
APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE RENEWAL/ EXTENSION

APPROVED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF A PROPOSED FUEL SERVICE STATION IN TSES VILLAGE, //KARAS REGION

PROPONENT: GREENLIGHT SPOT TRADING CC

Aug. 16, 22

To: The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Department of Environmental Affairs
C/o Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda Street, 2nd Floor
Windhoek, Namibia

Attention: Environmental Commissioner

Dear Sir,

The issued Environmental clearance Certificate for the above-mentioned project is valid for three years from the date of issue, from March 2019 to March 2022.

Due to the current economic constraints and the COVID-19 pandemic, the project has been delayed and it is yet to get off the ground. As such the project is still in the process of also securing funds to implement the project and a valid ECC forms part of the requirements to secure financing.

In this respect, we would like to apply for a renewal or extension to the issued ECC for this project based on the **Existing Environmental Management Plan(Also attached herewith)**, since no changes have been noted on site to date.

For your information, we have attached the previously issued ECC as well as the approved EMP. Should you require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the Environmental Consultant.

Yours truly,



Tendai E. Kasinganeti

For and on behalf of EnviroPlan Consulting cc

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR
THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF A PROPOSED FUEL SERVICE
STATION IN TSES VILLAGE,
//KARAS REGION**



Prepared By

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed construction and operation of a fuel service station by Greenlight Spot Trading cc in Tses Village, Karas Region that is situated along the Keetmanshoop-Windhoek B1 Highway road. The proposed development comprise the establishment of storage tanks of diesel and petrol connected to pumps for easy filling of vehicles. The total development footprint is approximately 1000m² in size on a site of 1220m² in extent.

The current situation in Tses is not good in terms of the provision of fuel services, there is no service station and people get fuel in Keetmanshoop Town that is 80km away. The project proponent realized a ripe opportunity to establish a fuel service station in this area. This exercise is in line with the regulations stipulated in EMA of 2007, the subject project that forms the bases of this EIA. Full study project report is for construction of petrol and diesel fuel service station thus it will require an EIA Full Study report as form of compliance to the requirements of EMA of 2007.

Therefore Greenlight Spot Trading appointed Plan Africa Consulting to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and preparation of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) as required in terms of the Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012).

Hazardous substance treatment, handling and storage

This EIA was triggered by the following sections of the Environmental Management Act;

- 9.2. Any process or activity which requires a permit, license or other form of authorisation, or the modification of or changes to existing facilities for any process or activity which requires an amendment of an existing permit, license or authorisation or which requires a new permit, license or authorisation in terms of a law governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste.
- 9.4. The storage and handling of a dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location.

Major impacts identified

Positive impacts cited are as follows:-

- During the construction phase, positive impacts of the project shall include an increase of casual employment and artisans in the short term;
- Long term operational phase benefits shall include increase in permanent jobs and income opportunities, better use of site, improvement of infrastructure and increased revenue for the constituency and National Governments among many others.

Anticipated negative impacts of the project during construction phase are;

- noise and vibrations,

- Pollution and emission augmentation.

Each of these may have varied degree of significance and magnitude. Other possible long term negative impacts include socio-economic impacts entailing pressure on amenities like water, power supply and transport. Security issues will also emerge, hazards, increased noise, odor and other nuisance. These issues were discussed with due diligence and their extent of impact assessed.

Direct unfavorable effects on the natural environment were considered to be manageable through the prudent implementation of the proposed mitigation measures. Considering the above negative impacts of the project, Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) was designed with appropriate mitigation measures. These plans considered the potential negative impacts, mitigation measures, and responsible parties, monitoring indicators, frequency of monitoring and estimated costs of such measures.

Conclusion and recommendations

After assessing the project impacts, the Environment Impact Assessment team's view is that the negative impacts arising out of the proposed project development can be managed and therefore the proponent should be allowed to proceed with this development on condition that the proposed Environmental Management Plan is implemented and Compliance with all the relevant principal laws, by-laws and regulations impacted on by the proposed project are met.

