A DRAFT SCOPING REPORT ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 7614, CENTRAL NAMIBIA

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IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 7614, CENTRAL NAMIBIA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

The proponent, Brines Mining Exploration Namibia (Pty) Ltd, acquired exclusive prospecting licence (EPL) 7614 from the Ministry of Mines and Energy. The proposed project aims to undertake mineral exploration activities for Lithium. Impala Environmental Consulting was appointed by the proponent to undertake an Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed mineral exploration project.

1.2 Location

The mineral license is located 150 km southeast of Windhoek. The coordinates for the center of the area are 17.663599 and -23.618316. It covers farms Bitterwasser, Jena, Mbela, Neseier, Pietersrus, Reussenland, and Uhlenhorst.

1.3 Environmental Assessment Requirements

The Environmental Regulations procedure (GN 30 of 2012) stipulates that no mining and mineral exploration activities may be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate. As such, an environmental clearance certificate must be applied for in accordance with regulation 6 of the 2012 environmental regulations. It is imperative that the environmental proponent must conduct a public consultation process in accordance with regulation 21 of the 2012 environmental procedure, produce an environmental scoping report and submit an Environmental Management Plan for the proposed mineral exploration activities.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 7614, SOUTHERN NAMIBIA

FINAL SCOPING REPORT

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

The proponent, Brines Mining Exploration Namibia (Pty) Ltd, acquired exclusive prospecting licence (EPL) 7614 from the Ministry of Mines and Energy. The proposed project aims to undertake mineral exploration activities for Lithium. An outline of the area is shown in the image below.

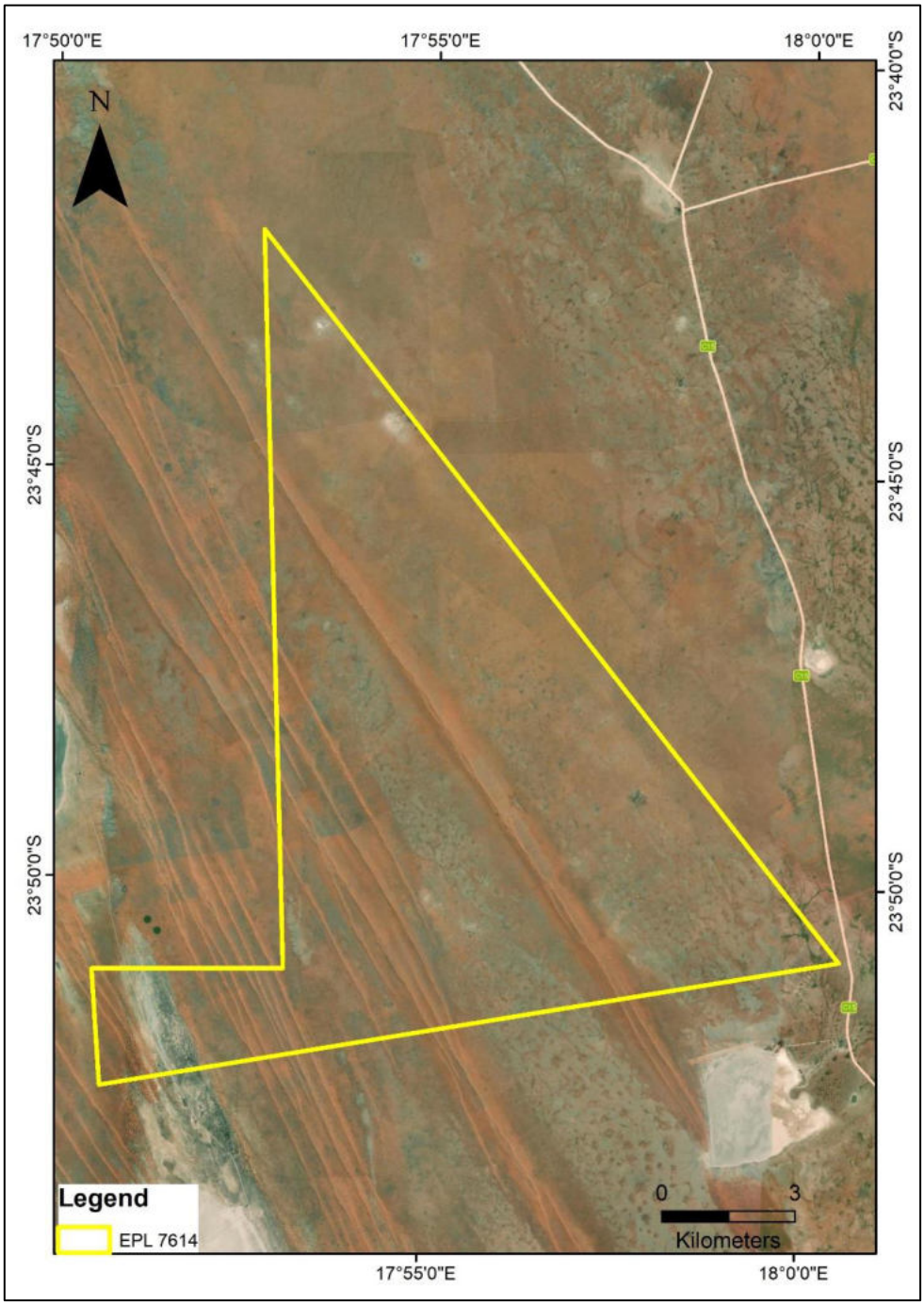


Figure 1 A satellite imagery showing the orientation of the mineral exploration licence.

Figure 2 shows the surrounding settlements of the project area.

1.1.1 Mineral Licence Tenure

The exclusive prospecting licence number is EPL **7614**. The table below summarises the granted and expiry dates of the licence.

Table 1 A summary of the granted and expiry dates of each licence.

EPL Number	Granted Date	Expiry Date
7614	19th November 2019	18th November 2022

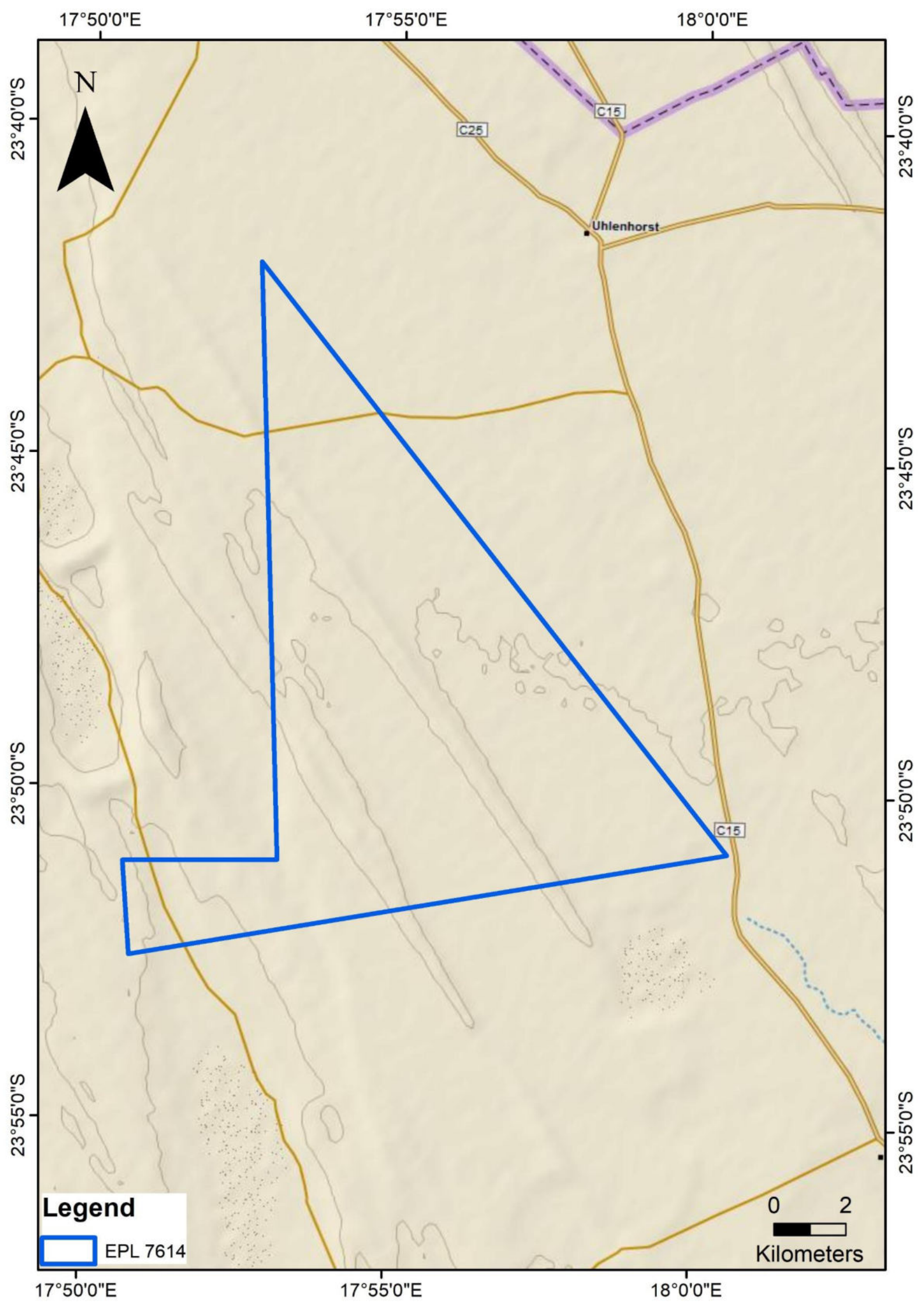
1.1.2 Environmental Consultant

Impala Environmental Consulting cc was appointed by the proponent to undertake an Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the mineral exploration project. Impala does not have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in the proposed activity, application or appeal, other than fair remuneration for work performed on this project. The public participation process and report writing was overseen by Mr. Ndaluka Amutenya as the EAP. CV's of various role players are annexed to the appendix section of this report.

1.1.3 Proponent of the Proposed Project

The Exclusive Prospecting Licence belongs to Brines Mining Exploration Namibia (Pty) Ltd. Brines Mining Exploration Namibia forms part of Acardia Minerals Limited which is an ASX listed company. Arcadia is a Namibia focused diversified explorer, mainly focussed on battery metals.

Licence Holder	**Postal Address**	**Email Address**	**Contact**
Brines Mining Exploration Namibia (Pty) Ltd	P.O Box 25365 Windhoek		+264812756367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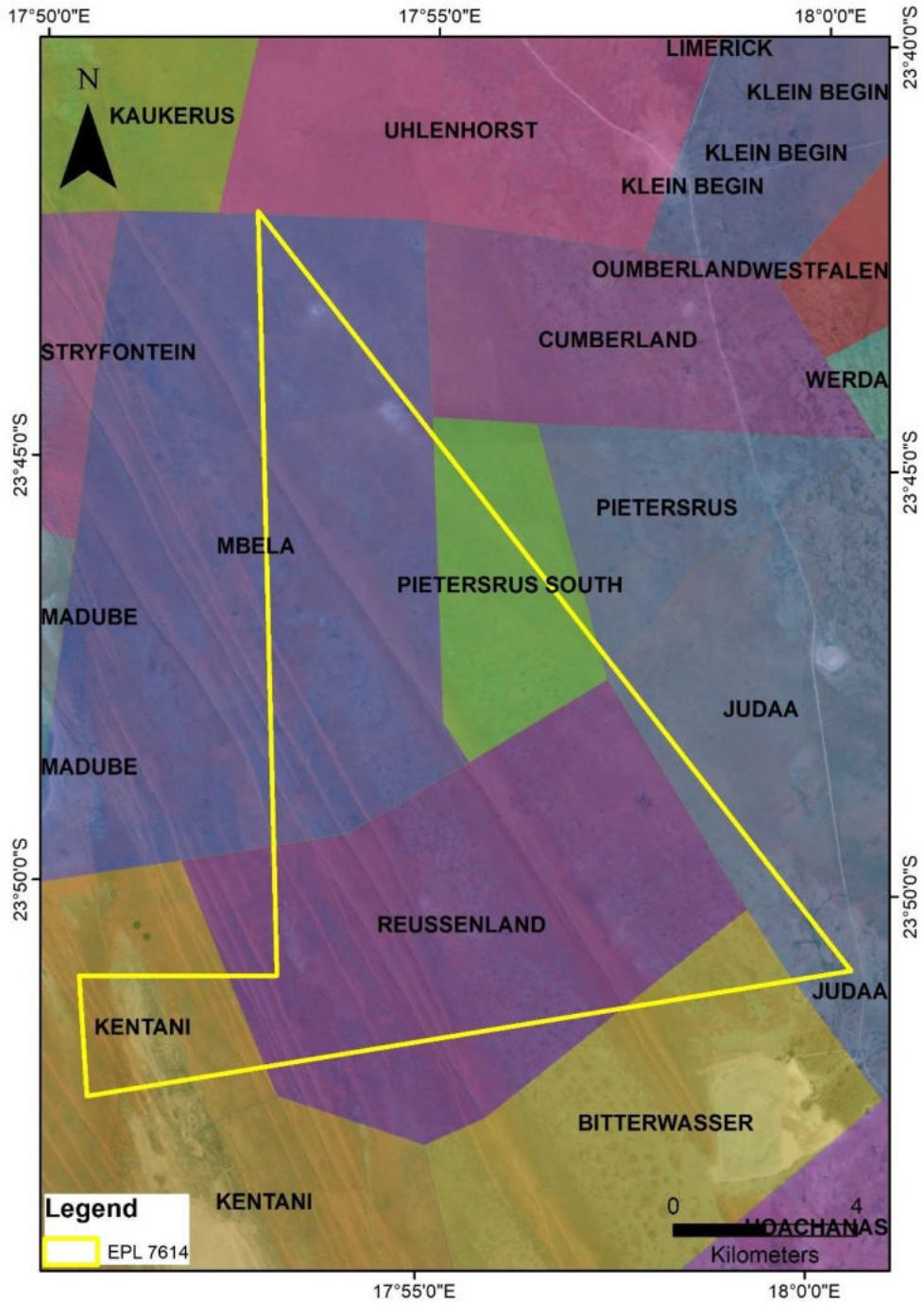
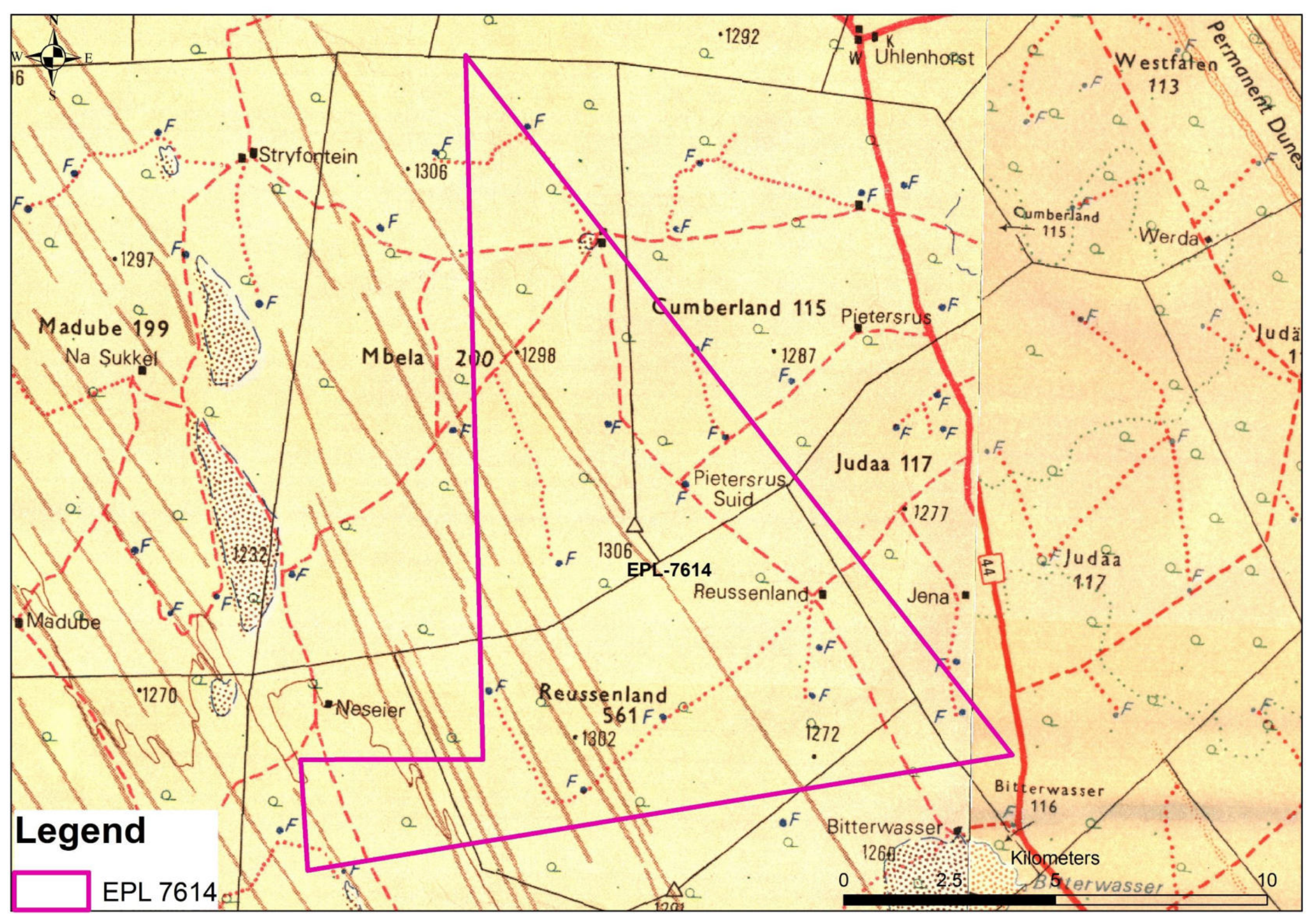
1.2 Project Location

1.2.1 EPL 7614

EPL 7614 is located 150 km southeast of Windhoek. The coordinates for the center of the area are 17.663599 and -23.618316. It covers farms Bitterwasser, Jena, Mbela, Neseier, Pietersrus, Reussenland, and Uhlenhorst. The licence is 12,578 Ha in size.

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Mbela 200
Cumberland 115
Judaa 117
Reussenland 561
Stryfontein
Uhlenhorst
Westfalen 113
Permanent Dunes
Cumberland 115
Werda
Pietersrus
Pietersrus Suid
Judaa 117
Reussenland
Jena
Madube
Neseier
Bitterwasser 116
Bitterwasser
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1.3 Infrastructure and Services

1.3.1 Electricity

At this stage, electricity requirements for the project are minimal. The bulk of the power supply to any exploration site will be sourced from the proponent's own generator. The power requirements for the proposed project will be minimal as power will only be required for the following activities:

- Emergency lighting.
- Powering small machinery during the mineral exploration process.
- Power supply for temporary office block or container if necessary.

1.3.2 Water Supply

The water supply requirements for the project are minimal. Water containers will be brought on site and utilised whenever necessary. The water will mostly be used for general consumption and cleaning. The water used for drilling will be recycled.

1.3.3 Refuse and Waste Removal

Consumables such as grease, oil etc will be removed from any exploration site and discarded off properly. The proponent will provide adequate temporary sanitary facilities and such facilities must be maintained in a hygienic condition. Sewerage will be disposed of in a manner not polluting the environment. The proponent will remove all refuse pertaining to the exploration's activities, domestic or otherwise, from all property. The exploration company will undertake environmental rehabilitation, both during and at the conclusion of the mineral exploration operations.

1.3.4 IT Systems and Communication

If drilling commences, provision will be made for two-way radios to enable the drill rig operators and the on-site staff to communicate effectively.

1.3.5 Security and Fencing

No provision has been made for fencing although for safety reasons, strict access to and from the exploration site will be facilitated by personnel.

1.3.6 Buildings

At this stage of the project, no exploration camp. Should any exploration camp be required in future, these will be set up in consultation with the affected farmer.

1.3.7 Roads

All the exploration permit is situated along the B1 road leading from Rehoboth to Mariental. The exploration permit will also be accessed by using the existing C21 and C15 roads. No additional roads will be created. Existing farm roads will be utilized with consent from the affected farmer.

1.3.8 Mobile Equipment

Provision will be made 4x4 vehicles for moving around the exploration permits. Should an exploration target be delineated, a drill rig will be mobilized to the site.

1.3.9 Fuel Distribution, storage and supply

During the drilling phase, diesel will be delivered to the site by road transport and offloaded into the vehicles by offloading pumps.

1.3.10 Storage of Lubrication and consumables

During the drilling phase, consumables and lubricants will be stored in a designated area within a container. These substances will only be used for mechanical purposes and will be handled with utmost care.

1.3.11 Fire Fighting Provision

Portable fire-extinguishers will be fitted, as required, in vehicles and mobile containers where possible.

1.4 Environmental Impact Assessment Requirements

The Environmental Regulations procedure (GN 30 of 2012) stipulates that no mineral exploration activities may be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate. As such, an environmental clearance certificate must be applied for in accordance with regulation 6 of the 2012 environmental regulations. It is imperative that the EAP must conduct a public consultation process in accordance with regulation 21 of the 2012 environmental procedure, produce an environmental scoping report

and submit an Environmental Management Plan for the proposed mineral exploration activities.

1.5 Purpose of the Scoping Report

The scoping report is prepared for the Environmental Impact Assessment for mineral exploration on EPL 7614. Environmental scoping is a critical step in the preparation of an EIA for the proposed mineral exploration activities.

The scoping process identifies the issues that are likely to be vital during the impact assessment and eliminates those that are of little concern. The scoping process shall be concluded with the establishment of terms of reference, as set out by the Ministry of Environment and tourism. The purpose of this scoping report is to:

- Identify any important environmental issues to be considered before commencing with mineral exploration activities on the proposed mineral exploration sites.
- To identify appropriate time and space boundaries of the study.
- To identify information required for decision-making.

As such, the key objectives of this scoping study are to:

- Inform the public about the proposed mineral exploration activities.
- Identify the main stakeholders, their comments, and concerns.
- Define reasonable and practical alternatives to the proposal.
- To establish the terms of reference for an EIA study.

1.6 Terms of Reference

The approach and methodology undertaken was guided by the Environmental Regulations of 2012 and the Terms of Reference (ToR) which were provided by the proponent:

- Identify all legislation and guidelines that have reference to the proposed project.

- Identify existing environmental (both bio-physical and socio-economic) conditions of the area to determine their environmental sensitivity.
- Inform Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities of the details of the proposed development and provide them with a reasonable opportunity to participate during the process.
- Consider the potential environmental and social impacts of the development and assess the significance of the identified impacts.
- Compile a Scoping Report detailing all identified issues and possible impacts, stipulating the way forward and identifying specialist investigations, if required.
- Outline management and mitigation measures in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimize and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts.
- Submit the final scoping report to the competent authority and the Environmental Commissioner.

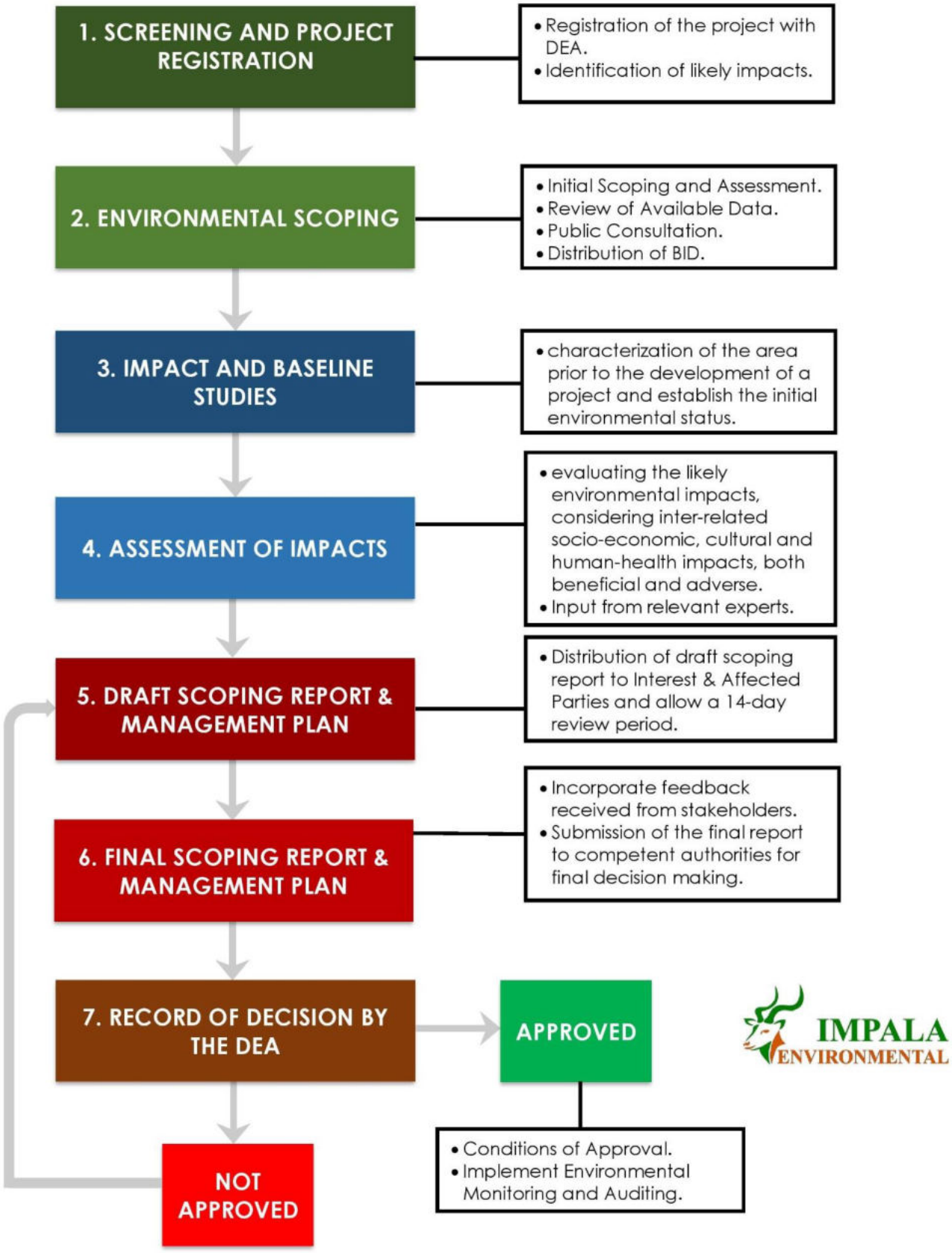


Figure 3 Flowchart of the Environmental Impact Assessment process followed in Namibia.

1.6.1 Environmental Assessment Approach and Methodology

Environmental assessment process in Namibia is governed by the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations No. 30 of 2012 gazetted under the Environmental Management Act, (EMA), 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and in line with the provisions of the Cabinet approved Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation of 1995.

This report has taken into consideration all the requirements for preparation of all the supporting documents and application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate and lodgement of such application to the Environmental Commissioner (EC), Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET).

The purpose of the Scoping Phase was to communicate the scope of the proposed project to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), to consider project alternatives, to identify the environmental (and social) aspects and potential impacts for further investigation and assessment, and to develop the terms of reference for specialist studies to be conducted in the Impact Assessment Phase if necessary. The steps undertaken during the Scoping Phase are summarised below.

1.6.1.1 Project Initiation and Screening

The project was registered on the online ECC portal (eia.met.gov.na) in order to provide notification of the commencement of the EIA process and to obtain clarity on the process to be followed.

1.6.1.2 Initial Scoping Public Participation Process

The objective of the public scoping process was to ensure that interested and affected parties (I&Aps) were notified about the proposed project, given a reasonable opportunity to register on the project database and to provide initial comments. Steps that were undertaken during this phase are summarised below:

- **I&AP identification:** A preliminary I&AP database was compiled using the farmer's contact details that were obtained from the Ministry of Lands and contact details of other interested and affected parties that were provided by the proponent. Additional I&AP's were added to the database based on

responses to the advertisements and notification letters, as well as attendees to the various meetings.

- **Background Information Document (BID):** A Background Information Document was distributed for review and comment for a period of 3-4 weeks after commencement of the project.
- **Advertisements and site notice:** Advertisements announcing the proposed project, the availability of the BID, and the I&AP registration / comment period were placed in two widely distributed newspapers for two consecutive weeks. Site notices were placed on the boundaries of farm fences and on the notice boards of the Regional Council.

Over and above the issues raised were incorporated into the scoping report. These submissions were collated and responded to as indicated in the public participation section of the scoping report.

1.6.1.3 Compilation and Review of Draft Scoping Report (DSR)

The DSR was prepared in compliance with Section 8 of the EIA Regulations of 2012 and incorporated with comments received during the initial Public Participation Process. The DSR was distributed for a 14-day review and comment period.

1.6.1.4 Final Scoping Report and Completion of the Scoping Phase

The Final Scoping Report (FSR) will summarise the following: the legal and policy framework; approach to the EIA and process methodology; the project's need and desirability; proposed project activities; key characteristics of the receiving environment; and key issues of concern that will be further investigated and assessed in the next phase of the EIA.

The FSR will comply with Section 8 of the EIA Regulations of 2012. All written submissions received during the DSR review and comment period will be collated and responded to. The FSR will be submitted to the competent authority. In terms of Section 32 of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (No. 7 of 2007), the competent authority is then required to make a recommendation on the acceptance or rejection of the report to Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET): Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), who will make the final decision.

