analysis of existing Government aerial hyperspectral, and
- iv. Data interpretation and delineating of potential targets for future reconnaissance, regional field-based activities for delineated targets

No fieldwork is envisaged at this stage of the proposed exploration activities, which are expected to last between six (6) and twelve (12) months.

2.3. REGIONAL RECONNAISSANCE FIELD-BASED ACTIVITIES

The following is a detailed outline of the proposed regional reconnaissance field-based exploration activities to be implemented by the proponent, as assessed in the EIA report

- i. Regional geological, geochemical, topographical and remote sensing mapping and data analysis;
- ii. Regional geochemical sampling aimed at identifying possible targets based on the initial exploration and regional geological, topographical and remote sensing mapping and analysis undertaken;
- iii. Regional geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targets based on the results of the initial exploration and regional geological, topographical and remote sensing mapping and analysis undertaken;
 - i. Limited field-based support and logistical activities lasting between one (1) and two (2) days, and
- iv. Laboratory analysis of the samples collected and interpretation of the results, and delineation of potential targets for future detailed site-specific exploration if the results are positive and support further exploration of the delineated targets.

The scope and scale of the possible fieldwork are very limited, focusing on specific, delineated localities to validate the recommendations from the initial desktop activities.

2.4. INITIAL LOCAL FIELD-BASED ACTIVITIES

The following is a detailed outline of the proposed initial local field-based exploration activities to be implemented by the Proponent as assessed in the EIA Report;

- i. Local geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectivity of the target/s delineated during regional reconnaissance field activities;
- ii. Local geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted resources based on the results of the regional geological analysis undertaken;
- iii. Ground geophysical survey (subject to the positive outcomes of i and ii above)
- iv. Possible trenching (subject to the outcomes of i – iii above)
- v. Field-based support and logistical activities will be very limited focus on site-specific area for a very short time (maximum five (5) days, and
- vi. Laboratory analysis of the samples collected, interpretation of the results, and delineation of potential targets.

The scope and scale of the possible fieldwork are very limited, focusing on specific delineated localities to assess the economic viability of the target (s). Detailed Local Field-Based Activities. The following is a detailed outline of the proposed local field-based exploration activities to be implemented by the Proponent as assessed in the EIA report if economic and viable targets are delineated within the EPL area:

- i. Access preparation and related logistics to support activities;
- ii. Local geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectivity of the target/s delineated during the initial field-based activities;
- iii. Local geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targets based on the results of the regional geological analysis undertaken, and;

- iv. Ground geophysical survey, trenching, drilling and sampling (subject to the positive outcomes of i and ii above)

The scope and scale of the possible fieldwork are likely to be extensive, focusing on a specific, delineated locality to assess the economic viability of the target(s).

2.5. PREFEASIBILITY AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES

The following is a detailed outline of the proposed prefeasibility and feasibility studies related exploration activities to be implemented by the proponent as assessed in the EIA report, if economic and viable targets are delineated within the EPL area:

- i. Detailed site-specific field-based support and logistical activities, surveys, and detailed geological mapping;
- ii. Detailed drilling, bulk sampling, and testing for reserve calculations;
- iii. Geotechnical studies for mine designs;
- iv. Mine planning and designs, including all supporting infrastructures (water, energy and access) and test mining activities;
- v. EIA and EMP to support the ECC for mining operations, and;
- vi. Preparation of the feasibility report and application for the mining license

Field-based support and logistical activities will be extensive because the local fieldwork will be undertaken in a specific area for a very long time (up to one year or more in some instances). The activities will be supported by existing tracks and campsites/ lodging facilities available in the area.

3. LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK REVIEW

The national regulations governing exploration and prospecting for dimension stones and other minerals in Namibia fall under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Industries, Mines, and Energy (MIME). The Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act (No 33 of 1992) is the most important legal instrument governing the mining and prospecting industry in Namibia.

The Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act (No. 33 of 1992) regulates reconnaissance licenses, prospecting licenses, and the mining of minerals, dimension stone, and rocks. The Act details reporting requirements for monitoring activities and environmental performance, including disposal methods and rehabilitation. The Mining Commissioner, appointed by the Minister, is responsible for implementing the provisions of this Act and the associated regulations, such as the Health and Safety Regulations. Several explicit references to the environment and its protection are contained in the Minerals Act, which provides for environmental impact assessments, the rehabilitation of prospecting and mining areas, and the minimisation or prevention of pollution.

3.1. MINERAL ACT OF 1992 AND THE TYPES OF LICENSES IT REGULATES

Below is an outline of the Mineral Act, including the type of license it regulates, project activities at each license stage, and the environmental requirements (Tables 2 and 3).

Table 1: Types of licenses regulated by the Mineral Act of 1992, activities and environmental requirements

Types of licenses	Activities	Environmental Requirements
Exclusive Reconnaissance License (ERL)	1. Project Identification, 2. Reconnaissance	None Complete Environmental Questionnaire
Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL)	Exploration based on the following steps: Desktop study, Detailed Mapping, Geophysical methods, Drilling and Bulk Sampling. Test a quarrying	Scoping Report, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Types of licenses	Activities	Environmental Requirements
Mining License	Preconstruction and Construction, Operation and Ongoing Monitoring, Decommissioning, Closure, Restoration, and Aftercare	Full Environmental Assessment, covering Scoping, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the development of and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) covering the complete project lifecycle, including preconstruction, construction, operation, ongoing, decommissioning and aftercare. Aspects of the Environmental Management Plan are usually incorporated into an Environmental Management System

3.1.1. Legal instrument relevant to this project

Various legal instruments address the environmental impacts of prospecting and exploration.

Table 4 shows the summaries of the legislation that are relevant to this project:

Table 2: Legal instruments relevant to this project

Topic	Legislation	Provisions	Regulatory Authority
Dimension stones exploration	Mineral (Prospecting and Mining) Act of 1992	The Minerals Act of 1990 governs prospecting for and mining of minerals. The Act provides for reconnaissance, prospecting, and mining licenses, and for the disposal of minerals and the exercise of control over minerals in Namibia.	Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy
Environmental Impact Assessment	Environmental Management Act of 2007 and EIA Regulation of 2012	Provides a list of activities that require an environmental assessment, including Mining and Quarrying. Activities such as exploration or prospecting for minerals or dimension stone, or mining for minerals or dimension stone. The Act also provides procedures for adequate public participation during the environmental assessment process for the interested and affected parties to voice and register their opinions and concern about a project.	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

Topic	Legislation	Provisions	Regulatory Authority
Water Supply and Effluent Discharge	Water Resources Management Act of 2004	<p>This Act provides provisions for the control, conservation and use of water for domestic, agricultural, urban and industrial purposes.</p> <p>The Act states that a license or permit is required to abstract and use water, and also discharge effluent.</p> <p>In accordance with the Act and due to the nature of the project, abstraction and use permits won't be required, as an on-site water tank (500 L) will be used. The capacity of the onsite tank is less than the 20000 m³ benchmark for the water work permit.</p> <p>Effluent (i.e. Human Waste) from the mobile toilet will be discharged at the Swakopmund Municipality sewerage system. No effluent will be discharged in a watercourse. Wastewater from dust suppression will be minimal and the water is expected to evaporate faster than it infiltrates. Therefore, no effluent discharge permits will be required for this project</p>	Ministry of Agriculture, Water, and Land Reform
Hazardous substances such as used oil (e.g. diesel)	Hazardous Substance Ordinance 14 of 1974	<p>The Act provides for the control of substances which may cause injury or ill-health to or death of human beings by reason of their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature, or the generation of pressure, thereby in certain circumstances; to provide for the prohibition and control of the importation, sale, use, operation, application, modification, disposal or dumping of such substance; and to provide for matters connected therewith"</p>	Ministry of Health and Social Services

Topic	Legislation	Provisions	Regulatory Authority
Fauna and flora	The Nature Conservation Ordinance, Ordinance of 1975,	<p>In the course of the Mine's activities, care must be taken to ensure that protected plant species and the eggs of protected and game bird species are not disturbed or destroyed. If such destruction or disturbance is inevitable, a permit must be obtained from the Minister of Environment and Tourism. For this project, due to its areal extent and location outside a protected area, a permit will not be required.</p> <p>.</p>	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)
Used oil	Petroleum Products and Energy Act 13 of 1990	<p>The Act provides provisions for any certificate holder or any other person in control of activities related to any petroleum product. The product is obliged to report any major petroleum product spill (defined as a spill of more than 200l per spill) to the Minister. Such a person is also obliged to take all steps as may be necessary for accordance with good petroleum industry practices to clean up the spill. Should this obligation not be met, the Minister is empowered to take steps to clean up the spill and to recover the costs thereof from the person. Used oil from this project will be disposed of at the Walvis Bay Municipality Hazardous Waste Site. Permission from the facility owner will be required before dumping used oil.</p>	Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy
Employees	The Labour Act, 2007 (Act No. 11 of 2007)	<p>The Labour Act gives effect to the constitutional commitment of Article 95 (11), to promote and maintain the welfare of the people. This Act is aimed at establishing a comprehensive labour law for all employees; to entrench fundamental labour rights and protections; regulate basic terms and conditions of employment; to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of employees</p>	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare

Topic	Legislation	Provisions	Regulatory Authority
Archaeological sites	National Heritage Act 27 of 2004 Ministry of Youth	This Act provides for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance, and for their registration. The proposed exploration project will ensure that if any archaeological or paleontological objects, as described in the Act, are found in the course of its construction, mining operations or closure, such a find is reported to the Ministry immediately. If necessary, the relevant permits must be obtained before disturbing or destroying any heritage.	National Service, Sport, and Culture
Desertification	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification 1992	The convention objective is to forge a global partnership to reverse and prevent desertification/land degradation and to mitigate the effects of drought in affected areas in order to support poverty reduction and environmental sustainability	United Nation Convention
Biodiversity	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 1992	This convention advocates the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources.	United Nation Convention

3.2. REGULATORY AUTHORITIES AND PERMITTING

The environmental regulatory authorities responsible for environmental protection and management in relation to the proposed exploration project, including their role in regulating environmental protection, are listed in Table 5 below

Table 3: The regulatory authority and permitting

Activities list	Applicable Legislation	Permitting Authority	Current Status
Exploration and small-scale mining programme	Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992	Ministry of Mines and Energy	Field Work to follow up on the issue of Environmental Clearance
EIA Clearance for Exploration	Environmental Policy and Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007)	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	To be applied to completion of this EIA and EMP Report for Exploration

Activities list	Applicable Legislation	Permitting Authority	Current Status
EIA Clearance for Mining	Environmental Policy and Environmental Management Act, (Act No. 7 of 2007)	Ministry of Mines and Energy	To apply if Economic Resources are Discovered and Project Advances to Feasibility and if the Feasibility Proves Positive
Construction, alteration of Waterworks with the capacity to hold in excess of 20,000L. The abstraction of water other than that provided by Nam Water. Discharge of effluents or construction of effluent facility or disposal site	Water Resources Management Act, 2004 (No. 284 of 2004).	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform	To Apply when Required
Removal, disturbances or destruction of bird eggs	Nature Conservation Ordinance 4, 1975.	Nature Conservation Ordinance 4, 1975.	
Removal, destruction of indigenous trees, bushes or plants within 100 yards of stream or watercourse	Forestry Act, 12 of 2001	Ministry of Water Affairs and Forestry (MWAF)	
Discarding or disposing of used oil	Petroleum Products and Energy Act 13 of 1990	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).	To Apply when Required
Construction of waste Disposal sites.	Environmental Policy and Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007)	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	
License to Purchase store and the use of explosives	Explosives Act 26 of 1956 (as amended in SA to	Ministry of Safety and Security in	
Magazines for Blasting	April 1978),	consultation with Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).	

3.3. CONCLUDING REMARK ON THIS SECTION

In this section, information on the relevant legislation for the project, the required licenses, and permits was presented. The relevant regulatory authorities for the project were also mentioned in this section.

4. RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

4.1. SOCIAL-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

4.1.1. Erongo Region socio-economic perspectives

The Erongo Region is one of Namibia's key economic hubs, strategically located along the country's central western coastline. It has experienced consistent population growth in recent decades, driven largely by urbanisation, internal migration, and the concentration of economic opportunities in the coastal towns, particularly Swakopmund, Walvis Bay, and Henties Bay. According to the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA), Swakopmund has emerged as a significant urban centre, attracting people from across the country in search of employment, education, and better living conditions.

Erongo is divided into seven constituencies: Arandis, Dâures, Karibib, Omaruru, Swakopmund, Walvis Bay Rural, and Walvis Bay Urban. Each constituency contributes uniquely to the region's socio-economic fabric. The proposed exploration activities under EPL No: 10171 will be undertaken in the Swakopmund District, which is characterized by a mix of residential, industrial, and semi-arid land uses.

The region boasts one of the highest GDP per capita levels in Namibia, with key contributions from the mining, tourism, fishing, and logistics sectors. The mining sector, including uranium, gold, granite, and dimension stone, forms the backbone of the regional economy. Major mines such as Rössing Uranium, Husab, and Navachab are located within the region, offering direct employment and significant multiplier effects on the local economy. The private sector employs the majority of the region's workforce, particularly in mining, tourism, and port services in Walvis Bay.

While agriculture, particularly small-scale farming and livestock production, is present in the inland areas such as Omaruru and Karibib, it plays a relatively minor role in the economic profile of coastal districts. Tourism remains a major economic driver in Swakopmund, thanks to its strong infrastructure, hospitality industry, and attractions such as the Namib Desert, its dunes, and the Atlantic coast.