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List of Abbreviations

| TERMS | DEFINITION |
|----------|--|
| BID | Background Information Document |
| EAP | Environmental Assessment Practitioners |
| ECC | Environmental Clearance Certificate |
| COEMP | Construction and Operations Environmental Management Plan |
| ECO | Environmental Control Officer |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| ESIA | Environmental and Social Impact Assessment |
| EMP | Environmental Management Plan |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gasses |
| ISO | International Organization for Standardization |
| I&APs | Interested and Affected Parties |
| MET: DEA | Ministry of Environment and Tourism's Directorate of Environmental Affairs |
| NHC | National Heritage Council |
| NEMA | Namibia Environmental Management Act |
| SORED | South Regional Electricity Distributor |
| ToR | Terms of Reference |
| UTS | Underground Storage Tank |

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This report presents an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed construction and operation of a fuel service station by Greenlight Spot Trading cc in Tses Village, Karas Region. The proposed development will be situated at intersection of Keetmanshoop-Windhoek B1 Highway road and the D619 District Road that branch into Tses Village from the highway. The proposed development comprise the establishment of storage tanks of diesel and petrol connected to pumps for easy filling of vehicles. The total development footprint is approximately 1000m² in size on a site of 1220m² in extent.

The current situation in Tses is not good in terms of the provision of fuel services, there is no service station and people get fuel in Keetmanshoop Town that is 80km away. The project proponent realized a ripe opportunity to establish a fuel service station in this area. This exercise is in line with the regulations stipulated in EMA of 2007, the subject project that forms the bases of this EIA. Full study project report is for construction of petrol and diesel fuel service station thus it will require an EIA Full Study report as form of compliance to the requirements of EMA of 2007.

Therefore Greenlight Spot Trading cc appointed Plan Africa Consulting to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and preparation of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) as required in terms of the Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012).

1.2 Purpose of this EIA study

The EIA study serves to determine, analyses and present the environmental impacts (positive and negative) of the development project and associated activities, formulate remedial measures to mitigate the negative impacts and plan in such a way that enables a rational decision to be made regarding the operations and management of the project.

The EIA further contributes to the reduction or mitigation where possible of adverse impacts by generating a number of project alternatives for the proposed developments.

The purpose of this EIA is to establish the environmental sensitivities, impact and mitigation measures with respect to the proposed establishment of the fuel service station project activities in Tses Village. This will effectively and adequately enable the followings:

- Assessment of the state of the environment and establishment of environmental issues and factors associated with the proposed fuel service station project.
- Assessment and prediction of all possible and potential impacts of the project on components of the environment in terms of magnitude and importance
- Evaluation of alternatives operations and identification of the best options that are both cost effective and with least potential environmental impact.

This EIA study will further mitigate, prevent, minimise and/or manage, potential significant negative impacts resulted from proposed development.

Therefore, this EIA Report has been prepared with a view to comply with Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy of 1995, the Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007 (Section 27(2)(a), Government Notice No 29 of 2012 for Listed Activities and EIA Regulations and the Petroleum Products and Energy Amendment Act, 1994 (Act 29 of 1994).

1.3 Terms of References

This report presents the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed establishment of the fuel service station of Greenlight Spot Trading cc. The application is subjected to a scoping and environmental impact assessment process as stipulated in the EIA Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) made by the Environmental Commissioner under Section 27 (3) of the Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007.

The use of EIA as a management tool in this project would ensure that Greenlight Spot Trading complies with local, national, regional, and international environmental laws, standard design codes, promote consultation, and reduce future liabilities, so helping to protect the environment. The Terms of Reference for the project activities is based on the requirements set out by the Environmental Management Act (2007) and its Regulations (February 2012). The process covered the following steps, which are reported on in this document as follows:

- Provide a detailed description of the proposed activity **(Section 2)**;
- Identify all legislation and guidelines that have reference to the proposed project **(Section 3)**;
- Identify and explaining existing environmental (both bio-physical and socio-economic) conditions of the area in order to determine their environmental sensitivity **(Section 4)**;
- Inform Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities of the details of the current project activities and provide them with a reasonable opportunity to participate during the process **(Section 5)**;
- Consider the potential environmental and social impacts of the development, and assess the significance of the identified impacts **(Section 6)**.
- Outline management and mitigation measures in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimize and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts **(Section 7)**;

The scope of work for this assessment includes the following:

An assessment of the associated proposed project activities and its impacts to the receiving environment including the local community. Provide mitigation measures to avoid, reduce all those impacts identified.