1.6.2 List of Specialist Studies Undertaken

Section 9(a) of the Environmental Regulations of 2012 requires a disclosure of all the tasks to be undertaken as part of the assessment process, including any specialist to be included if necessary.

The mineral exploration project has not commenced yet. This means that the proponent has not conducted any surface exploration activities (i.e. geophysical survey, geological mapping and geochemical sampling) to find anomalies and determine suitable targets which can be tested with drilling. Specialist studies conducted in the area, in previous years, have been reviewed as part of the scoping and assessment process of this project.

After the proponent successfully drills a delineated target, undertakes a feasibility study and confidently decides to proceed with mining, a full environmental impact assessment will be carried out with appropriate site-specific specialist studies on groundwater, noise, air-quality, fauna, flora, archaeology and avifauna.

1.7 Need and Desirability

1.7.1 Need of the Exploration Project

Mineral exploration companies play an important role in the development of a country's mineral resources. When minerals are mined, the company selling the product must pay a royalty to the government). The royalties are set by the government at a level that will encourage others to risk their capital in finding and developing these minerals, rather than the government risking taxpayer's money. This way the country can share in benefit of mineral resources without risking funds required for key everyday services to the community.

Namibia has a long tradition of mining. In 2018, mining contributed 14% of GDP and expanded 28%. In 2019, the mining industry contributed over 300 million dollars to government revenue. The whole industry contributed around 2.2 billion dollars to the national economy in the same period. However, a drop in diamond and uranium production caused a contraction of 11,1%. Lower mineral commodity prices led to the declining expenditure on exploration. In 2019, the mining industry paid over 300 million dollars in wages and salaries and provided 16 324 direct jobs with 9 027 permanent employees. Temporary jobs figured out 800, while 6 515 were contractor jobs.

The exploration project may assist in helping Namibia attain some of the goals set out in National Development Plans such as the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP5) and the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP). During the exploration phase, the project will provide employment to at least 15 people from the surrounding towns and settlements. If the exploration project leads to the discovery of an economically viable mineral deposit, this may subsequently lead to the development of a mine within the area. A mine can significantly contribute to social-economic development around the surrounding community.

1.7.2 Alternatives

During the application of the exploration licence, no alternative sites were considered.

1.7.2.1 Exploration Method Alternatives

Geophysical exploration, geochemical sampling and geological mapping methods will be used during the initial exploration period until a target is delineated. Thereafter, reverse circulation and diamond drilling methods will be employed to test the depth and extent of the mineralised rock units. If more modern, effective and environmentally friendly exploration methods than the preferred ones are developed, such methods will be assessed and or considered.

1.7.2.2 No-Go Alternatives

The no-go alternative will mean that the current land activities such as farming, and tourism will not be disturbed. Important vegetation species will not be disturbed, that is, there will not be disturbance of the flora and fauna.

No-go alternative will result in the non-exploration of minerals and bring beneficiations to the receiving environment. However, the no-go alternative is not considered since it will potentially lead to negative socio-economic impacts.

2 Summary of applicable legislation

All mineral rights, related to mineral exploration activities in Namibia, are regulated by the Ministry of Mines and Energy whereas the environmental regulations are regulated by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The acts that affect the implementation, operation and management of mineral exploration activities in Namibia are outlined below.

2.1 Environmental Management Act of 2007

Line Ministry: Ministry of Environment and Tourism

The regulations that accompany this act lists several activities that may not be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate issued in terms of the Act. The act further states that any clearance certificate issued before the commencement of the act (6 February 2012) remains in force for one year. If a person wishes to continue with activities covered by the act, he or she must apply for a new certificate in terms of the Environmental Management Act.

2.2 The Minerals Prospecting and Mining Act of 1992

Line Ministry: Ministry of Mines and Energy

The Minerals Prospecting and Mining Act No.33 of 1992 approves and regulates mineral rights in relation to exploration, reconnaissance, prospecting, small scale mining, mineral exploration, large-scale mining, and transfers of mineral licence. Section 52(1) states that a mineral licence holder may not undertake mineral exploration activities on private land without a written agreement being concluded with landowner or being granted an ancillary right.

2.3 Water Resources Management Act of 2004

Line Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry

The act provides for the management, protection, development, usage and conservation of water resources; to provide for the regulation and monitoring of water resources and to provide for incidental matters.

2.4 Nature conservation ordinance, ordinance No. 4 of 1975

Line Ministry: Ministry of Environment and Tourism

The Nature Ordinance 4 of 1975 covers game parks and nature reserves, the hunting and protection of wild animals (including reptiles and wild birds), problem animals, fish, and the protection of indigenous plants. It also establishes a nature conservation board. The basic set of regulations under the ordinance is contained in GN 240/1976 (OG 3556). The topics covered in the regulations include tariffs (game parks), regulations relating to game parks, swimming baths, use of boats in game parks, inland fisheries, keeping game and other wild animals in capturing. In addition, the ordinance also regulates game dealers, game skins, protected plants, birds kept in cages, trophy hunting of hunt-able game, hunting at night, export of game and game meat, sea birds, private game parks, nature reserves, regulations of wildlife associations and registers for coyote getters.

2.5 National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004)

Line Ministry/Body: National Heritage Council

The National Heritage Act provides for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects; to establish a National Heritage Council; to establish a National Heritage Register; and to provide for incidental matters.

2.6 Petroleum Products and Energy Act No. 13 of 1990

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Mines and Energy

The act regulates the importation and usage of petroleum products. The act reads as “To provide measures for the saving of petroleum products and an economy in the cost of the distribution thereof, and for the maintenance of a price thereof; for control of the furnishing of certain information regarding petroleum products; and for the rendering of services of a particular kind, or services of a particular standard; in connection with motor vehicles; for the establishment of the National Energy Fund and for the utilization thereof; for the establishment of the National Energy Council and the

functions thereof; for the imposition of levies on fuel; and to provide for matters incidental thereof".

2.7 Forest Act, No. 12 of 2001

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry

The act regulates the cutting down of trees and reads as follows "To provide for the establishment of a Forestry Council and the appointment of certain officials; to consolidate the laws relating to the management and use of forests and forest produce; to provide for the protection of the environment and control and management of forest trees; to repeal the preservation of Bees and Honey proclamation 1923, preservation of Trees and Forests Ordinance, 1952 and the Forest Act, 1968; and to deal with incidental matters".

The constitution defines the function of the Ombudsman and commits the government to sustainable utilization of Namibia's natural resources for the benefit of all Namibians and describes the duty to investigate complaints concerning the over-utilization of living natural resources for the benefit of all Namibians and describes the duties to investigate complaints concerning the over-utilization of living natural resources, the irrational exploitation of non-renewable resources, the degradation and the destruction of ecosystem and failure to protect the beauty and character of Namibia. Article 95 states that "*the state shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting; inter-alia policies aimed at maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians both present and future*".

2.8 Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance 11 of 1976

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Health and Social Services

This ordinance provides for the prevention of air pollution and is affected by the Health Act 21 of 1988. Under this ordinance, the entire area of Namibia, with the exception of East Caprivi, is proclaimed as a controlled area for the purposes of section 4(1) (a) of the ordinance.

2.9 Hazardous Substance Ordinance, No. 14 of 1974

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Safety and Security

The ordinance provides for the control of toxic substances. It covers manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping as well as import and export. Although the environmental aspects are not explicitly stated, the ordinance provides for the importing, storage and handling.

2.10 Namibian Water Corporation (Act 12 of 1997)

Line Ministry/Body: Namibian Water Corporation

The act caters for water rehabilitation of prospecting and mineral exploration areas, environmental impact assessments and for minimising or preventing pollution.

2.11 Public and Environmental Health Act, 2015

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Health and Social Services

provide a framework for a structured uniform public and environmental health system in Namibia; and to provide for incidental matters.

2.12 Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act 6 of 1995

Line Ministry/Body: Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation

To provide for the acquisition of agricultural land by the State for the purposes of land reform and for the allocation of such land to Namibian citizens who do not own or otherwise have the use of any or of adequate agricultural land, and foremost to those Namibian citizens who have been socially, economically or educationally disadvantaged by past discriminatory laws or practices; to vest in the State a preferent right to purchase agricultural land for the purposes of the Act; to provide for the compulsory acquisition of certain agricultural land by the State for the purposes of the Act; to regulate the acquisition of agricultural land by foreign nationals; to establish a Lands Tribunal and determine its jurisdiction; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

3 Description of Proposed Mineral exploration Project

3.1 Introduction

Lithium is an alkali metal that offers excellent heat and electrical conductivity. These properties make it particularly useful for the manufacture of glass, high-temperature lubricants, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and lithium-ion batteries for electric cars and consumer electronics.

There are two primary sources of lithium, namely lithium from hard rock and lithium from brine. The proponent intends to explore for lithium from brine.

Lithium brine deposits are accumulations of saline groundwater that are enriched in dissolved lithium. Although abundant in nature, only select regions in the world contain brines, mainly in closed basins in arid regions where lithium salts can be extracted. Reverse osmosis (RO) and nanofiltration (NF) processes have been studied for pre-concentrating or separating lithium from a lithium-bearing brine. A typical lithium brine usually contains high concentrations (more than 5.0 wt.%) of salt ions.

3.2 Techniques for Mineral Exploration

3.2.1 Target Generation

Lithium brine target generation will involve geological mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical survey, and remote sensing.

Mapping involves the development of geological, topographical (base), geochemical, geophysical, and structural maps. Geological mapping will focus on identifying and mapping saltpans, describing mineralization and alteration zones, and making geological cross sections. Mapping relies on the identification of rocks and minerals and the understanding of the environment in which they form. It aims to find what rock types occur at or close to the surface and how these rock types are related to each other, e.g., by defining their boundaries, ages, and structure. Topographical maps, which are base maps, depict the topographical features (contour, hill, stream, etc.). Geochemical maps include surface sample locations and results, including analyses of rock, silt, and soil samples. Geophysical maps depict the geology and results obtained from a geophysical survey. Structural maps show the orientation data (strike,

dip, type, etc.) of bedding planes, faults, folds, joints and other structural features. (Mentes, 2012).

3.2.1.1 Geochemical Sampling

Geochemical sampling is a method in mineral exploration which results in 'Assay' after laboratory works are carried out on the samples (Mentes, 2012). During the first phase, the type of sampling methods that will be applied are soil sampling and sampling of water from boreholes.

3.2.1.2 Geophysical Survey

Geophysical surveys are focused on measuring physical characteristics (e.g., magnetism, density, conductivity) of rocks at or near the Earth's surface and uses surface methods to measure these properties to designate a potential deposit. The measured values are then used to compare with the values and models of known Lithium deposits. The results obtained from this survey are gathered to compile geophysical anomaly maps which are then used to further delineate lithium brine targets.

3.2.1.3 Remote Sensing

Remote Sensing, which is also useful for lithium exploration, is the collection of information about an object or area without being in physical contact with it. Data gathering systems used in remote sensing are photographs obtained from manned space flights or airborne cameras, and electronic scanner or sensors such as multispectral scanners in satellites or airplanes and TV cameras, all of which record data digitally. The exploration team will employ remote sensing methods to collect information on saltpans, rock outcrops, roads, fences, and vegetation cover across the area.

3.2.2 Drilling

Drilling is the process whereby rigs or some operated tools are used to make boreholes. It can be done by contractors with more experienced operators. This method is used to obtain very detailed information about the composition of the saline water at depth. This indicates whether potentially economic resources of lithium brine

are present or not. Although existing boreholes will be sampled, additional boreholes may be drilled with permission from the department of Water Affairs.

3.2.3 Resource Evaluation

It is an evaluation of tonnage (volume) and grade (concentration or weight percent) of the ore body. The volume is determined by using drill data to outline the deposit in the subsurface, and by using geometric models to calculate the volume. The grade is the average concentration determined from numerous assays of samples. The purpose of the resource evaluation is to understand the possibility to expand the known size of the deposit and mineralization. In this way, the economic standards of a lithium brine deposit are obtained, which is needed for the next step.

3.2.4 Resource Definition

Reserve definition is important part of transforming a lithium brine mineral resource into an economic asset, which is an ore reserve and to determine whether it is valuable or not. ‘Reserve’ is a more intensive, technical, and well characterized term with its exact quality and size relative to ‘Resource’. It includes technical, economic evaluation, geotechnical assessment, and engineering studies of the rocks surrounding the deposit to determine the potential parameters of a mining project. At the end of this process, a feasibility study is published, and the deposit is quantified as either uneconomic or economic.

3.3 Labour Requirements

The proponent intends to employ about 15 people during the first phase of the project. This excludes contractors. The employees will be sourced from the local community including people from Rehoboth, Kalkrand and Mariental. All employees will undergo a safety induction, first aid training course and wildlife awareness program. The Labour Act of 2007 will always be adhered to.

4 Description of the Current Environment

4.1 Introduction

This section aims to document the present state of the environment, the likely impact of changes being planned and the regular monitoring to attempt to detect changes in the environment. As such, this area represents a high fauna diversity. Namibia has four very large and arid regions which set them apart in various ways from the rest of the country; Kunene and Erongo region in the west and Karas and Erongo in the south (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002).

4.2 Climatic Conditions

4.2.1 Temperature

In the mineral exploration area, November is the warmest month with an average temperature of 28°c at noon. July is the coldest month with an average temperature of 14°c at night. Rehoboth, which is in the vicinity of the project area, has distinct temperature seasons, the temperature varies during the year.

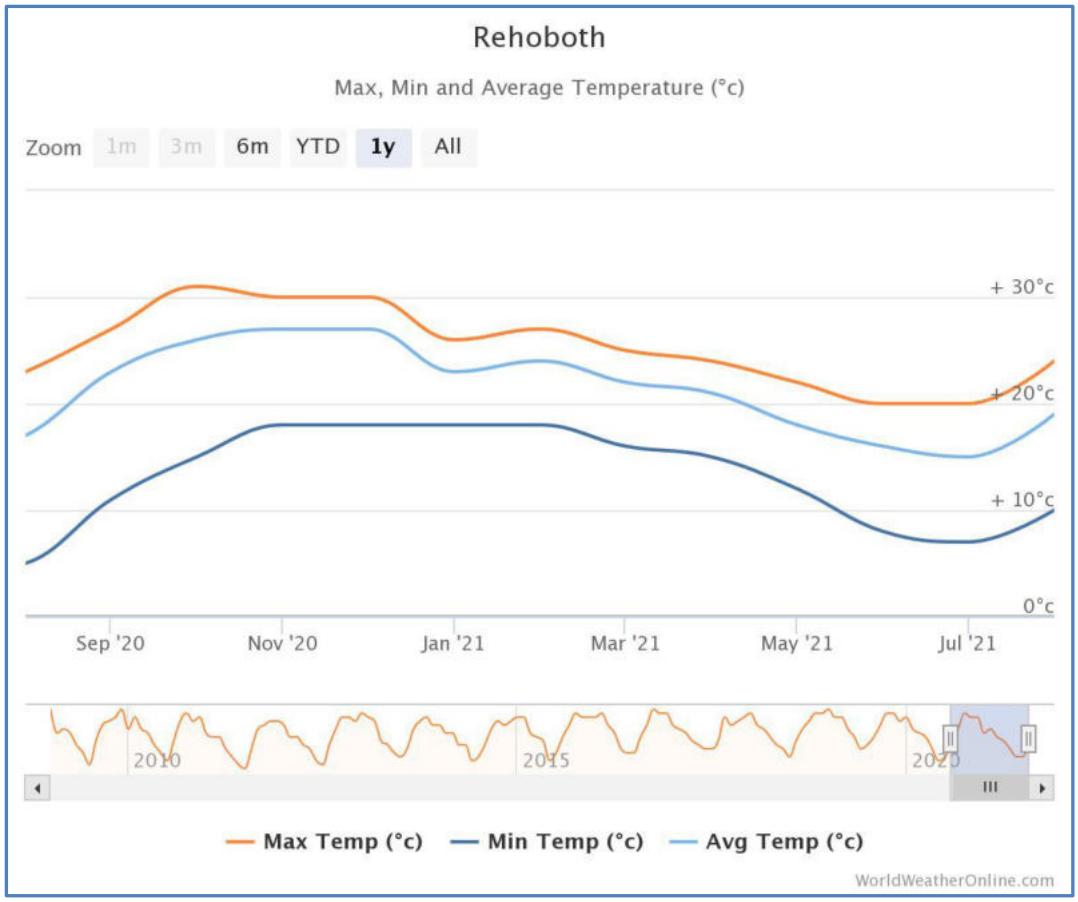


Figure 4 A graph showing the temperature patterns in Rehoboth, from www.worldweatheronline.com

In winter, temperatures can get to below degrees centigrade. Overall, winters are mild in temperature, with the coldest month most often being June.

4.2.2 Precipitation

In the mineral exploration area, the highest rainfall is usually experienced in January and may reach 400 mm. In March months, rainfall may exceed 200 mm. The graph below shows the rainfall patterns in the area.

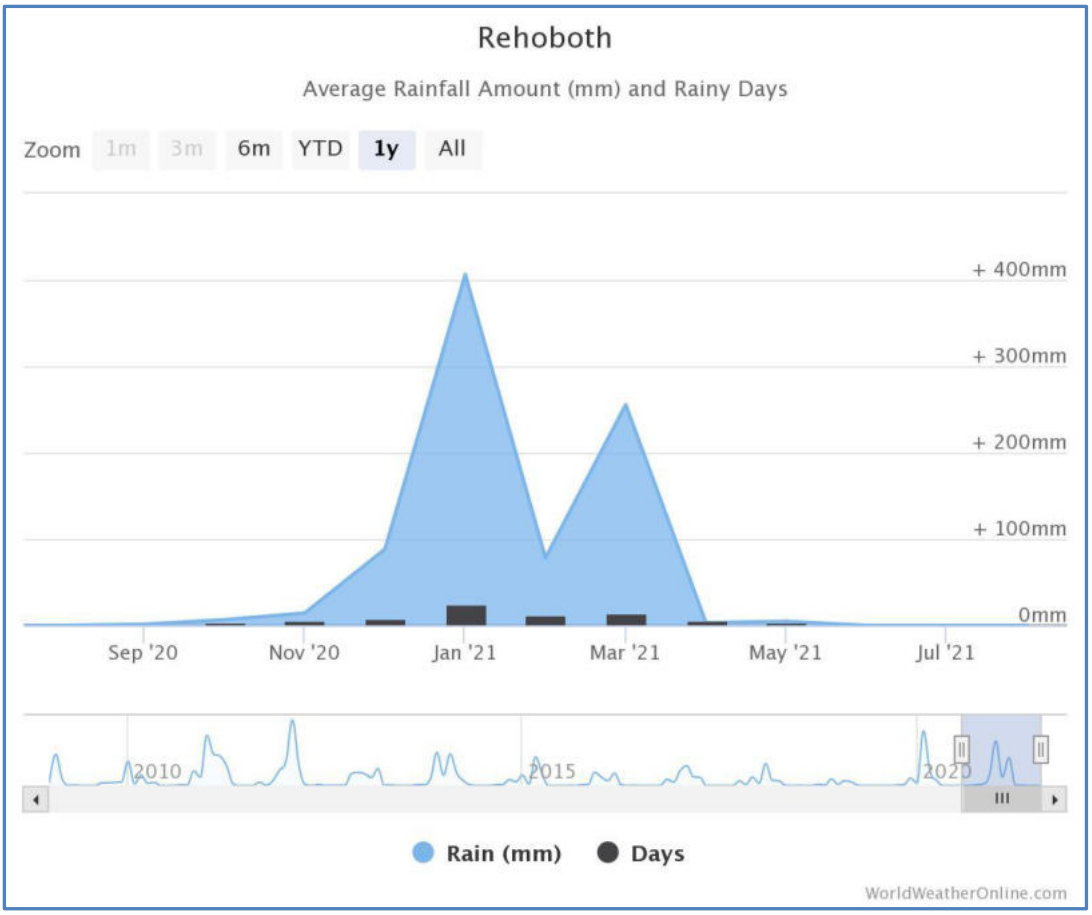
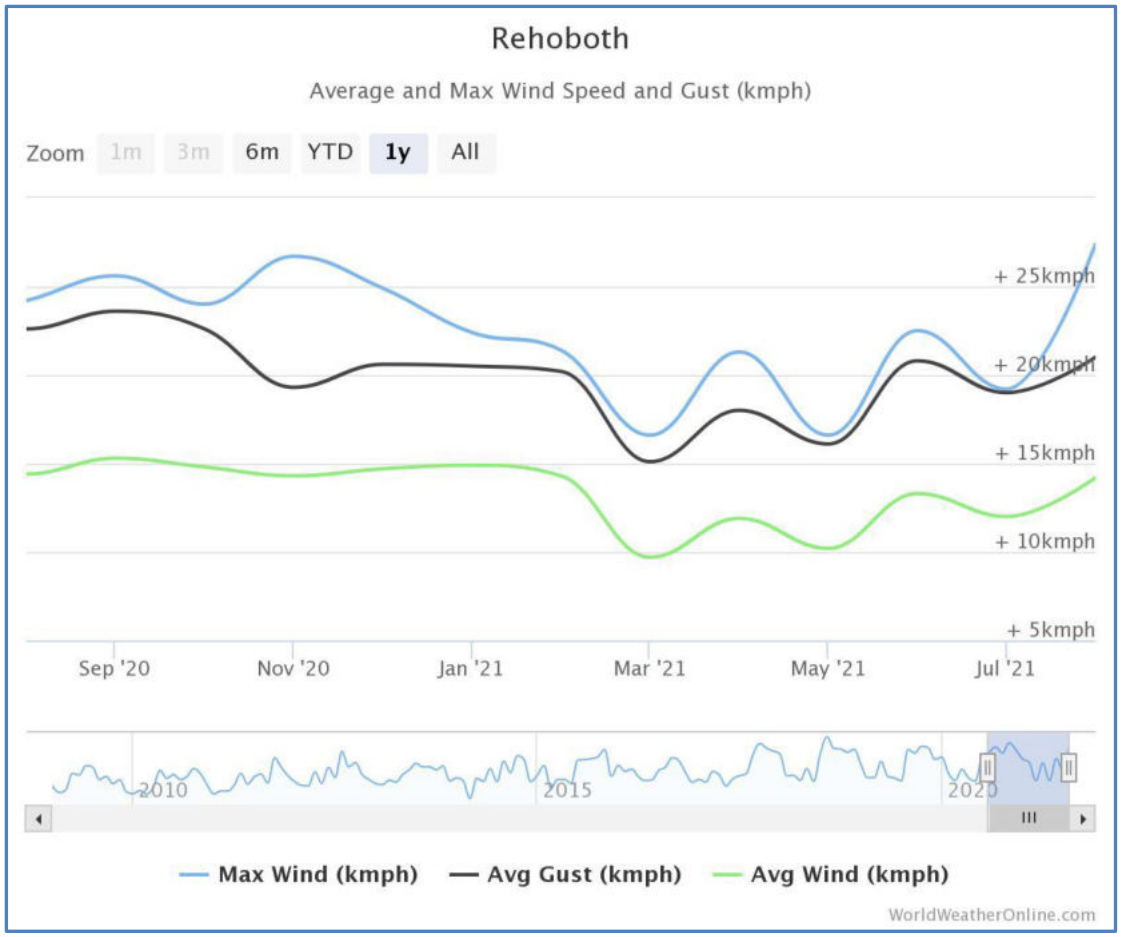


Figure 5 A graph showing rainfall patterns in Rehoboth, from www.worldweatheronline.com

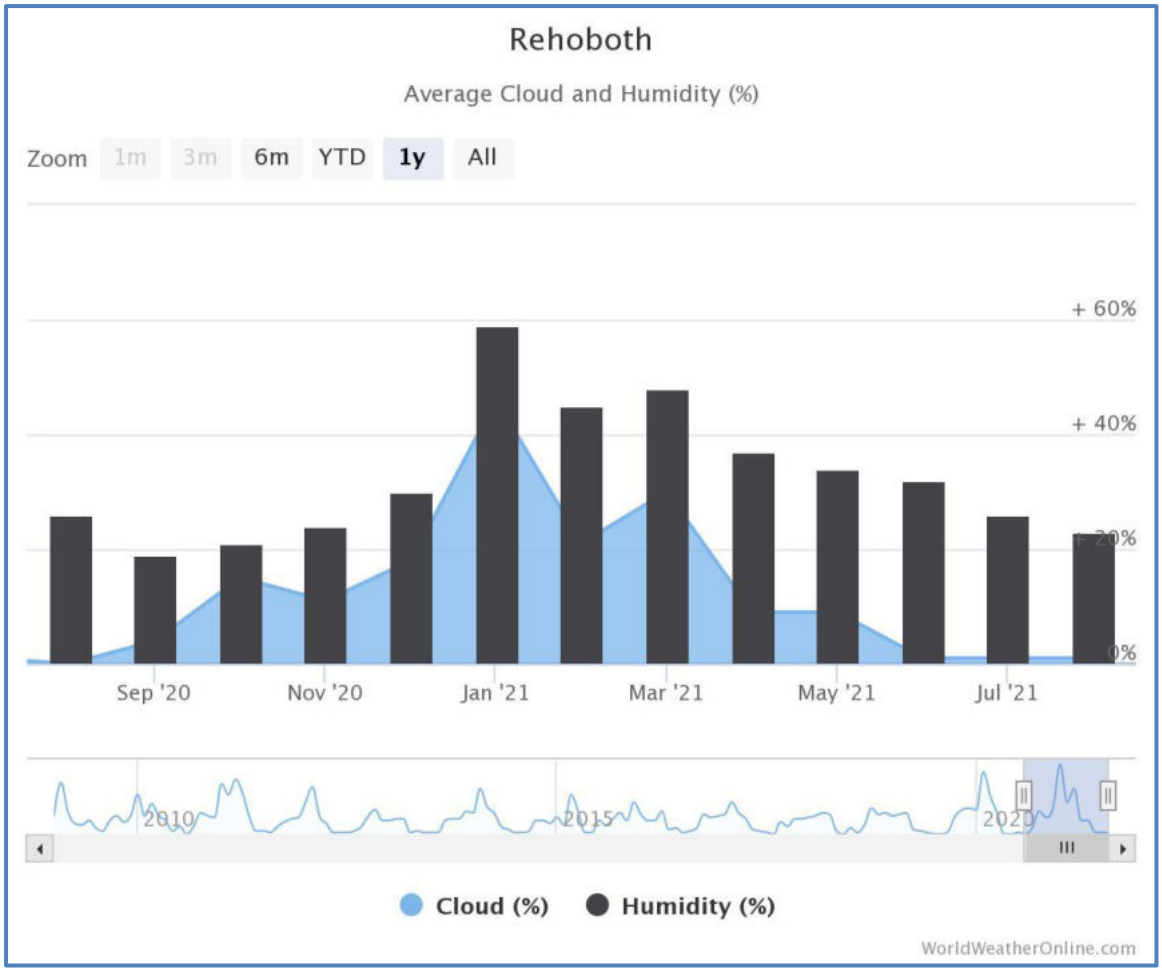
4.2.3 Wind

The graph below depicts the wind patterns in the area. The highest wind speeds are attained in November as shown by the graph below.



4.2.4 Humidity

The relative humidity during the least humid months of the year, i.e. October and September, is around 20 % and the most humid month is January with a humidity that may reach 60%. Namibia has a low humidity in general, and the lack of moisture in the air has a major impact on its climate as the cloud cover is reduced and the rate of evaporation increases.



4.3 Air Quality

Activities around the exploration licence area mainly consist of tourism and livestock farming. Probable sources of air pollution in the area are emissions and dust from vehicles travelling on gravel roads, dust generated by cattle grazing and wind erosion from the exposed areas.

PM_{10} describes all particulate matter in the atmosphere with a diameter equal to or less than 10 µm and are generally emitted from motor vehicles (diesel engines) and burning of wood. $PM_{2.5}$ describes all particulate matter in the atmosphere with a diameter equal to or less than 2.5 µm and are mostly related to combustion. NO_2 and nitric oxide (NO) are formed simultaneously in combustion processes and other high temperature operations such as blast furnaces. Sources of SO_2 include fossil fuel combustion from industry and power plants. SO_2 is emitted when coal or other biomass fuels are burnt for energy.

Data from accuweather.com shows that the air quality in the area is generally good with an air quality index of 38 AQI. The ground-level ozone (O_3) is about 9.1 µg/m³ which is good as well. The fine particle matter levels ($PM_{2.5}$) are about 6 µg/m³. The particle matter (PM_{10}) is about 4 µg/m³. The nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), and sulphur dioxide (SO_2) levels in the area are recorded to be 0 µg/m³.

4.4 Geology

The Geology of the Bitterwasser Pan forms part of the Cenozoic aged Kalahari Group and comprises a lithium, potassium and boron enriched sulphate-, chlorite- and carbonate- saltpan. The pan sediments are dominated by massive clays, silty-clays and sandy-clays. These sediments occur within the unconsolidated red-coloured aeolian sands of the Recent Gordonia Formation, while conformably overlying the gravels and pebbly gravels of the Mokalanen Formation and the intra-formational duricrusts layers (mainly carbonates/calcretes) of the Obogorop Formation.

Graded stratigraphic successions stratigraphic successions occur in the pan area. Courser sediment content occurs towards the basal succession, while silt and clay content increases with increasing stratigraphic height. The course sediment increases towards the margins of the pan, while the finer sediments dominate the central section, thus suggesting persistent terrestrial sediment input during the progressive deepening and widening throughout the pan development processes of deflation and sedimentation. The terrestrial sediment input within the Bitterwasser Pan sediments likely constitutes re-deposition of eroded Gordonia-, Mokalanen- and Obogorop Formation sediments within the pan itself.