The socio-economic impacts of exploration activities are generally expected to be limited during the initial phases. However, if an economically viable mineral resource is discovered, the long-term impacts can be substantial. It is essential for local communities to recognise that mineral exploration is inherently high-risk, and less than 1% of exploration projects typically progress to mine development.

Nonetheless, during the exploration phase of EPL No 10171, the project is expected to create temporary employment opportunities for approximately 10 to 20 individuals, with the potential for increased employment should economically viable mineral resources be identified. Employment will primarily target semi-skilled and unskilled labour for support roles, including field assistance, security, and logistics (Fig. 3).

Additionally, the project may contribute to local economic stimulation by procuring goods and services from local suppliers in Swakopmund and surrounding communities. This includes spending on accommodation, fuel, catering, and equipment hire. Furthermore, taxes, levies, and VAT contributions through company operations represent potential fiscal benefits to the Namibian government.

The proponent is committed to ensuring that the project does not result in negative socio-economic impacts on communities in the project area. Community engagement will remain a central component of the project implementation to manage expectations, especially regarding employment, environmental concerns, and land access.

In conclusion, while the short-term impacts of exploration are modest, the proposed project presents an opportunity for socio-economic upliftment through local employment, business engagement, and fiscal contributions. Any increase in activity will be subject to further assessment and community consultation.

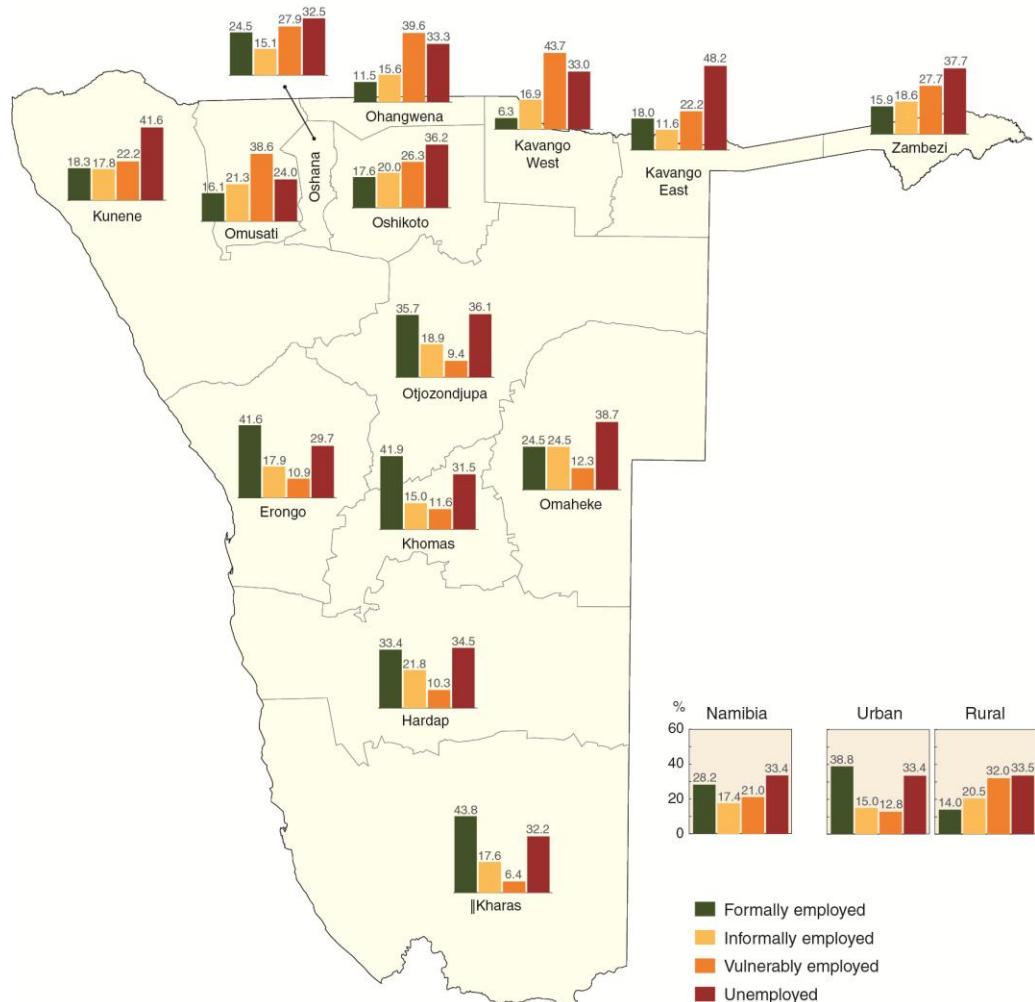


Figure 3: Regional employment rates in Namibia.

4.2. ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE SITES

No archaeological and heritage sites are known to be located within the proposed exploration site of EPL No. 10171. The exploration site is located away from the archaeological sites. The mitigation measures for the protection of archaeological sites are addressed in section 7 of this document and the EMP. The project management should, however, be made aware of the provisions of the National Heritage Act regarding the prompt reporting of archaeological findings.

4.3. WATER RESOURCES

4.3.1. General hydrology of the study area

The hydrological characteristics of the EPL No. 10171 site, situated in the Swakopmund District of the Erongo Region, are shaped by the region's arid to semi-arid climate and distinctive topography. The Erongo Region falls within the Central-Western Water Planning Area and is not traversed by any perennial rivers. Instead, the area is influenced by ephemeral rivers such as the Swakop and Khan Rivers, which flow only during periods of intense seasonal rainfall and are integral to the region's hydrology.

The terrain in the EPL area is predominantly rocky and undulating, with scattered inselbergs and gravel plains that influence runoff patterns. Rainfall in this region is typically low, irregular, and highly variable, averaging 100-200 mm annually and mostly occurring during the summer months. Given the limited and erratic nature of precipitation, surface water resources are extremely scarce and ephemeral.

The soil profile in the area comprises mostly sandy and skeletal soils with low water retention capacity, contributing to rapid surface runoff during rain events. In some zones, the presence of hardpan calcretes and shallow bedrock further limits infiltration and promotes surface sheet flow. However, where sandier soils dominate, particularly along ephemeral riverbeds or lower-lying areas, limited infiltration can occur, supporting localised recharge to shallow groundwater bodies.

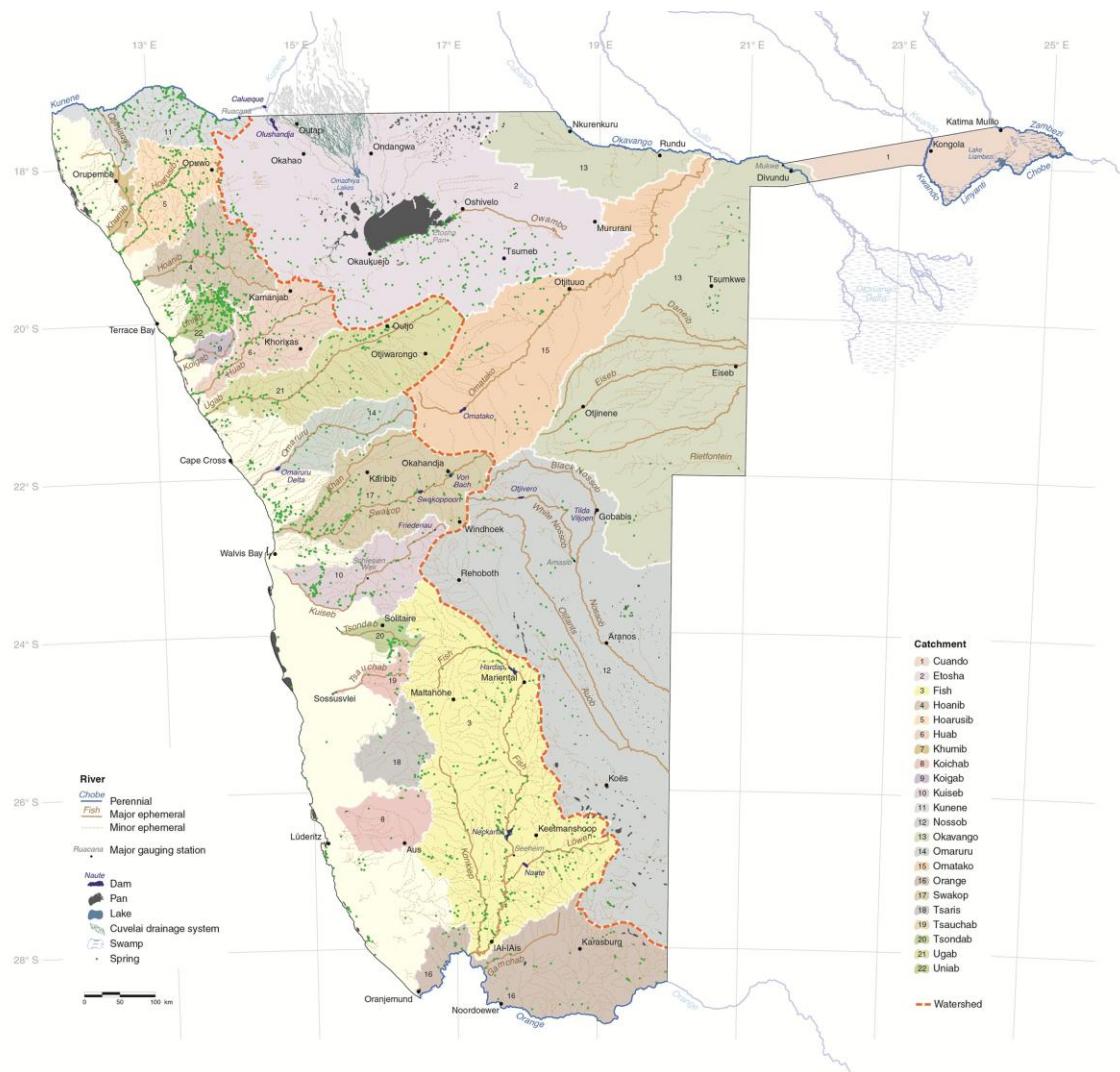


Figure 4: Catchment areas and ephemeral river system of the study area

4.3.2. Geology of the area

Regional Geological Setting

EPL 10171 is situated east of Swakopmund within the Central (Swakop) Zone of the Damara Orogenic Belt, a northeast-trending intracontinental orogenic system that formed during the late Neoproterozoic to early Palaeozoic. The Central Zone is characterised by high-temperature, low-pressure metamorphism, widespread granitic intrusions, and intense ductile deformation forming domes, antiformal structures, and shear zones. The licence area exposes a representative cross-section of the Nosib and Swakop Groups of the Damara Supergroup, intruded by Cambrian granites, including the Salem, red granite, and leucogranite units. Younger Quaternary surficial sediments (Qs) and alluvium (Qa) cover the western low-lying plains.

Local Geological Description

The geological formations within EPL 10171 record a long history of sedimentation, deformation, metamorphism, and magmatism. The dominant lithological units are summarised below and shown in Table 4 (Geological Map of EPL 10171).

Table 4: Summary of the dominant lithological units of the EPL area

Code	Formation / Unit	Description and Significance
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Egr	Cambrian Red Granite	Coarse-grained pink to red granite with K-feldspar phenocrysts; post-tectonic intrusive phases marking the terminal stage of the Damara Orogeny. It is commonly associated with pegmatite and quartz vein swarms.
Egi	Cambrian Leucogranite	Light-coloured, muscovite-bearing granites of the late-Damara intrusive suite typically occur as irregular plutons or dykes cutting metasedimentary rocks.
NgSAs	Syntectonic Salem Granite	Medium- to coarse-grained foliated granite to granitic gneiss, emplaced during D3 deformation; associated with migmatitic schists and doming.
NKn	Khan Formation (Nosib Group)	Greenish-grey calc-silicate rock, amphibolite, and biotite schist representing metamorphosed siliciclastic and carbonate rocks from a shallow marine environment.
NCh	Chuos Formation (Swakop Group)	Schist and diamictite with minor quartzite and marble; interpreted as a glaciogenic unit marking one of the early Damara glacial episodes.
NAr	Arandis Formation	Alternating marble, calc-silicate, and biotite schist subdivided into the Karub, Spes Bona, and Okawayo Members. Represents marine carbonate deposition following Chuos glaciation.
NRs	Rössing Formation	Dolomitic marble and calc-silicate rocks with minor schist; host to regional uraniferous alaskitic intrusives (e.g., Rössing and Husab).
NKb	Karibib Formation	Predominantly calcitic marble with interbedded calc-silicate and schist. Includes Otjongeama (NKbOj), Arises River (NKbAi), and Onguati Members.
NKbAi	Arises River Member	Thick-bedded calcitic marble with minor dolomitic bands, often recrystallised and pure white, potentially exploitable as industrial carbonate.
NKs	Kuiseb Formation	Graphitic to biotite schist, quartzite, and minor marble form the structural framework of the area; exhibits strong foliation and folding.
Qa / Qs	Alluvium and Surficial Deposits	Unconsolidated sand, silt, and gravel cover the western plains, aeolian and fluvial origin, masking bedrock and forming shallow ephemeral aquifers.

The Kuiseb and Karibib Formations dominate the central and eastern portions of EPL 10171, while Quaternary sands (Qs) cover the western margin near the Namib gravel plains. The bedrock structures trend northeast–southwest, parallel to the regional Damara structural grain (Fig.4).