These ToR are inferred from the requirements of the Environment Impact Assessment Regulations (Government Notice No 30 of 2012), to enable an application for ECC with the Environmental Commissioner, as required by Section 27(3) of the Environment Management Act (No 7 of 2007).

The main objective of this study is to apply for an ECC as per the requirements of the

Environmental Management Act (Act No 7 of 2007).

1.4 Benefits of the EIA

The benefits of the EIA will, among other things, include:

- ✓ Obtaining authorisation; this is required by regulatory authorities for any development that pose significant impacts to the Environment;
- ✓ Providing a forward planning tool; when environmental implications are taken into account. It allows for important decisions to be built into the project while avoiding undue damage to the environment;
- ✓ Providing a designing tool that would allow a systematic evaluation of potential environmental problems from the project activities and identification of key issues which require special consideration for effective environmental management and controls;
- ✓ Involving all stakeholders through consultation so as to address common problems, impacts, and mitigating measures that might be proposed in order to obtain a social license for the project;
- ✓ Informing and assisting management with a view to establish and achieve long term management objectives in order to minimise associated financial and environmental risks.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

2.1 Project location

The proposed project development is located Tses Village, Karas Region at an intersection of the Windhoek-Keetmanshoop B1 Highway road and D619 District Road that connect B1 and Tses Village. Tses Village (project site) is located 80km away along the Windhoek-Keetmanshoop B1 Highway road. The map below (Fig 1) show aerial view of the project site. The portion is not occupied thus making it a suitable site to construct a service station that would be utilised by many B1 motorists and Tses people. The portion is currently not serviced and services would be installed as soon as subdivision approved.



Fig 1: Proposed site location map

2.2 Project Description

2.2.1 Details of nearby infrastructure

The site has been strategically chosen in such a way that the service station provide fuel to trespassers and travellers along the B1 Highway and the Tses population because it is located just by the roadside of B1 highway. However, there is few infrastructure that pass near and along the project site. This infrastructure is the SORED powerline and a water pipeline that provide water to the other side of the road. To address this, the proponent with the guidance of the Tses Village town planners and Tses Village Council will shift/divert the water pipeline off the site and also with assistance from SORED the proponent shall shift the electrical power line a bit further as it passes too close to the project site, this can present danger to the service station. There is no any environmental sensitive feature near the project site that can

be affected by discharge leaks from the service station, only a stream that is 100m away is the nearest environmental feature.

The proposed service station is earmarked to provide liquid Petroleum and related services. Petrol and Diesel are the petroleum fuel services that will initially be on sell at the commencement of the project operation. The Service Station is targeted to outreach multitude of clients from different walks of life. The facilities that shall be provided will have an architecture design that take aboard physically challenge individuals. Public access to the service area will be restricted during construction phases. Construction area shall be covered with zinc sheet barriers.

The service station will offer the following parts on sell on site:

- Petrol and diesel fuel services
- Related services;

The project shall involve the setting up modern fuel pumps, for both for petrol and diesel. All the pumps shall operate under a shed and a localized drainage system shall be in place to capture fugitive leak fuel which will be directed to an oil separator for sound environmental stewardship.

All the area that has risk for receiving fuel leaks will be paved and oil interceptors will be dug to separate leak oils and fuel from entering storm drain or the environment. Approved safety strategies shall be put in place to reduce risks of fires, accidents, crime and social immoral activities. Firefighting equipment shall be placed at strategic position. Water will be made available for the hygiene purposes and extinguishing fire. Sand buckets will be kept in store for firefighting as well.

2.2.2 Environmental Protection Measures

- This report serve as the Environmental impact assessment that is submitted to MET for approval as a document with comprehensive project description, outline Policy, Legal and other Administrative Frameworks that Greenlight Spot Trading petroleum Service Station need to conform or subscribe to.
- Periodic environmental audits shall be performed regularly during and after the tanks have been installed.
- Employees and public health protection measures will be assured. These will include insurance coverage for the staff and third party.
- Site plan shall also be approved before any works commence.