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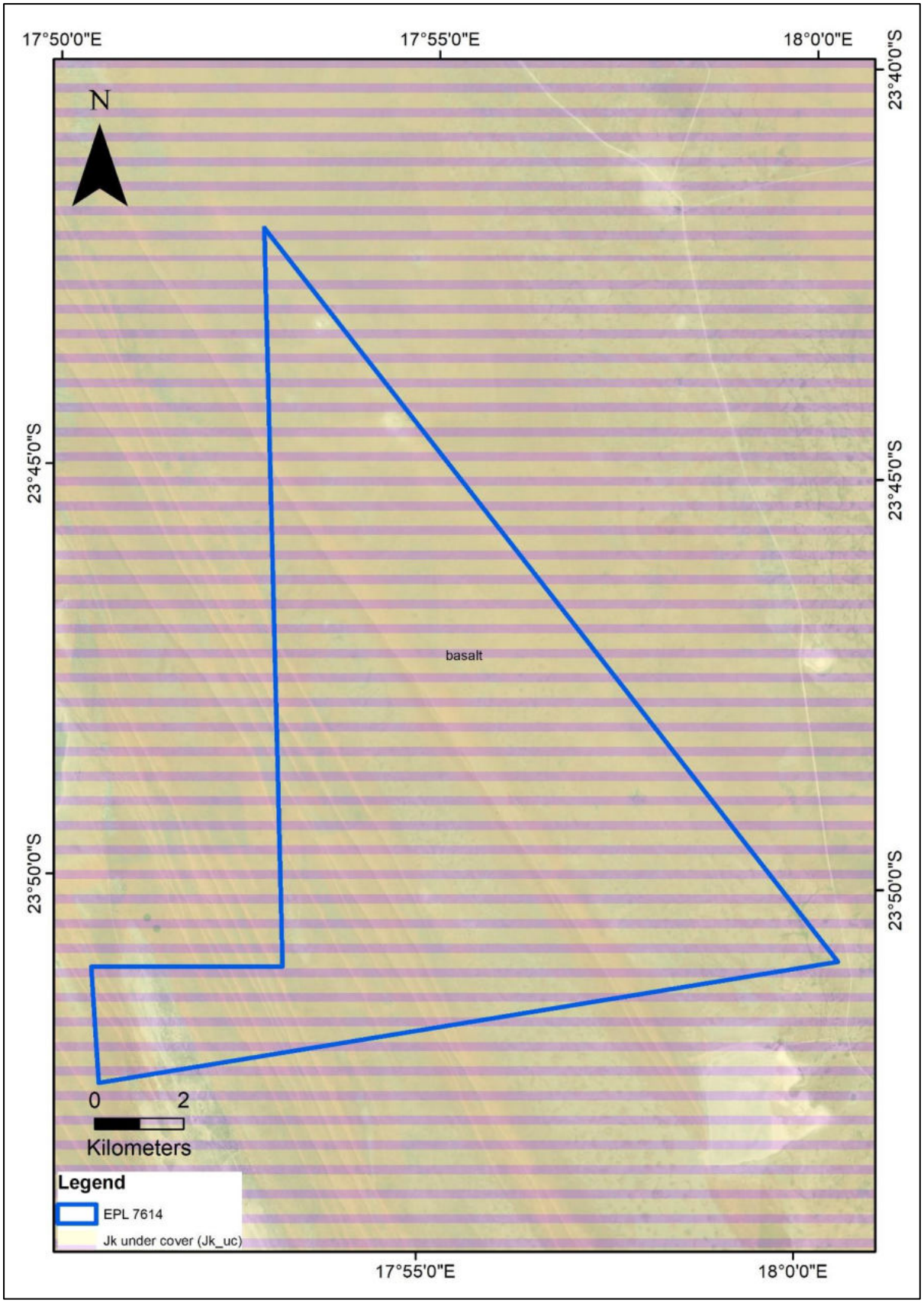
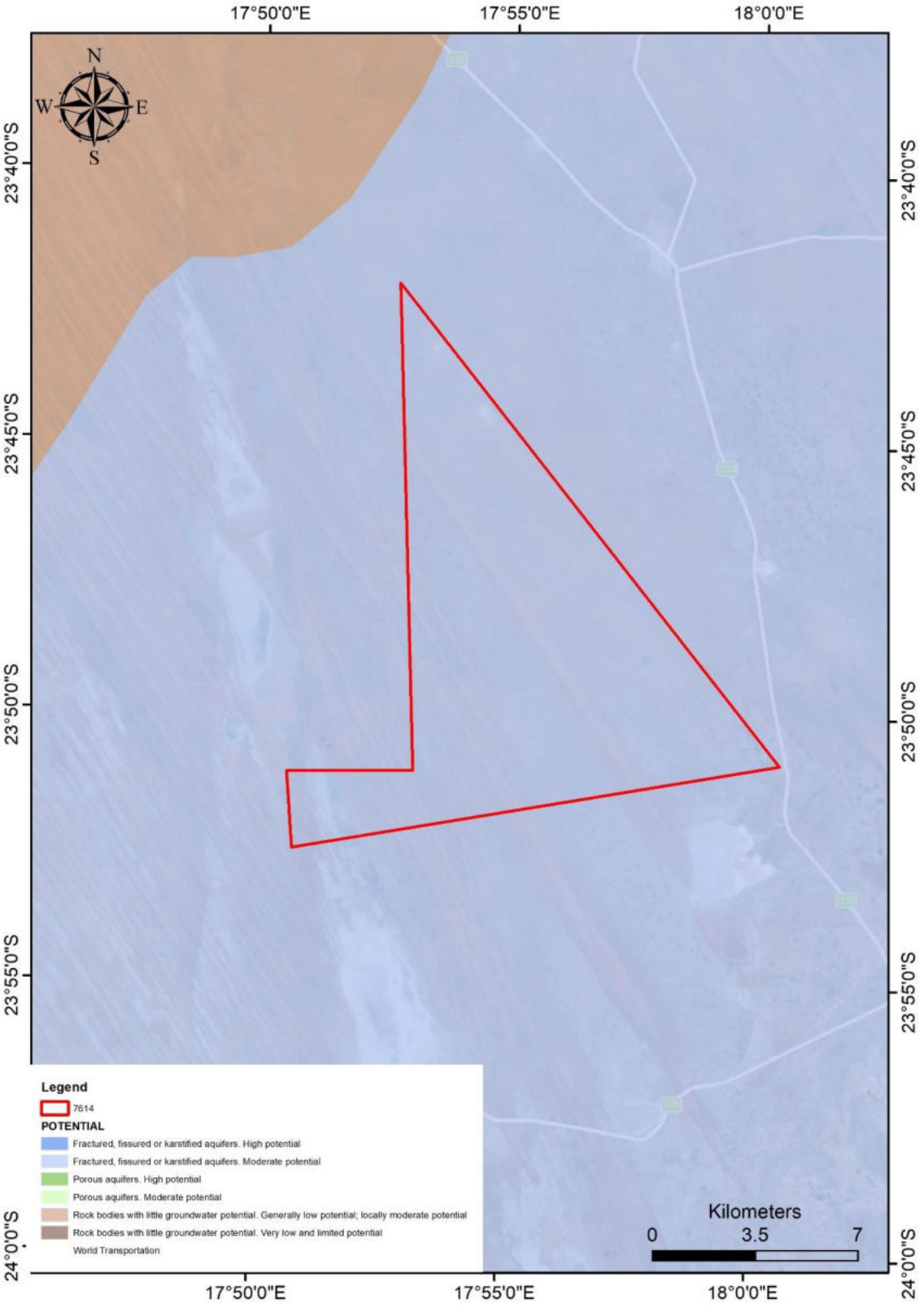


Figure 6 A geological map of the area

4.5 Hydrogeology and Water Resources

The area is underlain by a fractured aquifer with moderate groundwater potential.



4.6 Flora

In form, vegetation is generally sparse, with few trees and a thin variety of grass. The surrounding area is characterised by high botanical diversity. Based on the literature review, all the vegetation that are found within the vicinity of the area are of “medium” to “high” sensitivity against external conditions. The growing season is very short due to the semi-arid climate.

Grass is dependable on rainfall, which in-turn causes livestock and other animals to suffer during periods of minimal rainfall (Burke, 2003). The mineral exploration area, which is semi-arid, contains diverse vegetation species which include a number of species endemic to Namibia. Table 2 below lists the different plant species which are most likely to occur within the project area.

Table 2 A table showing plant species which are likely to occur in the area

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS IN NAMIBIA
Acacia erioloba	Camel thorn	Protected
Acacia mellifera	Black thorn	Secure
Acacia reficiens	False umbrella thorn	Secure
Acacia haematoxylon	Grey camel thorn	Protected
Acacia erubescens	Blue thorn	Secure
Acacia karroo	Sweet thorn	Secure
Acacia tortolis	Umbrella thorn	Secure
Acacia hereroensis	False hook-thorn	Secure
Commiphora tenuipetiolata	White-stem corkwood	Secure
Aloe littoralis		Protected
Ozoroa crassinervia	Namibian resin tree	Near endemic, protected
Boscia albitrunca	Shepherd’s tree	Protected
Albizia anthelmintica	Worm-bark false-thorn	Protected
Ziziphus mucronata	Buffalo-thorn	Protected
Catophractes alexandri	Trumpet thorn	Secure
Combretum apiculatum	Red bush willow	Secure
Commiphora dinteri		Endemic
Commiphora glandulosa	Tall common corkwood	Secure
Commiphora glaucescens	Blue-leaved corkwood	Nearendemic
Croton gratissimus	Lavender fever-berry	Secure
Cyphostemma bainesii		Endemic, protected
Dichrostachys cinerea	Sickle bush	Secure
Diospyros lycioides	Blue bush	Secure
Dombeya rotundifolia	Common wild pear	Endemic
Ehretia alba		Secure
Elephantorrhiza suffruticosa		Secure

Euclea pseudebenus	Ebony tree	Protected
Euclea undulata	Common guarri	Secure
Euphorbia guerichiana	Western woody milk bush	Secure
Euphorbia virosa		Secure
Ficus cordata	Namaqua fig	Protected
Ficus ilicina	Laurel fig	Secure
Ficus sycomorus	Common cluster fig	Protected
Grewia bicolor	White raisin	Secure
Grewia flava	Velvet raisin	Secure
Grewia flavescens	Sand paper raisin	Secure
Gymnosporia senegalensis	Red spike-thorn	Secure
Ipomoea adenioides		Secure
Lycium bosciifolium		Secure
Lycium cinereum		Secure
Lycium eenii		Secure
Lycium hirsutum		Secure
Lycium villosum		Secure
Maerua juncea		Secure
Maerua schinzii	Ringwood tree	Protected
Manuleopsis dinteri		Endemic
Melianthus comosus		Secure
Obetia carruthersiana		Near endemic
Pechuel-Loeschea leubnitziae		Secure
Sterculia africana	African star-chestnut	Protected
Tarchonanthus camphoratus		Secure
Tetragonia schenckii		Secure
Vernonia cinerascens		Secure
Searsia (Rhus) ciliata		Secure
Searsia (Rhus) lancea	Karree	Protected
Searsia (Rhus) marlothii		Secure

The density of vegetation in the vicinity of the mineral exploration site is sparse. Every effort will be made to protect the existing trees and schrubs as these are very important to the ambience and visual appeal of the mineral exploration site. The protected plant species in the project area are shown in the table below.

Table 3 Table of plant species which are protected under the Forestry Act and likely to occur in the area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Acacia erioloba	Camel thorn
Acacia haematoxylon	Grey camel thorn

Albizia anthelmintica	Worm-bark false-thorn
Boscia albitrunca	Shepherd's tree
Euclea pseudebenus	Ebony tree
Ficus cordata	Namaqua fig
Ficus sycomorus	Common cluster fig
Maerua schinzii	Ringwood tree
Ozoroa crassinervia	Namibian resin tree
Searsia (Rhus lancea)	Karree
Sterculia Africana	African star-chestnut

4.7 Fauna

4.7.1 Introduction

The proposed mineral exploration area supports numerous faunal species but there are no species that are exclusive to the project area.

4.7.2 Amphibians

Based on the literature review, there are generally 14 types of amphibian species that occur in the project area. Nine of these amphibian species occur abundantly, two occur rarely and six of them occur uncommonly. Griffin (1998) highlighted that amphibian species are declining throughout the world due to various factors such as climate change and habitat destruction. There are approximately 4000 species of amphibians worldwide of which over 200 species are present in Southern Africa and 57 in Namibia (Griffin, 1998). However, this low figure may be due to the lack of detailed studies carried out on amphibians. The table below shows the different amphibian species that are likely to occur within the study area.

Table 4 A list of amphibian species which may occur in the project area

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS	OCCURRENCE	REFERENCE
PLATANNAS				

Xenopus laevis	COMMON PLATANNA	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	(Daudin, 1802)
TOADS				
Breviceps adspersus	BUSHVELD RAIN FROG	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	Peters, 1882
Bufo dombensis	DOMBE DWARF TOAD	**ENDEMIC & INADEQUETLY KNOWN**	ABUNDANTLY	Bocage, 1895
Bufo poweri	MOTTLED TOAD	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	Hewitt, 1935
FOSSORIAL FROGS				
Phrynomantis affinis	SPOTTED RUBBER FROG	**AMBIGUOUS (RARE?)**	RARELY	(Boulenger, 1901)
Phrynomantis bifasciatus	BANDED RUBBER FROG	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	(Smith, 1848)
SAND FROGS, BULLFROGS, RIDGED FROGS, CACOS, PUDDLE FROGS etc.				
Cacosternum boettgeri	COMMON CACO	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	(Boulenger, 1882)
Hildebrandtia ornata	ORNATE FROG	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY	(Peters, 1878)
Phrynobatrachus mababiensis	MABABE PUDDLE FROG	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY	FitzSimons, 1932
Phrynobatrachus natalensis	SNORING PUDDLE FROG	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY	(A. Smith, 1849)
Pyxicephalus adspersus	GIANT BULLFROG	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	Tschudi, 1838
Tomopterna krugerensis	KNOCKING SAND FROG	**SECURE**	RARELY	Passmore et al, 1975
Tomopterna tandyi	TANDY'S SAND FROG-	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	Channing et al, 1996
TREE FROGS, REED FROGS & KASSINAS				
Kassina senegalensis	BUBBLING KASSINA	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY	(Dumèril et al, 1841)

4.7.3 Mammals

Based on the literature review, there are generally about 68 species of mammals expected to occur within the immediate area. There are generally 25 species which rarely occur, 2 species that occur seasonally, 4 that occur occasionally, and 33 that occur abundantly within the project area. Considering the relative size of the mineral

exploration area, the mammal fauna will not be affected by the mineral exploration activities of the proponent. Namibia is seemingly well endowed with mammal diversity with around 250 species know to be present within the country (Griffin, 1998). There are currently 14 mammal species which are endemic to Namibia, including 11 species of rodents and small carnivores which are not well known. Griffin (1998), points out that most of these endemic mammals are associated with the Namib and Escarpment with 60% of these appearing to be rock-dwelling species. The author, Griffin (1998) further highlights that the endemic mammal fauna is best characterized by the endemic rodent family *Petromuridae* (Dassie rat) and the rodent genera *Gerbillurus* and *Petromyscus*. The table below shows the mammal species which are likely to occur within the study area. A full list, of mammal species that are likely to occur within the area, is in the appendix section at the end.

Table 5 Mammal species which are likely to occur within the project area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Acinonyx jubatus	Cheetah
Antidorcas marsupialis	Springbok
Atelerix frontalis angolae	Southern African Hedgehog
Canis mesomelas	Black-backed Jackal
Caracal caracal	Caracal
Crocuta crocuta	Spotted Hyena
Cynictis penicillata	Yellow Mongoose
Equus zebra hartmannae	Hartmann's Mountain Zebra
Felis nigripes	Black-footed Cat
Felis silvestris/lybica	African Wild Cat
Galerella sanguinea	Slender Mongoose
Genetta genetta	Small Spotted Genet
Ictonyx striatus	Striped Polecat
Lepus capensis	Cape Hare Secure
Lepus saxatilis	Scrub Hare
Manis temminckii	Ground Pangolin
Mellivora capensis	Honey Badger/Ratel
Oreotragus oreotragus	Klipspringer
Oryx gazella	Gemsbok
Otocyon megalotis	Bat-eared Fox
Panthera pardus	Leopard
Parahyaena (Hyaena) brunnea	Brown Hyena
Phacochoerus africanus	Common Warthog
Proteles cristatus	Aardwolf
Raphicerus campestris	Steenbok
Suricata suricatta marjoriae	Suricate
Sylvicapra grimmia	Common Duiker
Tragelaphus strepsiceros	Greater Kudu
Vulpes chama	Cape Fox

4.7.4 Reptiles

The literature review showed that there are approximately 60 reptile species that are expected to occur in the site area. According to the Namibia Conservation Ordinance of 1975, there are four reptile species protected, namely:

Table 6 Protected reptile species in the project area

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS
Psammobates Oculiferus	Kalahari Tent Tortoise	Protected
Python Natalis	Southern African Python	Protected
Geochelone Pardalis	Leopard Tortoise	Protected
Varanus Albigularis	Veld Leguaan	Protected

Griffin (1998) highlighted the presence of 261 species of reptiles which are present in Namibia. These reptiles make up 30% of the reptile species found on the continent. 55 species of Namibian Lizards are classified as endemic (Griffin, 1998). The author, Griffin (1998), describes that more than 60% of the reptiles found in Namibia are protected by the conservation Ordinance. Although mineral exploration activities do affect reptile habitat, the project will not have any significant impact on the reptile species within the proposed mineral exploration area. Namibia, with 129 species of lizards, has one of the continent's richest lizard Fauna. The table in the appendix shows the reptile species which are likely to occur within the vicinity of the mineral exploration area.

4.8 Avifauna (Birds)

Simmons et al (2003) points that although Namibia's Avifauna is comperatively sparse compared to the high rainfall equatorial areas elsewhere in Africa, approximately 658 species have already been recorded with a diverse unique group of arid endemics. There are approximately 650 species of birds that have been recorded in Namibia, although the country's avifauna is comparatively sparse compared to the high rainfall equatorial areas in Africa (Brown & Lawson, 1989). Brown et al (1989) mentions that 14 species of birds are endemic or near endemic to Namibia with the majority of Namibian endemics occurring in the Savannah of which ten species occur in a north-south belt of dry Savannah in Central Namibia. Simmons (2003) recorded 63 species of birds within the vicinity of the project area. 650 bird species are recorded in Namibia,

of which 160 species are present in area, especially after good rains fall (Christian, 2005). These birds consist of raptors, chats, larks and karoid species. Christian (2005) recorded the presence of the following bird species in the vicinity of the area, which include:

Table 7 Bird scpecies which are likely to occur within the site area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Agapornis roseicollis	Rosy-faced Lovebird
Eupodotis rueppellii	Rüppell's Korhaan
Lanioturdus torquatus	White-tailed Shrike
Parus carpi	Carp's Tit
Phoeniculus damarensis	Violet Wood-Hoopoe
Poicephalus rueppellii	Rüppell's Parrot
Pternistis hartlaubi	Hartlaub's Spurfowl
Tockus damarensis	Damara Hornbil
Tockus monteiri	Monteiro's Hornbill

4.9 Archaeology and Heritage Sites

A separate specialist study is annexed to this report.

4.10 Socio-Economic Environment

4.10.1 Demographics of Rehoboth

Rehoboth is a town of 21,000 inhabitants in central Namibia just north of the Tropic of Capricorn. Located on the B1 road, 90 kilometres south of the Namibian capital Windhoek, Rehoboth lies on a high elevation plateau with several natural hot-water springs. It receives sparse mean annual rainfall of 240 millimeters, although in the 2010/2011 a record 731 millimeters were measured. A population of Rehoboth was 21,380 in 2005. There is a popular Lake Oanob Resort near the town in the middle of African savanna.

Administratively, Rehoboth is classified as a town with its own council of 7 elected individuals. Rehoboth is divided into eight neighbourhoods, called blocks. The oldest part of the town is blocks A, B and C, whereby block B contains most public services

and shops. Blocks F, G and H are the newest neighbourhoods. Public amenities include a public hospital, primary and secondary schools, and a district court with resident magistrate. The Oanob Dam, approximately six kilometres from Rehoboth, supplies the town with fresh water. The town is served by Rehoboth railway station. There is also a private landing strip, for small aircraft near the Oanob Dam. To the west is Gamsberg Nature Reserve.

4.10.2 Social Economic Impact

Although a many people (including farmers) may be negatively affected by dust and noise, the explorer will ensure that these aspects are properly mitigated. Community meetings will be held from time to time by the proponent wherever possible, with the purpose of effectively communicating with the local community and to avoid any unexpected social impacts.

5. Assessment of Impacts

The purpose of this assessment of impacts section is to identify and consider the most pertinent environmental impacts and to provide possible mitigation measures that are expected from the mineral exploration activities on EPL 7614. Two different phases are associated with the proposed development. Firstly, the target generation (mapping and geophysical interpretation) phase, and secondly the drilling phase are being covered by this assessment. Should the mineral exploration activities cease in the future, an EIA will need to be conducted to deal with the associated changes to environment. Mitigation measures for the identified impacts are also provided in this Section.

The following assessment methodology was used to examine each impact identified:

Table 8 Assessment methodology used to examine the impacts identified

Evaluation Criteria	Symbol	Significance of Rating
Nature of impact:	**P or N**	Effect the proposed activity would have on the affected environment which is positive (***P***) or negative (**N**)
Extent of impact:	**O**	**On-Site** (the site and it's immediate surrounds)
	L	**Local** (Mineral exploration Area)
	R	**Regional** (Hardap Region)
	N	**National** (Namibia)
	I	**International**
Duration of impact:	**SD**	Short Duration (0 to 5 years)
	MD	Medium Duration (5 to 15 years)
	LD	Long Duration (lifetime of the development)
Intensity of impact:	**L**	**Low** intensity where the natural, cultural and social functions and processes are not affected.
	M	**Medium** intensity where the affected environment is altered but natural, cultural and social functions and processes can continue.
	H	**High** intensity where the affected environment is altered to the extent that natural, cultural and social functions and processes will temporarily or permanently cease.
Probability of impact:	**LP**	**Low probability** is when the possibility of the impact occurring is low.
	P	**Probable** is when there is a distinct possibility that it will occur.
	HP	**Highly probable** is when the impact is most likely to occur.
	D	**Definite** where the impact will occur.

Significance of Impact: Further subdivided into impacts with mitigation (MM) measures and impacts with no mitigation measures (NMM).	**L**	**Low Significance** is when natural, cultural, social and economic functions and processes are not affected. If the impacts are adverse, mitigation is either easily achieved or little will be required, or both. If impacts are beneficial, alternative means of achieving this benefit are likely to be easier, cheaper, more effective and less time=consuming
	M	**Medium Significance** is when the affected environment is altered but natural, cultural, social and economic functions and processes can continue. An impact exists but is not substantial in relation to other impacts that might take effect within the bounds of those that could occur. In the case of beneficial impacts, other means of achieving this benefit are about equal in time, cost and effort.
	H	**High Significance** is when the affected environment is altered to the extent that natural, cultural, social and economic functions and processes will temporarily or permanently cease. If impacts are adverse, there is no possible mitigation that could offset the impact, or mitigation is difficult, expensive, time consuming or a combination of these. In the case of beneficial impacts, the impact is of a Substantial order within the bounds of impacts that could occur.

5.1. Overall socio-economic benefits and issues

5.1.1. Socio-economic benefits

The project has great potential to improve livelihoods and contribute to sustainable development within the surrounding community. Community meetings will be held from time to time by the proponent wherever possible, with the purpose of effectively communicating with the local community and to avoid any unexpected social impacts.

5.1.1.1. Potential Direct Benefits

Direct capital investment: The mineral exploration project will require a significant capital investment of at least N$ 25 million. This will be used for mapping, sampling and drilling.

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

Job creation: With the potential employment of 15 permanent people and atleast 100 temporary workers, this means that many people will benefit from the project during the on-going phase.

5.1.1.2. Potential Indirect Benefits

- The data generated from the exploration programme will be made available to the Ministry of Mines and Energy, Namwater and the Ministry of Agriculture for future research purposes.
- General enhancement of the health conditions and quality of life for a few people in the surrounding settlements.
- Of significance is the prospect of diversification of the surrounding economy, which is presently mainly focussed on farming and tourism.

5.1.1.3. General socio-economic concerns

Notwithstanding the above benefits there are a few concerns that could reduce or counteract the above benefits related to the project, as follows:

- As the movement of staff and contractors to and from the area increases, the risk of spread of HIV/AIDS and Covid-19 increases.
- Increased influx of people to the area as people come in search of job opportunities during the target generation and drilling phase of the mineral exploration project; and
- Increased informal settlement and associated problems.

Table 9 Impact evaluation for socio-economy

Identified	Significance		Duration	Extent	Intensity	Probability
Impact	**NMM**	**MM**				
Increased spread of HIV/AIDS & Covid-19	M	L	LD	N	M	LP
Increased influx of people to the area	L	L	SD	L	L	P
Increased informal settlement in the area	M	L	MD	L	L	LP

5.2. Mineral Exploration phases and associated issues

5.2.1. Mapping and Geophysical Survey Phase of the Project

The following potential effects on the environment during the target generation phase of the mineral exploration project have been identified:

5.2.1.1. Dust

Dust may be generated during this phase and might be aggravated during the winter months when strong winds occur. Dust will be generated by the vehicles moving in the area. Fall out dust settling on vegetation is likely to cause local disruptions in herbivorous and predatory complexes and should be minimised as far as possible.

5.2.1.2. Noise

Noise will most likely be generated by vehicles during the target generation phase. It is recommended that vehicle movement be limited to normal daytime hours to allow nocturnal animals to roam freely at night.

5.2.1.3. Safety and Security

During mapping phase, small tools and equipment will be used on site. This increases the possibility of injuries, and the responsible manager must ensure that all staff members are briefed about the potential risks of injuries on site. The manager is further advised to ensure that adequate emergency facilities, including first aid kits, are available on site. All Health and Safety standards specified in the Labour Act should be complied with.

Should a camp be necessary at a later stage, it should be in such a way that it does not pose a risk to wildlife that roam the area.

5.2.1.4. Visual

The proposed exploration activities will take place at a reasonable distance from any road. As such, any visual impact that might be caused by the exploration team will be minimised. In some parts of the area, the topography of the mineral exploration site is slightly elevated.

Table 10 Impact evaluation for the target generation phase of the project

Identified	**Significance**		**Duration**	**Extent**	**Intensity**	**Probability**
Impact	**NMM**	**MM**				
Dust	L	L	SD	L	L	P
Noise	M	L	SD	L	M	D
Safety & Security	L	L	SD	O	L	P
Visual	L	L	MD	O	L	LP

5.2.2. Drilling Phase of the Project

During the operation phase of the project, bore holes will be drilled. To conveniently refuel company vehicles without driving long distances, a small portable fuel storage tank will be brought on site.

5.2.2.1. Air Quality

In terms of air quality, emissions will be given off by 4x4 vehicles and the drill rig. Dust will also be produced by the drill rig and the movement of vehicles in the area.

5.2.2.2. Fire and Explosion Hazard

Hydrocarbons are volatile under certain conditions and their vapours in specific concentrations are flammable. If precautions are not taken to prevent their ignition, fire and subsequent safety risks may arise.

All fuel storage and handling facilities in Namibia must however comply with strict safety distances as prescribed by SANS 10089. SANS 10089 is adopted by the Ministry of Mines and Energy as the national standard.

It must further be assured that enough water is available for fire firefighting purposes. In addition to this, all personnel must be sensitised about responsible fire protection measures and good housekeeping such as the removal of flammable materials including rubbish, dry vegetation, and hydrocarbon-soaked soil from the vicinity of the exploration area. Regular inspections should be carried out to inspect and test firefighting equipment and pollution control materials at the drilling site.

All fire precautions and fire control at the site must be in accordance with SANS 10089-1:1999, or better. A holistic fire protection and prevention plan is needed.

Experience has shown that the best chance to rapidly put out a major fire, is in the first 5 minutes. It is important to recognise that a responsive fire prevention plan does not solely include the availability of firefighting equipment, but more importantly, it involves premeditated measures and activities to timeously prevent, curb and avoid conditions that may result in fires. An integrated fire prevention plan should be drafted before drilling.

5.2.2.3. Generation of Waste

Solid waste be generated from contractors, staff members and other visitors to the area. Care should be taken when handling waste material.

The types of waste that could be generated during operation include hazardous industrial waste (e.g., lubricants), general industrial waste (e.g., scrap material), and domestic waste (e.g., packaging). The waste will be temporarily handled and stored on site before being removed for final disposal at permitted waste disposal facilities. A registered Waste Management Company would be contracted to remove all hazardous waste from the exploration site. Ablution facilities will use chemical toilets and/or sealed septic tanks and the sewerage taken to the Rehoboth periodically. No waste will be discharged on site.

5.2.2.4. Health and Safety

The drilling programme operations can cause serious health and safety risks to workers on site. Occupational exposures are normally related to the dermal contact with fuels and inhalation of fuel vapours during handling of such products. For this reason, adequate measures must be brought in place to ensure safety of staff on site, and includes:

- Proper training of operators.
- First aid treatment.
- Medical assistance.
- Emergency treatment.
- Prevention of inhalation of fumes.
- Protective clothing, footwear, gloves and belts; safety goggles and shields.
- Manuals and training regarding the correct handling of materials and packages should be in place and updated as new or updated material safety data sheets becomes available.
- And Monitoring should be carried out on a regular basis, including accident reports.