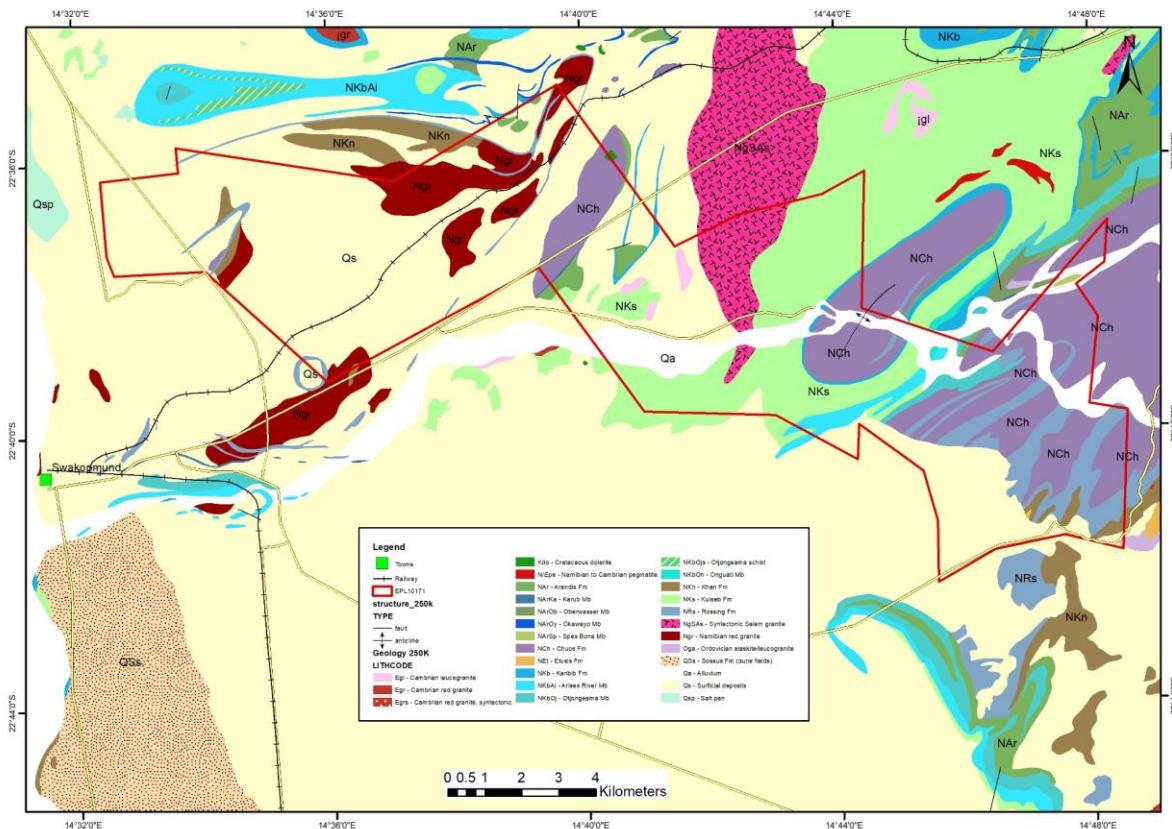


Figure 5: Geological Map of EPL 10171 showing the distribution of the Damara Supergroup formations and intrusive granites

Structural and Metamorphic Framework

The area exhibits intense folding, shearing, and granitic doming typical of the Central Zone. The Kuiseb and Karibib Formations display well-developed schistosity, crenulation, and minor quartz-feldspar veins associated with late-tectonic granitic intrusions. Metamorphism reached amphibolite facies, producing biotite-garnet schists and calc-silicate assemblages across the license area.

4.3.3. General hydrogeology

Groundwater within EPL 10171 occurs primarily in fractured metamorphic and granitic aquifers of the Kuiseb, Karibib, and Khan Formations. These aquifers are secondary and discontinuous, with groundwater storage and movement controlled by fractures, joints, and weathered zones (Fig.6).

Aquifer Types

Below are the aquifer types found in the EPL area:

- Fractured Basement Aquifers – Hosted in the Kuiseb schists and Salem granites with low to moderate borehole yields (0.1–1.5 L/s) (Figure 5).
- Marble Aquifers – Locally developed within the Karibib and Arises River Members; may show improved permeability in karstic zones.
- Alluvial Aquifers – Shallow aquifers in Qa and Qs units along ephemeral drainages, recharged during rainfall events.

Groundwater Quality and Recharge

Groundwater salinity increases westward towards the Namib Desert and coastal plains due to evaporation and limited recharge. Inland crystalline aquifers generally host fresh to slightly brackish water. Recharge occurs episodically during high-intensity rainfall events, mainly along fault zones and ephemeral riverbeds.

Hydrogeological Sensitivity

Hydrogeological sensitivity is considered low to moderate. The fractured bedrock aquifers have limited recharge and storage potential yet form crucial local water sources for exploration and potential mining activities.

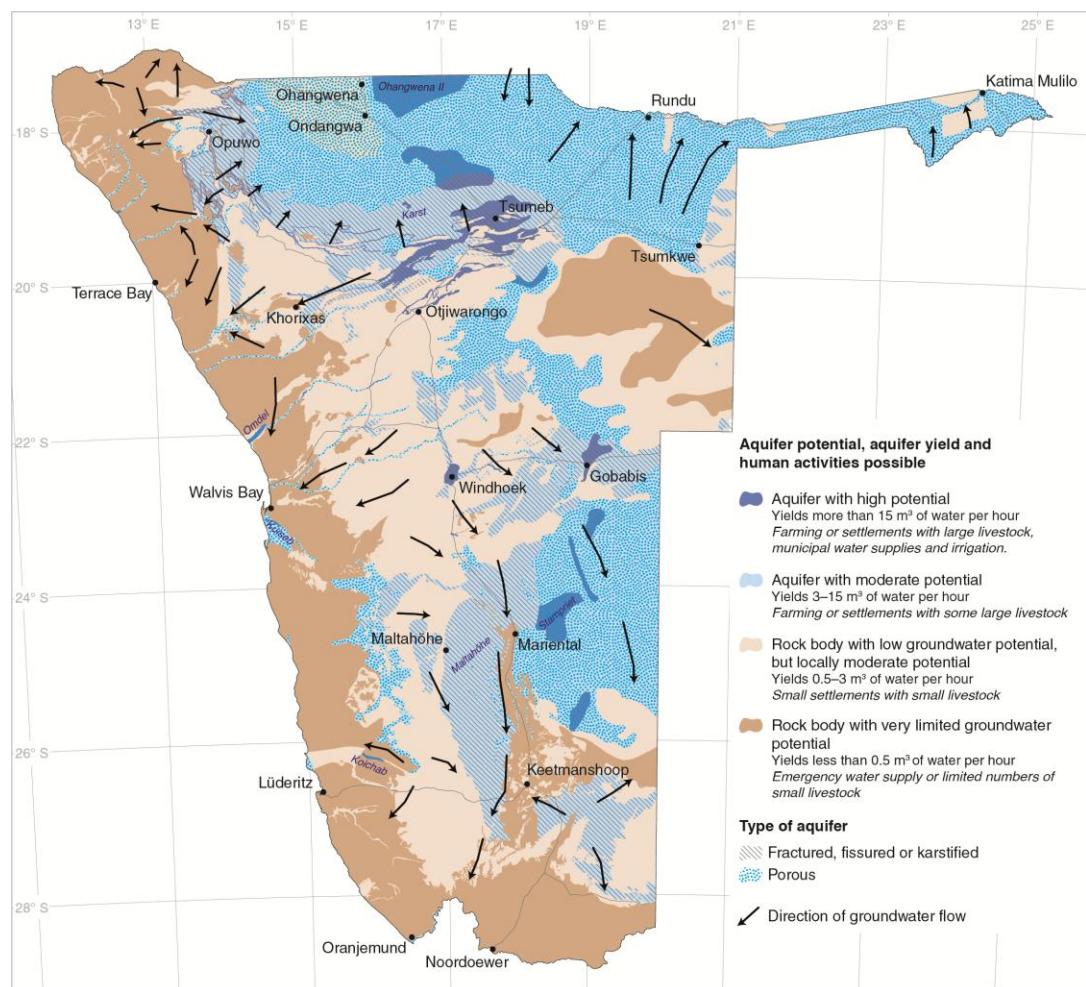


Figure 6: Aquifer potential in Namibia and the study area

4.4. BIODIVERSITY (FAUNA AND FLORA)

EPL No. 10171 is situated within the Erongo Region, an area that straddles the transition between the Central-western Plains and the western fringes of the Central Plateau (Fig. 6). The site falls predominantly within the Central-western Arid Shrubland Biome, characterised by sparse vegetation, low rainfall, and high evaporation rates. This biome differs markedly from the more wooded savannahs of the north and is shaped by the region's arid-to-semiarid climatic conditions and rugged topography.

4.4.1. Flora

Despite its harsh conditions, the region supports a diverse and ecologically significant mix of flora and fauna. Biodiversity here has evolved unique adaptations to survive in limited water availability, intense sunlight, and rocky or sandy soils.

The flora within the EPL site and the broader Swakopmund District is primarily composed of xerophytic vegetation adapted to arid, rocky terrain. Dominant vegetation types include dwarf shrubs, grass species, and occasional tree clusters in drainage lines or sheltered areas. Common species include:

- Succulent species such as *Aloe asperifolia* and *Euphorbia gummifera* – adapted to rocky outcrops
- *Stipagrostis* spp. – dominant perennial grasses that stabilise sandy soils

This vegetation cover is sparse and patchy, often depending on terrain and access to moisture, particularly from fog and dew, which are common along the western escarpment and coastal plains. The rainfall in the region averages between 100 and 250 mm per year, mostly during the summer months, but the coastal fog belt plays an important ecological role in supporting unique desert-adapted plant communities. The Namib Desert's eastern fringes, which influence the site, are also known for endemism and fragile plant communities susceptible to disturbance.

4.4.2. Fauna

The faunal biodiversity within EPL No. 10171 and the surrounding parts of the Erongo Region is adapted to the region's arid conditions, rocky outcrops, ephemeral riverbeds, and desert plains. Although the overall biomass may be lower than in more vegetated areas, the ecological value of the area is high due to the presence of endemic and specially adapted species.

Key species known or expected to occur include:

- Mammals:
 - Klipspringer (*Oreotragus oreotragus*), often found in rocky areas
 - Rock Hyrax (*Procavia capensis*)
 - Black-backed Jackal (*Canis mesomelas*) and Bat-eared Fox (*Otocyon megalotis*)
 - Larger mammals such as Oryx (*Oryx gazella*) and Springbok (*Antidorcas marsupialis*) roam the open plains
 - Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) may occur, particularly in more rugged sections of the region like the Erongo Mountains
- Avifauna:

The Erongo Region is home to over 200 bird species, many of which are conservation-relevant or endemic. Notable species include:

- Rüppell's Korhaan (*Eupodotis rueppellii*)

- Monteiro's Hornbill (*Tockus monteiri*) – near-endemic to Namibia
- Augur Buzzard (*Buteo augur*) and other raptors
- Lark and chat species typical of arid zones
- Reptiles and Amphibians:
 - The region is rich in reptilian diversity, including Namib Sand Geckos, Leopard Tortoises, and Horned Adders.
 - Many of these species are cryptic and endemic, relying on camouflage and burrowing behaviours.
- Invertebrates:
 - A number of Namib Desert beetles, scorpions, and spiders occur in the region. These species play critical roles in nutrient cycling and ecosystem functioning.

4.4.3. Conservation Considerations

While the biodiversity in the area is not as dense as in wetter biomes, it is highly specialised and vulnerable to disturbance, especially from unsustainable prospecting, off-road vehicle use, and habitat fragmentation. Given the low resilience of desert ecosystems to physical disturbance, even small-scale mining activities must be carefully managed and monitored. The Erongo Mountain Nature Conservancy and other nearby protected areas serve as critical refugia for species and must be considered when planning exploration or development activities.

Swakopmund.