2.2.3 Site Layout Principles

The main elements of the area service include:

- Forecourt with fuel pumps
- Small building with office, convenience shop, and other supporting rooms for the service station activity

- Fuel Station and associated facilities;
- Storm and Foul Drainage;
- Water Supply;
- Lighting;

2.2.3 Service Area Building

The building will incorporate principles of sustainable design and energy efficiency into its design and should achieve an A or B label under the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. The facilities that will be provided in the main building structure will include:

- Convenience Shop;
- Toilet Block;
- Additional back office facilities to service these amenities.

2.2.4 Solid Waste & Sewer Management

Waste Management

Waste bins (colour coded) will be provided at each section for temporarily holding of waste before delivery into the central solid waste collection area. Solid waste collection centre for the entire station will be located strategically and covered on top and on the sides to protect against weather and scavengers as per the Ministry of Health Standards.

Sewer Management

The sewer line shall be connected to the current Tses Council sewer system that service the whole village. Another option could be the use of conventional septic/soak pit system that the owner will privately manage.

2.2.5 Liquid Petroleum Fuel Station Facilities

The service stations will allow for one-way traffic flow with sufficient room to allow free flow of traffic during peak moments. The fuel storage tanks will be fitted with a leak detection system, which will measure any leak between the inner and outer shell. A visual and audible alarm will activate if any leak is detected.

Utilities

Electricity supply to the site will be provided by the Namibia's Southern Regional Electricity Distributor (SORED). Since the NAMPOWER line passes near the site, connection is very easy and does not need further study. The daily potable water requirement will be supplied by an existing water connection system that also passes near site.

2.2.6 Surface Water Drainage

The drainage design follows the principles of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), which will limit the surface water runoff from the site to the existing rate of the green field site for a 1 in 100 year return period. The drainage design will provide a series of treatment systems, which combine to ensure that surface water runoff entering the receiving watercourse is of a high level in water quality.

Storm Water Management

This will include the installation of petrol and oil separators and any fuel/ chemical containment. The whole surface surrounding the project site shall be paved with impermeable surface to prevent leak oil, fuel or chemicals to percolate into the ground and the subsequent environmental contamination. The oil interceptor shall be constructed in a way that any liquid or fluid will by gravitation means does not flow into the storm water drain where oil/fuel will be separated prior to disposal into the natural environment. Water that collects into the oil separator shall be constantly sent for lab testing to investigate if there are no dissolved toxic substances in them.

Storm water that is potentially contaminated shall pass through a well-maintained litter and silt trap, then an appropriately designed and regularly maintained fuel and oil trap (such as a coalescing plate separator or unit providing equivalent performance). Waste solids from the water treatment process shall be collected and disposed of outside any sensitive environment, in accordance with the requirements of EMA.

Wastewater Management

The forecourt shall be designed with drain channels to capture all wastewater from the forecourt, wash bays and service bays, all wash water shall be directed to a suitably designed oil interceptor to separate oil before the effluent is permitted to flow in public storm water system.

2.2.7 Fire Fighting Protection

Greenlight Spot Trading shall ensure that mechanisms and plans are in place for water storage and supply in case of fire and a fire foam system shall provide protection to fire of vulnerable areas (tanks loading rack, etc.). An emergency water supply system shall be installed around the service station to ensure safeness in case of fire outbreak. An appropriate inventory of fire extinguishers, at least two of 9 kgs of chemical powder, should be available on site and the extinguishers shall be tested every six months. No smoking and No cell phone usage signs shall be boldly displayed in the forecourt to avoid fire triggering elements being used in or around the service station forecourt.

Calibration and Maintenance of Equipment

Greenlight Spot Trading service station equipment shall be calibrated in accordance with recommended standards and all calibration equipment must be proved and certified by competent firms/individuals within a recognized period of time, for instance meters should be inspected every 6 months

Vapour Vents

UST shall be fitted with appropriately sized vapour vents which shall terminate in open air in such a position that flammable vapour will not accumulate or travel to unsafe place.

2.2.8 Fill Pipes

All direct fill pipes shall be of the same diameter as the outlet of the fuel delivery truck and each tank will have its own fill pipe and the size of the fill pipe should correspond to the size of delivery truck outlets. At the fill point the pipe shall terminate with a tight fill adapter and a lockable fill cap, a spill containment device such as a stump shall be fitted at the fill point to prevent spill soaking directly into backfill and contaminate the ground.