5.2.2.5. Fauna

Mineral exploration activities may have minor disturbances on the habitat of a few

species but no significant impacts on the animals are expected. The proponent shall ensure that no animal shall be captured, killed or harmed by any of the employees in any way. Wildlife poaching will strongly be avoided as this is an offence and anyone caught infringing in this regard will face suspension from the project and will be liable for prosecution.

5.2.2.6. Vegetation

The natural vegetation is seemingly undisturbed in the project area except for grasses, which have been grazed by livestock and wild animals. Some vegetation species in the area may be adversely impacted by the project. The type of vegetation that might be affected by the project are:

- Bushes
- Ephemeral grasses
- Small trees

Some of the sensitive vegetation types in the area include:

- Shallow drainage line vegetation
- Scrublands surrounding the mineral exploration area

Certain species regarded as particularly important for conservation may yet be identified and made known via an Addendum to this report. If particularly important species are found, they will be located by GPS and their locations communicated to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. Such locations will then be demarcated and completely avoided.

5.2.2.7. Avifauna

Birds or Nest sites will not be disturbed by any employee, tourist, or contractor. Should the employees observe any bird nesting sites for vultures, they will be reported to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the site will be avoided.

5.2.2.8. Alien Invasive Plants

Disturbance to the natural environment often encourages the establishment of alien

invasive weed species. Some of the plant species that could become invasive in the area are listed below:

- Prosopis glandulosa
- Lantana camara
- Cyperus esculentus
- Opuntia imbricate
- Cereus jamacara
- Melia azedarach

There are numerous ways in which invasive species can be introduced deliberately or unintentionally.

5.2.2.9 Heritage Impacts

Appropriate measures will be undertaken upon discovering any new archaeological sites. All archaeological remains are protected under the National Heritage Act (2004) and will not be destroyed, disturbed, or removed. The Act also requires that any archaeological finds be reported to the Heritage Council Windhoek.

Table 11 Impact evaluation for the operational phase of the project

Identified	Significance		Duration	Extent	Intensity	Probability
Impact	**NMM**	**MM**				
Air Quality	M	L	LD	L	M	HP
Fire & Explosion Hazard	H	M	SD	O	M	LP
Generation of waste	M	L	LD	O	L	D
Health and Safety	H	M	MD	N	L	P
Fauna	M	L	MD	L	M	D
Vegetation	M	L	MD	L	M	D
Avifauna	M	L	MD	L	M	LP
Alien Invasive Plants	M	L	MD	L	M	P
Heritage	M	L	LD	O	H	LP

5.2.2.10 Groundwater Impacts

Mineral exploration activities may affect the availability of water and the quality thereof. exploration works may affect the water availability for deep rooted trees in riverbeds. Surface water for animals may be affected by mineral exploration activities.

6. Environmental Management Plan

6.1 Overview

This Environmental Management Plan is intended to give effect to the recommendations of the Environmental Impact Assessment. To achieve this goal, it is essential that all personnel involved on the mineral exploration are fully aware of the environmental issues and the means to avoid or minimize the potential impacts of activities on site. The proposed mineral exploration activities are summarized in Section 3 of the scoping report above. Legal and policy requirements are well known and understood by the proponent, its employees and contractors and will be strictly enforced by its management team. A general description of the environment is contained in Section 4. Issues and concerns identified in the EIA will form a set of environmental specifications that will be implemented on site. It is the intention that these environmental specifications should form the basis for an agreement between the proponent and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. By virtue of that agreement, these specifications will become binding on the proponent.

Environmental management requires a joint effort on the part of all parties involved. The proponent has assigned certain roles to ensure that all players fulfil their responsibilities in this regard.

6.2 Environmental Management Principles

The proponent will ensure that all parties involved in the project uphold the following broad aims:

1. All persons will be required to conduct all their activities in a manner that is environmentally and socially responsible. This includes all consultants, contractors, and sub-contractors, transport drivers, guests and anyone entering the exploration areas in connection with the mineral exploration project.

2. Health, Safety and Social Well Being

- Safeguard the health and safety of project personnel and the public against potential impacts of the project. This includes issues of road safety, precautions against natural dangers on site, and radiation hazards; and,

- Promote good relationships with the local authorities and their staff.

3. Biophysical Environment

- Wise use and conservation of environmental resources, giving due consideration to the use of resources by present and future generations.
- Prevent or minimise environmental impacts.
- Prevent air, water, and soil pollution, Biodiversity conservation and Due respect for the purpose and sanctity of the area.

To achieve these aims, the following principles need to be upheld.

A. Commitment and Accountability:

The proponent's senior executives and line managers will be held responsible and accountable for:

Health and safety of site personnel while on duty, including while travelling to and from site in company vehicles and environmental impacts caused by mineral exploration activities or by personnel engaged in the mineral exploration activities, including any recreational activities carried out by personnel in the area

B. Competence

The proponent will ensure a competent work force through appropriate selection, training, and awareness in all safety, health and environmental matters.

C. Risk Assessment, Prevention and Control

Identify, assess and prioritise potential environmental risks. Prevent or minimize priority risks through careful planning and design, allocation of financial resources, management and workplace procedures. Intervene promptly in the event of adverse impacts arising.

D. Performance and Evaluation

Set appropriate objectives and performance indicators. Comply with all laws, regulations, policies and the environmental specifications. Implement regular monitoring and reporting of compliance with these requirements.

E. Stakeholder Consultation

Create and maintain opportunities for constructive consultations with employees, authorities, other interested or affected parties. Seek to achieve open exchange of information and mutual understanding in matters of common concern.

F. Continual Improvement

Through continual evaluation, feedbacks, and innovation, seek to improve performance about social health and well-being and environmental management throughout the lifespan of the mineral exploration project.

G. Financial Provisions for Mineral exploration

In line with Namibia's environmental rehabilitation policy, the proponent will make the necessary financial provision for compliance with the EMP.

6.3 Impacts on the Bio-physical Environment

6.3.1 Impacts on Archaeological Sites

The **nature of impact** is outlined below:

- Potential damage to archaeological sites because of vehicle tracks, footprints and actions of contractors, employees and visitors of the mineral exploration site.
- As the mitigation measures below are fully enforced, any impact will be significantly reduced compared to with present situation.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- Buffer zones will be created around the sites.
- Adhere to practical guidelines provided by an archaeologist to reduce the archaeological impact of mineral exploration activities.

- All archaeological sites to be identified and protected before further exploration commences.
- Notices/information boards will be placed on sites.
- Training employees regarding the protection of these sites.

Methods for monitoring:

- An archaeologist will inspect any identified archaeological sites before commencing with the mineral exploration activities.

6.3.2 Impacts on Fauna

The **nature of impact** is outlined below:

- Movement of vehicles in and out of the site.
- Noise produced by moving earth-moving equipment.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- Some habitat areas such as trees of the riverbeds and tunnels outcrops will be avoided wherever possible.
- A fauna survey will be conducted to determine the effect of fragmented habitat on game species should the need arise.
- No animals shall be killed, captured, or harmed in any way.
- No foodstuff will be left lying around as these will attract animals which might result in human-animal conflict.
- Care will be taken to ensure that no litter is lying around as these may end up being ingested by wild animals
- No animals shall be fed. This allows animals to lose their natural fear of humans, which may result in dangerous encounters.

Methods for monitoring:

- Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of animal habitat.

6.3.3 Impacts on Avifauna

Birds or Nest sites will not be disturbed by any employee, visitor or contractor.

6.3.4 Impact on Vegetation

The **nature of impact** is outlined below:

- Negative impacts on plants from trenching, compacting and removal of plants.
- Negative Impact from movement of vehicles and the movement of people around the site.
- Negative impacts from land-clearing and mineral exploration operations.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- Environmental considerations will always be adhered to before clearing roads, trenching and excavating.
- Paths and roads will be aligned to avoid root zones. Permeable materials will be used wherever possible.
- The movement of vehicles in riverbeds, rocky outcrops and vegetation sensitive areas will be avoided.
- The movement of vehicles will be restricted to certain tracks only.
- Areas with species of concern will be avoided.
- Ministry of Environment and Tourism will be informed of any protected species which will be transplanted in consultation with MET.

6.3.5 Impacts of Alien invasive Plants

The **nature of impact** is outlined below:

- Plant or seed material may adhere to car tyres or animals
- Seed or plant material may be imported to site in building materials if the source is contaminated.
- Seeds may blow from debris removed at sites.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- The explorer will ensure that debris is properly disposed of.
- Vehicle tyre inspections can be carried out although this may not be a practical mitigation measure.
- Eradicating alien plants by using an Area Management Plan

Methods for monitoring:

- Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of alien species.

6.3.6 Impacts on Socio-Economic

The **nature of impact** is outlined below:

- Impact from loss of grazing for domestic livestock in “exclusive use zone”
- Impacts on cultural and spiritual values.
- Demographic factors: Attraction of additional population that cannot benefit from the project.
- Perception of Health and Safety risks associated with mineral exploration.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- The population change can be mitigated by employing people from the local community and encouraging the contractors to employ local individuals.
- The perception of risks will be mitigated by putting up safety signs wherever possible and ensuring that all employees and visitors to the site undergo a safety induction course.

Methods for monitoring:

- Public meetings will be held by the proponent whenever necessary.

6.3.7 Visual Impacts

The **nature of impact** is outlined below:

- Tracks and damaged vegetation caused by the mineral exploration vehicles.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- Environmental considerations will be always adhered to before clearing roads, trenching and excavating.

Methods for monitoring:

- Employees will be trained on the importance of minimising visual impacts.

6.3.8 Use of Natural Resources

Water and electricity are very scarce in Namibia. During the exploration, best international practices will be considered as a minimum standard for operation. The bulk of the power supply to the exploration site will be sourced from the proponent's own generator. The proponent will maximise water recycling opportunities wherever possible.

6.3.9 Generation of Solid Waste

Correct management of solid waste will involve a commitment to the full waste life cycle by all the employees and contractors of the site. The Proponent's goal is to avoid the generation of solid waste in the first place and if not possible, to minimise the volumes generated by looking at technologies that promote longevity and recycling of products. Ideally, the proponent should transport solid waste to a registered site for disposal. However, it is not certain if such facilities are available in the area or if they have the capacity to handle large increases in volume. Appropriate on-site facilities will be designed to store large volumes of waste.

6.3.10 Noise

The **nature of impact** is outlined below:

- Movement of people, and vehicles.
- Noise may be generated from an airborne geophysical survey which may be carried out at a later stage.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- Disturbance to fauna that roam the area will be minimized by training the employees on ways to minimise noise.

6.3.11 Air Quality

The **nature of impact** is outlined below:

- Dust from movement of people, vehicles, and earth-moving machinery. Emissions from vehicles and drill rigs as well.

Mitigation Measures to be enforced:

- All staff on should be equipped with dosimeters that measure exposure levels to radiation.
- All staff must be made aware of the health risk and obliged to wear dust masks.

6.4 Summary of Environmental Management Plan during construction, operation and decommissioning phases

Construction/Initial Phase			
Environmental Impact	**Proposed mitigation measures**	**Responsibility**	**Monitoring plan**
Air pollution	• Control speed and operation of construction vehicles. • Prohibit idling of vehicles. • Maintenance of vehicles and equipment. • Sensitize field exploration workers and contractors. • Workers should be provided with dust masks if working in sensitive areas.	• Contractor • Site Manager	• Amount of dust produced. • Level of Landscaping carried out.
Noise pollution	• Maintain equipment and vehicles. • Field work should only be carried out only during daytime i.e. 08h00 to 17h00. • Workers should wear earmuffs if working in noisy section. • Management to ensure that noise is kept within reasonable levels.	• Contractor • Management	Amount of noise
Solid waste	• Any debris should be collected by a waste collection company • If trenches are dug, waste should be re-used or backfilled. • The site should have waste receptacles with bulk storage facilities at convenient points to prevent littering during exploration.	• Management	Presence of well-Maintained receptacles and central collection point.

Oil leaks and spills	• Vehicles and equipment should be well maintained to prevent oil leaks. • Contractor should have a designated area where maintenance is carried out and that is protected from rainwater. • All oil products should be handled carefully.	• Contractor	No oil spills and leaks on the site
First aid	• A well-stocked first aid kit shall be maintained by qualified personnel	• Management	Contents of the first aid kit.
Visual	• Environmental considerations will be adhered to at all times before clearing roads, trenching and excavating.	• Management	• Employees will be trained on the importance of minimising visual impacts.
Archaeological Sites	• Buffer zones will be created around the sites. • Adhere to practical guidelines provided by an archaeologist to reduce the archaeological impact of mineral exploration activities. • All archaeological sites to be identified and protected before further exploration commences.	• Management	• Register of all archaeological sites identified.
Occupational Health and Safety	• Provide Personal Protective Equipment Train workers on personal safety and how to handle equipment and machines. • A well-stocked first aid kit shall be maintained by qualified personnel. • Report any accidents / incidences and treat and Compensate affected workers. • Provide sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences which should be kept clean.	• Contractor • Management	• Workers using Protective Equipment. • Presence of Well stocked First Aid Box. • Clean sanitary facilities.
Fauna	• Some habitat areas such as trees of the riverbeds and tunnels outcrops will be avoided wherever possible. • A fauna survey will be conducted to determine the effect of fragmented habitat on game species should the need arise. • No animals shall be killed, captured or harmed in any way. • No foodstuff will be left lying around as these will attract animals which might result in human-animal conflict.	• Management	• Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of animal habitat.
Alien Invasive Plants	• The explorer will ensure that debris is properly disposed off. • Vehicle tyre inspections can be carried out although this may not be a practical mitigation measure. • Eradicating alien plants by using an Area Management Plan	• Management • Contractor	• Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of alien species.
Loss of vegetation	• Environmental considerations will be adhered to at all times before clearing roads, trenching and excavating. • Paths and roads will be aligned to avoid root zones. Permeable materials will be used wherever possible. • The movement of vehicles in riverbeds, rocky outcrops and vegetation sensitive areas will be avoided. • The movement of vehicles will be restricted to certain tracks only.	• Contractor • Management	• Warning signs on site • restored vegetation
Operational Phase			

Environmental/ Social Impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Monitoring plan
Noise pollution	• Maintain vehicles and drilling equipment. • Exploration drilling should be carried out only during daytime. • Workers to wear earmuffs if working in noisy section • Management to ensure that noise is kept within reasonable levels.	• Contractor • Management	• Amount of noise
Visual	• Environmental considerations will be adhered to at all times before clearing roads, trenching and excavating.	• Management	• Employees will be trained on the importance of minimising visual impacts.
Fauna	• Some habitat areas such as trees of the riverbeds and tunnels outcrops will be avoided wherever possible. • A fauna survey will be conducted to determine the effect of fragmented habitat on game species should the need arise. • No animals shall be killed, captured or harmed in any way. • No foodstuff will be left lying around as these will attract animals which might result in human-animal conflict.	• Management	• Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of animal habitat.
Alien Invasive Plants	• The explorer will ensure that debris is properly disposed of. • Vehicle tyre inspections can be carried out although this may not be a practical mitigation measure. • Eradicating alien plants by using an Area Management Plan	• Management • Contractor	• Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of alien species.
Loss of vegetation	• Environmental considerations will be adhered to at all times before clearing roads, trenching and excavating. • Paths and roads will be aligned to avoid root zones. Permeable materials will be used wherever possible. • The movement of vehicles in riverbeds, rocky outcrops and vegetation sensitive areas will be avoided. • The movement of vehicles will be restricted to certain tracks only.	• Contractor • Management	• Warning signs on site • restored vegetation
Solid waste	• Minimize solid waste generated on site. • Recycle waste especially waste from trenching. • Debris should be collected by waste collection company. • Excavation waste should be re-used or backfilled.	• Contractor • Management	• Amount of waste on Site • Presence of well-Maintained receptacles and central collection point.
Oil leaks and spills	• Machinery should be well maintained to prevent oil leaks. • Contractor should have a designated area where maintenance is carried out and that is protected from rainwater. • All oil products should be stored in a site store and handled carefully.	• Contractor	• No oil spills and leaks on the site.

Archaeological Sites	• Buffer zones will be created around the sites. • Adhere to practical guidelines provided by an archaeologist to reduce the archaeological impact of mineral exploration activities. • All archaeological sites to be identified and protected before further exploration commences.	• Management	• Update Register of all archaeological sites identified.
First aid	• A well-stocked first aid kit shall be maintained by qualified personnel	• Management	• Contents of the first aid kit.
Fire preparedness	• Firefighting drills carried out regularly. • Firefighting emergency response plan. • Ensure all firefighting equipment are regularly maintained, serviced and inspected. • Fire hazard signs and directions to emergency exit, route to follow and assembly point in case of any fire incidence.	• Management	• Number of fire drills carried. • Proof of inspection on firefighting equipment. • Fire Signs put up in strategic places. • Availability of firefighting equipment.
Environment Health and Safety	• Train workers on personal safety and disaster preparedness. • A well-stocked first aid kit shall be maintained by qualified personnel. • Report any accidents / incidences and treat and compensate affected workers. • Provide sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences which should be kept clean. • Conduct Annual Health and Safety Audits.	• Management	• Provide sanitary facilities. • Copies of Annual Audit
	Decommissioning Phase		
Environmental/ Social Impact	**Proposed mitigation measures**	**Responsibility**	**Monitoring plan/indicator**
Noise & Air pollution	• Maintain plant equipment. • Decommissioning works to be carried out only during daytime. • Workers working in noisy section to wear earmuffs. • Workers should be provided with dust masks.	• Contractor • Management	• Amount of noise
Disturbed Physical environment	• Undertake a complete environmental restoration programme and introducing appropriate vegetation	• Management	
Solid waste	• Solid waste should be collected by a contracted waste collection company • Excavation waste should be re-used or backfilled.	• Contractor • Management	• Amount of waste on Site. • Presence of well-maintained receptacles and central collection point.

Occupational Health and Safety	• Provide Personal Protective Equipment. • Train workers on personal safety and how to handle equipment and machines. • A well-stocked first aid kit shall be maintained by qualified personnel. • Demarcate area under decommissioning.	• Contractor	• Workers using Protective Equipment. • Presence of a First Aid Box.

6.5 Monitoring, Auditing and Reporting

6.5.1 Inspections and Audits

During the life of the project, performance against the EMP commitments will need to be monitored, and corrective action taken where necessary, to ensure compliance with the EMP and relevant enviro-legal requirements.

6.5.1.1 Internal Inspections/Audits

The following internal compliance monitoring programme will be implemented:

1. Project kick-off and close-out audits will be conducted on all contractors. This applies to all phases, including drilling contract work during operations:

    • Prior to a contractor beginning work, an audit will be conducted by the applicable phase site manager to ensure that the EMP commitments are included in Contractors' standard operating procedures (SOPs) and method statements.

    • Following completion of a contractors work, a final close-out audit of the contractor's performance against the EMP commitments will be conducted by the applicable phase site manager.

2. Monthly internal EMP performance audits will be conducted during the construction/initial and decommissioning phases.

3. Ad hoc internal inspections can be implemented by the applicable phase exploration manager at his/her discretion, or in follow-up to recommendations from previous inspection/audit findings.

6.5.1.2 External Audits

- At the close of each project phase, and annually during the operational phase, an independently conducted audit of EMP performance will be conducted.

- Specialist monitoring/auditing may be required where specialist expertise are required or in order to respond to grievances or authorities directives.
- Officials from the DEA may at any time conduct a compliance and/or performance inspection of mineral exploration operations. The proponent will be provided with a written report of the findings of the inspection. These audits assist with the continual improvement of the exploration project and the proponent will use such feedback to help improve its overall operations.

6.5.1.3 Documentation

Records of all inspections/audits and monitoring reports will be kept in line with legislation. Actions will be issued on inspection/audit findings. These will be tracked and closed out.

6.5.1.4 Reporting

Environmental compliance reports will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism on a bi-annual basis.

6.5.2 Environmental Management System Framework

In order implement Environmental Management Practices, an Environmental Management System (EMS) will be established and implemented by the proponent and their Contractors. This subchapter establishes the framework for the compilation of a project EMS. The applicable exploration manager will maintain a paper based and/or electronic system of all environmental management documentation. These will be divided into the following main categories:

6.5.2.1 Policy and Performance Standards

A draft environmental policy and associated objective, goals and commitments has been included in the EMP. The mineral explorer may adapt these as necessary.

6.5.2.2 Enviro-Legal Documentation

A copy of the approved environmental assessment and EMP documentation will always be available by the proponent. Copies of the Environment Clearance Certificate and all other associated authorisations and permits will also be kept with

the exploration team. In addition, a register of the legislation and regulations applicable to the project will be maintained and updated as necessary.

6.5.2.3 Impact Aspect Register

A register of all project aspects that could impact the environment, including an assessment of these impacts and relevant management measures, is to be maintained. This Draft EMP identifies the foreseeable project aspects and related potential impacts of the proposed project, and as such forms the basis for the Aspect-Impact Register, with the Project Activity. It is however noted that during the life of the project additional project aspects and related impacts may arise which would need to be captured in the Aspect-Impact Register. In this regard, the impact identification principles set forth in the scoping report can be used to update the Register. This method can be modified as required by the applicable exploration manager as necessary during the life of the project.

6.5.2.3 Procedures and Method Statements

In order to affect the commitments contained in this EMP, procedures and method statements will be drafted by the relevant responsible mineral exploration staff and Contractors. These include, but may not be limited:

- Standard operating procedures for environmental action plan and management programme execution.
- Incident and emergency response procedures.
- Auditing, monitoring and reporting procedures, and
- Method statements for EMP compliance for ad hoc activities not directly addressed in the EMP action plans.

All procedures are to be version controlled and signed off by the applicable exploration manager. In addition, knowledge of procedures by relevant staff responsible for the execution thereof must be demonstrable and training records maintained.

6.5.2.4 Register of Roles and Responsibilities

During project planning and risk assessments, relevant roles and responsibilities will be determined. These must be documented in a register of all environmental

commitment roles and responsibilities. The register is to include relevant contact details and must be updated as required.

6.5.2.5 Site Map

An up-to-date map of the exploration site indicating all project activities is to be maintained. In addition to the project layout, the following detail must be depicted:

- Materials handling and storage.
- Waste management areas (collection, storage, transfer, etc.);
- Sensitive areas.
- Incident and emergency equipment locations; and Location of responsible parties.

6.5.2.6 Environmental Management Schedule

A schedule of environmental management actions is to be maintained by the applicable phase site managers and/or relevant Contractors. A master schedule of all such activities is to be kept up to date by the exploration manager. Scheduled environmental actions can include, but are not limited to:

- Environmental risk assessment.
- Environmental management meetings.
- Soil handling, management and rehabilitation.
- Waste collection
- Incident and emergency response equipment evaluations and maintenance
- Environmental training.
- Stakeholder engagement; Environmental inspections; and
- Auditing, monitoring and reporting.

6.5.2.7 Change Management

The EMS must have a procedure in place for change management. In this regard, updating and revision of environmental documentation, of procedures and method statements, actions plants etc. will be conducted as necessary to account for the following scenarios:

- Changes to standard operating procedures (SOPs).
- Changes in scope;
- Ad hoc actions.
- Changes in project phase; and
- Changes in responsibilities or roles

All documentation will be version controlled and require sign off by the applicable phase site managers.

6.6 Closure Plan

The closure vision for the proposed project is to establish a safe, stable and non-polluting post-prospecting landscape that can facilitate integrated, self-sustaining and value generating opportunities, thereby leave a lasting positive legacy. The aim of the closure plan is to:

- Creating a safe, physically stable rehabilitated landscape that limits long-term erosion potential and environmental degradation.
- Sustaining long term catchment yield and water quality.
- Focusing on establishing a functional post-prospecting landscape that enables self-sustaining agricultural practices where possible.
- To encourage, where appropriate, the re-instatement of terrestrial and aquatic wetland biodiversity

6.6.1 Alternatives Considered

Considering that this is an exploration project, the proposed project is not complex, and the risks associated with prospecting are understood and can be mitigated at

closure. Alternative options for closure are limited. There are only two options that have been considered as activity alternatives for the closure plan:

- **Preferred Alternative:** Closure or Backfill of boreholes with overburden removed during drilling.
- **Alternative 2:** To Leave boreholes open, in-order to allow for groundwater recharge by surface run-off.

6.6.2 Preferred Alternative: Rehabilitation/ Backfill of boreholes

Rehabilitation is the restoration of a disturbed area that has been degraded as a result of activities such as mining, road construction or waste disposal, to a land use in conformity with the original land use before the activity started. This also includes aesthetical considerations, so that a disturbed area will not be visibly different to the natural environment. This also involves maintaining physical, chemical and biological ecosystem processes in degraded environments, hence the preferred option of backfilling the boreholes with the overburden removed during development and cover with growth medium to establish vegetation. This option has several advantages as discussed below:

Advantages:

- The site will be aesthetically acceptable;
- The site will blend in with the environment;
- The site will be a suitable habitat for fauna and flora again.
- The site will be safe and pollution free;
- Revegetating the site will ensure that the site in non-erodible.

Opting for alternative 1, which is to leave boreholes without backfilling poses a risk in that, these boreholes may fill in with water, which may become attractive to wildlife and communities leading to drowning and the risk of being trapped in the declines. To mitigate these risks, it is necessary to backfill. Treatment technologies should be used to prevent decanting.

6.6.3 Closure Assumptions

This closure plan has been developed based on limited available information including environmental data. Some of the information currently available may need to be supplemented during the operational period. Therefore, several assumptions were made about general conditions, and closure and rehabilitation of the facilities at the site to develop the proposed closure actions. As additional information is collected during operations, these assumptions will be reviewed and revised as appropriate.

The assumptions used to prepare this plan include the following:

- The closure period will commence once the last planned weight of minerals has been extracted from the site for laboratory testing.
- The proposed prospecting sites will be adhered to minimise the potential impacts.
- Vegetation establishment will be in line with a project area's indigenous vegetation.
- Water management infrastructure developed for the operational phase will be retained for closure /end of the life of the project as necessary.
- There are limited opportunities for any infrastructure to be built on site and if any infrastructure is built, it will be of limited benefit to the community. Therefore, all buildings will be demolished.
- All hazardous and domestic waste will be transported offsite for disposal in licensed landfills.
- No roads are anticipated to be constructed to access the site; existing roads will be used as far as possible. Where access tracks have been developed in cases where there are no roads, these will be rehabilitated and closed as part of normal closure actions.

6.6.4 Closure and Rehabilitation Activities

The rehabilitation actions intended to be undertaken at the end of the life of the proposed prospecting activities are described below.

6.6.4.1 Infrastructure

All infrastructures will be decommissioned, and the footprints rehabilitated for the establishment of vegetation. Material inventories will be managed near the end of prospecting activities to minimize any surplus materials at closure. Where practicable, equipment and materials with value not needed for post-closure operations will be sold and or removed from the site. Equipment with scrap or salvage value will be removed from the site and sold to recyclers.

A soil contamination investigation will be conducted on completion of demolition activities. The purpose of this is to identify areas of possible contamination and design and implement appropriate remedial measures to ensure that the soil contaminants are removed. Closure actions will include:

- All power and water services to be disconnected and certified as safe prior to commencement of any decommissioning works;
- All remaining inert equipment and decommissioning waste will be disposed to the nearest licensed general waste disposal facility;
- Salvageable equipment will be removed and transported offsite prior and during decommissioning;
- All tanks, pipes and sumps containing hydrocarbons to be flushed or emptied prior to removal to ensure no hydrocarbon/chemical residue remains;

6.6.4.2 Boreholes

Closure of boreholes will entail backfilling with overburden stripped ahead of prospecting activities. All overburden should be replaced into the void and the final surface reshaped to simulate surrounding topography while ensuring that the surface is free draining.

Once backfilling is complete a growth medium cover will be placed, and vegetation will be established. There may be a requirement to include sacrificial erosion protection measures on the surface while vegetation is being established.

6.6.4.3 Roads

Existing roads will be used as far as possible. Closure actions concerning roads and parking areas will include:

- Removal of all signage, fencing, shade structures, traffic barriers, etc.
- All 'hard top' surfaces to be ripped along with any concrete structures.
- All potentially contaminated soils are to be identified and demarcated for later remediation; and
- All haul routes that have been treated with saline dust suppression water need to be treated, with the upper surface ripped and removed to designated contaminant disposal areas.

6.6.4.4 Remediation of Contaminated Areas

All soil, contaminated with hydrocarbons, will be identified, excavated, if possible, to at least 200 mm below the contaminated zone and then treated.

- All tanks, pipes and sumps containing hydrocarbons will be flushed or emptied.
- Removed soils will be managed as determined by the nature and extent of the contamination.
- Liquid storage tanks will be emptied, the structure removed/demolished and sub-surface holes filled; and
- All equipment in which chemicals have been stored or transported will be cleaned and disposed of in a suitable disposal facility.

6.6.4.5 Vegetation

Successful revegetation will help control erosion of soil resources, maintain soil productivity and reduce sediment loading in streams utilizing non-invasive plants that fit the criteria of the habitat (e.g. soils, water availability, slope and other appropriate environmental factors). Invasive species will be avoided, and the area will be managed to control the spread of these species.

To counter the effects of erosion, naturally occurring grassland species will be planted on slopes. These species will provide soil holding capacity and reduce runoff velocity. The flatter areas will be re-vegetated with the objective of creating a sustainable ecosystem. The occurrence of protected plant species will need to be determined before vegetation is removed and the required permits will be obtained for either destruction or relocation.

6.6.4.6 Waste Management

Waste management activities will include:

- Hazardous waste will be managed handled, classified and disposed.
- Non-hazardous will be disposed in the nearby licensed landfill site;
- Scrap and waste steel will be sold to recyclers.
- It may be necessary to fence temporary salvage yards for security reasons, particularly where these are located close to public roads.