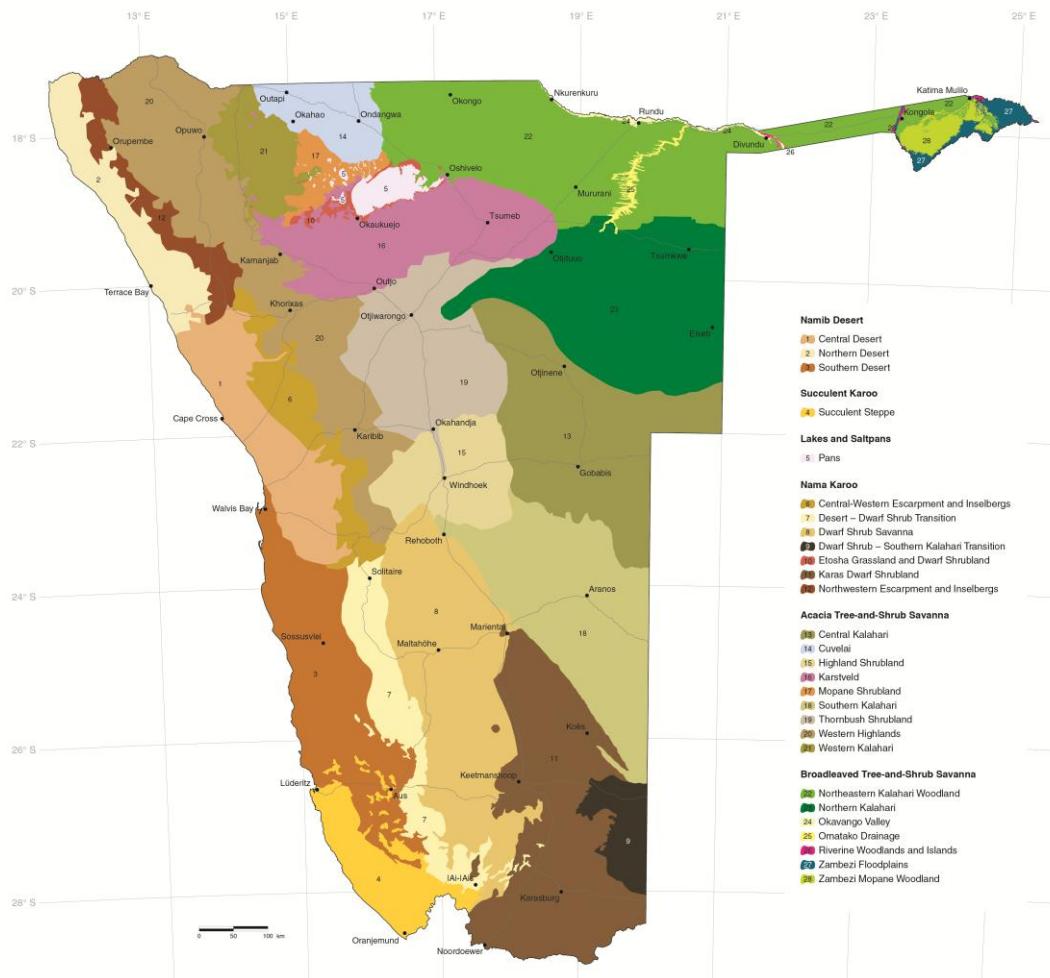


Figure 7: Biomes of Namibia and the study area

4.5. TOPOGRAPHY AND LANDSCAPE

The topography of the area surrounding EPL No. 10171, situated in the Erongo Region of Namibia, is characterised by rugged, undulating terrain interspersed with isolated mountain ranges, inselbergs, and flat plains. This region lies within the western transitional zone between the Central Plateau and the Namib Desert, creating a diverse landscape influenced by both escarpment and desert geomorphology (Fig. 8).

The area typically exhibits elevations ranging from approximately 800 to 1,400 meters above sea level, with more pronounced elevation changes near mountainous outcrops such as the Spitzkoppe, Erongo Mountains, and Brandberg to the north and northeast of the general region. The terrain within the EPL itself is expected to be gently undulating to moderately rugged, with local variations in slope and elevation due to the underlying granitic and metamorphic formations typical of the Erongo geological province.

Vegetation across the area is generally sparse, ranging from open shrubland and grassland on the plains to denser, rocky savanna-type vegetation around rocky

outcrops. Soil cover is typically thin and sandy, with extensive gravel plains and areas of exposed bedrock. The visual landscape is marked by high aesthetic and geological diversity, making it a region of both ecological and scenic significance.

Local drainage patterns in the Erongo Region are predominantly ephemeral. The project area, like much of western Namibia, lacks permanent rivers and relies on a network of ephemeral river systems that are dry for most of the year, becoming active only during periods of significant rainfall, typically between December and April. These include ephemeral watercourses such as the Omaruru River, which traverses parts of the region but is not directly associated with the EPL area. Smaller, unnamed drainage channels are likely present within the project site and may contribute to localised runoff during the rainy season.

Although surface water flow is short-lived, these ephemeral systems are vital for groundwater recharge and for sustaining vegetation in the surrounding areas. The region's drainage features are also shaped by hard-rock geology, which limits infiltration in some areas but facilitates localised aquifer recharge in fractured zones.

Given the arid-to-semiarid climate and limited hydrological activity, surface water features play a relatively minor yet ecologically important role. The area's topographic variability and drainage characteristics must therefore be considered in the environmental assessment, particularly with respect to erosion potential, sediment transport, and the protection of ephemeral ecological systems.

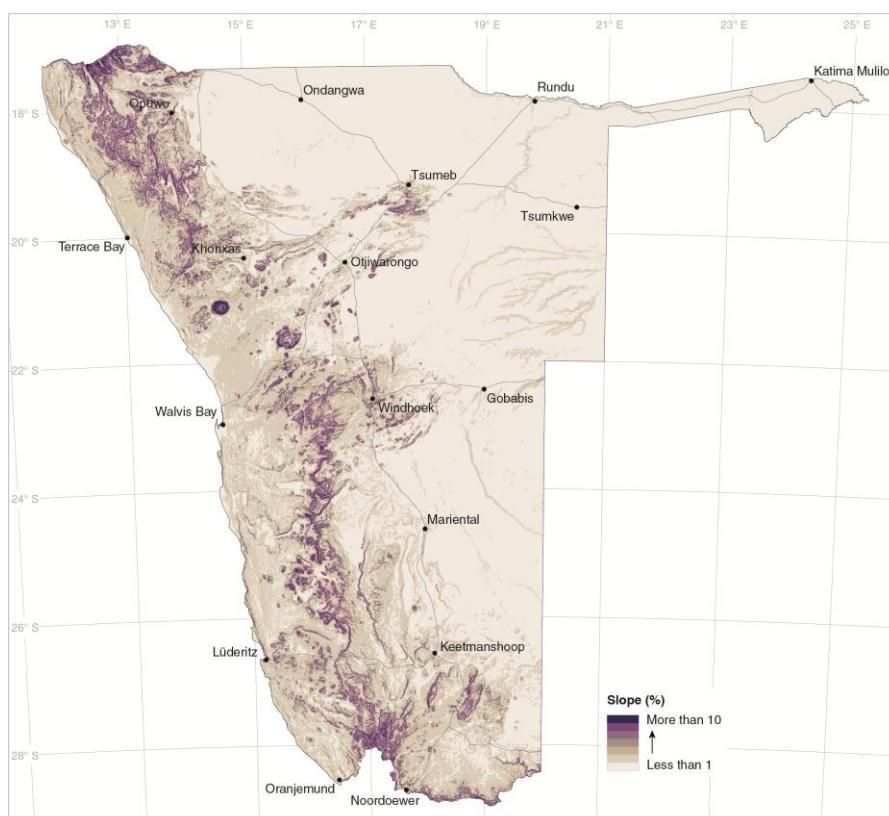


Figure 8: Topography of Namibia and study area

4.6. CLIMATE

The climatic conditions of the Erongo Region, where EPL No. 10171 is situated, are typical of a hyper-arid to arid environment, transitioning into semi-arid conditions inland. The coastal zone around Swakopmund and Walvis Bay receives extremely low rainfall, often less than 100 mm per annum, primarily due to the influence of the cold Benguela Current off the Atlantic Ocean. Precipitation increases gradually inland, with areas further east receiving up to 250 mm annually, mainly during the summer months from December to March (Namibia Meteorological Service, 2020). Rainfall is highly erratic and spatially variable, often occurring in short, intense bursts followed by prolonged dry periods, posing challenges to water availability and ecosystem resilience.

Temperature patterns in the Erongo Region reflect coastal-moderated conditions near the ocean and more extreme fluctuations inland. Coastal towns such as Swakopmund and Walvis Bay experience mild temperatures year-round, with average maximums ranging between 18°C and 25°C, rarely exceeding 30°C due to the cooling maritime influence. In contrast, inland areas such as Usakos, Karibib, and Arandis experience hotter summer temperatures, often reaching 35°C, and cooler winters with nighttime minimums dropping to 5–8°C. The diurnal temperature range is particularly pronounced inland, with significant differences between day and night temperatures, especially during winter (Namibia Climate Atlas, 2021).

Wind regimes in the Erongo Region are an important climatic feature, particularly near the coast. The area is known for its strong, persistent southwesterly winds, especially during the winter months (May to August), which contribute to high evaporation rates and the transport of coastal fog inland. Inland areas are influenced by variable easterly winds during the summer months, often associated with convective storms. The prevalence of fog along the coast, driven by the interaction between cold ocean currents and warm inland air masses, contributes significantly to moisture availability for local ecosystems and can influence visibility and air quality relevant to mining operations (Windhoek Weather Station, 2019; MET, 2022).

These climatic characteristics, marked by low rainfall, coastal fog, high evaporation, and variable wind patterns, are critical considerations for environmental planning and sustainable resource management in the Erongo Region. They influence not only the natural vegetation and wildlife habitats but also pose operational challenges for exploration and mining activities, particularly in terms of dust control, water use, and infrastructure resilience.

4.7. POTENTIAL IMPACT IDENTIFIED

4.7.1. Positive impacts

The proposed exploration activities within EPL No. 10171 are anticipated to generate several positive socio-economic benefits, particularly within the host communities of the Erongo Region. Key potential benefits include:

- Local Employment Opportunities: The project is expected to create both temporary and semi-permanent job opportunities during the exploration phase, particularly benefiting unskilled and semi-skilled laborers from nearby towns and settlements such as Uis, Omaruru, and Karibib.
- Stimulation of Local Businesses and Service Providers: Increased demand for accommodation, catering, fuel, and transport services will provide a boost to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) operating in nearby localities.
- Support to the Regional Economy through Taxes and Levies: The project will contribute to the local and national revenue base through the payment of licensing fees, VAT, and applicable exploration levies, directly supporting economic growth in the region.
- Enhancement of Local Infrastructure: Although limited, access route upgrades and the development of temporary tracks to support field operations may contribute to improving road infrastructure in remote areas of the EPL.

4.7.2. Negative impact

Key potential benefits include

- Liquid waste: oil spillage and wastewater
- Solid waste: wires, drill bits, and human waste
- Biodiversity: fauna and flora
- Air pollution
- Noise pollution
- Water resources

4.8. CONCLUDING REMARK ON THIS SECTION

In this section, the affected environment was described. The social and biophysical environmental information was provided, and the potential positive and negative impacts of the project were identified.

5. PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

5.1. LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

5.1.1. Environmental Management Act (2007) and its EIA regulations (2012)

Public consultation is a crucial part of the EIA process. This provides an opportunity for stakeholders and interested members of the public to learn more about the proposal and to raise any issues or concerns. The Environmental Management Act 2007 and its 2012 EIA regulations are the key documents governing environmental impact assessment in Namibia.

One of the key objectives of the Act is to prevent and mitigate the significant effects of activities on the environment by:

“Ensuring that there are opportunities for timeous participation of interested and affected parties throughout the assessment process; and ensuring that the findings of an assessment are taken into account before any decision is made in respect of activities.”

The key principle of the Environmental Management Act 2007 advocates for public participation. The principles state that “the participation of all interested and affected parties must be promoted and decisions must take into account the interests, *needs and values of interested and affected parties*”.

Section 21 of the EIA Regulations outlines the procedure on public participation process as follows:

“(2).The person conducting a public consultation process must give notice to all potential interested and affected parties of the application, which is subject to public consultation, by:

a) Fixing a notice board at a place conspicuous to the public at the boundary or on the fence of the site where the activity to which the application relates or is to be undertaken;

b) Giving written notice to:

- i. The owners and occupiers of land adjacent to the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site;
- ii. The local authority council, regional council and traditional authority, as the case may be, in which the site or alternative site is situated;
- iii. Any other organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity; and

c) Advertising the application once a week for two consecutive weeks in at least two newspapers circulated widely in Namibia.

(3) A notice, notice board or advertisement referred to in sub regulation (2) must -

- a) Give details of the application which is subject to public consultation; and
- b) State:

- i. That the application is to be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of these regulations;

- ii. The nature and location of the activity to which the application relates;
- iii. Where further information on the application or activity can be obtained: and
- c) The manner in which and the person to whom representations in respect of the application may be made.

(6) When complying with this regulation, the person conducting the public consultation process must ensure that a) information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is made available to potential interested and affected parties; and b) consultation by potential interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all potential interested and affected parties are provided with a reasonable opportunity to comment on the application.

28. For the purpose of the Act and these regulations, a notice is given to a person or a person is informed of a decision, if a document to that effect is:

- (a) Delivered personally to that person;
- (b) Sent by registered post to the person's last known address;
- (c) Left with an adult individual apparently residing at or occupying or employed at the person's last known address; or
- (d) In the case of a business-
 - (i) Delivered to the public officer of the business;
 - (ii) Left with an adult individual apparently residing at or occupying or employed at its registered address;
 - (iii) Sent by registered post addressed to the business or its public officer at their last known addresses; or
 - (iv) Transmitted by means of a facsimile transmission to the person concerned at the registered office of the business."

5.2. CONSULTATION APPROACH

The following activities were undertaken to facilitate stakeholder and community participation during this EIA process:

- A Background Information Document (BID) was compiled, which was distributed via the Internet. The BID also served as an invitation to I&APs to register their concerns about the project. (See Appendix D).
- Advertisements to invite interested and affected parties to register their concerns were placed in the Confidente and New Era newspaper for two consecutive weeks (Appendix B).

5.3. THE INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES (I & AP's)

The I&APs for this project were identified using information from the existing Kalahari Geological and Environmental Solutions stakeholder database. Notices were placed in various newspapers inviting the public to register as interested and affected parties. Organisations were also selected that the consultant considered to be interested in or affected by this particular project. An I&APS can be defined as (a)

any person, group of persons or organisation interested in or affected by activity; and
(b) any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity.