Fill Point Sea caps will remain securely locked at all times to prevent unauthorized tampering with the products. Periodic environmental audits shall be performed as directed by MET.

2.2.9 Lighting

Road and area lighting will be provided along the full length of the internal road network within the service area, on the fuel filling area, on the security area and in the vicinity of the service building, in order to ensure that vehicle routes and directions are clearly visible by day and night.

2.2.10 Implementation Strategy

The project shall start with the marking of the project area which shall be followed by the fencing and construction of the fuel service station on site to. The construction shall involve removal of overburden and digging of the pit where the petrol tank will be put under. Most of the work shall be manual.

The actual operation of the project shall involve the refueling of vehicles which will involve oil level checking and other free services for clients.

The main potential impacts include the following:

- ✓ Dust during the digging, excavation and crushing
- ✓ Accidental fuel and oil spillages
- ✓ Fire outbreaks
- ✓ There is potential for soil erosion as the soil is disturbed during excavation and scrapping of overburden.
- ✓ Improved standard of living for employed people
- ✓ Business agglomeration
- ✓ Easy access to fuel to locals and travellers
- ✓ Infrastructural development in the village
- ✓ Employment

2.2.11 Project Processes

Inputs

The inputs for the project works shall include

- Fuel tanks
- Fuel pumps
- Electricity
- Construction raw materials will include sand, cement, bricks, stones, gravel/ ballast, concrete, metals, among others. All these will be obtained from licensed dealers and

especially those that have complied with the environmental management guidelines and policies;

- Construction machines will include machinery such as trucks, concrete mixers and other relevant construction equipment. These will be used for the transportation of materials, mixing of materials and clearing of the vegetation and resulting construction debris. Most of the machinery will use petroleum products to provide energy;
- Most construction materials will be sourced locally but where the contractor deems necessary will import from other authorized countries especially the finishes;
- A construction labour force of both skilled and non-skilled workers will be involved;
- The project will begin after the Ministry of Environmental and Tourism (MET) issues an approval to the proposed project

Outputs

The project's outputs will be mainly refueling services, fast food retail, rest parking services and wind screen cleaning.

2.2.12 Project Location Alternative

Viewing the project location from a socio-economic perspective would mean that the continual neglect of the location which is an abandoned land facet. Without the proposed development project, the area would continue to be an open space being underutilized.

Exploiting the location for business alternative is favorable. Given the size of the land, the soils, the climate, the area cannot sustain agriculture and animal life so alternative development facilities like the proposed project seem to improve the living standards of the people around.

Alternative 1: Without Project Scenario

If there is no development allowed to take off on the proposed project site, the area remains as marginalized with no economic benefit. The intrinsic value of the land in question is considerably low taking into cognoscente the vegetation cover and type that the land facet embraces.

Alternative 2: With Project Scenario - Mixed Development

"With Project" scenario converts the land facet to an economic entity with more socio-economic benefits to the local society. The proximity of the site to residential area will save the Tses people for travelling 80k to Keetmanshoop for refueling of their vehicles and other services that will then be readily available at their door steps.

This proposed project is meant to stimulate economic and social development of Namibia through meeting the high demand of petroleum products in the country and also to meet proponent's economic desires.

2.2.13 Anticipated Phases of the Development

Planning

The planning stage is very critical in project proposals basing on the theory that things do not go wrong, but they start wrong. Once an error is made in the planning stage the whole life cycle of the project may be compromised or affected by such an error or there will be economic and time lose in a bid to rectify the error. Therefore planning is very important and should be done appropriately and comprehensively. Below are some of the areas that were noted during the planning phase.