7. Public Participation Process

The public participation process commenced with newspaper advertisements in two newspapers for five consecutive weeks. Site notices were placed, and a public meeting was held in Rehoboth on the 10th of August. Details on the issues raised and responses given are recorded in the appendix section of this report.

8. Conclusion

The scoping report is prepared for the Environmental Impact Assessment for mineral exploration on an area which is located 150 km's towards the south of Windhoek. Environmental scoping is a critical step in the preparation of an EIA for the proposed mineral exploration activities.

Basically, mineral exploration is relatively unsophisticated and rudimentary. The methods that will be employed are mainly target generation, target drilling, resource evaluation and mineral resource definition.

At this stage, electricity requirements for the project are minimal. The bulk of the power supply to the exploration site will be sourced from the proponent's own generator.

The EMP contains a set of Environmental Specifications that will form part of all contracts between the proponent and contractors such as lubrication companies. The requirements of the EMP will be enforced on site by the Management team, and periodic environmental audits will be undertaken and submitted to MET.

This EIA has been subject to a few limitations, which are explained as follows: -

- the time available in which to secure an environmental contract with the authorities; and,

The limited botanical work done to date did not raise any concerns but will be monitored on an on-going basis. If any "special" species of plants are found, these will be located by GPS. An addendum will then be added to the EMP to indicate localities that should be avoided, or to implement other appropriate measures about any special plants.

9. References

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Appendix A

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS	OCCURRENCE
Eidolon helvum	STRAW-COLORED FRUIT BAT	**SECURE**	SEASONAL
Nycteris thebaica	COMMON SLIT-FACED BAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Taphozous mauritianus	TOMB BAT	**SECURE**	SEASONAL
Rhinolophus fumigatus	RÜPPELL'S HORSESHOE BAT	**SECURE**	OCCASIONALLY
Rhinolophus darlingi	DARLING'S HORSESHOE BAT	**SECURE**	OCCASIONALLY
Rhinolophus denti	DENT'S HORSESHOE BAT	**SECURE**	OCCASIONALLY
Hipposideros commersoni	COMMERSON' S LEAF-NOSED BAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Hipposideros caffer	SUNDEVALL' S LEAF-NOSED BAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Chaerephon nigeriae	NIGERIAN FREE-TAILED BAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Mops midas	MIDAS FREE-TAILED BAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Tadarida aegyptiaca	EGYPTIAN FREE-TAILED BAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Miniopterus inflatus	GREATER LONG-FINGERED BAT	**SECURE**	RARELY
Miniopterus schreibersi	SCHREIBERS' LONG-FINGERED BAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Neoromicia capensis	CAPE SEROTINE BAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Neoromicia zuluensis	ALOE SEROTINE BAT	**SECURE**	RARELY
Nycticeinops schlieffenii	SCHLIEFFEN' S BAT	**SECURE**	RARELY
Scotophilus dingani	AFRICAN YELLOW BAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Atelerix frontalis	SOUTHERN AFRICAN HEDGEHOG	**UNKNOWN, RARE?**	RARELY
Crocidura fuscomurina	TINY MUSK SHREW	**SECURE**	RARELY
Crocidura hirta	LESSER RED MUSK SHREW	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Galago moholi	SOUTHERN AFRICAN BUSHBABY	**UNKNOWN, RARE?**	ABUNDANTLY
Papio ursinus	CHACMA BABOON	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Lepus victoriae		**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Xerus inaurus	CAPE GROUND SQUIRREL	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Funisciurus congicus	STRIPED TREE SQUIRREL	**SECURE**	RARELY
Saccostomus campestris	POUCHED MOUSE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Tatera leucogaster	BUSHVELD GERBIL	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Tatera brantsii	HIGHVELD GERBIL	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Desmodillus auricularis	SHORT-TAILED GERBIL	**SECURE**	RARELY
Gerbillurus paeba	PYGMY GERBIL	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Steatomys pratensis	FAT MOUSE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Malacothrix typica	LARGE-EARED MOUSE	**SECURE**	RARELY
Mus indutus	KALAHARI PYGMY MOUSE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Lemniscomys rosalia	SINGLE-STRIPED MOUSE	**SECURE**	RARELY
Rhabdomys pumilio	STRIPED MOUSE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Thallomys paedulcus	TREE RAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Thallomys nigricauda	BLACK-TAILED TREE RAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Aethomys namaquensis	NAMAQUA ROCK RAT	**SECURE**	RARELY
Aethomys chrysophilus	RED VELD RAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Zelotomys woosnami	WOOSNAM'S DESERT RAT	**RARE**	RARELY
Mastomys natalensis	NATAL MULTIMAMMATE MOUSE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Mastomys coucha	MULTIMAMMATE MOUSE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Graphiurus murinus	WOODLAND DORMOUSE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Pedetes capensis	SPRINGHARE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Hystrix africaeaustralis	SOUTHERN AFRICAN PORCUPINE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Cryptomys damarensis	DAMARA MOLE RAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Felis lybica	AFRICAN WILD CAT	**ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL**	RARELY

Felis nigripes	SMALL - SPOTTED CAT	**INDETERMINATE; PERIPHERAL; RARE?**	RARELY
Leptailurus serval	SERVAL	**AMBIGUOUS & SUPERFICIAL**	RARELY
Caracal caracal	CARACAL	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Panthera pardus	LEOPARD	**SECURE? & SUPERFICIAL**	RARELY
Panthera leo	LION	**AMBIGUOUS(ENDANGERED) & SUPERFICIAL**	EXTINCT
Acinonyx jubatus	CHEETAH	**INADEQUATELY KNOWN (ENDANGERED?) & SUPERFICIAL**	ABUNDANTLY
Civettictis civetta	CIVET	**AMBIGUOUS, RARE? & SUPERFICIAL**	RARELY
Genetta maculata	SMALL-SPOTTED GENET	**SECURE – SP** (taxonomy)	ABUNDANTLY
Galarella sanguineus	SLENDER MONGOOSE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Helogale parvula	DWARF MONGOOSE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Mungos mungo	BANDED MONGOOSE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Cynictis penicillata	YELLOW MONGOOSE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Crocuta crocuta	SPOTTED HYAENA	**SECURE? & SUPERFICIAL**	EXTINCT
Parahyaena brunnea	BROWN HYAENA	**INADEQUATELY KNOWN (ENDANGERED?) & SUPERFICIAL**	OCCASIONALLY
Proteles cristatus	AARDWOLF	**INADEQUATELY KNOWN (ENDANGERED?) & SUPERFICIAL**	ABUNDANTLY
Canis mesomelas	BLACK-BACKED JACKAL	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Lycaon pictus	WILD DOG	**ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL**	EXTINCT
Otocyon megalotis	BAT-EARED FOX	**ENDANGERED? & SUPERFICIAL- SP (taxonomy)**	RARELY
Vulpes chama	CAPE FOX	**ENDANGERED?**	RARELY
Ictonyx striatus	STRIPED POLECAT	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Mellivora capensis	HONEY BADGER	**SECURE**	RARELY
Poecilogale albinucha	AFRICAN STRIPED WEASEL	**AMBIGUOUS(RARE?)**	RARELY
Manis temminckii	SAVANNA PANGOLIN	**ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL**	RARELY
Phacochoerus africanus	SOUTHERN WARTHOG	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Giraffa camelopardalis	GIRAFFE	**ENDANGERED? & SUPERFICIAL**	EXTINCT
Alcelaphus buselaphus	RED HARTEBEEST	**SECURE ?**	ABUNDANTLY
Antidorcas marsupialis	SPRINGBOK	**SECURE**	
Connochaetes taurinus	BLUE WILDEBEEST	**INADEQUATELY KNOWN (ENDANGERED?) & SUPERFICIAL**	ABUNDANTLY
Hippotragus equinus	ROAN	**ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL**	ABUNDANTLY
Madoqua damarensis	DAMARA DIK-DIK	**INADEQUATELY KNOWN**	RARELY
Oryx gazella	GEMSBOK	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Raphicerus campestris	STEENBOK	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Sylvicapra grimmia	COMMON DUIKER	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Syncerus caffer	BUFFALO	**INSUFFFICIENTLY KNOWN & SUPERFICIAL**	ABUNDANTLY
Tragelaphus oryx	ELAND	**INADEQUATELY KNOWN & SUPERFICIAL**	ABUNDANTLY
Tragelaphus strepsiceros	GREATER KUDU	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY

Equus burchelli	PLAINS ZEBRA	**INADEQUATELY KNOWN & SUPERFICIAL**	EXTINCT
Ceratotherium simum	WHITE RHINOCEROS	**EXTINCT & REINTRODUCED** (non topotypical stock)	EXTINCT
Diceros bicornis	BLACK RHINOCEROS	**ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL**	EXTINCT
Loxodonta africana	AFRICAN ELEPHANT	**ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL**	EXTINCT
Orycteropus afer	AARDVARK	**SECURE ?**	ABUNDANTLY
Elephantulus intufi	BUSHVELD SENGI	**ENDEMIC AND SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY

Reptile species which are likely to occur within the exploration area:

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS	OCCURRENCE
Pelomedusa subrufa	HELMETED TERRAPIN	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Geochelone pardalis	LEOPARD TORTOISE	**ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL**	ABUNDANTLY
Psammobates oculiferus	KALAHARI TORTOISE	**ENDANGERED**	ABUNDANTLY
Lygodactylus bradfieldi	NAMIBIAN DWARF GECKO	**ENDEMIC & SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Colopus wahlbergii	KALAHARI GROUND GECKO	**SECURE**	RARELY
Pachydactylus turneri	TROPICAL BUTTON-SCALE GECKO	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Pachydactylus capensis	CAPE GECKO	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Pachydactylus punctatus	SPECKLED GECKO	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Ptenopus garrulus	COMMON BARKING GECKO	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Agama aculeata	COMMON GROUND AGAMA	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Chamaeleo dilepis	FLAP-NECK CHAMELEON	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Acontias occidentalis	WESTERN LEGLESS SKINK	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Lygosoma sundevalli	COMMON WRITHING SKINK	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Trachylepis capensis	CAPE SKINK	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Trachylepis punctulata	EASTERN VARIEGATED SKINK	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Trachylepis wahlbergii	WAHLBERG'S STRIPED SKINK	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Trachylepis varia	COMMON VARIABLE SKINK	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Heliobolis lugubris	BUSHVELD LIZARD	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Ichnotropis capensis	CAPE ROUGH-SCALED LIZARD	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Ichnotropis squamulosa	COMMON ROUGH-SCALED LIZARD	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Nucras holubi	HOLUB'S SANDVELD LIZARD	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Nucras intertexta	SPOTTED SANDVELD LIZARD	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Pedioplanis lineoocellata	OCELLATED SAND LIZARD	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Pedioplanis namaquensis	NAMAQUA SAND LIZARD	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Gerrhosaurus auritus	KALAHARI PLATED LIZARD	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus	BLACK-LINED PLATED LIZARD	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Varanus albigularis	VELD LEGUAAN (MONITOR)	**ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL**	ABUNDANTLY
Dalophia pistillum	BLUNT-TAILED WORM LIZARD	**SECURE ?**	MARGINALLY
Monopeltis anchietae	ANGOLAN SPADE-SNOUTED WORM LIZARD	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Monopeltis infuscata	DUSKY SPADE-SNOUTED WORM LIZARD	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Monopeltis leonhardi	KALAHARI SPADE-SNOUTED WORM LIZARD	**SECURE**	MARGINALLY
Monopeltis mauricei	SLENDER SPADE-SNOUTED WORM LIZARD	**SECURE**	MARGINALLY
Zygaspis quadrifrons	KALAHARI ROUND-HEADED WORM LIZARD	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Leptotyphlops labialis	DAMARA WORM SNAKE	**ENDEMIC & SECURE**	MARGINALLY
Leptotyphlops scutifrons	PETERS= WORM SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Rhinotyphlops schlegelii	SCHLEGEL'S BLIND SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Rhinotyphlops boylei	KALAHARI BLIND SNAKE	**SECURE**	RARELY

Python natalensis	SOUTHERN AFRICAN PYTHON	**ENDANGERED & SUPERFICIAL**	ABUNDANTLY
Amblyodipsas polylepis	COMMON PURPLE-GLOSSED SNAKE	**INADEQUETLY KNOWN; RARE?**	RARELY
Amblyodipsas ventrimaculata	KALAHARI PURPLE-GLOSSED SNAKE	**SECURE**	MARGINALLY
Aparallactus capensis	CAPE CENTIPEDE EATER	**INADEQUETLY KNOWN ; RARE?**	RARELY
Atractaspis bibronii	SOUTHERN STILLETO SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Xenocalamus bicolor	VARIABLE QUILL-SNOUTED SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Xenocalamus mechowii	ELONGATED QUILL-SNOUTED SNAKE	**SECURE**	MARGINALLY
Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia	WHITE-LIPPED SNAKE	**INADEQUETLY KNOWN**	RARELY
Dasypeltis scabra	RHOMBIC EGG EATER	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Dispholidus typus	BOOMSLANG	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Lamprophis fuliginosus	BROWN HOUSE SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Lycophidion capense	CAPE WOLF SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Mehelya capensis	CAPE FILE SNAKE	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Mehelya nyassae	BLACK FILE SNAKE	**INADEQUETLY KNOWN**	RARELY
Mehelya vernayi	ANGOLAN FILE SNAKE	**INADEQUETLY KNOWN**	UNCOMMONLY
Philothamnus angolensis	ANGOLAN GREEN SNAKE	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Philothamnus semivariegatus	SPOTTED BUSH SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Prosymna angolensis	ANGOLA SHOVEL-SNOUT	**SECURE**	MARGINALLY
Prosymna bivittata	TWIN-STRIPED SHOVELSNOUT	**SECURE**	MARGINALLY
Psammophis angolensis	DWARF WHIP SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Psammophis jallae	JALLA'S SAND SNAKE	**INADEQUETLY KNOWN**	RARELY
Psammophis leopardinus	LEOPARD WHIP SNAKE	**ENDEMIC & SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Psammophis mossambicus	OLIVE WHIP SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Psammophis notostictus	KAROO WHIP SNAKE	**SECURE**	MARGINALLY
Psammophis subtaeniatus	WESTERN STRIPED-BELLIED SAND SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Psammophis trigrammus	WESTERN WHIP SNAKE	**ENDEMIC & SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Psammophis trinasalis	KALAHARI SAND SNAKE	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Psammophylax tritaeniatus	STRIPED SKAAPSTEKER	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Pseudaspis cana	MOLE SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Telescopus semiannulatus	SOUTHERN TIGER SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Thelotornis capensis	VINE SNAKE	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Aspidelaps lubricus	CORAL SNAKE	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Aspidelaps scutatus	SHIELD-NOSE SNAKE	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Dendroaspis polylepis	BLACK MAMBA	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Elapsoidea semiannulata	ANGOLA GARTER SNAKE	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Elapsoidea sundevallii	KALAHARI GARTER SNAKE	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Naja anchietae	ANGOLAN COBRA	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Naja mossambica	MOZAMBIQUE SPITTING COBRA	**SECURE**	RARELY
Naja nigricincta	ZEBRA SNAKE	**ENDEMIC & SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY
Bitis caudalis	HORNED ADDER	**SECURE**	UNCOMMONLY
Bitis arietans	PUFF ADDER	**SECURE**	ABUNDANTLY

Bird species which are likely to occur within the project area:

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS IN NAMIBIA
Accipiter badius	Little Banded Goshawk	Secure
Accipiter ovampensis	Ovambo Sparrowhawk	Secure
Actophilornis africanus	African Jacana	Secure
Agapornis roseicollis	Rosyfaced Lovebird	Secure
Anastomus lamelligerus	Openbilled Stork	Secure
Anthus cinnamomeus	Richard's Pipit	Secure
Apus affinis	Little Swift	Secure
Apus apus	European Swift	Secure

Apus caffer	Whiterumped Swift	Secure
Apus melba	Alpine Swift	Secure
Aquila nipalensis	Steppe Eagle	Secure -
Aquila rapax	Tawny Eagle	**Endangered**
Aquila wahlbergi	Wahlberg's Eagle	Secure
Ardeotis kori	Kori Bustard	Secure
Batis molitor	Chinspot Batis	Secure
Batis pririt	Pririt Batis	Secure
Bubalornis niger	Redbilled Buffalo Weaver	Secure
Burhinus capensis	Spotted Dikkop	Secure
Buteo buteo	Steppe Buzzard	Secure -
Calamonastes fasciolatus	Barred Warbler	Secure
Calendulauda sabota	Sabota Lark	Secure
Camaroptera brevicaudata	Greybacked Camaroptera	Secure
Caprimulgus pectoralis	Fierynecked Nightjar	Secure
Caprimulgus rufigena	Rufouscheeked Nightjar	Secure
Ceryle rudis	Pied Kingfisher	Secure
Chrysococcyx caprius	Diederik Cuckoo	Secure
Chrysococcyx klaas	Klaas's Cuckoo	Secure
Ciconia abdimii	Abdim's Stork	Secure
Cinnyris mariquensis	Marico Sunbird	Secure
Circaetus pectoralis	Blackbreasted Snake Eagle	Secure
Cisticola chiniana	Rattling Cisticola	Secure
Cisticola rufilatus	Tinkling Cisticola	Secure
Clamator glandarius	Great Spotted Cuckoo	Secure
Coracias caudata	Lilacbreasted Roller	Secure
Coracias garrulus	European Roller	Secure -
Coracias naevia	Purple Roller	Secure
Corvinella melanoleuca	Longtailed Shrike	Secure
Corvus capensis	Black Crow	Secure
Corythaixoides concolor	Grey Lourie	Secure
Creatophora cinerea	Wattled Starling	Secure
Crithagra flaviventris	Yellow Canary	Secure
Cuculus clamosus	Black Cuckoo	Secure
Cuculus gularis	African Cuckoo	Secure
Cursorius temminckii	Temminck's Courser	Secure
Cypsiurus parvus	Palm Swift	Secure
Delichon urbicum	House Martin	Secure -
Dicrurus adsimilis	Forktailed Drongo	Secure
Elanus caeruleus	Blackshouldered Kite	Secure
Emberiza flaviventris	Goldenbreasted Bunting	Secure
Emberiza tahapisis	Rock Bunting	Secure
Eremomela icteropygialis	Yellowbellied Eremomela	Secure
Eremopterix verticalis	Greybacked Finchlark	Secure
Erythropygia leucophrys	Whitebrowed Robin	Secure
Erythropygia paena	Kalahari Robin	Secure
Estrilda erythronotos	Blackcheeked Waxbill	Secure
Eupodotis afraoides	Whitequilled Korhaan	Secure
Eupodotis ruficrista	Redcrested Korhaan	Secure
Eurocephalus anguitimens	Whitecrowned Shrike	Secure
Falco biarmicus	Lanner Falcon	Secure
Falco chicquera	Rednecked Falcon	Secure
Falco subbuteo	Hobby Falcon	Secure -
Falco tinnunculus	Rock Kestrel	Secure
Falco vespertinus	Western Redfooted Kestrel	Secure
Francolinus adspersus	Redbilled Francolin	Secure
Francolinus sephaena	Crested Francolin	Secure
Francolinus swainsonii	Swainson's Francolin	Secure
Gallinago nigripennis	Ethiopian Snipe	Secure
Gyps africanus	Whitebacked Vulture	**Near Threatened**
Hieraaetus pennatus	Booted Eagle	**Endangered**
Hirundo abyssinica	Lesser Striped Swallow	Secure

Hirundo cucullata	Greater Striped Swallow	Secure
Hirundo fuligula	Rock Martin	Secure
Hirundo rustica	European Swallow	Secure -
Hirundo semirufa	Redbreasted Swallow	Secure
Lamprotornis australis	Burchell's Starling	Secure
Lamprotornis nitens	Glossy Starling	Secure
Laniarius atrococcineus	Crimsonbreasted Shrike	Secure
Lanius collaris	Fiscal Shrike	Secure
Lanius collurio	Redbacked Shrike	Secure -
Lanius minor	Lesser Grey Shrike	Secure -
Melaenornis infuscatus	Chat Flycatcher	Secure
Melaenornis mariquensis	Marico Flycatcher	Secure
Melierax canorus	Pale Chanting Goshawk	Secure
Merops apiaster	European Bee-Eater	Secure -
Merops hirundineus	Swallowtailed Bee-Eater	Secure
Micronisus gabar	Gabar Goshawk	Secure
Milvus migrans	Black Kite	Secure -
Milvus parasitus	Yellowbilled Kite	Secure
Mirafra passerina	Monotonous Lark	Secure
Monticola brevipes	Shorttoed Rock Thrush	Secure
Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher	Secure -
Nectarinia fusca	Dusky Sunbird	Secure
Nectarinia talatala	Whitebellied Sunbird	Secure
Nilaus afer	Brubru	Secure
Numida meleagris	Helmeted Guineafowl	Secure
Oena capensis	Namaqua Dove	Secure
Onychognathus nabouroup	Palewinged Starling	Secure
Parisoma subcaeruleum	Titbabbler	Secure
Parus cinerascens	Ashy Tit	Secure
Passer diffusus	Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	Secure
Passer motitensis	Great Sparrow	Secure
Plocepasser mahali	Whitebrowed Sparrowweaver	Secure
Ploceus velatus	Masked Weaver	Secure
Polemaetus bellicosus	Martial Eagle	**Endangered**
Polihierax semitorquatus	Pygmy Falcon	Secure
Prinia flavicans	Blackchested Prinia	Secure
Psophocichla litsitsirupa	Groundscraper Thrush	Secure
Pterocles bicinctus	Doublebanded Sandgrouse	Secure
Pterocles namaqua	Namaqua Sandgrouse	Secure
Pycnonotus nigricans	Redeyed Bulbul	Secure
Pytilia melba	Melba Finch	Secure
Quelea quelea	Redbilled Quelea	Secure
Rhinopomastus cyanomelas	Scimitarbilled Woodhoopoe	Secure
Rhinoptilus chalcopterus	Bronzewinged Courser	Secure
Scopus umbretta	Hamerkop	Secure
Serinus atrogularis	Blackthroated Canary	Secure
Smutsornis africanus	Doublebanded Courser	Secure
Sporopipes squamifrons	Scalyfeathered Finch	Secure
Streptopelia capicola	Cape Turtle Dove	Secure
Streptopelia senegalensis	Laughing Dove	Secure
Struthio camelus	Ostrich	Secure
Sylvietta rufescens	Longbilled Crombec	Secure
Tchagra australis	Threestreaked Tchagra	Secure
Terathopius ecaudatus	Bateleur	**Endangered**
Thripias namaquus	Bearded Woodpecker	Secure
Tockus erythrorhynchus	Redbilled Hornbill	Secure
Tockus leucomelas	Southern Yellowbilled Hornbill	Secure
Tockus nasutus	Grey Hornbill	Secure
Torgos tracheliotus	Lappetfaced Vulture	**Vulnerable**
Tricholaema leucomelas	Pied Barbet	Secure
Turdoides bicolor	Pied Babbler	Secure
Turtur chalcospilos	Greenspotted Dove	Secure

Upupa epops	Hoopoe	Secure
Uraeginthus angolensis	Blue Waxbill	Secure
Uraeginthus granatinus	Violeteared Waxbill	Secure
Urocolius indicus	Redfaced Mousebird	Secure
Vanellus armatus	Blacksmith Plover	Secure
Vanellus coronatus	Crowned Plover	Secure
Vanellus senegallus	Wattled Plover	Secure
Vidua regia	Shafttailed Whydah	Secure
Zosterops senegalensis	Yellow White-Eye	Secure

List of Registered Interested and Affected Parties and a summary of issues raised

First Name	Last Name	Farm/Organisation	Email	Telephone	Comments	Responses
Denvor	Mouton	Awasab	denvoanne@gmail.com			
Andrew	Bezuidenhout		bezuidenhout.andrew@gmail.com		1. Although not directly affected by these, the neighbouring farms and friends farms are affected. 2. The idea that somebody can just decide they want to go and do exploration on other peoples farms without they knowledge or consent is just plain unfair and the fact that we had to see it in the newspaper. 3. Mining activities on a farm destroys the agricultural land, disrupts the farmers income because of grazing that will be destroyed and also theft of animals of all the movement on the farm. 4. Government should actually help farmers to produce food so that we don't have to depend on South Africa for food imports. We can't eat minerals and it will in any case just benefit some people.	1. The exploration licences are approved in terms of the mineral act of 2012. The project owners will not enter the farms without a land access agreement being concluded with the farm. 2. The purpose of the advert is to notify and invite interested and affected parties (especially land owners) to engage on the process. As consultants, it is challenging to get contact details of every farmer. The evaluation office at the Ministry of Lands has contact details but only postal addresses. We do send out letters by registered mail as well but that is a slower process. 3. We fully understand the negative impacts which are associated with exploration process. At this stage, no mining will take place at all at the licences granted are only exploration licences. If any mining does take place, it has to be done with the farmer's knowledge and consent. 4. We fully agree that government should promote food security and encourage farmers to increase their production output.
Jaco	Booysen	Stryfontein	jaco.booysen@hotmail.com	0811498117		

Ulli	Brauer	Lekkerwater 142	ubrauer@iway.na	0811290649	1. Polution of the habitat above as well as underground. 2. Contamination of groundwatre (water boreholes) 3. Destruction of nature with all equipent used to start the project and chemicals used in the project and management of these. 4. Damage caused by companys involved: who is liable and how is compensated.	1. Mitigation measures for pollution will be included in the management plan and distributed to IAP's for commenting. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism will not grant an environmental clearance certificate until they are satisfied that the negative impacts can be properly mitigated. 2. The licences are exploration licences and not mining licences. No chemicals will be used during the exploration process and hence no ground water contamination or acid mine drainage in envisaged. 3. The licence holder is responsible for rehabilitating the environment.
Alexander	Cloete	Einop	alexdcloete@gmail.com	0813590944		
Raymond	Cloete	Niemandsdal	rcloete@mtc.com.na	0818882770	1. I need to understand how the process unfolded without our knowledge as well as how Arcadia Minerals fit in with Brines Mining Exploration Namibia (PTY) Ltd 2. If an agreement is reach to enter our farm what is the frequency and how will it be managed to ensure no direct interference with our animals, etc? 3. What would the initial activities be – samples taken, etc. 4. By which means – drilling, digging, etc? 5. If holes are made who will be responsible for closing it? 6. The holder must note that holes made, loss of animal life, damages or changes to other surfaced structures or landscaping will come at a cost for the license holder to be determined.	1. Yes we can have a meeting on zoom or MS Teams if that is more convenient for you. 2. The project can not take place without a farm access agreement concluded between the farmer and licence holder. Normally, there will be reasonable provisions for ensuring minimal environmental damages. They may also be provision for reasonable monthly compensation for using water or for the inconveniences caused. 3. The initial activities will be a flight geophysical survey, geological mapping and sample collection. If the initial stages produce good results, then they may be drilling. Non of these activities will take place without the concerned farmers knowledge. 4. The licence holder is responsible for rehabilitating drill holes. 5. Yes that will be negotiated in the farm access agreement. Usually, animals may not be captured or killed and no plants may be destroyed, except in the course of trying to access a site.

Tanja	Dahl	Namibia Agricultural	nau@nau.com.na	061237838	The NAU represents in excess of 3,000 individuals from within the agricultural sector and was not included in prior consultation or notification as the deadline indicated in your advertisement, reflects as 20 July 2021. We are in the process of informing our members about potential prospecting and Impala Environmental's invitation to register and comment as an affected party. We herewith wish to request that the NAU be included in any future communication from Impala Environmental concerning possible impact on our members. We herewith would like to establish contact with Impala Environmental and look forward to your urgent response. Kindly please forward any plans you have, actions implemented and/or activities scheduled that our members need to be aware of.	Thank you for your email. We fully appreciate your concerns. The public participation process is still ongoing and the deadline has been extended. We will send you information and keep you updated.
Adolf	De Koe		adolf.koe@gmail.com			
Q	Diergaardt	Jacobsdal		081148033		
M	Diergardt	Gous/Petrus Dall	diergaardtwienefred@gmail.com		As owner of farm Gous, I reject the exploration as planned. (rejection letter)	We confirm receiving your email and do acknowledge it's contents.