5.4. THE OUTCOME OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

No email requesting the BID document for the proposed project was received.

5.5. CONCLUDING REMARK ON THIS SECTION

In this section, issues related to the public participation process, including the steps or methods followed, the process itself, the outcome, and key issues identified, were presented. Moreover, the legal framework for public participation was also presented.

6. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1. THE METHODOLOGY USED OR ADOPTED FOR THE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The assessment process developed by Kalahari Geological and Environmental Solutions was based on the collection and interpretation of available literature regarding the dimension stone quarry. The process included the review of previous EIA's and EMP's conducted in the surrounding areas and those related to dimension stone in Namibia. Other relevant documents were identified and collected, including:

- Environmental regulations covering environment, water, energy, health, and safety as well as all the related policies and guidelines;
- Mining regulations and all the related introductory information obtained from the Office of the Mining Commissioner in the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy;
- Topographic maps, information and data sets about the location and characteristics of EPL 10171
- Information and data sets about environmental regulation, biodiversity and natural environment around EPL 10171 obtained from the Directorate of Environmental Affairs in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism;
- Information and data sets about the regional and local geology, geological maps and all the related data sets, published materials and open file documents have all been located in the Directorate of the Geological Survey in the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy.
-

Table 5: Definition of criteria for assessing the significant impact

Criteria	Description
Nature	Reviews the type of effect that the proposed activity will have on the relevant component of the environment and includes "what will be affected and how?"
Extent	Indicates whether the impact will be site-specific; local (limited to within 15 Km of the area); regional (limited to ~100 Km of the area); national (limited to the coastline of Namibia); or international (extending beyond Namibia's borders).
Duration	Reviews the lifetime of the impact, as being short (days, <1 month), medium (months, <1 year), long (years, <10 years), or permanent (generations, or >10 years).
Intensity	Establishes whether the magnitude of the impact is destructive or innocuous and whether or not it exceeds set standards, and is described as none (no impact); low (where natural/ social environmental functions and processes are negligibly affected); medium (where the environment continues to function but in a noticeably modified manner); or high (where environmental functions and processes are altered such that they temporarily or permanently cease and/or exceed legal standards/requirements).
Probability	Considers the likelihood of the impact occurring and is described as improbable (low likelihood), probable (distinct possibility), highly probable (most likely) or definite (impact will occur regardless of prevention measures).

Criteria	Description
Degree of Confidence in Predictions	Is based on the availability of specialist knowledge and other information.

The application of the above criteria to determine the significance of potential impacts uses a balanced combination of nature, extent, duration, and intensity/magnitude, modified by probability, cumulative effects, and confidence (Table 5). Significance is described as follows, as shown in Table 6:

Table 6: Definitions of various significant ratings

SIGNIFICANCE RATING	CRITERIA
Low	Where the impact will have a negligible influence on the environment and no modifications or mitigations are necessary for the given development description. This would be allocated to impacts of any severity/magnitude, if at a local scale/extent and of temporary duration/time.
Medium	Where the impact could affect the environment, which will require modification of the development design and/or alternative mitigation measures. This would be allocated to impacts of moderate severity/magnitude, locally to regionally, and in the short term.
High	Where the impact could have a significant influence on the environment, and in the event of a negative impact, the activity(i.e., causing it) should not be permitted (i.e. there could be a 'no-go' implication for the development, regardless of any possible mitigation). This would be allocated to impacts of high magnitude, locally for longer than a month, and/or of high magnitude regionally and beyond.

6.2. IDENTIFICATION OF KEY ISSUES

Potentially significant impact identified from the baseline conditions, legal requirement, and public participation process was screened to obtain issues that require further investigation or assessment and those that don't required further investigation. The process shown in the flowchart below was used to screen for potential issues. Table 7 shows the screening of the identified impact using the flow chart.

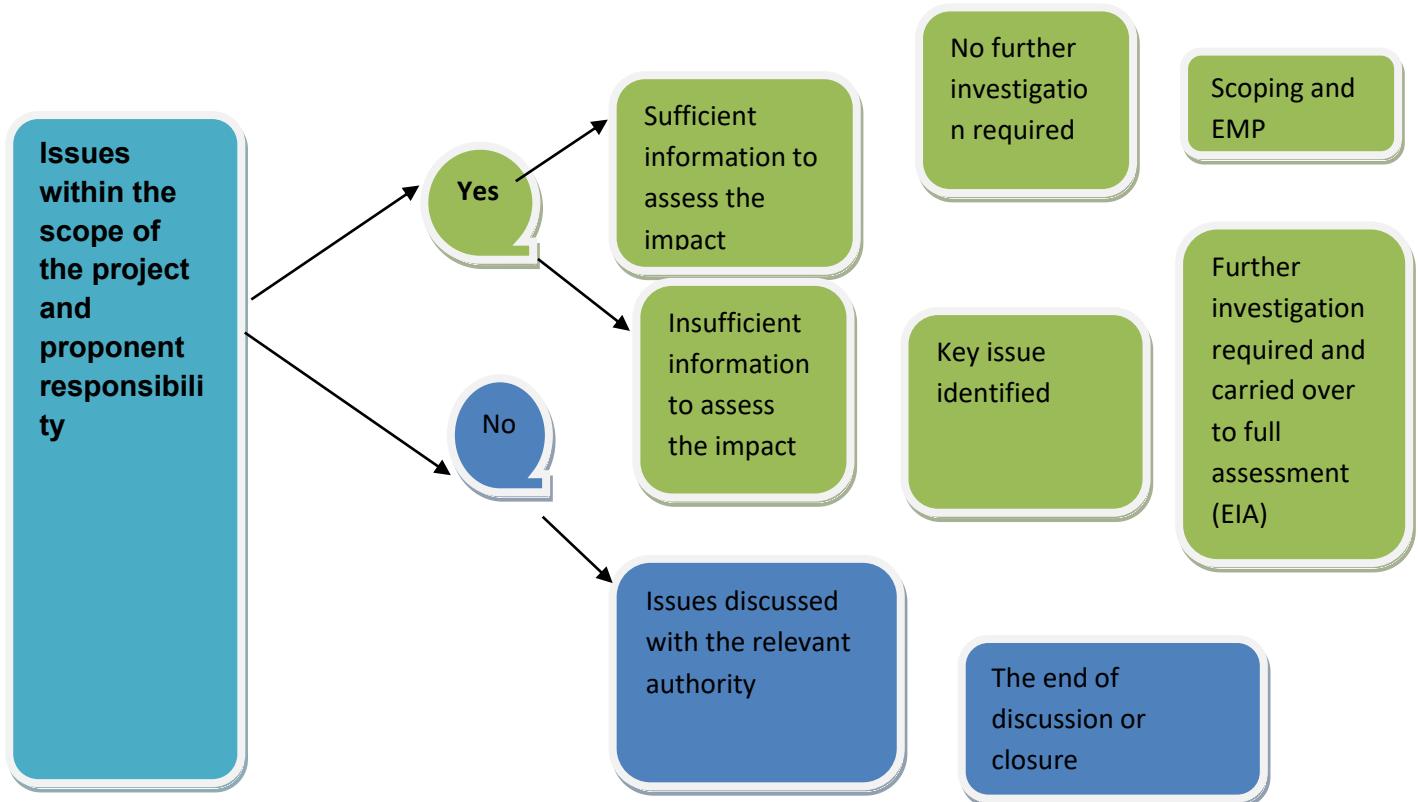


Table 7: Potential significant impact screening process

Issues/Impact	Proponent Responsibility	Sufficient Info Yes/No	Mitigation Available	Full assessment required	Issues covered in:
Employment creation	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Addressed in the EMP
Support for local retail shops	No	Yes	Yes	No	Addressed in the EMP
Export taxes and VAT payment	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Addressed in the EMP
Liquid waste: used oil and wastewater	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Addressed in the EMP

Issues/Impact	Proponent Responsibility	Sufficient Info Yes/No	Mitigation Available	Full assessment required	Issues covered in:
Solid waste: wires, drill bits, and human waste	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Addressed in the EMP
Land and soil disturbance: on-site and the proposed 8km stretch road	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Addressed in the EMP
Impact on Biodiversity: fauna and flora	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Addressed in the EMP

6.3. SOCIAL-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

6.3.1. Background to the problem

Unemployment is not only a responsibility of the Government, but it is also incumbent on citizens to create jobs for fellow Namibians. The proponent would like to carry out an exploratory study to recruit 5 to 8 Namibians, and potentially more during the quarry phases if the study is successful.

6.3.2. The potential effect of the project

During the six-month exploration study, 10 - 15 employees will be recruited by the proponent. Upon completion of the study, a decision will be made on whether to start a quarry. If the exploration study findings are positive, more local Namibians within the vicinity of the project will be employed. To ensure positive economic impacts, support for local retailers will be recommended. Furthermore, export taxes and VAT payments will also have a positive impact on the National Economy.

6.3.3. Significance

By implementing the exploration study, the socioeconomic significance of the project can be summarised as follows:

Table 8: The expected significance of the project on social-economic implications

Criteria	Social economic implications
Extent	<i>local</i>
Duration	<i>short</i>
Intensity	<i>low</i>
Probability	<i>definite</i>
Significance before mitigation	<i>low</i>
Significance after mitigation	<i>low</i>
Degree of confidence in predictions	<i>high</i>

6.3.4. Mitigation and enhancement measures

- The proponent will ensure that locals will be employed in all casual labour and the process of employment will be gender sensitive.
- While not every local is ensured to be employed, the proponent will conduct pre-consultation with the locals to ensure that the elements of equity and transparency are included or taken into account when hiring and recruiting.

6.3.5. Monitoring

- It is recommended that the proponent should employ workers from the potentially affected communities, in particular, Swakopmund Town. The proponent, in consultation with the Swakopmund constituency Councilors, will then be responsible for supervising the employment process when implementing this 'locals first' recommendation.

6.4. LIQUID WASTE: USED OIL OR OIL SPILLAGE AND WASTEWATER

6.4.1. Background to the problem

There are various waste disposal methods used worldwide in the mining industry. Management of used oil at a large scale is reported to be a challenge as more significant maintenance is required to minimize the losses of the oil into the environment (Richards, 2009). Used oil once it spills, it causes a detrimental effect on both living and non-living things because its chemical constituents are poisonous. The oil coats and clings to every rock and grain of sand. Sometimes if the oil washes into coastal marshes, mangrove forests or other wetlands, fibrous plants and grasses absorb the oil, which can damage the plants and make the whole area unsuitable as wildlife habitat.

Water is mainly used for cooling in large and small mining operations. The wastewater that is generated is, in most cases, recycled. But managing this wastewater can be challenging, as it requires effective maintenance of the facilities that hold it. Incidents of wastewater pollution have been reported worldwide due to a lack of wastewater management programs.

6.4.2. Potential effect of liquid waste

The spill of oil or used oil can have detrimental environmental effects. Potential spillage of drill fluid, lubrication, etc., from exploration drilling can contaminate groundwater if drilling penetrates the groundwater table and drill fluid enters the aquifer, thereby causing pollution. There will be no storage of oils or fuel on site; however, there is a risk of hydrocarbon spillage from vehicles and drilling machines, which may result in environmental contamination. Used oil generated on-site for this project during the exploration process will be minimal. Regardless of the quantity, management measures will be put in place to ensure that no oil spill occurs.

Wastewater generated during the exploration process will be minimal, at less than 25 litres a day. Therefore, it is assumed that most of this water will evaporate faster than it will infiltrate. The likelihood of surface and groundwater contamination happening will be unlikely if the mitigation measures proposed in the EMP are implemented.

6.4.3. Significance

The significance of the identified problem of the study can be summarised as follows:

Table 9: The expected significance of the project on liquid waste

Criteria	Liquid waste
Extent	<i>local</i>
Duration	<i>short</i>
Intensity	<i>low</i>
Probability	<i>definite</i>
Significance before mitigation	<i>Medium for used oil and low for wastewater</i>
Significance after mitigation	<i>Low for both</i>
Degree of confidence in predictions	<i>high</i>

6.4.4. Mitigation measures

- Storage of oils and fuel on-site shall not be allowed.
- Implement a maintenance programme to ensure all vehicles, machinery and equipment remain in proper working condition, and maintenance should be conducted in designated areas only, preferably off-site.
- Waste oils and fuels from drip trays on stationery vehicles and machinery should be disposed of as hazardous waste at a licensed facility by a specialist hazardous waste handler.

6.4.5. Monitoring

- ENC should conduct regular inspections of vehicles and machinery to ensure that there is no oil leakages
- Weekly Inspection by ENC to ensure that operating machinery and vehicles are regularly maintained.

6.5. SOLID WASTE: WIRES, DRILL BITS, AND HUMAN WASTE

6.5.1. Background to the problem

Solid waste management is a global problem, and sometimes it extends beyond the mining industry. In the mining or exploration industry, various types of solid waste are generated, and some of these contain toxic substances that can affect living and non-living organisms. Therefore, proper handling and management of these wastes are critical for the protection of the environment.

6.5.2. Potential effects from solid waste

Solid waste generated by this project, if not managed, will affect the environment. The effect will mainly be on the project site. Human waste generated during the exploration process, if not managed, will affect the environment, albeit on a small scale.