Elrico-Jo	Dieu	Duiwelsdraai	dienelricojo@gmail.com	0816532854	1. I would like to request an extension on the above matter, to consult with stakeholders and get legal representation. Due to covid-19 regulations, all board members are unable to be present for the meeting. 2. What about grounwater contamination 3. How to object the matter? 4. Remuneration for damages? 5. How will game on my farm be affected?	1. An extension on the above matter would inconvenience other farmers who have confirmed their attendance (meeting was rescheduled). You can still engage us directly up until end of August and you will also be given an opportunity to comment on the draft scoping report. It is your right to seek legal representation and we fully respect that. 2. Mitigation measures for pollution will be included in the management plan and distributed to IAP's for commenting. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism will not grant an environmental clearance certificate until they are satisfied that the negative impacts can be properly mitigated. 3. You can object in writing by giving us written comments to include in the scoping report or you could send an object letter directly to the Environmental Commissioner. 4. The licences are exploration licences and not mining licences. No chemicals will be used during the exploration process and hence no ground water contamination or acid mine drainage is envisaged. The only potential source of contamination is the drill rod grease. Non-toxic, biodegradable, alternatives to conventional greases are readily available. 5. The licence holder is responsible for rehabilitating the environment. Please note that the licence holder will not enter your farm without first concluding a
Ivo	Dos Santos		dossantos@wkh-law.com	061 275 550	Ondili operates tourism accomodation facilities, operations and activities on the affected farms (Bitterwasser, Chulon, Narib Oos and Perdevlei). The exploration activity is built up around the conservation of the wildlife and environmentally friendly operations. Exploration activities is of concern to ondili. Please send us all further correspondence.	Your email, the letter and it's contents are acknowledged.
NP	Du Plessis	Namwater	Plessisn@namwater.com.na	081 127 9040		

Deon	Du Toit		deomar@iway.na	0811417939	50 persons are required to ensure compliance and lower risk of possible transmissions during sessions. You are requested to publish a new date for a public meeting.	A new meeting date will be communicated to interested and affected parties after the current regulations end.
Billy	Dunn		billytomdunn@gmail.com	0817390176		
Gerhard	Enssle		genssle@gmail.com	0812416934		
Gerhard	Freyer	Swartwater	freyerg@telecom.na	0851222597	I am concerned about the envisaged mining activities and how it will influence my farming activities, hence I hereby register my objection.	We fully understand your concerns as a farmer. Please note that no mining will take place at this stage as these are exploration licences and not mining licences. I have attached a document with more information.
Roderick	Gertze	Benoud	rgertze@gmail.com	0810439018		
Eldo	Hammerslacht	San Acacia/Heide	eldojacky@gmail.com	0812088548	I hereby wish to register my objection against any exploration applications on our farm San Acacia 743 and Heide for the simple reason that I believe that any rights on private prooerty belongs to the owner.I object it in the strongest terms and want to make it clear that we will not allow any exploration activities on our farm.We are tired of these corrupt practises where others want to prey on our ancestoral land.I object any mining activities in our very peaceful farmlands.	Your objections and concerns as a farmer are fully acknowledged.
Henry	Husselmann	Imperani Noord	hjhusselmann@gmail.com	0813698770		
Jan	Jurgens		jdj@afol.com.na		farm not covered	
Jolanda	Kamburona	Namwater	KamburonaJ@namwater.com.na	081 144 1528		
Henry	lewin		boetalewin@gmail.com			

Rainer	Ling	Cowdray	cowdray@iway.na		I conclude that you are planning a public meeting in Rehoboth for the 29th of July 2021. I want to focus your attention on the fact that the envisaged date is the last day of a lock down between regions as proclaimed by the President of Namibia.(15th to 29th July 2021) Is this date an oversight by your consultant agency or could it be interpreted as an calculated risk to keep the numbers of interested and affected parties on purpose as low as possible ? What is the urgency in this matter, right from the beginning you are making the interested and affected parties very alert and suspisious. All affected parties situated in the Khomas Region will not be permitted to attend the scheduled meeting.	Thank you for your questions posed. 1. Yes we do confirm that we are having meetings on the above subject matter on the 29th of July 2021. We are aware of the current lockdown regulations. The public meeting date was planned before the current lockdown regulations came into effect on the 15th of July. 2. There is no oversight, suspicion or calculated risk from our end as you suggest. 3. Affected parties from the Khomas Region (e.g Windhoek) are allowed to attend as the current as one does not need a permit to travel from Windhoek to Rehoboth or Okahandja. **Meeting was rescheduled to 10th August 2021**
AB	Loftie-Eaton		loftie@element.com.na	081129 4357		
Mari	Loftie-Eaton		mari@pwv.com.na	0812940492		
Ramon	Maasdorp	duineveld	ramon.maasdorp@gmail.com	0812775368	Will the meeting be virtual considering the COVID risks and the GRN regulations? If so, pls let me know who I can contact to make arrangement to attend virtually. If not, pls share the reasons why not, and who I should contact to object to the decision not to conduct a virtual session. I will only be able to give you input on the proposed activities - whether exploration or mining - after that information session.	
Paul	Majiedt	LINDENHOF	pmajiedt@mweb.com.na		I would like to attend the meating on the 29 /07/2021 but my corncern is that we are still in lockdown, with the restriction of 10 people.There are many farmers that indicated that they want to attend the meeting.Should you not concider to postpone the meeting to a more realistic date.	Thank you for raising your concern. It would be challenging to postpone the meeting as many farmers have already confirmed their attendance and they would be inconvenienced by the postponement. **Meeting was rescheduled to 10th August 2021**
Karl	Persendt	Croxley	Karl.Persendt@windhoekcc.org.na			
Kobus	Resandt	Croxley	resandtjulene@gmail.com	0815740963		
R	Rittmann	Uitdraai Oos /Ghoba	rtrittmannjnr@gmail.com		farm not covered	

Hellene	Schnabel	Friesenland/Lekkerw	hellene@aquadrilling.com.na	081127 5131		
Ordulf	Schnabel	Friesenland / Lekker	schnabel@mweb.com.na	0811288061		
Reinhold	Schreiber	Uhlenhorst Farmer's	tivoli@iway.na	0811272690	Representing the landowners in the Uhlenhorst vicinity.	
Corné	Smith	Gurus/Narib Oos/Ch	manager@teufelskrallenlodge.com	081 325 3023		
Vanessa	Stein	MEFT	Vanessa.Stein@meft.gov.na		would like to extract species distribution lists for all these EPLs to see whether there are protected, vulnerable or threatened species occurring here. Is it possible to send me the kmz files for these EPLs? The coordinates in the BID is not very sufficient for the task. Your assistance would be highly appreciated. Thank you.	Thank you for your input. I have attached the shapefiles and kml files of the EPLs. I hope these will be useful.
Edmund	Stramiss		edmund.stramiss@gmail.com	0812965663	I want to focus on the above date as you are aware that many farm owners and beneficiaries are not full time farmers and your company and those who applied for the EPLS is using this date as a deliberate move to ensure that many owners cannot attend this meeting as they will not be allowed due to lockdown and movement restrictions. We therefore request the team to either postpone the meeting to the date after lock down is uplifted or it will be regarded as a deliberate attempt by your office to not allow many owners from attending and objecting to the impact of your activities on our farms.What is the urgency of the matter, right from the onset you making the interested affected parties very alert and suspicious.All affected parties we can guarantee you will not be able to attend this meeting and we will write a letter to the Minister of Mines and Energy to reserve our rights in terms of the Act.	Thank you for your questions posed. 1. There is no oversight, suspicion or calculated risk from our end as you suggest. The meeting is basically an information sharing meeting. You can still object in writing even if you are unable to attend the meeting. Your comments will still be included in the draft scoping report. 2. Affected parties from the Khomas Region (e.g Windhoek) are allowed to attend as the current as one does not need a permit to travel from Windhoek to Rehoboth or Okahandja. 3. It is quite challenging to accommodate every affected party's schedule so we try and allocate a meeting at a location where most of the affected parties are able to access. Please suggest what might work for you. 4. We unfortunately can not postpone the meeting as many people have confirmed their attendance. They will be inconvenienced by any cancellations. It also hard to predict when the current regulations will be lifted, if ever. **Meeting was rescheduled to 10th August 2021**
Francois	Strauss		fstrauss2017@gmail.com			
JM	Strauss	Vlakplaas	kalkrandconstruction@gmail.com			
Annaly	Strauss		straussam10@gmail.com	0813608555		
Christoffel	Swartz	Gous	swartzs@metjeziegler.com	061371 000		

Wallace	Theron	Neseser	wttheron87@gmail.com			
Jacobus	Theunissen	Eatonville/Eloff	danie.theunissen1@gmail.com	0814676944		
JF	Van der Merw	Houmoed	pokweni@iway.na	0812722594		
Hugo	Van Niekerk		hoecon@afol.com.na	0812944676		
Katrien	Van Rooi	Petrusdal	kmvrooi@iway.na		1. Please move public meeting of the 29th of July to a later date because of covid-19 and to accomodate more interested people. 2. When organizing the public meeting, all interested parties to be present including representatives of Brines Mining Exploration Namibia (Pty) Ltd.	Meeting is rescheduled to 10th August 2021.
Bertie	Van Wyk		bertievanwyk@ymail.com			
Christo	Van Wyk		chricvwyk@yahoo.com		1. I sent an sms to enquire when the environmental informational meeting is taking place and where. 2. Secondly our main concern is why EPL's were issued without conscent from the farm owners. 3. Lastly as a professional practice these forms of communications were always shared via post and advertised more than once in the media. 4. We as farm owners need more information and are outraged by this exclusion. 5. We regard any form of mining as threat to our livelihoods, farming practices and a danger to food security in this country.	1. Unfortunately the approval process of the EPL is beyond our scope of work as that is done in accordance with the Mineral Act of 1992. 2. The notices have been advertised more than once in several media. 3. Let me know if there is any more information you may need. 4. We fully understand your concerns as farmers. The approved licences are not mining licences but exploration licences.
Andries		Hourmoed	andries@whkla.com			
Bennie			bennie@evolvedhr.com.na			
Cornelle			cornellehayes@yahoo.com			

Minutes of Group Focus Meeting with Namwater

Date: 15 September 2021

Venue: Virtual Meeting on Microsoft Teams

Attendees

Refer to attached attendance register.

Participant	Organisation	Email
Mr. P Le Roux	Bitterwasser Mining Exploration Namibia (Pty) Ltd	philip@lexrox.co.za
Mr. N Du Plessis	Namwater	PlessisN@namwater.com.na
Mr. F Aupokolo	Namwater	AupokoloF@namwater.com.na
Ms. J Kamburona	Namwater	KamburonaJ@namwater.com.na
Mr. H Mukendwa	Namwater	MukendwaH@namwater.com.na
Mr. L Pius	Bitterwasser Mining Exploration Namibia (Pty) Ltd	lisias@lexrox.co.za
Mr. Amupolo	Impala Consulting	info@impalac.com

Presentation

1.1 Mr. Philip introduced the project to the participants and gave a presentation about the regional geological context of the project.

1.2 Mr. Philip explained that a study on the pans was done 10 years ago and explained that the exploration licences were obtained 2 years ago.

1.3 Mr. Philip explained that a Japanese company carried out research in the stampriet area 10 years ago. It was also pointed out that the water in the area is highly saline and can be sampled for lithium.

1.4 Mr. Philip explained that fresh water can be produced as a by product from pumping if any lithium is produced. He further explained that project is still early stage and Namwater will be given regular updates throughout the lifecycle of

the project.

2. Discussions

Participant	Comments/questions
Mr Du Plessis	Many boreholes were drilled in the area and all this information will be with water affairs.
Mr. Mukendwa:	Will the brines be on paleochannel or grabens?
Mr Philip:	It will be interlayer lava and graben systems. Lithium carbonate is not soluble while lithium chloride is soluble.
Mr. Mukendwa:	Is the interest for Normal surface? Any information required will have to be requested officially.
Mr Philip:	Thank you, we will be engaging Namwater on a regular basis.
Mr Du Plessis:	In terms of freshwater, how much volume is involved?
Mr Philip:	Boreholes sits at low depths, greater than 200 metres. If lithium is found, large volumes will be pumped but fresh water will be the by product. In South America, they use the evaporation method while we intend to employ reverse osmosis methods whereby water will be pumped back into the aquifer.
Mr Du Plessis:	Please keep Namwater informed and on the EIA process.

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that applications for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012). The projects will comprise of conventional mineral exploration activities. The proponent of these projects is **Brines Mining Exploration Namibia (Pty) Ltd.**

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 7614

Location: The licence is 12,578 Ha and is located 100 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Bitterwasser, Jena, Mbela, Neseier, Pietersrus, Reussenland, and Uhlenhorst.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8101

Location: The license is 87,902 Ha and is located 30 km south of Rehoboth. It covers farms Acasia, Alwynkoppies, Avro, Awasab, Benoud, Blokwater, Bo-Plaas, Cowdray, Duiwelsdraai, Eatonville, Einop, Eloff, Erreicht. Heide Wes. Hou Moed. Karl's Rus. Kaukerus, Kojeka, Kunineib, Lekkerwater, Lindenhof, Lovedale, Mbela, Munyu, N'eises, Niemandsdal, Nooitgedacht, Oagoub, Pokweni, Rotsvas, Saffier, Sover, Strife, Stryfontein, Sukses, Uhlenhorst, And Wildernis.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8102

Location: The license is 95,561 Ha and is located 42 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Alwynkoppies, Battle, Benoud, Bo-Plaas, Einop, Ella, Gous, Groenveld, Imperani, Itaga, Kubugas, Kunineib, Kurunap, Lekkerwater, Lindenhof, Madube, Madube, Munyu, Petrusdal, Pokweni, Ponjola, Rotsvas, Selderus, Sover, Stryfontein, Sukses, Tsumis, and Wildernis.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8103

Location: The license is 92,744 Ha and is located 64 km southeast of Rehoboth. covers farms Battle, Bos, Bossiekolk, Constantia, Croxley, Duineveld, Eden, Ella, Goudini, Groenveld, Groenvlak, Gurus, Harrisville, Houmoed, Imperani Noord, Itaga, Kalahariplaas, Kameeldoornmond, Kentani, Kurunap, Langverwag, Miershoopvlake, Morea, Neseier, Oas, Panama, Ponjola, Runners Rest, Selderus, Swartwater, Tranedal, Uitkoms, Vlakplaas, and Willie's Rest.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8104

Location: The license is 92,744 Ha and is located 64 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Arbeidsgenot, Argentina, Bagatelle, Brahman, Chulon, Constantia, Driedoring, Driehoek, Duinpunt / Narib, Geluksvlei, Gurus, Harrisville, Heldersig, Holmdene, Holzer, Kalkpunt, Meerkat, Modderskoen, Narib Oos, Narris, Onze Rust, Perdevlei, Salzbrunn Siding, Twilight, Urrub, and Woodland.

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **20/07/2021.** Contact details for registration and further information:

Mr. S. Andjamba
Email: eia@impalac.com, Tel: 0856630598

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 6940 & 7295

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012). The project will comprise of conventional mineral exploration activities on the granted licenses.

Location: The mineral licenses are located 30 km south of Warmbad and covers farms Fairview/Vaaldoo, Nautsis, Rooiberg, Velloorsdrift, Keimasmund, Keimas, Keimas, Pelgrimsrust Ii, Oranjevalle, Kambreek, Pionier, Hartbeesmund, Umeis, Valencia, Arus, Vrede, Eendoorn and Kum-Kum.
Proponent: Orange River Pegmatite (Pty) Ltd

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **21/07/2021.** Details of public meeting will be communicated to registered parties. Contact details for registration and further information:

Mr. S. Andjamba.
Email: eia@impalac.com, Tel: 0856630598

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

Geo-Enviro

PUBLIC NOTICE: EIA FOR THE PRPOSED MINING ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIM NO: 68907,68908, 68909, AND 68910, OTJIMBINGWE,ERONGO REGION.

In accordance with the Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA regulations, the proposed mining activities on mining claims no 69059-69060 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate before commencement.
The proponent, **Stone Evolution and Equipment Hire** is proposing to conduct quarry activities for Dimension Stones (Marble), Otjimbingwe Area, Erongo region.
Consultant: **HJGeoEnviro Consulting & Trading Cc.**

Members of the public are invited to register as I&AP's for comments/inputs in order to receive further information on the EIA process on and before the 30th of June 2021 at hjgeoenviro@gmail.com

For more information please contact:
Mr Joseph Kawina
Mobile: +264 813597277

BUSINESS SUCCESS CONSULTING
Environmental Sustainability

PUBLIC INVITATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF NORTHCOTE SECONDARY SCHOOL AT OMHEMBA VILLAGE IN OMUSATI REGION

Notice is hereby given to all Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following intended activities.

Project Name: CONSTRUCTION OF NORTHCOTE SSS AT OMHEMBA VILLAGE, OMUSATI REGION

Project Location: OMHEMBA VILLAGE, OMUSATI REGION

Project Description: The Construction of education infrastructure on a 4.27 Ha - Land

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & Aps) are encouraged to register and provide comments and opinions to bscongwediva@gmail.com. No public meeting will be held due to the current Public Health Regulations for Covid-19. If you want to register as I & Aps and receive the Background Information Document, please contact our office:

Contact No: 0811622154
Email: bscongwediva@gmail.com
BSC OFFICE AT ERF, 5059 OMATANDO STR. ONGWEDIVA

DEADLINE FOR COMMENTS IS 27 JULY 2021

KEEP SAFE, WEAR YOUR MASK & FOLLOW HEALTH REGULATIONS

NOTICE FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAME:

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and mining of semi-precious stones and dimension stones on mining claims; 70331, 70332 & 70333, Karibib, Erongo Region.

PROJECTS LOCATION:

The mining claims: 70331, 70332 & 70333 are located approximately 4 Km South of Karibib, in Erongo Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for the establishment and mining of semi-precious stones and dimension stones on the above mining claims at Karibib, Erongo Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Ms. Lydia Ningiree Kauari

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC (HEEC)

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email; askheec@gmail.com on or before Monday 06th August 2021.

Due to the prevailing COVID 19 pandemic & lockdown restrictions, a public participation meeting will only be held if there is interest from registered I&APs. Should a public meeting be held all registered I&APs will be informed accordingly. Communication with stakeholders & I&APs is preferred via email.

HEEC

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION AS A WELFARE ORGANIZATION

Namibia Mitigation Community Awareness Program (NM CAP), applied for registration as a welfare organization in terms of section 19 of the National Welfare Act. 1965 (Act 79 of 1965), as amended.

1.1 The objective of the organization: To promote health and Awareness Programmes in the communities, through community outreach programmes: HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria, and other health issues, Community and School Educational program, Information dissemination, Community Support Group and other Health promotion programmes.

Any person or persons desiring to raise objections against the registration of the organization must submit such representations to the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Health and Social Services, Private Bag 13198, Windhoek within twenty-one days as from the date of this Advertisement.

The Chairperson
P.O. Box 41403
Head office, Hakahana, Omulunga Street, Behind Hakahana Clinic

Inquiries: Mr. Mukava at 0815946662 or mukavab@gmail.com, Facebook Page NM CAP.

GOSSIP

Tottenham could make a move to sign Roma midfielder Lorenzo Pellegrini, 25, but will have to meet his £26m release clause to get the Italy international. **(Athletic -)**

Arsenal are interested in signing Chelsea's 23-year-old England striker Tammy Abraham, who the Blues have also made available to Tottenham and Inter Milan. Chelsea are tracking Spurs' England striker Harry Kane, 27, and Inter's Belgium forward Romelu Lukaku, 28. **(Telegraph)**

Real Madrid manager Carlo Ancelotti wants club bosses to sign Egypt forward Mohamed Salah, 29, from Liverpool if a deal for Paris St-Germain's France striker Kylian Mbappe, 22, cannot be struck this summer. **(Fichajes - in Spanish)**

Tottenham want 28-year-old England striker Danny Ings but face difficulties as Southampton are reluctant to do business with the north London club. **(Standard)**

Spanish champions Atletico Madrid have been linked with Manchester United's 28-year-old England midfielder Jesse Lingard, who is also wanted by West Ham where he impressed on loan last season. **(90min)**

Fiorentina are looking to fend off interest in Dusan Vlahovic from Liverpool and Tottenham by tying the 21-year-old Serbia striker down to a new contract. **(Calciomercato - in Italian)**

Real Madrid have accepted that 28-year-old France defender Raphael Varane will not sign a new deal and are waiting for an offer from Manchester United. **(Goal)**

Alternatively, United's deal for Varane is all but done, with Atletico Madrid's 30-year-old England defender Kieran Trippier also on the brink of a move to the Red Devils. **(Sun)**

Arsenal are set to rival Tottenham in the race to sign France midfielder Houssem Aouar, 23, from Lyon. **(Le10Sport - in French)**

Juventus will press ahead with their attempts to sign 24-year-old Brazil striker Gabriel Jesus from Manchester City. **(Sun)**

Everton are willing to listen to offers for six first-team players including Colombian playmaker James Rodriguez, 30, to help raise funds for new manager Rafael Benitez to rebuild the squad. (Telegraph)

Tottenham have made a breakthrough in talks with Bologna over a deal for 22-year-old Japan defender Takehiro Tomiyasu and the move is expected to be completed this month. **(Football Insider)**

Premier League newcomers Brentford are preparing to table a club-record £13.5m offer for Celtic's Norway defender Kristoffer Ajer, 23. **(Sun)**

Chelsea defender Emerson Palmieri, 26, is wanted by Italian champions Inter Milan and Jose Mourinho's Roma, with Napoli making the Euro 2020-winning Italy international their preferred choice as they also consider a move for Uruguayan Mathias Olivera, 23, from Getafe. **(Calciomercato)**

Signing Arsenal's Joe Willock, 21, on a permanent basis remains Newcastle United's top priority this summer after the England Under-21s midfielder spent time on loan at St James' Park last season. (Chronicle)

AC Milan have rejected a £34m bid from Paris St-Germain for 23-year-old **French midfielder Theo Hernandez. (Tuttosport - in Italian)**

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that applications for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012). The projects will comprise of conventional mineral exploration activities. The proponent of these projects is **Brines Mining Exploration Namibia (Pty) Ltd.**

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 7614

Location: The licence is 12,578 Ha and is located 100 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Bitterwasser, Jena, Mbela, Neseier, Pietersrus, Reussenland, and Uhlenhorst.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8101

Location: The license is 87,902 Ha and is located 30 km south of Rehoboth. It covers farms Acasia, Alwynkoppies, Avro, Awasab, Benoud, Blokwater, Bo-Plaas, Cowdray, Duiwelsdraai, Eatonville, Einop, Eloff, Erreicht. Heide Wes. Hou Moed. Karl's Rus. Kaukerus, Kojeka, Kunineib, Lekkerwater, Lindenhof, Lovedale, Mbela, Munyu, N'eises, Niemandsdal, Nooitgedacht, Oagoub, Pokweni, Rotsvas, Saffier, Sover, Strife, Stryfontein, Sukses, Uhlenhorst, And Wildernis.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8102

Location: The license is 95,561 Ha and is located 42 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Alwynkoppies, Battle, Benoud, Bo-Plaas, Einop, Ella, Gous, Groenveld, Imperani, Itaga, Kubugas, Kunineib, Kurunap, Lekkerwater, Lindenhof, Madube, Madube, Munyu, Petrusdal, Pokweni, Ponjola, Rotsvas, Selderus, Sover, Stryfontein, Sukses, Tsumis, and Wildernis.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8103

Location: The license is 92,744 Ha and is located 64 km southeast of Rehoboth. covers farms Battle, Bos, Bossiekolk, Constantia, Croxley, Duineveld, Eden, Ella, Goudini, Groenveld, Groenvlak, Gurus, Harrisville, Houmoed, Imperani Noord, Itaga, Kalahariplaas, Kameeldoornmond, Kentani, Kurunap, Langverwag, Miershoopvlake, Morea, Neseier, Oas, Panama, Ponjola, Runners Rest, Selderus, Swartwater, Tranedal, Uitkoms, Vlakplaas, and Willie's Rest.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8104

Location: The license is 92,744 Ha and is located 64 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Arbeidsgenot, Argentina, Bagatelle, Brahman, Chulon, Constantia, Driedoring, Driehoek, Duinpunt / Narib, Geluksvlei, Gurus, Harrisville, Heldersig, Holmdene, Holzer, Kalkpunt, Meerkat, Modderskoen, Narib Oos, Narris, Onze Rust, Perdevlei, Salzbrunn Siding, Twilight, Urrub, and Woodland.

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **20/07/2021.** Contact details for registration and further information:

Mr. S. Andjamba
Email: eia@impalac.com, Tel: 0856630598

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 6940 & 7295

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012). The project will comprise of conventional mineral exploration activities on the granted licenses.

Location: The mineral licenses are located 30 km south of Warmbad and covers farms Fairview/Vaaldoo, Nautsis, Rooiberg, Velloorsdrift, Keimasmund, Keimas, Keimas, Pelgrimsrust Ii, Oranjevalle, Kambreek, Pionier, Hartbeesmund, Umeis, Valencia, Arus, Vrede, Eendoorn and Kum-Kum.
Proponent: Orange River Pegmatite (Pty) Ltd

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **21/07/2021.** Details of public meeting will be communicated to registered parties. Contact details for registration and further information:

Mr. S. Andjamba.
Email: eia@impalac.com, Tel: 0856630598

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

Geo-Enviro

PUBLIC NOTICE: EIA FOR THE PRPOSED MINING ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIM NO: 68907,68908, 68909, AND 68910, OTJIMBINGWE,ERONGO REGION.

In accordance with the Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA regulations, the proposed mining activities on mining claims no 69059-69060 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate before commencement.
The proponent, **Stone Evolution and Equipment Hire** is proposing to conduct quarry activities for Dimension Stones (Marble), Otjimbingwe Area, Erongo region.
Consultant: **HJGeoEnviro Consulting & Trading Cc.**

Members of the public are invited to register as I&AP's for comments/inputs in order to receive further information on the EIA process on and before the 30th of June 2021 at hjgeoenviro@gmail.com

For more information please contact:
Mr Joseph Kawina
Mobile: +264 813597277

BUSINESS SUCCESS CONSULTING
Environmental Sustainability

PUBLIC INVITATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF NORTHCOTE SECONDARY SCHOOL AT OMHEMBA VILLAGE IN OMUSATI REGION

Notice is hereby given to all Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following intended activities.

Project Name: CONSTRUCTION OF NORTHCOTE SSS AT OMHEMBA VILLAGE, OMUSATI REGION

Project Location: OMHEMBA VILLAGE, OMUSATI REGION

Project Description: The Construction of education infrastructure on a 4.27 Ha - Land

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & Aps) are encouraged to register and provide comments and opinions to bscongwediva@gmail.com. No public meeting will be held due to the current Public Health Regulations for Covid-19. If you want to register as I & Aps and receive the Background Information Document, please contact our office:

Contact No: 0811622154
Email: bscongwediva@gmail.com
BSC OFFICE AT ERF, 5059 OMATANDO STR. ONGWEDIVA

DEADLINE FOR COMMENTS IS 27 JULY 2021

KEEP SAFE, WEAR YOUR MASK & FOLLOW HEALTH REGULATIONS

NOTICE FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAME:

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and mining of semi-precious stones and dimension stones on mining claims; 70331, 70332 & 70333, Karibib, Erongo Region.

PROJECTS LOCATION:

The mining claims: 70331, 70332 & 70333 are located approximately 4 Km South of Karibib, in Erongo Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for the establishment and mining of semi-precious stones and dimension stones on the above mining claims at Karibib, Erongo Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Ms. Lydia Ningiree Kauari

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC (HEEC)

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email; askheec@gmail.com on or before Monday 06th August 2021.

Due to the prevailing COVID 19 pandemic & lockdown restrictions, a public participation meeting will only be held if there is interest from registered I&APs. Should a public meeting be held all registered I&APs will be informed accordingly. Communication with stakeholders & I&APs is preferred via email.

HEEC

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION AS A WELFARE ORGANIZATION

Namibia Mitigation Community Awareness Program (NM CAP), applied for registration as a welfare organization in terms of section 19 of the National Welfare Act. 1965 (Act 79 of 1965), as amended.

1.1 The objective of the organization: To promote health and Awareness Programmes in the communities, through community outreach programmes: HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria, and other health issues, Community and School Educational program, Information dissemination, Community Support Group and other Health promotion programmes.

Any person or persons desiring to raise objections against the registration of the organization must submit such representations to the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Health and Social Services, Private Bag 13198, Windhoek within twenty-one days as from the date of this Advertisement.

The Chairperson
P.O. Box 41403
Head office, Hakahana, Omulunga Street, Behind Hakahana Clinic

Inquiries: Mr. Mukava at 0815946662 or mukavab@gmail.com, Facebook Page NM CAP.

GOSSIP

helsea have spoken to the agent of Bayern Munich and Poland striker Robert Lewandowski, 32, about a possible move to Stamford Bridge. **(Bild, via Sun)**

Arsenal are preparing a bid of £30m for Sheffield United's English goalkeeper Aaron Ramsdale, 23. **(Talksport)**

However, the Gunners have been told to raise their offer for Ramsdale to more than £32m after having two offers rejected. **(Times)**

Chelsea are willing to let English striker Tammy Abraham join Premier League rivals Arsenal on loan. Tottenham and West Ham are also keen on the 23-year-old. (Sun)

Germany forward Timo Werner, 25, is open to leaving Chelsea this summer and would ideally prefer a return to the Bundesliga. **(90min)**

Liverpool could sell English centre-back Nat Phillips, 24, Welsh winger Harry Wilson, 24, Belgian forward Divock Origi, 26, Wales full-back Neco Williams, 20, and Switzerland midfielder Xherdan Shaqiri, 29, as they look to raise £60-70m. **(Liverpool Echo)**

Liverpool have identified West Ham's 24-year-old English forward Jarrod Bowen as a potential transfer target. **(Athletic)**

Paris St-Germain are interested in Manchester United's France midfielder Paul Pogba, 28, but the French club will need to sell players first. **(Sky Sports)**

Manchester United are leading Arsenal in the race to sign Portugal midfielder Ruben Neves, 24, for £35m from Wolves this summer. (Talksport)

United remain in discussions with Real Madrid's France defender Raphael Varane, 28. **(Daily Express)**

Meanwhile, United have offered Germany midfielder Leon Goretzka £200,000-a-week to sign when the 26-year-old's Bayern Munich deal expires next summer. **(Mail)**

But Real Madrid have also already made contact with Gortezka about a move. **(Bild, via Marca)**

Aston Villa are in advanced talks to sign Norwich City's 23-year-old English midfielder Todd Cantwell. **(Football Insider)**

Villa are also ready to move for Bayer Leverkusen's 23-year-old Jamaican winger Leon Bailey, who is valued between £25m-£30m. **(Mail)**

Crystal Palace are negotiating with Schalke over a deal for Turkey defender Ozan Kabak, 21. He could cost £10m-£12m. (Guardian)

Everton have joined the list of clubs interested in 28-year-old England forward Jesse Lingard's situation at Manchester United. **(Sun)**

West Ham manager David Moyes will target Chelsea's English midfielder Ross Barkley, 27, if the club cannot sign Lingard. **(90min)**

Newcastle United are likely to pay £13m if they are to sign 21-year-old Sweden midfielder Jens-Lys Cajuste from FC Midtjylland. **(Chronicle)**

Newcastle have also revived talks over a £4m move for Southampton and Gabon midfielder Mario Lemina, 27, and hope to reach agreement this week. (Mail)

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that applications for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012). The projects will comprise of conventional mineral exploration activities. The proponent of these projects is **Brines Mining Exploration Namibia (Pty) Ltd.**

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 7614

Location: The licence is 12,578 Ha and is located 100 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Bitterwasser, Jena, Mbela, Neseier, Pietersrus, Reussenland, and Uhlenhorst.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8101

Location: The license is 87,902 Ha and is located 30 km south of Rehoboth. It covers farms Acasia, Alwynkoppies, Avro, Awasab, Benoud, Blokwater, Bo-Plaas, Cowdray, Duiwelsdraai, Eatonville, Einop, Eloff, Erreicht. Heide Wes. Hou Moed. Karl's Rus. Kaukerus, Kojeka, Kunineib, Lekkerwater, Lindenhof, Lovedale, Mbela, Munyu, N'eises, Niemandsdal, Nooitgedacht, Oagoub, Pokweni, Rotsvas, Saffier, Sover, Strife, Stryfontein, Sukses, Uhlenhorst, And Wildernis.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8102

Location: The license is 95,561 Ha and is located 42 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Alwynkoppies, Battle, Benoud, Bo-Plaas, Einop, Ella, Gous, Groenveld, Imperani, Itaga, Kubugas, Kunineib, Kurunap, Lekkerwater, Lindenhof, Madube, Madube, Munyu, Petrusdal, Pokweni, Ponjola, Rotsvas, Selderus, Sover, Stryfontein, Sukses, Tsumis, and Wildernis.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8103

Location: The license is 92,744 Ha and is located 64 km southeast of Rehoboth. covers farms Battle, Bos, Bossiekolk, Constantia, Croxley, Duineveld, Eden, Ella, Goudini, Groenveld, Groenvlak, Gurus, Harrisville, Houmoed, Imperani Noord, Itaga, Kalahariplaas, Kameeldoornmond, Kentani, Kurunap, Langverwag, Miershoopvlake, Morea, Neseier, Oas, Panama, Ponjola, Runners Rest, Selderus, Swartwater, Tranedal, Uitkoms, Vlakplaas, and Willie's Rest.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8104

Location: The license is 92,744 Ha and is located 64 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Arbeidsgenot, Argentina, Bagatelle, Brahman, Chulon, Constantia, Driedoring, Driehoek, Duinpunt / Narib, Geluksvlei, Gurus, Harrisville, Heldersig, Holmdene, Holzer, Kalkpunt, Meerkat, Modderskoen, Narib Oos, Narris, Onze Rust, Perdevlei, Salzbrunn Siding, Twilight, Urrub, and Woodland.

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **20/07/2021.** Contact details for registration and further information:

Mr. S. Andjamba
Email: eia@impalac.com, Tel: 0856630598

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 6940 & 7295

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012). The project will comprise of conventional mineral exploration activities on the granted licenses.

Location: The mineral licenses are located 30 km south of Warmbad and covers farms Fairview/Vaaldoo, Nautsis, Rooiberg, Velloorsdrift, Keimasmund, Keimas, Keimas, Pelgrimsrust Ii, Oranjevalle, Kambreek, Pionier, Hartbeesmund, Umeis, Valencia, Arus, Vrede, Eendoorn and Kum-Kum.
Proponent: Orange River Pegmatite (Pty) Ltd

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **21/07/2021.** Details of public meeting will be communicated to registered parties. Contact details for registration and further information:

Mr. S. Andjamba.
Email: eia@impalac.com, Tel: 0856630598

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

Pace Varsity College is a newly established private school in the heart of Ongwediva's Ext 11 offering the Namibian Curriculum for new Grade 8 and 9 intakes in 2022. The school is thus looking for well qualified, highly motivated, self-driven and enthusiastic personnel for the following teaching and support staff in Ongwediva.

VACANCY – JANUARY 2022

a) Teaching Posts - for the following subjects:

• Afrikaans	x1 Post
• Oshindonga and Oshikwanyama	x1 Post
• English	x1 Post
• Maths and Physical Science	x1 Post
• History and Geography	x1 Post
• Agriculture and Life Science	x1 Post
• Computer Studies	x1 Post

Qualifications & Requirements for all Teaching Posts

- B.Ed Degree in Education
- Relevant Teaching Experience will be advantage
- Willingness to offer extra mural activities
- Computer Literacy & Experience with iOS Apple Technology in Education
- Preference will be given to Namibians or Permanent Residence Permit Holders
- Excellent command in English as well as Planning and Organisational Skills

b) Multi-Purpose Institutional Worker – 1x Post

- Grade 12
- TVET Qualification – added advantage
- Excellent command in both spoken and written English and Oshiwambo
- Driver's licence
- Highly Motivated & Self-driven

All applications must include the following (an application letter, full resumé, certified qualifications, identity documentation) and shall be addressed to:
Director of Operations
Pace Varsity College
P.O.Box 91203
Klein Windhoek

Or via Email: Registrar1Pace@gmail.com

Only shortlisted candidates will be notified.

CLOSING DATE: 30 JULY 2021

Enquiries: Ms Lahja Ndeutapo
Pace Varsity College
061 232052

HJ Geo-Enviro

PUBLIC NOTICE: EIA FOR THE PRPOSED MINING ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIM NO: 68907,68908, 68909, AND 68910, OTJIMBINGWE,ERONGO REGION.

In accordance with the Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA regulations, the proposed mining activities on mining claims no 69059-69060 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate before commencement.
The proponent, **Stone Evolution and Equipment Hire** is proposing to conduct quarry activities for Dimension Stones (Marble), Otjimbingwe Area, Erongo region.
Consultant: **HJGeoEnviro Consulting & Trading Cc.**

Members of the public are invited to register as I&AP's for comments/inputs in order to receive further information on the EIA process on and before the 30th of June 2021 at hjgeoenviro@gmail.com

For more information please contact:
Mr Joseph Kawina
Mobile: +264 813597277

NOTICE FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAME:

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment and mining of semi-precious stones and dimension stones on mining claims: 70331, 70332 & 70333, Karibib, Erongo Region.

PROJECTS LOCATION:

The mining claims; 70331, 70332 & 70333 are located approximately 4 Km South of Karibib, in Erongo Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for the establishment and mining of semi-precious stones and dimension stones on the above mining claims at Karibib, Erongo Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:

Proponent: Ms. Lydia Ningiree Kauari

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC (HEEC)

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email; askheec@gmail.com on or before Monday 08th August 2021.

Due to the prevailing COVID 19 pandemic & lockdown restrictions, a public participation meeting will only be held if there is interest from registered I&APs. Should a public meeting be held all registered I&APs will be informed accordingly. Communication with stakeholders & I&APs is preferred via email.

HEEC

GOSSIP

Manchester United are considering using France forward Anthony Martial, 25, in a swap deal to land Borussia Dortmund's 21-year-old Norway striker Erling Braut Haaland. **(Mundo Deportivo, via 90min)**

Manchester United believe they can sign Spain midfielder Saul Niguez from La Liga champions Atletico Madrid for about £45m. The 26-year-old has been linked with Barcelona and Juventus. **(Mail)**

A deal with Real Madrid for France defender Raphael Varane, 28, could cost Manchester United about 50m euros (£42m). (Marca)

Manchester United are also preparing a bid for Sevilla's 22-year-old France defender Jules Kounde. **(Mail)**

Manchester City hope to make progress in their pursuit of Tottenham's Harry Kane, 27, and 25-year-old fellow England forward Jack Grealish of Aston Villa by the weekend. **(Sun)**

Borussia Dortmund appear set to seal a £26m move for Liverpool target Donyell Malen, 22. They view the PSV Eindhoven and Netherlands forward as a direct replacement for England forward Jadon Sancho after the 21-year-old's move to Manchester United. **(Fabrizio Romano on Twitter)**

West Ham could move for Liverpool's England midfielder Alex Oxlade-Chamberlain, 27, if they are unable to sign West Brom's 25-year-old Brazilian midfielder Matheus Pereira. **(Express)**

Newcastle United may turn to Chelsea and England midfielder Ross Barkley, 27, if they fail to sign his compatriot Joe Willock, 21, from Arsenal. **(The Athletic)**

Inter Milan insist Belgium striker Romelu Lukaku, 28, is not for sale amid interest from Chelsea. **(Mirror)**

Brighton are set to make a £20m offer to Celtic for 23-year-old French forward Odsonne Edouard. **(Mail)**

Juventus have scheduled new talks with Sassuolo as they step up their pursuit of Italy midfielder Manuel Locatelli, who has also been linked with Arsenal. **(Goal)**

Paris St-Germain have held talks with Kalidou Koulibaly's agent as they consider a move for the 30-year-old Napoli and Senegal defender. (Corriere dello Sport - in **Italian)**

Spain midfielder Isco, 29, will not be offered a new contract by Real Madrid. His deal expires next summer. **(AS - in Spanish)**

Leicester City midfielder Hamza Choudhury, 23, is pushing for a loan move to Newcastle. The former England Under-21 international sees it as a chance to play regular first-team football. **(Northern Echo)**

And finally, Chelsea and Scotland midfielder Billy Gilmour, 20, showed off his vocal talents by belting out a karaoke classic at a bar in Norwich, where he is on loan. **(Sun)**

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that applications for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012). The projects will comprise of conventional mineral exploration activities. The proponent of these projects is **Brines Mining Exploration Namibia (Pty) Ltd.**

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 7614
Location: The licence is 12,578 Ha and is located 100 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Bitterwasser, Jena, Mbela, Neseier, Pietersrus, Reussenland, and Uhlenhorst.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8101
Location: The license is 87,902 Ha and is located 30 km south of Rehoboth. It covers farms Acasia, Alwynkoppies, Avro, Awasab, Benoud, Blokwater, Bo-Plaas, Cowdray, Duiwelsdraai, Eatonville, Einop, Eloff, Erreicht. Heide Wes. Hou Moed. Karl's Rus, Kaukerus, Kojeka, Kunineib, Lekkerwater, Lindenhof, Lovedale, Mbela, Munyu, N'eises, Niemandsdal, Nooitgedacht, Oagoub, Pokweni, Rotsvas, Saffier, Sover, Strife, Stryfontein, Sukses, Uhlenhorst, And Wildernis.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8102
Location: The license is 95,561 Ha and is located 42 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Alwynkoppies, Battle, Benoud, Bo-Plaas, Einop, Ella, Gous, Groenveld, Imperani, Itaga, Kubugas, Kunineib, Kurunap, Lekkerwater, Lindenhof, Madube, Madube, Munyu, Petrusdal, Pokweni, Ponjola, Rotsvas, Selderus, Sover, Stryfontein, Sukses, Tsumis, and Wildernis.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8103
Location: The license is 92,744 Ha and is located 64 km southeast of Rehoboth. covers farms Battle, Bos, Bossiekolk, Constantia, Croxley, Duineveld, Eden, Ella, Goudini, Groenveld, Groenvlak, Gurus, Harrisville, Houmoed, Imperani Noord, Itaga, Kalahariplaas, Kameeldoornmond, Kentani, Kurunap, Langverwag, Miershoopvlake, Morea, Neseier, Oas, Panama, Ponjola, Runners Rest, Selderus, Swartwater, Tranedal, Uitkoms, Vlakplaas, and Willie's Rest.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8104
Location: The license is 92,744 Ha and is located 64 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Arbeidsgenot, Argentina, Bagatelle, Brahman, Chulon, Constantia, Driedoring, Driehoek, Duinpunt / Narib, Geluksvlei, Gurus, Harrisville, Heldersig, Holmdene, Holzer, Kalkpunt, Meerkat, Modderskoen, Narib Oos, Narris, Onze Rust, Perdevlei, Salzbrunn Siding, Twilight, Urrub, and Woodland.

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **20/07/2021.** Contact details for registration and further information:

Mr. S. Andjamba
Email: eia@impalac.com, Tel: 0856630598

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 6940 & 7295

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012). The project will comprise of conventional mineral exploration activities on the granted licenses.

Location: The mineral licenses are located 30 km south of Warmbad and covers farms Fairview/Vaaldoo, Nautsis, Rooiberg, Velloorsdrift, Keimasmund, Keimas, Keimas, Pelgrimsrust Ii, Oranjevalle, Kambreek, Pionier, Hartbeesmund, Umeis, Valencia, Arus, Vrede, Eendoorn and Kum-Kum.
Proponent: Orange River Pegmatite (Pty) Ltd

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **21/07/2021.** Details of public meeting will be communicated to registered parties. Contact details for registration and further information:

Mr. S. Andjamba.
Email: eia@impalac.com, Tel: 0856630598

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

HJ Geo-Enviro

PUBLIC NOTICE: EIA FOR THE PRPOSED MINING ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIM NO: 68907,68908, 68909, AND 68910, OTJIMBINGWE,ERONGO REGION.

In accordance with the Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA regulations, the proposed mining activities on mining claims no 69059-69060 require an Environmental Clearance Certificate before commencement.
The proponent, **Stone Evolution and Equipment Hire** is proposing to conduct quarry activities for Dimension Stones (Marble), Otjimbingwe Area, Erongo region.
Consultant: **HJGeoEnviro Consulting & Trading Cc.**

Members of the public are invited to register as I&AP's for comments/inputs in order to receive further information on the EIA process on and before the 30th of June 2021 at hjgeoenviro@gmail.com

For more information please contact:
Mr Joseph Kawina
Mobile: +264 813597277

Mancini and Vialli - the 'goal twins' eyeing Wembley glory with Italy

When Roberto Mancini leads out Italy for Sunday's Euro 2020 final at Wembley with his cherished friend Gianluca Vialli in close proximity, both men will inevitably think back to their most crushing disappointment as players on the same ground. The two were born just a few months apart and they were known as 'I gemelli del gol', the goal twins, during eight glorious years together at Sampdoria.

Mancini and Vialli played together in a Samp side that won the Cup Winners' Cup and lifted the Coppa Italia trophy three times before their crowning glory, the Scudetto in 1991, the club's only Serie A title to this day.

It could have been even more glorious, but Sampdoria lost the 1992 European Cup final to Barcelona thanks to Ronald Koeman's extra-time free-kick at Wembley.

After that Vialli -- the top scorer in Serie A in that title-winning season – left for Juventus and their prolific partnership was broken up.

Both men went on to finish their playing careers in England and have managed in the Premier League. They have remained close friends and now they are together on the Italian staff, plotting the downfall of the hosts in the final.

Mancini was appointed Italy coach in 2018, charged with the task of reviving the fortunes of a side that had failed to qualify for that year's World Cup.

He has succeeded in some style, with Italy currently on a national record unbeaten run that stretched to 33 games with Tuesday's penalty shoot-out win over Spain in the semifinals.

Vialli became Italy's delegation chief in 2019 and the pair's emotional embrace after the Azzurri beat Austria 2-1 in extra time at Wembley in the last 16 has become a defining image of the country's run at this European Championship.

'LIKE A BROTHER'

"Gianluca and I have known each other for a very long time so it's only natural that it's different," Mancini said when asked about his relationship with Vialli ahead of the Spain semifinal.

"We didn't necessarily grow up together but it was almost like that. We spent a number of years together and we have a relationship that goes way beyond friendship.

"He is almost like a brother to me but that is pretty much the case with everyone I played with in that Sampdoria side." There is a strong Sampdoria connection in the Italy set-up beyond the goal twins: Mancini's staff also includes former club teammates Alberico Evani and former goalkeeper Giulio Nuciari, but also Attilio Lombardo, another member of the team that reached that European Cup final and who later played and managed in England.

Federico Chiesa, scorer of Italy's goal against Spain, is the son of former Sampdoria star Enrico Chiesa.

CANCER FIGHT

But there is a further emotional element to Vialli's story.

The former Chelsea player and manager, who celebrated his 57th birthday on Friday, was undergoing treatment for pancreatic cancer at the time Mancini took over La Nazionale.

It was only in April last year that he said he had been given the all-clear after a second battle with the disease.

"Regaining my health means looking at myself in the mirror again, seeing the hair grow and not having to draw my eyebrows on with a pencil. I'm very lucky compared to many other people," he said at the time in an interview with La Repubblica.

His presence in the Italy camp during the last month has given something extra to a side that is now looking to win the European Championship for the first time since 1968.

"There has been an excellent rapport among everyone, between the players and the staff, and Gianluca is getting on a bit so we are quite happy to listen to him when he speaks up," Mancini said of his old strike partner.

SPOTLIGHT ON HEALTH SERVICES - 2021

The Namibian newspaper will be publishing a special publication focusing on the very important Medical and Healthcare Industry, on 29 July 2021.

With the theme, Spotlight on Health, the publication will have an integrated focus on all health matters while paying special attention to the current Covid-19 pandemic and all efforts being made by the various medical faculties, subsectors and complementary stakeholders to mitigate the devastating effects of this pandemic.

The special publication will cater for medical institutions, pharmaceutical suppliers, medical aid funds, general healthcare providers, as well as other role players in this important industry.
The Namibian therefore encourages all key players in the sector to participate through taking up space for Advertising, as well as Editorial showcasing their areas of service and specialization.

Benefits
- 21 000 copies will be printed and inserted in The Namibian newspaper of the 29th July 2021.
- This publication will also be available online on our website, live website and epaper version of the newspaper (www.namibian.com.na)
- Some promotional options on our social media platforms (Facebook & Instagram) are available as well.
- Please consider using QR codes in your advertisements which could be the link to your website or organizational videos.

Do not miss this opportunity to be part of a unique special issue. See below the key dates, rates and sizes that apply. Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have further queries.

Booking Deadline:	Thursday 22nd July, 2021
Deadline for artwork:	Thursday 22nd July, 2021
Publication Date:	Thursday 29th July, 2021

Dianne Ludwig
Sales Consultant Special Publications
Cell phone: +264 81 226 9911
Email: dianne@namibian.com.na

07/2021

AFRICA UNION CARGO NAMIBIA

Walvis Bay
Namibia

WE ARE HIRING

The positive growth at Africa Union Cargo Namibia now warrants the recruitment of eligible and qualified staff for various positions at our Walvis Bay Office. We seek to fill the following positions:

Administrative Clerk:
Data Capturing and Verification; Client queries; Issuance of relevant documents upon confirmation; Compiling of weekly and monthly reports.

Debtors Clerk:
Invoicing; Debtors reconciliations; Liaison with Finance department on payments.

Receptionist:
Responsible for reception function as well as general administrative duties

QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCES AND PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Namibian Citizen
- Grade 12 with a Diploma / Certificate in Business Administration, Accounting a distinct advantage.
- Minimum 3 years proven work experience in similar roles with traceable references.
- Experience in Transport and Logistics, Clearing & Forwarding, Shipping.
- Computer literate, including accounting software such as Pastel.
- Professional attitude and appearance.
- Solid written and verbal communication skills.
- Additional Languages such as French, Chinese a distinct advantage
- Exceptional organizing, coordinating and planning skills.
- Ability to be resourceful and proactive when issues arise.
- Attention to detail and strong customer skills.
- Ability and availability to work over weekends and night shifts.
- Valid Drivers Licence

If you meet the above criteria you are invited to forward your comprehensive CV and cover letter to: hr@africaunioncargo.com

Closing Date: 19/07/2021

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that applications for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012). The projects will comprise of conventional mineral exploration activities. The proponent of these projects is Brines Mining Exploration Namibia (Pty) Ltd.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 7614
Location: The licence is 12,578 Ha and is located 100 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Bitterwasser, Jena, Mbela, Neseier, Pietersrus, Reussenland, and Uhlenhorst.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8101
Location: The license is 87,902 Ha and is located 30 km south of Rehoboth. It covers farms Acasia, Alwynkoppies, Auro, Awasab, Benoud, Blokwater, Bo-Plaas, Cowdray, Duiwelsdraai, Eatonville, Einop, Eloff, Erreicht, Heide Wes, Hou Moed, Karl's Rus, Kaukerus, Kojeka, Kunineb, Lekkerwater, Lindenhof, Lovedale, Mbela, Munyu, N'wises, Niemandsdal, Nooitgedacht, Oagoub, Pokweni, Rotovas, Saffier, Sover, Strife, Stryfontein, Sukses, Uhlenhorst, And Wildernis.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8102
Location: The license is 95,561 Ha and is located 42 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Alwynkoppies, Battle, Benoud, Bo-Plaas, Einop, Ella, Gous, Groenveld, Imperani, Itaga, Kubugas, Kunineb, Kurunap, Lekkerwater, Lindenhof, Madube, Madube, Munyu, Petrusdal, Pokweni, Ponjola, Rotovas, Selderus, Sover, Stryfontein, Sukses, Tsumis, and Wildernis.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8103
Location: The license is 92,744 Ha and is located 64 km southeast of Rehoboth, covers farms Battle, Bos, Boesiekolk, Constantia, Crowley, Duineveld, Eden, Ella, Goudini, Groenveld, Groenvlak, Gurus, Harrisville, Houmoed, Imperani Noord, Itaga, Kalahariplaas, Kameeldoornmond, Kentani, Kurunab, Langverwag, Miershoopvlakte, Morea, Neseier, Oas, Panama, Ponjola, Runners Rest, Selderus, Swartwater, Tranedal, Uitkoms, Vlakplaas, and Willie's Rest.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8104
Location: The license is 92,744 Ha and is located 64 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Arbeidsgenot, Argentina, Bagatelle, Brahman, Chulon, Constantia, Driedoring, Driehoek, Dumpunt / Narib, Geluksvlei, Gurus, Harrisville, Heldersig, Holmdene, Holzer, Kalkpunt, Meerkat, Modderskoen, Narib Oos, Narris, Onze Rust, Perdevlei, Salzbrunn Siding, Twilight, Urub, and Woodland.

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **25/07/2021**. Contact details for registration and further information:

Mr. S. Andjamba
Email: ela@impalac.com,
Tel: 085 663 0598

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

PUBLIC NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT DETAILS:

- Permanent Closure of Erf 976, Okakarara Extension 1 as a "Public Open Space";
- Rezoning of Erf 976, Okakarara Extension 1 from "Public Open Space" to "Business";
- Inclusion of the rezoning of Erf 976, Okakarara Extension 1 into the next Okakarara Zoning Scheme.

The proponent intends to permanently close Erf 976, Extension 1 and subsequently rezone for the purposes of availing the land for the operation of a business building on the erf.

The Proponent: Okakarara Town Council

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Stubenrauch Planning Consultants (SPC)

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS:

In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via
Email: bronwynn@spc.com.na;
Tel: 061 25 11 89 or
Fax: 061 25 21 57
on or before **29 July 2021**.

SPC

KPMG

Join KPMG - For your opportunity to shine

We have the following job opportunities:
- Internal Audit Manager
- Internal Auditor

For more information visit our website: **kpmg.com/na**

Submit your cv and other relevant documentation to:
Email: **na-fmpeople@kpmg.com**
or contact Brunhilde Klukowski at (061) 387 500

Closing Date:
30 July 2021

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that applications for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012). The projects will comprise of conventional mineral exploration activities. The proponent of these projects is Brines Mining Exploration Namibia (Pty) Ltd.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 7614
Location: The licence is 12,578 Ha and is located 100 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Bitterwasser, Jena, Mbela, Neseier, Pietersrus, Reussenland, and Uhlenhorst.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8101
Location: The license is 87,902 Ha and is located 30 km south of Rehoboth. It covers farms Acasia, Alwynkoppies, Avro, Awasab, Benoud, Blokwater, Bo-Plaas, Cowdray, Duiwelsdraai, Eatonville, Einop, Eloff, Erreicht, Heide Wes, Hou Moed, Karl's Rus, Kaukerus, Kojeka, Kunineib, Lekkerwater, Lindenhof, Lovedale, Mbela, Munyu, N'eises, Niemandsdal, Nooitgedacht, Oagoub, Pokweni, Rotsvas, Saffier, Sover, Strife, Stryfontein, Sukses, Uhlenhorst, And Wildernis.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8102
Location: The license is 95,561 Ha and is located 42 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Alwynkoppies, Battle, Benoud, Bo-Plaas, Einop, Ella, Gous, Groenveld, Imperani, Itaga, Kubugas, Kunineib, Kurunap, Lekkerwater, Lindenhof, Madube, Madube, Munyu, Petrusdal, Pokweni, Ponjola, Rotsvas, Selderus, Sover, Stryfontein, Sukses, Tsumis, and Wildernis.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8103
Location: The license is 92,744 Ha and is located 64 km southeast of Rehoboth. covers farms Battle, Bos, Bossiekolk, Constantia, Croxley, Duineveld, Eden, Ella, Goudini, Groenveld, Groenvlak, Gurus, Harrisville, Houmoed, Imperani Noord, Itaga, Kalahariplaas, Kameeldoornmond, Kentani, Kurunap, Langverwag, Miershoopvlake, Morea, Neseier, Oas, Panama, Ponjola, Runners Rest, Selderus, Swartwater, Tranedal, Uitkoms, Vlakplaas, and Willie's Rest.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8104
Location: The license is 92,744 Ha and is located 64 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Arbeidsgenot, Argentina, Bagatelle, Brahman, Chulon, Constantia, Driedoring, Driehoek, Duinpunt / Narib, Geluksvlei, Gurus, Harrisville, Heldersig, Holmdene, Holzer, Kalkpunt, Meerkat, Modderskoen, Narib Oos, Narris, Onze Rust, Perdevlei, Salzbrunn Siding, Twilight, Urrub, and Woodland.

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **20/07/2021**. Contact details for registration and further information:

Mr. S. Andjamba
Email: eia@impalac.com
Tel: 085 683 0598

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

ZUTARI IMPACT. ENGINEERED.

Zutari (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd., a multi-disciplinary consulting engineering and advisory firm, requires the services of the following professional person:

Position: **Civil (Resident) Engineer (subconsultant appointment)**

Qualification: An Engineer with a B.degree in Civil Engi...

Do not miss this opportunity to be part of a unique special issue. See below the key dat
rates and sizes that apply. Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have furt
queries.

Booking Deadline: Thursday 22nd July, 2021
Deadline for artwork: Thursday 22nd July, 2021
Publication Date: Thursday 29th July, 2021

Dianne Ludwig
Sales Consultant Special Publications
Cell phone: +264 81 226 9911
Email: dianne@namibian.com.na

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that applications for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012). The projects will comprise of conventional mineral exploration activities. The proponent of these projects is Brines Mining Exploration Namibia (Pty) Ltd.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 7614
Location: The licence is 12,578 Ha and is located 100 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Bitterwasser, Jena, Mbela, Neseier, Pietersrus, Reussenland, and Uhlenhorst.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8101
Location: The license is 87,902 Ha and is located 30 km south of Rehoboth. It covers farms Acasia, Alwynkoppies, Avro, Awasab, Benoud, Blokwater, Bo-Plaas, Cowdray, Duiwelsdraai, Eatonville, Einop, Eloff, Erreicht, Heide Wes, Hou Moed, Karl's Rus, Kaukerus, Kojeka, Kunineib, Lekkerwater, Lindenhof, Lovedale, Mbela, Munyu, N'eises, Niemandsdal, Nooitgedacht, Oagoub, Pokweni, Rotsvas, Saffier, Sover, Strife, Stryfontein, Sukses, Uhlenhorst, And Wildernis.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8102
Location: The license is 95,561 Ha and is located 42 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Alwynkoppies, Battle, Benoud, Bo-Plaas, Einop, Ella, Gous, Groenveld, Imperani, Itaga, Kubugas, Kunineib, Kurunap, Lekkerwater, Lindenhof, Madube, Madube, Munyu, Petrusdal, Pokweni, Ponjola, Rotsvas, Selderus, Sover, Stryfontein, Sukses, Tsumis, and Wildernis.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8103
Location: The license is 92,744 Ha and is located 64 km southeast of Rehoboth. covers farms Battle, Bos, Bossiekolk, Constantia, Croxley, Duineveld, Eden, Ella, Goudini, Groenveld, Groenvlak, Gurus, Harrisville, Houmoed, Imperani Noord, Itaga, Kalahariplaas, Kameeldoornmond, Kentani, Kurunap, Langverwag, Miershoopvlake, Morea, Neseier, Oas, Panama, Ponjola, Runners Rest, Selderus, Swartwater, Tranedal, Uitkoms, Vlakplaas, and Willie's Rest.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8104
Location: The license is 92,744 Ha and is located 64 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Arbeidsgenot, Argentina, Bagatelle, Brahman, Chulon, Constantia, Driedoring, Driehoek, Duinpunt / Narib, Geluksvlei, Gurus, Harrisville, Heldersig, Holmdene, Holzer, Kalkpunt, Meerkat, Modderskoen, Narib Oos, Narris, Onze Rust, Perdevlei, Salzbrunn Siding, Twilight, Urrub, and Woodland.

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **25/07/2021**. Contact details for registration and further information:

Mr. S. Andjamba
Email: eia@impalac.com,
Tel: 085 663 0598

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

PUBLIC NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Stubenrauch Planning Consultants (SPC) here give notice to all potentially Interested and Affect Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to t Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environment Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and the Environment Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 Februar 2012) for the following:

PROJECT DETAILS:

- Permanent Closure of Erf 976, Okakarara Extension 1 as a "Public Open Space";
- Rezoning of Erf 976, Okakarara Extension 1 from "Public Open Space" to "Business";
- Inclusion of the rezoning of Erf 976, Okakarara Extension 1 into the next Okakarara Zoning Scheme.