6.5.3. Significance

The significance of the identified problem of the study can summaries as follows:

Table 10: The expected significance of the project on solid waste

Criteria	Solid waste :
Extent	<i>local</i>
Duration	<i>short</i>
Intensity	<i>low</i>
Probability	<i>definite</i>
Significance before mitigation	<i>Medium</i>
Significance after mitigation	<i>Low f</i>
Degree of confidence in predictions	<i>high</i>

6.5.4. Mitigation measures

- Contaminated wastes in the form of soil, litter and other material must be disposed of at an appropriate disposal site.
- Strictly, no burning of waste on the site or at the disposal site is allowed as it possess environmental and public health impacts
- Waste disposal sites should be established on-site where paper, plastic and wire should be kept during the exploration and operation period.
- The collected solid waste should be disposed of at the Swakopmund Town Council's solid waste disposal sites.
- For human waste, during the construction phase, the mobile toilet should be made available on-site for workers and once these facilities are full, the collected human waste should be disposed at the Swakopmund Town Council human waste disposal site.
- After completion of exploration activities such as trenching, the removed soil layers and rocks must be replaced, and levelling must be done so that the original condition is restored.

6.5.5. Monitoring

- Daily site inspection by ENC Site inspection on housekeeping
- Weekly site inspection by ENC to ensure regular collection of waste

6.6. LAND OR SOIL DISTURBANCE

6.6.1. Background to the problem

The topography of the study area is mountainous with flat. During the exploration process, land or soil will be disturbed both on-site. The soil will be removed from the surface rocks during the drilling to recover the slabs needed for testing.

6.6.2. The potential effect of land or soil disturbance

The soil removed during drilling, if not properly managed, will affect vegetation growth and biodiversity development, including hiding or resting spots.

6.6.3. Significance

The significance of the identified problem of the study can be summarised as follows:

Table 11: The expected significance of the project on soil or land disturbance

Criteria	Soil or land disturbance:
Extent	<i>local</i>
Duration	<i>short</i>
Intensity	<i>low</i>
Probability	<i>definite</i>
Significance before mitigation	<i>Medium</i>
Significance after mitigation	<i>Low</i>
Degree of confidence in predictions	<i>high</i>

6.6.4. Mitigations and recommendation

The topsoil from 0 to 30cm is to be removed and stockpiled for use during the rehabilitation process. The stockpile will be seeded with grass and shrub seeds to keep organic activity alive and ensure a fertile seed bank in the topsoil when it is finally used. It is recommended that topsoil be removed down to the subsoil, where it is significantly thicker than 0.5m, as topsoil is always a scarce resource. Even though this lower material does not contain seeds and is poorer in soil organisms, it has been found useful for reclamation. Where topsoil is less than 150mm thick, the unconsolidated material beneath should also be removed and treated as topsoil.

6.6.5. Monitoring

- Daily inspection by ENC to ensure that top soil is removed and stockpile on site.
- Inspection by ENC on a quarterly basis to monitor the moisture content & texture of soil.

6.7. IMPACT ON BIODIVERSITY: FAUNA AND FLORA

6.7.1. Background to the problem

Biodiversity (i.e., fauna and flora) is likely to be affected by the project during exploration. But given the project's size and duration, the impact is manageable.

6.7.2. The potential effect of biodiversity impact

The vegetation types found in this area are classified as non-value. In addition to vegetation, various invertebrates also inhabit the area. Given the low value of the existing vegetation on-site and along the road, activities undertaken during the exploration process are likely to affect the vegetation and invertebrates. Therefore, management measures will be considered to minimise the above impacts.

6.7.3. Significance

The significance of the identified problem of the study can summarize as follows:

Table 12: The expected significance of the project on Biodiversity: fauna and flora

Criteria	Soil or land disturbance:
Extent	<i>local</i>
Duration	<i>short</i>
Intensity	<i>low</i>
Probability	<i>definite</i>
Significance before mitigation	<i>Medium</i>
Significance after mitigation	<i>Low</i>
Degree of confidence in predictions	<i>high</i>

6.7.4. Mitigations and recommendations

- Protected plant species should not be removed but preserved, and the activities should fit into the environment without affecting the protected trees.
- Massive clearing shall not be allowed
- Barriers/barricades confining driving Trucks must be erected to avoid stray driving and trampling on the habitat
- Rules pertaining to safeguarding against poaching and the collection of plant and plant products must be established and enforced.
- Monitor the condition of the track before, during, and after use.
- Do not needlessly remove vegetation from either side of the roadway.

6.7.5. Monitoring

- Regular inspections and monitoring are encouraged and should be conducted by ENC throughout the Period of trenching and drilling

6.8. AIR QUALITY ONSITE

6.8.1. Background to the problem

During the quarrying process, dust will be generated onsite by earth-moving equipment and also on the gravel road by trucks and vehicles. On-site, desired

outcrops will be cut for sampling. During the cutting process, dust will be generated and could be inhaled by workers.

6.8.2. The potential effect of impact on air quality

Epidemiological studies indicate that workers exposed to dust are at increased risk of asthma symptoms, chronic bronchitis, nasal inflammation, and impairment of lung function (Camici et al., 1978; Angotzi et al., 2005; Leikin et al., 2009). In their study, they found that affected workers had body problems such as headaches, backaches, and stress due to underpayment (Dagli et al., 2008). Individuals who had papilloma have faced problems at work, such as noise, dust or fumes, and poor equipment maintenance (Dagli et al., 2008). Moreover, their data demonstrated that prolonged chronic exposure to dust induced progressive atrophic changes in the alveoli (Gammal et al., 2011). Therefore, there are some potential risks to the dimension stone industry on the environment, which require attention, mitigation, and management to protect the existing human and animal health.

It is globally known that the dust generated during mining operations of quartzite may affect human, plant and animal growth at the surrounding environment (Kirjoitettu, 2014). Exposure between 10 and 15 years is associated with the long-term complication, while the short-term complication can cause difficulty in breathing" (Kirjoitettu, 2014). The reaction depends on the particle inhaled, as the lungs are not sufficiently exposed to expel particles larger than 10 micrometres (Haruna, 2014). With the inherent natural mechanism of its defence, the lung is supposed to be able to expel such an amount of particles, but sizes below one to 10 millimetres (mm) can go down to the terminal end of the lung, and the macrophages may not be able to expel that (Haruna, 2014). To avoid respiratory or other problems caused by dust exposure, engineering controls, such as those highlighted in the mitigation measures below, and the use of tools that minimise dust generation should be introduced.

6.8.3. Significance

The significance of the identified problem of the study can be summarised as follows:

Table 13: Expected significance of the project on the dust generated on site

Criteria	Soil or land disturbance:
Extent	<i>local</i>
Duration	<i>long to permanent</i>
Intensity	<i>medium</i>
Probability	<i>definite</i>
Significance before mitigation	<i>high</i>
Significance after mitigation	<i>medium</i>

Criteria	Soil or land disturbance:
Degree of confidence in predictions	<i>high</i>

6.8.4. Mitigations and recommendation

- Measures such as the use of wet processes enclosure of dust-producing processes under negative air pressure (slight vacuum compared to the air pressure outside the enclosure),
- Exhausting air containing dust through a collection system before emission to the atmosphere, and exhaust ventilation should be used in the workplace.
- Use of personal protective equipment for proper dust control for respiratory protection, and it should be used only where dust control methods are not yet effective or are inadequate.
- Direct skin contact should be prevented by gloves, wearing respiratory protection during cleanup,
- Educational awareness programs for workers should be instituted about hazard of exposure to dust, particularly related to dimension stones, and on the use and maintenance of exhaust ventilation systems, and the use and maintenance of personal protective equipment to avoid risk of dust and noise.
- All gravel roads in quarry areas should have a speed limit of 60km/h for light vehicles and 30km/h for heavy vehicles in order to minimise the amount of dust generated by vehicles.
- In addition, where available water allows, roads should be sprayed with water on a regular basis in order to prevent dust creation.

6.8.5. Monitoring

- Daily inspection by the ENC of the gravel roads and quarry site on possible dust creation that requires attention.
- Daily inspection on site by the ENC to ensure that all workers are wearing their protective clothes at all times during the mining process, and dry skin contact with gloves is prevented.

6.9. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT

6.9.1. Background to the problem

Heritage resources may be impacted through unintentional destruction or damage, during exploration activities. Furthermore, no information was provided about known heritage or cultural sites within the project site. Therefore, this impact can be rated medium to low if no mitigation measures are in place. At the sites, there are no known heritage areas or artefacts deemed to be impacted by the exploration activities. However, there might be unknown archaeological remains within the EPL site, the Proponent is required to follow the chance find procedures and consult the Heritage Council immediately. Upon implementation of the necessary measures, the impact will be low.

6.9.2. Significance

The significance of the identified problem of the study can be summarised as follows:

Table 14: Significance of the project's impact on archaeology

Criteria	Soil or land disturbance:
Extent	<i>local</i>
Duration	<i>Long-term</i>
Intensity	<i>low</i>
Probability	<i>definite</i>
Significance before mitigation	<i>Medium</i>
Significance after mitigation	<i>Medium</i>
Degree of confidence in predictions	<i>high</i>

6.9.3. Mitigations and recommendation

The Proponent should consider having a qualified and experienced archaeologist on standby during the exploration and sampling phase and, as required, throughout the entire operational phase. This action will assist in the possibility of uncovering sub-surface graves or other cultural/heritage objects and will advise the Proponent accordingly.

Identified graves or any archaeologically significant objects on the site should not be disturbed, but are to be reported to the project Environmental officer or National Heritage Council offices.

If discovery of unearthed archaeological remains is to be uncovered, the following measures (chance find procedure) shall be applied:

- Works to cease, area to be demarcated with appropriate tape by the site supervisor, and the Site Manager to be informed
- Site Manager to visit the site and determine whether work can proceed without damage to findings, mark exclusions boundary
- If work cannot proceed without damage to findings, the Site Manager is to inform the Environmental Manager, who will get in touch with an archaeologist for advice
- Archaeological specialist is to evaluate the significance of the remains and identify appropriate action, for example, record and remove; relocate or leave in situ (depending on the nature and value of the remains) - Inform the police if the remains are human, and
- Obtain appropriate clearance or approval from the competent authority, if required, and recover and remove the remains to the National Museum or National Forensic Laboratory as appropriate.

6.9.4. Monitoring

- ENC should conduct constant inspections on such sites throughout the exploration duration.

6.10. NOISE ON SITE

6.10.1. Background to the problem

Noise pollution on site is most likely generated by drilling machines, earthmoving equipment, breaking, crushing, and the transport of equipment during exploration activities. Excessive noise can be a nuisance to people and can also cause hearing problems for workers on the site.

6.10.2. Potential effects of noise

Noise generated might affect employees working at the site, hence posing a risk of ear damage. The World Health Organisation (WHO) recommended a normal level of 55 decibels might be exceeded during the exploration phase. Noise generated might affect animals, leading some to change their habitat. Prolonged noise might cause annoyance to passers-by. Villagers are unlikely to be affected, as the villages are far from the sites. Drilling machines can produce noise of 95- 100 decibels. However, the impact of noise will remain of low environmental significance if mitigation measures are implemented.

6.10.3. Significance

The significance of the identified problem of the study can be summarised as follows:

Table 15: Significance of the project's impact on noise

Criteria	Soil or land disturbance:
Extent	<i>local</i>
Duration	<i>Short</i>
Intensity	<i>medium</i>
Probability	<i>definite</i>
Significance before mitigation	<i>Medium</i>
Significance after mitigation	<i>low</i>
Degree of confidence in predictions	<i>high</i>

7.9.1. Mitigations and recommendation

- Noise from operations vehicles and equipment on site should be reduced to acceptable levels.
- The exploration operational times should be set such that, no exploration activity is carried out during the night or very early in the mornings.

- Exploration hours should be restricted to between 08h00 and 17h00 to avoid noise generated by exploration equipment and the movement of vehicles before or after hours.
- When operating the drilling machinery onsite, workers should be equipped with personal protective equipment (PPE) such as earplugs to reduce noise exposure.
- Installation of proper sound barriers and/or noise containment, with enclosures and curtains at or near the source equipment.
- Use of rubber-lined or soundproof surfaces on processing equipment (e.g. screens, chutes, transfer points, and buckets);
- Use of rubber-belt transport and conveyors;
- Installation of natural barriers at facility boundaries (e.g. Vegetation curtains or soil berms);
- Optimisation of internal-traffic routing, particularly to minimise vehicle-reversing needs (reducing noise from reversing alarms) and to maximise distances to the closest sensitive receptors.

7.9.2. Monitoring

- ENC should constantly conduct daily noise monitoring and ensure that employees are complying with measures recommended for the reduction of noise impacts.

6.11. DECOMMISSIONING PHASE

6.11.1. Background

Impacts pertaining to the closure of the exploration program have been identified. The impacts are: loss of employment by workers at the exploration site and contribution to the national economy (revenue and royalties' payments). Another concern that stems from the exploration program closure is the rehabilitation of the sites.

6.11.2. Impact on Employment Opportunities and Economic Contribution

Should the exploration program come to an end, workers who are employed by the exploration company will lose their jobs and source of income. This will also mean that there will be no more revenue and royalties paid to the government. This impact can be rated as of medium significance, and given that the program has a defined timeframe, only so much can be done by the Proponent to assist the workers in this regard. Regarding the national revenue and royalties payment, unfortunately, there is nothing the Proponent can do to mitigate this. The impact and significance of unemployment can be reduced from medium to low by implementing mitigation measures.

6.11.3. Mitigations and recommendations to minimise joblessness

- The Proponent should inform the employees in a timely manner of its intentions to cease the exploration works and the expected date of such

closure. This will give employees enough time to search for work elsewhere.

- The Proponent should raise awareness of the possibilities for work in industrial sectors.

6.11.4. Impact on site

In the context of the proposed project, rehabilitation refers to the process of returning disturbed land and soil to some degree of its pristine state. The scope of the proponent's site rehabilitation emphasises backfilling sampling/drilling holes and covering them with topsoil in areas disturbed by mining/quarrying activities. These will include, but are not limited to, the access road, vehicle tracks around the site, and the removal and restoration of areas covered by stockpiles and rock piles. Furthermore, this section outlines rehabilitation objectives and proposes rehabilitation commitments which the proponent shall adhere to.

6.11.5. Mitigations and recommendation

- A site inspection will be held after completion of the mining process to determine the nature and scope of the rehabilitation work to be undertaken. The rehabilitation will be done to the satisfaction of both the proponent and MEFT.
- The rehabilitation work should commence soon after the end of the active mining period.
- The access road and all vehicle tracks should be rehabilitated by raking or dragging with tyres or tree branches (other suitable methods) behind a vehicle.
- With regard to both biological productivity and erosion, topsoil is arguably the most important resource in the project area; for that reason, the recovered topsoil and subsoil should be utilised to reconstruct the original soil profile.
- All waste shall be removed, and potential hazards, particularly pits, shall be closed and left in a safe disposition.

All rehabilitated areas shall be considered no-go areas, and the environmental coordinator shall ensure that no staff members enter them after rehabilitation.

6.12. CONCLUDING REMARK ON THIS SECTION

In this section, the identified impact was screened and assessed. The mitigation measures of the identified impact will be addressed in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) report.

7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1. CONCLUSION

EPL 10171 is in the Swakopmund District area of the Erongo Region. The proponent's proposed exploration study will be implemented in accordance with the 2012 EIA regulation. Based on the assessment of both positive and negative impacts undertaken for the proposed exploration study activities, a number of high-impact outcomes have been identified. Overall, the positive impacts of the proposed exploration study and possible testing of quarry mining activities outweigh the negative ones at local, regional, national and global levels.

Based on the findings of this Environmental Assessment Study, the proposed exploration activities can be implemented in accordance with the EMP. Once the exploration study prove that the project is economically viable, a separate full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be developed and implemented in order to support the application of a Quarrying (Mining) License (ML) and then start with the full-scale quarrying (mining) project development covering preconstruction, quarry construction, operation, rehabilitation, closure, and aftercare stages.

7.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is hereby recommended that the proponent take all the necessary steps to implement all the recommendations of the EMP for the successful implementation and completion of the proposed exploration study for EPL No:10171, located in the Swakopmund District Area in the Erongo Region. Recommended actions to be implemented by the proponent as part of the management of the likely impacts through implementation of the EMP are as follows:

- Contract an Environmental Coordinator / Consultant / suitable in-house resources person to lead and further develop, implement and promote environmental culture through awareness-raising of the workforce, contractors and sub-contractors in the field during the whole duration of the proposed exploration study and testing of a quarry mining program period.
- Provide all other necessary support, human and financial resources, for the implementation of the proposed mitigations and effective environmental management during the planned exploration and possible testing of quarry mining activities.
- Develop a simplified environmental induction and awareness program for all the workforce, contractors and subcontractors.
- Where contracted service providers are likely to cause environmental impacts, these will need to be identified, and contract agreements need to be developed with costing provisions for environmental liabilities.
- Implement internal and external monitoring of the actions and management strategies developed during the mineral exploration and possible mining duration, and a final Environmental Monitoring report is to be prepared by the

Environmental Coordinator / Consultant / Suitable in-house resource person and to be submitted to the regulators, and to end the proposed mineral exploration.

- Develop and implement a monitoring program that will fit into the overall company's Environmental Management Systems (EMS) as well as for any future EIA for possible mining projects.

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8.1. APPENDICES: LIST OF APPENDICES

- Appendix A: Abridge CV's
- Appendix B: Newspaper adverts
- Appendix C: Endorsement of Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licences
- Appendix D: Background Information Document (BID)
- Appendix E: Public Participation Attendance register

Appendix A: Abridge CV's

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	PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE
NOTICE FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT <p>Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, in line with the provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012. Project Location: Oshikoto Region.</p> <p>Project Description: The project involves conducting an EIA for EPL 9825 exploration activities for dimension stone, industrial minerals, base, rare metals and precious metals. Tsumeb and Grootfontein, access is via C42 road passing through the easement portion of the tenement and it covers an area of 4838.8419 Ha.</p> <p>Proponent: Namasiku Bainga</p> <p>All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are invited to register, request background information document and submit inputs on or before 30th June 2025. A public consultation date will be communicated to all stakeholders at a later stage.</p> <p>For any inquiries please contact: Consultant: SS Consultants CC ☎ Ms. Usanao Katjinja ☎ 0814779623 ☎ UKatjinjaa@ssconsultants.com</p> <p></p>	REZONING NOTICE <p>Notice is hereby given that Afrishine Investment cc, hereinafter referred to as the "Applicant", has applied to the Municipal Council of Windhoek and the Urban and Regional Planning Board on behalf of the registered owners of Erf 2998, Johann Albrecht Street, Windhoek Extension 2, for the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rezoning of Erf 2998, Windhoek Ext 2 from "residential" with a density of 1:900 to "institutional"; • Consent to have a dwelling unit; and • Consent to operate whilst the rezoning is in progress. <p>Erf 2998 is located in Johann Albrecht Street. The erf is currently zoned "residential" with a density of 1:900 and measures 821m². This property comprises of one (1) main dwelling that is double storey with an outbuilding. It is proposed that Erf 2998, Windhoek Extension 2 be rezoned from "residential" with a density of 1:900 to "institutional" to allow the owner of the property to fully operate a training centre on the erf.</p> <p>The rezoning of Erf 2998, Johann Albrecht Street, Windhoek Ext 2 as well as the consent usage, would increase the development potential of the erf by ensuring the erf is more efficiently utilized and that mono-functionalities of the surrounding neighborhood is countered.</p> <p>Take note that a similar notice of the intent to rezone, have been posted on site, published in the Government Gazette as well as on the Notice Board of the City of Windhoek Customer Care Centre Town Planning Notice Board, 80 Independence Avenue, Windhoek. The consultation with neighboring erf owners duly took place too.</p> <p>Do take note too that any person objecting to the proposed rezoning as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof with the Chief Executive Officer, P.O. Box 59, Windhoek, Namibia and/or with the applicant in writing within 10 working days of the publication of this notice. The last date for comments/objections is thus 4th July 2025.</p> <p>Applicant: Afrishine Investment CC P.O. Box 793 Swakopmund Mobile: +264 81 323 5024 E-mail: htshavenhu@mail.com or afrishineinvestment75@gmail.com</p>	BETACARE MEDICAL CENTRE CC <p></p> <p>BETACARE MEDICAL CENTRE CC IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER AND INVITES PROACTIVE, PROFESSIONAL, CARING, ETHICAL PERSON TO APPLY FOR THE FOLLOWING POSITION:</p> <p>1. POSITION: FAMILY PHYSICIAN</p> <p>QUALIFICATIONS, SKILLS, COMPETENCIES AND EXPERIENCE REQUIREMENTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical Degree • Minimum 5 years' experience as a Family Physician • Family Practice Residency Training • Valid license to practice the profession • Must be registered with HPCNA. • Namibian citizen or eligible to work within Namibia <p>SHOULD YOU MEET THE ABOVE-MENTIONED REQUIREMENTS, KINDLY SEND YOUR CV AND ALL CERTIFIED SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS VIA E-MAIL TO: RECRUITMENT@OPHPRACTITIONERS.COM.NA</p> <p>NB! DOCUMENTS SHOULD BE IN PDF FORMAT.</p> <p>CLOSING DATE: 30 JUNE 2025</p>	<p>Take notice that HARMONIC TOWN PLANNING CONSULTANTS CC, on behalf of the owner of the erf, on behalf of the owner of the respective erf, intends to apply to the City of Windhoek and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rezoning of Erf No. 5936 (A Portion of Erf No. 5936) Windhoek from "Residential" with a density of 1:670 to "General Residential" with a density of 1:250; and • Consent to commence with the proposed development while the rezoning is in progress. <p>Erf 5936 is located on Johann Albrecht Street, within the neighbourhood of Windhoek North. The Erf measures approximately ± 1 067 m² in extent and is zoned "Residential" with a density of 1:600 according to the Windhoek Zoning Scheme. The client intends to develop and operate residential flats on the property, specifically designed to provide a mix of studio, 1 and 2 bedroom flats for students. The proposed rezoning to "General Residential" will enable the erection of up to four units on the erf, thus optimising the use of the erf to its full potential. The proposed rezoning aligns with the City of Windhoek's strategic objectives to densify well-located urban areas, optimise land use, and provide inclusive, affordable housing options.</p> <p>Sufficient parking for the development will be provided in accordance with the requirements of the Windhoek Zoning Scheme.</p> <p>Further, take notice that the plan of the erf lies for inspection on the Town Planning Notice Board at the City of Windhoek and at Harmonic Town Planning Offices, 768 Pasteur Street, Windhoek West.</p> <p>Further notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof with the City of Windhoek and with the applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is Thursday, 03 July 2025).</p> <p>Contact: Harold Kisting Harmonic Town Planning Consultants CC Town and Regional Planners P.O. Box 326 Windhoek Cell 081 127 5879 Fax 086846401 Email: hkisting@namibnet.com</p> <p></p>	<p>PUBLIC NOTICE: EIA FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL NO: 10171 SWAKOPMUND DISTRICT, EROPONG REGION.</p> <p>In accordance with the Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA regulations, the proposed exploration activities on EPL no 10171 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate before commencement.</p> <p>The proponent, Randberg Investment CC, is proposing to conduct exploration activities on EPL no: 10171 in Swakopmund district, Erongo region.</p> <p>Consultant: Kalahari Geological and Environmental Solutions</p> <p>Members of the public are invited to register as I&APs for comments/inputs in order to receive further information on the EIA process on, and before the 27TH of June 2025 at kalaharigeoen-viro@gmail.com</p> <p>For more information please contact:</p> <p>Mr Joseph Kawina</p> <p></p>
PUBLIC NOTICE <p>REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE FOR APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998 (Regulations 14, 26, & 33)</p> <p>Notice is given that an applicant in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, region Khomas</p> <p>1. Name and postal address of applicant CHRISTIAN SHIKEI P O BOX 33 OKAHANDJA 2. Name of business or proposed business to which applicant relate ZEE WORD LOUNGE 3. Address/location of premises to which application relates ERF NO. 261 OSHETU NO.2 4. Nature and details off application APPLICATION FOR GRANT OF SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENCE, ALL KINDS OF ALCOHOL HOURS OF TRADE: MONDAYS TO SATURDAYS 10H00 UNTIL 00H00 SUNDAYS 10H00-00H00 5. Clerk of the court with whom applicant will be lodged OTJIWARONGO 6. Date which application will be lodged 14 JUNE 2025 7. Date of meeting of committee at which application will be heard</p> <p>12 JULY 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.</p> <p>Acting Chief Executive Officer P O Box 61 Henties Bay</p>	<p>PUBLIC NOTICE </p> <p>MUNICIPALITY OF HENTIES BAY</p> <p>HENTIES BAY: SALE OF ERF 1629 OMDEL (EXT 5) GENERAL RESIDENTIAL BY WAY OF PRIVATE TREATY TO MESSRS ENERGY GEAR TRADING</p> <p>By virtue of Council Resolution C010/25/04/2025/04/TH2025 and in terms of Section 63 (2)(b) of the Local Authorities Act, (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, read in conjunction with Section 30 (1)(b) of the Local Authorities Act, (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, notice is hereby given that the Municipal Council of Hentiesbaai intends to alienate erf 1629 by way of private treaty. General Residential erf, 1629 Omdel (Ext 5) measures 1172 m² to Energy Gear Trading, at a selling price of N\$ 250,000.00 p/m which equates to N\$ 293 000.00 (Two hundred and ninety three thousand Namibian Dollars only) for Construction and development of apartment accommodation purposes.</p> <p>Further take note that the locality and the layout plan of the property lies open for inspection during office hours at the offices of the Municipal Council situated at the corner of Jakkalsputz Road and Mickey lyambo Avenue.</p> <p>Any person(s) having objection(s) to the intended alienation of the portion may lodge such objection(s) fully motivated to the undersigned, within fourteen (14) days after the second placement of the advert.</p> <p>Acting Chief Executive Officer P O Box 61 Henties Bay</p>	<p>PUBLIC NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF ERF 4284 OUTAPI EXTENSION 14, OUTAPI INTO PORTION 1 AND THE REMAINDER; THE CLOSURE OF PORTION 1 AND THE SUBSEQUENT REZONING OF PORTION 1 OF ERF 4284 OUTAPI EXTENSION 14, OUTAPI FROM "PUBLIC OPEN SPACE" TO "BUSINESS WITH A BULK OF 0.3... OMUSATI REGION, NAMIBIA</p> <p>PROJECT TITLE: The subdivision of Erf 4284, Extension 14, Outapi (Public Open Space) into Portion 1 and the Remainder; Permanent Closure of Portion 1 of Erf No. 4284, Extension 14 (Formerly Public Open Space), Outapi as "Public Open Space"; and Rezoning of Portion 1 of Erf No. 4284, Extension 14, Outapi from "Business with a bulk of 0.3..." to "Business" zoning category include office operations.</p> <p>PROJECT LOCATION: The proposed land development is situated in Outapi Extension 14/ Omusati Region, Namibia.</p> <p>PROPOSER: Nored Electricity (Pty) Ltd Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to register with the Council and provide comments and objections in writing for the proposed project within 14 days of the advertisement. Furthermore, I&APs are welcome to request the background information document (BID).</p> <p>NB: The participation and commenting period is effective until 03 July 2025</p> <p>Harmonic Town Planning Consultants cc Contact Person: Mr. Harold Kisting Cell: +264 81 127 5879 Tel: +264 61 238 460 Email: hkisting001@gmail.com</p> <p></p>	<p>PUBLIC NOTICE Notice is hereby given that Nghivelwa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owner of Erf, 1846, Ekulu Extension 6, has applied to the Oranjemund Town Council and intends applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rezoning of Erf 1846, Ekulu Extension 6 from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:300 to "Accommodation" with a bulk of 1.0. <p>The intention for the owner to rezone the property is to allow for the construction of a public health facility on the rezoned property.</p> <p>The locality plans of the Erf lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the Oranjemund Town Council: c/o 8th & 12th Avenue, Oranjemund and the Applicant: Office no. 3, 64, Jenner Street, Windhoek West.</p> <p>Any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Oranjemund Town Council and with the applicant (Nghivelwa Planning Consultants) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.</p> <p>The last date for any objections is: 4th July 2025</p> <p>Applicant: Nghivelwa Planning Consultants P O Box 40900, Ausspannplatz Email: planning@nghivelwa.com.na Tel: 081 4127 359</p> <p></p>	<p>Notice is hereby given that Nghivelwa Planning Consultants (Town and Regional Planners) on behalf of the owner of Erf, 1846, Ekulu Extension 6, has applied to the Oshakati Town Council and intends applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rezoning of Erf 1846, Ekulu Extension 6 from "Single Residential" with a density of 1:300 to "Accommodation" with a bulk of 1.0. <p>The intention for the owner to rezone the property is to allow for the construction of a guesthouse with a maximum of 5 rooms on the rezoned property.</p> <p>The locality plans of the Erf lie for inspection on the town planning notice board of the Oshakati Town Council: Civic Centre, First Floor, Town Planning Office, Sam Nujoma Road, Oshakati and the Applicant: Office no. 3, 64, Jenner Street, Windhoek West.</p> <p>Any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Oshakati Town Council and with the applicant (Nghivelwa Planning Consultants) in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice.</p> <p>The last date for any objections is: 4th July 2025</p> <p>Applicant: Nghivelwa Planning Consultants P O Box 40900, Ausspannplatz Email: planning@nghivelwa.com.na Tel: 081 4127 359</p> <p></p>