The proponent intends to permanently close Erf 976, Extension 1 and subsequently rezone for the purposes of availing the land for the operation of a business building on the erf.

The Proponent: Okakarara Town Council

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Stubenrauch Planning Consultants (SPC)

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS:

In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via
Email: bronwynn@spc.com.na;
Tel: 061 25 11 89 or
Fax: 061 25 21 57
on or before **29 July 2021.**

Stubenrauch Planning Consultants SPC

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that applications for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012). The projects will comprise of conventional mineral exploration activities. The proponent of these projects is Brines Mining Exploration Namibia (Pty) Ltd.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 7614
Location: The licence is 12,578 Ha and is located 100 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Bitterwasser, Jena, Mbela, Neseier, Pietersrus, Reussenland, and Uhlenhorst.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8101
Location: The license is 87,902 Ha and is located 30 km south of Rehoboth. It covers farms Acasia, Alwynkoppies, Avro, Awasab, Benoud, Blokwater, Bo-Plaas, Cowdray, Duiwelsdraai, Eatonville, Einop, Eloff, Erreicht, Heide Wes, Hou Moed, Karl's Rus, Kaukerus, Kojeka, Kunineib, Lekkerwater, Lindenhof, Lovedale, Mbela, Munyu, N'eises, Niemandsdal, Nooitgedacht, Oagoub, Pokweni, Rotsvas, Saffier, Sover, Strife, Stryfontein, Sukses, Uhlenhorst, And Wildernis.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8102
Location: The license is 95,561 Ha and is located 42 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Alwynkoppies, Battle, Benoud, Bo-Plaas, Einop, Elle, Gous, Groenveld, Imperani, Itaga, Kubugas, Kunineib, Kurunap, Lekkerwater, Lindenhof, Madube, Maidube, Munyu, Petrusdal, Pokweni, Ponjola, Rotsvas, Selderus, Sover, Stryfontein, Sukses, Tsumis, and Wildernis.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8103
Location: The license is 92,744 Ha and is located 64 km southeast of Rehoboth, covers farms Battle, Bos, Bossiekolk, Constantia, Croxley, Duineveld, Eden, Ella, Goudini, Groenveld, Groenvlak, Gunus, Harrisville, Houmoed, Imperani Noord, Itaga, Kalsharplaas, Kameeldoornmond, Kantani, Kurunap, Langverwag, Miershoopvlakte, Morea, Neseier, Oas, Panama, Ponjola, Runners Rest, Selderus, Swartwater, Tranedal, Uitkoms, Vlakplaas, and Willie's Rest.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8104
Location: The license is 92,744 Ha and is located 64 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Arbeidsgenot, Argentina, Bagatelle, Brahman, Chulon, Constantia, Driedoring, Driehoek, Duinpunt / Narib, Geluksvlei, Gunus, Harrisville, Heldersig, Holmdene, Holzer, Kalkpunt, Moerkat, Modderskoen, Narib/Oos, Narris, Onze Rust, Perdevlei, Salzbrunn Siding, Twilight, Urrub, and Woodland.

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **20/07/2021**. Contact details for registration and further information:

Mr. S. Andjamba
Email: eia@impalac.com
Tel: 085 663 0598

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

ZUTARI IMPACT. ENGINEERED.

Zutari (Namibia) (Pty) Ltd., a multi-disciplinary consulting engineering and advisory firm, requires the services of the following professional person:

Position:	**Civil (Resident) Engineer (subconsultant appointment)**
Qualification:	An Engineer with a B.degree in Civil Engineering and minimum 6 years *applicable* post qualification experience.
Requirements:	Registered as Pr.Eng with ECN. Involved with the supervision on two road projects of at least 30km Resident Engineer on at least one road project with a length of at least 30km. Preference will be given to Namibian Citizens and applicants with additional road construction experience. The appointment requires full time on-site presence.

Salary will be market related, which will be calculated according to the qualifications and applicable experience and since this will be an appointment on a subconsultant basis, medical aid and pension benefit will not apply.

Enquiries and Curriculum Vitae to be:

Addressed to:
Zutari (Namibia) Pty Ltd
Unit 1, Mandela offices
c/o Nelson Mandela & Simon Bolivar street
Klein Windhoek, WINDHOEK

Or mailed to:
namibia@zutari.com
Tel: 061 - 237704

Applications to reach Zutari

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that applications for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012). The projects will comprise of conventional mineral exploration activities. The proponent of these projects is **Brines Mining Exploration Namibia (Pty) Ltd.**

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 7614

Location: The licence is 12,578 Ha and is located 100 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Bitterwasser, Jena, Mbela, Neseier, Pietersrus, Reussenland, and Uhlenhorst.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8101

Location: The license is 87,902 Ha and is located 30 km south of Rehoboth. It covers farms Acasia, Alwynkoppies, Avro, Awasab, Benoud, Blokwater, Bo-Plaas, Cowdray, Duiwelsdraai, Eatonville, Einop, Eloff, Erreicht, Heide Wes, Hou Moed, Karl's Rus, Kaukerus, Kojeka, Kunineib, Lekkerwater, Lindenhof, Lovedale, Mbela, Munyu, N'eises, Niemandsdal, Nooitgedacht, Oagoub, Pokweni, Rotsvas, Saffier, Sover, Strife, Stryfontein, Sukses, Uhlenhorst, And Wildernis.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8102

Location: The license is 95,561 Ha and is located 42 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Alwynkoppies, Battle, Benoud, Bo-Plaas, Einop, Ella, Gous, Groenveld, Imperani, Itaga, Kubugas, Kunineib, Kurunap, Lekkerwater, Lindenhof, Madube, Madube, Munyu, Petrusdal, Pokweni, Ponjola, Rotsvas, Selderus, Sover, Stryfontein, Sukses, Tsumis, and Wildernis.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8103

Location: The license is 92,744 Ha and is located 64 km southeast of Rehoboth. covers farms Battle, Bos, Bossiekolk, Constantia, Croxley, Duineveld, Eden, Ella, Goudini, Groenveld, Groenvlak, Gurus, Harrisville, Houmoed, Imperani Noord, Itaga, Kalahariplaas, Kameeldoommond, Kentani, Kurunap, Langverwag, Miershoopvlake, Morea, Neseier, Oas, Panama, Ponjola, Runners Rest, Selderus, Swartwater, Tranedal, Uitkoms, Vlakplaas, and Willie's Rest.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8104

Location: The license is 92,744 Ha and is located 64 km southeast of Rehoboth. It covers farms Arbeidsgenot, Argentina, Bagatelle, Brahman, Chulon, Constantia, Driedoring, Driehoek, Duinpunt / Narib, Geluksvlei, Gurus, Harrisville, Heldersig, Holmdene, Holzer, Kalkpunt, Meerkat, Modderskoen, Narib Oos, Narris, Onze Rust, Perdevlei, Salzbrunn Siding, Twilight, Urrub, and Woodland.

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **20/08/2021.** Contact details for registration and further information:

Mr. S. Andjamba
Email: eia@impalac.com, Tel: 0856630598

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

Minutes of Public Meeting held in Rehoboth

Scoping and EIA Process

Topic: Environmental Impact Assessment public meeting for EPLs 7614, 8101, 8102, 8103 & 8104.

Date: 10 August 2021

Venue: Reho Spa Hall, Rehoboth

Attendees

Refer to attached attendance register.

Meeting Facilitator: Mr. Nerson Tjelos - Impala Environmental Consulting cc

For Exploration Company: Mr. Philip Le Roux

Presentation

1. Agenda and aim of meeting:

1.1 The consultant introduced himself as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner and introduced Mr. Philip who represents the proponent.

1.2 The EAP introduced the aim and objectives of the meeting which was to provide interested and affected parties the background information on the anticipated exploration activities for EPLs 7614, 8101, 8102, 8103 & 8104.

1.3 He also pointed out that the purpose was also to provide the interested and affected parties an opportunity to be involved in the EIA process to provide the comments, issues or concerns so that these can be addressed.

2. Project Overview and Background:

2.1 The EAP gave a presentation and described where the licences are in relation to Rehoboth.

2.2 The EAP explained who the owners of the EPL were and what activities they anticipated to undertake.

2.3 The EAP explained to the participants that the proponent is in the process of applying for an environmental clearance to carry out the anticipated exploration activities and as per the regulations and government laws its required to have the environmental clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

2.4 He further explained that the proponent appointed Impala Environmental Consulting, an independent environmental impact assessment consulting company to carry out the required tasks, which include conducting the public meeting, identifying, and assessing impacts and compiling the EIA report and associated environmental management plan.

2.5 The EAP explained the possible impacts that the project would bring.

2.6 The EAP explained the relevant laws which regulate the EIA process in Namibia, namely the Environmental Management Act of 2007 and the Environmental Assessment Regulations of 2012.

2.7 The meeting was informed that a copy of the report will be made available to the registered parties. It was stated that all the comments from the interested and affected parties will be reviewed and addressed in the final report to be submitted for the application for the environmental clearance.

3. Discussions

Comments/questions	Participant	Responses from EAP and Proponent
• What is the composition of the ownership of Brines Mining Exploration Namibia?		• 15% of Namibian ownership and then the rest of the shareholding is owned by Australians.
• With water drilling, why drill new boreholes instead of using existing ones?		• Lithium is the target mineral; it is found in lithium brines and hardrock. 75% of the world's lithium demand comes from brines and then the rest from hardrocks. Lithium normally sinks to deeper parts and so the water drilling is sophisticated

		and has to take place at various localities.
• What is the depth of the deepest point?		• 100-280 metres but there are points which are deeper.
• Water is a precious commodity. In the drilling process they drill bits reach different layers and so the casings may get stuck behind.		•
• Lithium mining is a threat to the environment, when you pump out brine water, it reduces the water table as it has been observed in Argentina.		• The process in Argentina is different as it entails pumping the saline water and then evaporating it to remain with lithium salt residue. The long term process we envisage entails pumping the saline water and using reverse osmosis to produce fresh water which is then pumped back into the ground.
• It takes 2000 litres to produce 1 kg of lithium. Lithium batteries are flammable.		• The water will be pumped back and then fresh water will be produced from the saline water.
• If the project goes ahead and moves to the mining phase, how will it affect the pans?		• The mining will be in the form of a desalination pump.
• We want to see steps in the process, there is low rainfall in the area. There needs to be an alternative as to how the water will be compensated.		• If the project proceeds to mining, it will be in the form of a desalination pump. Fresh water will be produced which will be pumped back.
• The water issue needs to be explained in detail before approval.		• Yes the water issue will be fully explained in the report.
• Farmers want to know how the project will impact their farms. How will the drill holes be rehabilitated?		• A detailed impact assessment and a fully incorporated environmental management plan will detail these impacts.
• Can we trust the Environmental Impact Assessment process in Namibia?		• We as consultants are required to follow the legal environmental regulation process. Yes the environmental assessment process in Namibia can be trusted.
• How were people informed about this project?		• Through registered letters, newspaper advertisements and site notices. The biggest challenge is

		getting all the contact details of all the farmers from the Ministry of Lands. Some farms have changed ownership and only postal addresses are available in the farm ownership book at the Ministry of lands.
• Why and how are people applying for mineral licences without asking farmers first?		• The mineral act of 1992 regulates the approval process of licences in Namibia. Exploration licences may be granted without the consent of the farmer. However, no exploration may take place without the landowner's consent in writing.
• Let us have another consultation meeting.		• Okay we can have another consultation meeting. We suggest that we first compile a draft scoping and distribute it to everyone before the next meeting.
• Why is there no one from Mines and Energy, Environment and Tourism and from Ministry of Agriculture present in this meeting?		• Mines and Energy Ministry is a competent authority; it is mandatory to first submit the scoping report to them before approval. Ministry of Environment is the approval authority. Ministry of Agriculture will receive a copy of the report as well. We unfortunately cannot convince officials from these Ministry to be present at public meetings.
• A groundwater specialist study will have to be conducted.		• Yes, a groundwater specialist study will be undertaken.
• How many boreholes will be drilled and on which farms exactly?		• It is hard to tell at this point as no exploration work has commenced yet. For us to answer this question, a geophysical survey needs to be conducted. This can only be done after an EIA is approved.
• Who is doing the geophysical survey?		• The project owners.
• What will the impact of this project be on tourism activities? Farm Bitterwasser has an airfield		• The area will be avoided.

and may be negatively affected by these activities.		
• For follow up meeting, officials from the line ministry should be present.		• Noted
• We want to know where the exploration will take place, how many people will be present and copies of their CV's.		• This will be highlighted in the scoping report.

4. <u>Way Forward & Closure</u>:

It was agreed by the attendees, the EAP and the Proponent that a draft scoping report has been distributed to the interested and affected parties.

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

EIA PUBLIC MEEETING FOR EPL 7614, 8101, 8102, 8103 & 8104

DATE: 10 AUGUST 2021

NAME	ORGANISATION	CONTACT	EMAIL	SIGNATURE
A. Strauss		0813608555	straussamlo@gmail.com	[signature]
I.S Gertze		0816391632		[signature]
Raymon Goetz	FARM OWNER	0811002049	rcgoetz@mtc.com.na	[signature]
X. Van Wyk		0811254667		[signature]
E Dien	Farm Owner	0811291154	ericadien13@gmail.com	[signature]
E.G. Dien	Farm Owner	0816532854	dienelriego@gmail.com	[signature]
M [illegible]	Farm Gous	081.3689981	—	[signature]
G.D. ENSSLE	Farm: Heilbron	0812416934	geussle@gmail.com	[signature]
B.N. Van Wyk	Consult 360	0814231193	baron@evolvedhr.com.na	[signature]
C Hayes	Farmer	0811484105	corneliahayes@yahoo.com	
F. Zealand	Farm Kurunap	0857408338	dzealand@iway.na	[signature]
P Matjiest	Lindenhof	0816080080	[illegible]	[signature]
Elroy Saem	Farm owner	0812955869	elroyharoldsaem@gmail.com	[signature]
Billy Dunn	" "	0817890176	billytomdunn.gmail	[signature]
Edgar Dunn	" "	0813031417	billytomdunn@gmail	[signature]
Carola Ling	Farm Cowdray	0814351076	cowdray@iway.na	[signature]
Ordulf Schnabel	Friesenland 143	081 1288061	schnabel@afol.com.na	[signature]
Chris Smith	Wilderness	0812130132	cdsmith@iway.na	[signature]
"	Selderus			
J Smith	Battle	0811270870		
G Dierquaedt	Jacobsdal	0811480333		
H. Simon	Duinekamp	0811270196		
R Rittmann	Farm Owner	0811246913	rdrittmannjr@gmail.com	[signature]
AA VAN WYK	FARM OWNER	0812411859	bertievanwyk@ymail.com	[signature]
R. LING	FARM COWDRAY	0812471091	cowdray@iway.na	[signature]
Arno Schnabel	Friesenland 143	081 1275131	arno@aquadrilling.com.na	[signature]
Rudolf [illegible]	Farmer [illegible] 386	0812781807		[signature]
C Freyer	Farm Swartwater	0851222597		[signature]
R van Rooyen	Farm Swartwater	0817757290	vanrooyenr38gmail.com	[signature]
K. Resandt	FARM SWARTWATER	0815740963.		[signature]
W. Harty	Farm Gams	061-388 800	wolfgang@[illegible].com	[signature]
I. Dos Santos	"	081-2706577	dossantos@wkh-law.com	[signature]

EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE – 7614

Lisias Pius

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY

Exclusive Prospecting Licence
(Issued in terms of Section 70 of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992)

Exclusive Prospecting Licence No **7614** Office Reference No **14/2/4/1/7614**

Subject to the provisions of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992, this exclusive prospecting licence is hereby issued to

Full Name of Licence Holder **Lisias Pius**

Identity/Passport or Company Registration No **90071500588**

Address (natural person) or Registered Address (company)
P. O. Box 25365, Khomasdal, Windhoek
Namibia

Full Name of Accredited Agent (if applicable)

Address of Accredited Agent (if applicable)

for the period of **3 Years** from (date of issue) **19 November 2019** To (date of expiry) **18 November 2022**

unless abandoned or cancelled on any prior date, or extended to such later date as may be endorsed on this licence in the event that this licence is renewed.

This exclusive prospecting licence is issued in respect of

Name of Mineral(s)/Group(s) of Minerals **Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals**

over a certain portion of land situate in Region(s) **Hardap**

Registration Division(s) **M** Magisterial District(s) **Mariental**

as more fully depicted in the attached diagram No **7614** signed by the Commissioner

and is further subject to the terms and conditions contained in the notice of the Minister's intention to grant the

licence dated **19 November 2019** and agreed to in writing by the applicant on **19 November 2019**

as appended hereto.

Signed at WINDHOEK this 25th day of Nov 2019

.....
MINISTER

MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY

ENDORSEMENT (ALIENATION)

With the approval of the Minister of Mines and Energy, this licence / an interest in this licence has been alienated by transfer / grant / cession / assignment to, or the joinder as a joint holder of BRINES MINING EXPLORATION NAMIBIA (PTY) LTD

with effect from 14 DECEMBER 2020

19.01.2021
Date

Commissioner

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: S.J. Simon
Reference No: 14/2/4/1/7614

Lisias Pius
P. O. Box 25365
Khomasdal
Windhoek
Namibia

NOTICE TO APPLICANT OF PREPAREDNESS TO GRANT APPLICATION FOR EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE No. 7614.

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 **29 March 2019**, for an exclusive prospecting licence in respect of **Base and Rare Metals, Industrial Minerals and Precious Metals** 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 require 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-

(a) completing the section at the bottom of this notice;

(b) initialing each page of the schedule and the diagrams; and

(c) returning such signed and initialed documents to the Commissioner.

Shivolo ME 19/11/2019

MR. E. I. SHIVOLO
MINING COMMISSIONER

MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY
MINING COMMISSIONER
19 NOV 2019
PRIVATE BAG 13297
9000 WINDHOEK
OFFICIAL

TO THE MINING COMMISSIONER
MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY

I, Lisias Pius .....(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

19/11/2019
Date

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

SCHEDULE OF SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS AND CONDITIONS TO BE IMPOSED ON THE GRANT OF AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE No. 7614 IN FAVOUR OF LISIAS PIUS.

PART 1 - GENERAL

1. The exclusive prospecting licence shall endure for a period of **three (3) years** reckoned from the date of acceptance (hereinafter "the date of issue") of the terms and conditions referred to in this notice 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 being recorded that the annual licence fee prescribed in relation to the licence at the time of its issue shall be **N$ 2000.00** payable annually on or before each anniversary date of the date of issue of the licence.

3. In the event that the prescribed licence fee changes, such change shall become effective on the next anniversary date of the date of issue of the licence subsequent to 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.

5. The holder of exclusive prospecting licence shall not erect or construct any accessory works without prior permission in writing to the Commissioner.

PART 2 - WORK PROGRAMME AND OBLIGATIONS

6. The holder of the exclusive prospecting licence shall-

   6.1 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 motivation of the granting thereof;

   6.2 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

   6.3 execute such additional work programme and expend such additional expenditure within a specified period of time as may be imposed by the Minister from time to time.

6.4 ensure that, all funds raised anywhere and exclusively in respect of this licence shall be expended on the licence and all/any activities relating thereto and, to the extent such funds are to be expended directly in Namibia, the Licence Holder shall ensure such funds are remitted to a reputable financial institution in Namibia.

6.5 make oral presentation to the Ministry of Mines and Energy after the first year of the licence tenure.

PART 3 – ENVIRONMENT

7. The holder of the 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.

8. The holder of the exclusive prospecting licence shall enter into an Environmental Contract with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and that of Mines and Energy.

9. The holder of the exclusive prospecting licence shall undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment scoping study over the area covered by the exclusive prospecting licence, formulate and forward through the Mining Commissioner's office to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism for approval an Environmental Management Plan Report (EMPR) within six (6) months from the date of issue of the licence.

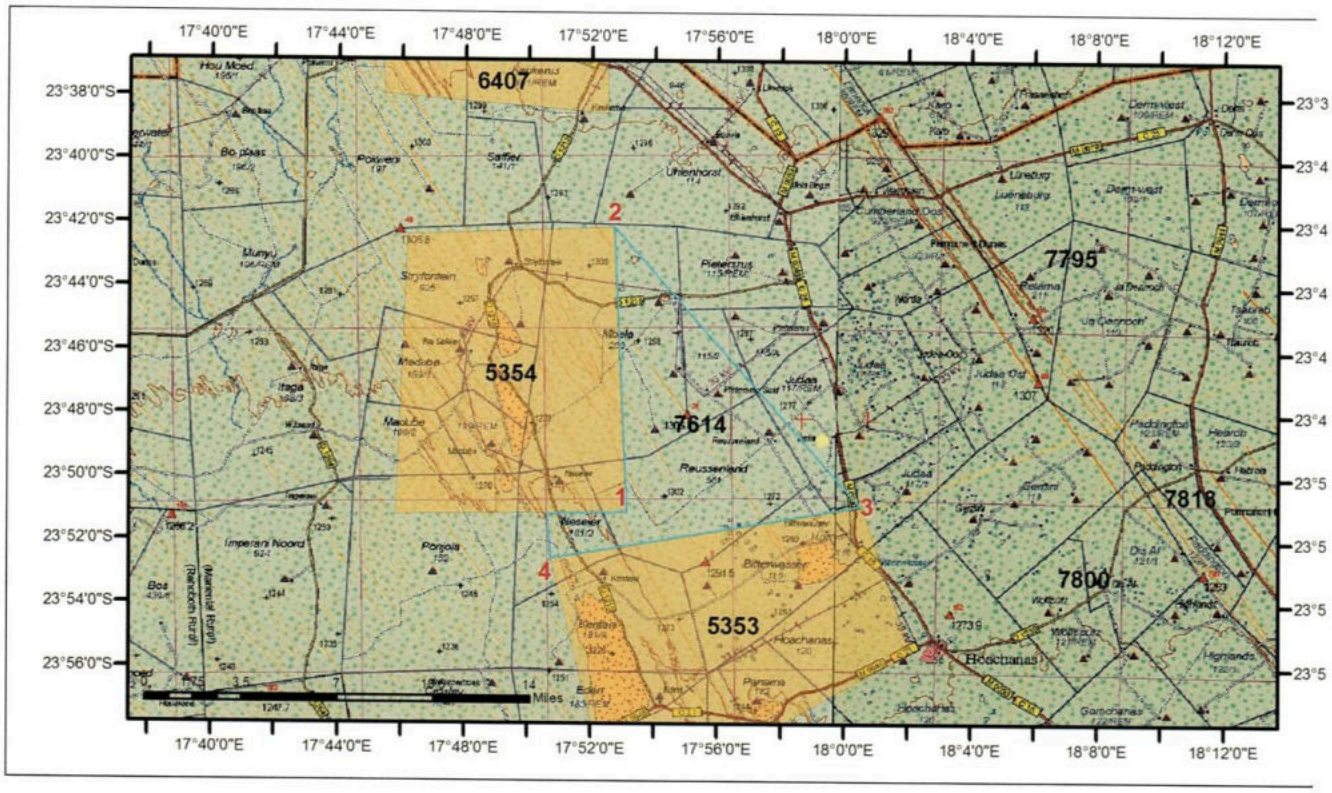
MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY
MINING COMMISSIONER
19 NOV 2019
PRIVATE BAG 13297
9001 WINDHOEK
OFFICIAL

MR. E. I. SHIVOLO
MINING COMMISSIONER

DATE

DIAGRAM – EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE – 7614

Issued in favour of: Lisias Pius



Latitude and Longitude lines refer to the Bessel 1841 Spheroid

EPL - Application	ERL - Application	Withdrawn Area	District
EPL - Active	ERL - Active	Farms	Region
ML - Application	RL - Application	Environmentally Sensitive	Division
ML - Active	RL - Active		
MC - Application	MDRL - Application		
MC - Active	MDRL - Active		

Projection: Albers Conic Equal Area
Spheroid: Bessel 1841
Central Meridian: 17 Deg. E

AREA: **12578.2135 Hectares**
MAP(S):
LOCALITY:

*Regions(s): **Hardap**
*Magisterial District(s): **Mariental**
*Registration Division(s): **M**

Order	Lat Deg	Lat Min	Lat Sec		Long Deg	Long Min	Long Sec	
1	- 23	51	4.55	S	17	53	9.05	E
2	- 23	42	4.90	S	17	52	42.59	E
3	- 23	50	52.82	S	18	00	30.47	E
4	- 23	52	32.44	S	17	50	44.75	E
5	- 23	51	7.70	S	17	50	36.99	E

MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY
MINING COMMISSIONER
19 NOV 2019
PRIVATE BAG 13297
9000, WINDHOEK
OFFICIAL

Certified by:..... AMC Official Stamp Date:.....
Mining Commissioner

Mr. Ndaluka Amutenya

1. **Proposed Position:** Environmental Coordinator

2. **Name of Firm:** Impala Environmental Consulting

3. **Name of Staff:** Ndaluka Amutenya

4. **Nationality:** Namibian

5. **Education:**
   - Bachelor of Technology, Chemical Engineering, University of South Africa, 2020
   - Bachelor of Science, Chemistry Major and Geology Minor, University of Namibia, 2012
   - Namibia Senior Secondary Certificate (NSSC), Otjikoto Senior Secondary School, 2008

6. **Membership of Professional Associations:**
   - None

7. **Other Training:** - None.

8. **Countries of Work Experience:** Namibia

9. **Languages:**

	Speaking	*Reading*	*Writing*
English	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Afrikaans	Excellent	Good	Good
Oshiwambo	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

10 **Employment Record:**

From: 2019 to Present
Employer: Impala Environmental Consulting
Positions held: Environmental Assessment Practioner

From: 2015 to 2018
Employer: Tschudi Copper Mine

Positions held: Chemist

From: 2013 to 2015
Employer: Heat Exchange Products (Water Treatment)
Positions held: Water Treatment Specialist

11. Detailed Tasks Assigned	12. Past Projects Undertaken
• Project Local Consultant • Client Liaison	**Name of assignment or project:** Catchment Management Plan for the swakoppoort dam namibia **Year:** 2020 **Location:** Okahandja, Namibia. **Client:** Namwater

• Water Sampling and Reporting • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Main project features:** Catchment Management Plan for the Swakoppoort Dam. **Positions held:** Local Consultant **Activities performed:** Water Sampling, logistics, site inspections and report writing.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for the Development of a Tantalite Mine, Southern Namibia. **Year:** 2020 **Location:** Warmbad, Karas Region **Client:** Orange River Pegmatite (Pty) Ltd **Main project features:** Environmental Management **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Participation, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for Proposed Development of A Medical Tourism University Hospital In Henties Bay **Year:** 2020 **Location:** Henties Bay, Erongo Region **Client:** Franco Civil Engineeering Cc **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for the Development of a Marble Mine. **Year:** 2020 **Location:** 10 km north of Karibib **Client:** Sunsand Investments (Pty) Ltd **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for Dimension Stone Quarrying Activities on Mining Claims 71816, 71817, 71818, 71819, 71820, 71821, 71822, 71823, 71824, And 71825. **Year:** 2020 **Location:** 40 km northwest of Arandis **Client:** Rockstar Mining cc **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.

• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for Sand Mining Activities on Mining Claim 72027 **Year:** 2020 **Location:** 30 km North of Ongwediva **Client:** Comitx Investments Group CC **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for Mineral Exploration Activities on EPL 6408 **Year:** 2020 **Location:** 5 km south of Karibib **Client:** Antler Gold Inc **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for Dimension Stone Quarrying Activities on Mining Claims 71896-71900 **Year:** 2020 **Location:** 15 km north of Karibib **Client:** Triple Tas Trading cc **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for Mineral Exploration on EPL 7930 **Year:** 2020 **Location:** 40 km northwest of Karibib **Client:** Antler Gold Inc **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for Dimension Stone Quarrying Activities on

• Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	Mining Claims 72100, 72101, 72102, 72103, 72104, 72105 And 72106 **Year:** 2020 **Location:** 40 km northeast of Arandis **Client:** Tala Mining cc **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for Mineral Exploration on EPL 5702 **Year:** 2020 **Location:** 30 km South of Kamanjab **Client:** Emor Mining (Pty) Ltd **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for the Development of a Lodge in the Daures Conservancy Area. **Year:** 2019 **Location:** 50-80 km northwest of UIS **Client:** !U-#Gab Ams Investment cc **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Eia For the Proposed Establishment of a Service Station on Erf 4121, Khorixas **Year:** 2019 **Location:** Khorixas **Client:** Noabeb's Trading Enterprises cc **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment on dimension stone and industrial mineral quarrying activities on mining claims 71227 and 71228. **Year:** 2019 **Location:** 10 km south of Omaruru **Client:** Hiku Poultry and Trading CC **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment.

	Positions held: Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for Mineral Exploration Activities on Epl 5818, Central Namibia **Year:** 2019 **Location:** 40 km east of Khorixas **Client:** Gravity Empire Investments (Pty) Ltd **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.
• Project Leader • Client Liaison • Public Participation • Report Writing • Project Management • Project Supervision	**Name of assignment or project:** Environmental Impact Assessment for Mineral Exploration on Epl 6374 **Year:** 2019 **Location:** 50 km South of Opuwo **Client:** Nami Geological Techniques (Pty) **Main project features:** Environmental Impact Assessment. **Positions held:** Lead Consultant **Activities performed:** Project Management, Report Writing, Public Meetings, Site Inspections, Stakeholder Engagement, Specialist Study Inputs and Map production.