Appendix C: Endorsement of Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licences



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY

Tel: +264 61 284-8111
Fax: +264 61 238643 / 220386
E-mail: info@mme.gov.na
Website: www.mme.gov.na

1 Aviation Road
Private Bag 13297
WINDHOEK

Enquiries: Mr. S.J. Simon
Reference No: 14/2/4/1/10171

The Directors
Randberg Investment CC
P.O. BOX 22019
Windhoek
Namibia

NOTICE TO APPLICANT OF PREPAREDNESS TO GRANT APPLICATION FOR EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE No. 10171.

In terms of Section 48(4) of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, No. 33 of 1992, notice is hereby given that the Minister is prepared to grant your new application, lodged on **23 April 2024**, for an exclusive prospecting licence in respect of **Dimension Stone, Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals, Precious Stones, Nuclear Fuel Minerals**, Groups of Minerals over an area of land as shown in the attached diagrams, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the attached schedule, which terms and conditions supplement the terms, conditions and provisions of the said Act.

Your attention is drawn to the provisions of Section 48(5) of the said Act, which requires that within one (1) month from the date of this notice, written acceptance of such terms and conditions must be received by the Commissioner, failing which the application will be deemed to have lapsed.

Kindly acknowledge your acceptance of such terms and conditions by

- completing the section at the bottom of this notice.
- initialling each page of the schedule and the diagrams; and
- returning such signed and initialled documents to the Commissioner.

Chirchir-14/04/2025
Ms ISABELLA CHIRCHIR
MINING COMMISSIONER
Department of Mines

All official correspondence must be addressed to the Executive Director

Er

TO THE MINING COMMISSIONER
MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY

I, EMMANUEL WANIEST KENYET (name of person) in my capacity as applicant/duly authorized officer/approved accredited agent (please delete titles not relevant), hereby accept the supplementary terms and conditions referred to in this notice and contained in the attached schedule which are to be imposed on the grant of the application for exclusive prospecting licence herein referred to.


.....
Signed

21/01/2025
Date

Capacity.....MANAGING MEMBER.....
(Applicant /authorized officer of the applicant if a company/approved accredited agent of a non-resident applicant who is a natural person/authorized officer of such accredited agent).

²
EK

SCHEDULE OF SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS AND CONDITIONS TO BE IMPOSED ON THE GRANT OF AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE NO. 10171 (IN ADDITION TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS OUTLINED UNDER SECTION 50 OF THE MINERALS (PROSPECTING AND MINING) ACT, NO. 33 OF 1992) IN FAVOUR OF RANDBERG INVESTMENT CC.

PART 1 - GENERAL

1. The exclusive prospecting licence shall endure for **three (3) years** reckoned from the date of issue of the Environmental Clearance Certificate unless it is abandoned in terms of Section 54 of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992, (hereinafter "the Act") or cancelled in terms of Section 55 of the Act or on application made to the Minister in terms of section 72 of the Act, it is renewed by the Minister for any further period or periods.
2. In consideration of the rights hereby granted, the holder of the exclusive prospecting licence shall pay to the Commissioner for the benefit of the State Revenue Fund, such licence fee as may from time to time be prescribed in terms of Section 123 of the Act, it is recorded that the annual licence fee prescribed in relation to the licence at the time of its issue shall be **N\$10000.00** payable annually on or before each anniversary date of the date of issue of the licence.
3. If the prescribed licence fee changes, such change shall become effective on the next anniversary date of the date of issue of the licence after such change.
4. The Minister may, in the interest of the reasonable development of the prospecting operations, impose from time to time such additional terms and conditions as he may deem fit.

PART 2 - WORK PROGRAMME AND OBLIGATIONS

5. The holder of the exclusive prospecting licence shall-
 - 5.1 commence with, and thereafter continue without undue interruption or delay, prospecting operations immediately in substantial conformity with the proposed work programme, schedule and budget which accompanied the original application for the licence, and which served as the motivation of the granting thereof.
 - 5.2 where any material deviation of such work programme, schedule and budget is in the opinion of the holder of the licence, necessitated by the nature of the results of prospecting operations (but specifically excluding any circumstances of Vis Major provided for in terms of Section 56 of the Act), apply in writing to the Minister for approval of the revision of such work programme, schedule and budget in terms of Section 75 of the Act; and
 - 5.3 execute such additional work programme and expend such additional expenditure within a specified period as may be imposed by the Minister from time to time.
 - 5.4 submit proof that the funds to be expended on the licence and all/any activities relating to it are remitted to a reputable financial institution in Namibia to the Mining Commissioner's office within twelve (12) months from the date of written acceptance of these terms and conditions, before issuance of Exclusive Prospecting Licence.

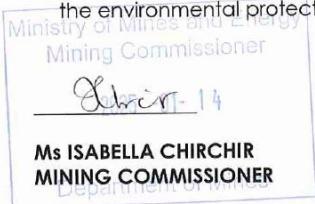
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5.5 ensure that all funds raised anywhere and exclusively in respect of this licence shall be expended on the licence and all/any activities relating to it and, to the extent such funds are to be expended directly in Namibia.

PART 3 – ENVIRONMENT

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

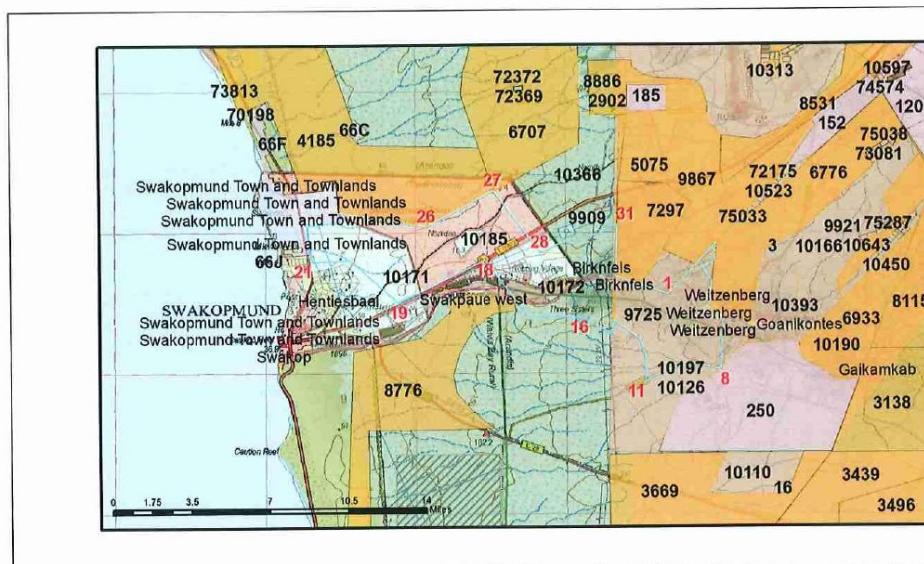
7. The holder of an exclusive prospecting licence shall observe any requirements, limitations, or prohibitions on his or her prospecting operations as may in the interest of the environmental protection, be imposed by the Minister.



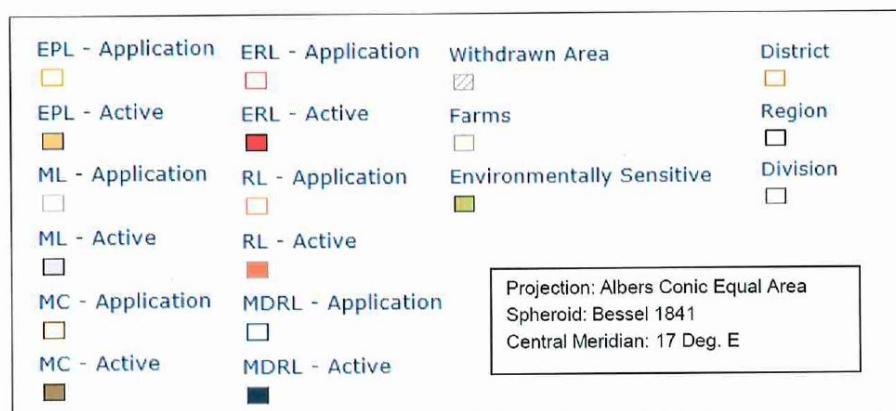
A handwritten signature 'EK' with the number '4' written below it.

DIAGRAM – EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE – 10171

Issued in favour of Randberg Investment CC



Latitude and Longitude lines refer to the Bessel 1841 Spheroid



AREA: 13706.5284 Hectares

MAP(S):

LOCALITY:

*Regions(s): **Erongo**

*Magisterial District(s): **Swakopmund**

*Registration Division(s): **G, F**

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Order	Lat Deg	Lat Min	Lat Sec		Long Deg	Long Min	Long Sec	
1	- 22	38	52.87	S	14	46	27.30	E
2	- 22	36	57.00	S	14	48	17.00	E
3	- 22	37	35.00	S	14	48	14.00	E
4	- 22	37	54.00	S	14	47	47.00	E
5	- 22	38	23.00	S	14	48	7.00	E
6	- 22	39	39.00	S	14	47	58.00	E
7	- 22	39	45.00	S	14	48	34.00	E
8	- 22	41	48.00	S	14	48	28.00	E
9	- 22	41	35.00	S	14	47	33.00	E
10	- 22	41	47.00	S	14	46	27.00	E
11	- 22	42	15.00	S	14	45	33.00	E
12	- 22	41	21.00	S	14	45	33.00	E
13	- 22	40	37.00	S	14	45	20.00	E
14	- 22	39	55.00	S	14	44	20.00	E
15	- 22	40	26.00	S	14	44	18.00	E
16	- 22	39	46.00	S	14	43	1.00	E
17	- 22	39	41.24	S	14	40	57.05	E
18	- 22	37	33.00	S	14	39	19.00	E
19	- 22	39	11.00	S	14	35	58.00	E
20	- 22	37	32.00	S	14	34	4.00	E
21	- 22	37	35.00	S	14	32	38.00	E
22	- 22	37	18.00	S	14	32	31.00	E
23	- 22	36	12.00	S	14	32	26.00	E
24	- 22	36	5.00	S	14	33	40.00	E
25	- 22	35	43.00	S	14	33	38.00	E
26	- 22	36	15.00	S	14	37	3.00	E
27	- 22	34	52.00	S	14	39	39.00	E
28	- 22	37	16.00	S	14	41	28.00	E
29	- 22	36	49.00	S	14	42	29.00	E
30	- 22	36	32.00	S	14	43	48.00	E
31	- 22	36	12.00	S	14	44	28.00	E
32	- 22	38	13.00	S	14	44	24.00	E

Ministry of Mines and Energy

Mining Commissioner

Certified by:.....*Khurair 14*.....
Mining Commissioner

Department of Mines

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Appendix D: Background Information Document (BID)

Appendix E: Public Participation Attendance register