Criteria for Location of Fuel Filling Station

Several issues were put into consideration to come up with the selected site for the service station project which includes the following:

- ✓ The service station would be located at a minimum distance of 100 m from any public institution such as schools, churches, public libraries, auditoriums, hospitals, public playgrounds, etc. as stipulated in Service Station guidelines
- ✓ Distance between the service station and another is at least 80km.
- ✓ The filling station is not an area where the traffic situation is such that it will cause obstructions in entering or leaving a station or on tight curves where visibility is not adequate.
- ✓ Vehicular access/egress/crossover should be reasonably safe with adequate approach distances especially where main roads and intersections are involved.
- ✓ Environmental impact on streams, aquifer, etc. has been taken into consideration. The proponent has thus engaged Plan Africa to undertake Environmental Impact Assessment on its behalf.
- ✓ Buildings are to be located a minimum of 30 m from road property boundaries to provide adequate area for manoeuvrings of vehicles in the service area.
- ✓ Canopies and supports over pumps and service equipment will be constructed of non-combustible material.
- ✓ Petrol pumps shall be located a minimum 30 m from any residential building.

2.2.14 Construction

Construction Activities

Construction works are currently planned to commence early 2018 and are anticipated to last on a continuous basis for approximately 4 months, although the exact programme will be determined by the Contractor. Similarly, resource levels and construction traffic volumes will be dependent on the requirements of the Contractor. Suitable traffic management arrangements will be implemented for the duration of the construction works.

- Underground Storage Tanks (UST) shall as a minimum requirement is double walled of rolled carbon steel plates welded together.
- All storage tanks at retail dispensing sites shall be placed underground.
- There will be a reinforced concrete chamber which is water proofed. The underground tanks will be located on the forecourt and have manholes for product offloading and dipstick checks. Remote fill box will be typical incorporating spill containment to prevent accidental releases entering the environment. Single walled

tank installation with excavation lined with geo-fabric will be done to prevent migration of native soil into the backfill material;

- The tanks shall have a protective coating. As a minimum requirement, the tank shall be painted with a primer, and then coated with epoxy, coal tar epoxy or similar bituminous coating. Where the water table is high, additional protective coating measures must be undertaken.
- Pump isles will be constructed with double hose pump per isle so as to dispense two different grades on either side (Recommended or as per Engineers' specification);
- Installation of piping for the distribution of the fuel from the fuel filling points to the UPSTs and from the UST's to the fuel dispensing units. All sub-surface piping will be contained within the secondary piping and laid in reverse graded trenches on non-cohesive bedding material so should product leak out of the pipes it will be contained within the secondary piping and drain back to the USTs;
- Construction of the service station on a hard standing layer which will include canopied forecourt area above the fuel dispensing points;
- Suitable sand shall be used for both bedding and backfilling of steel tanks.
- Installed tank and pipe work shall be hydrostatically tested.
- UST to be located so that delivery trucks do not unduly block forecourt traffic.
- UST location to allow trucks to reach all fill pipes using normal hose length.
- UST location to provide a forecourt gradient that allows complete drainage of delivery truck compartments.
- UST location to allow minimum maneuvering of truck before and after delivery including ability to exit in forward direction.
- UST shall be installed to avoid traffic load and should be sufficiently protected from traffic by using barriers.
- Placement of UST under canopy should be avoided.

Design of Infrastructure

Recommended best practice measures include the connection of site washrooms and toilets to deep sewerage, the use of double-contained fuel storage tank systems established in stable compacted soils and the implementation of a waste materials recycling plan.

All pipe-work containing petroleum products shall be double-contained, with the outer annulus draining to a spill box that facilitates monitoring and spill recovery. Pipe-work that only briefly contains petroleum products such as tank fill and vent pipes may be of single walled construction.

Forecourts and Fuel Dispensary Areas

The fuel dispenser area and forecourt shall be covered, paved and graded to contain potentially polluted runoff. This runoff should drain via collection sumps and then to an appropriate contaminated storm water oil interceptor.

The infrastructure Design incorporated industry best practice measures to minimize any fuel or other contaminant access to storm water drains or soakage.

Fuel Tanks

The area around tank fill boxes shall be graded to collect spills within a containment sump area and shall be designed to prevent external surface water from entering the sump area. Pipe-work shall direct overflow from the sump to the contaminated storm water treatment system. Fuel or hazardous chemical storage requires a license from MET. This is due to the

fact that even very small leaks from underground tank and supply lines can, over time, cause extensive contamination of soil and ground water. In many cases this contamination is costly to clean up. These risks can be reduced by effective environmental management and maintenance of underground fuel storage systems.

For the proposed project to avoid cases of contamination, fuel tanks installation shall adopt the following basic installation principles:

- Tanks should not be placed directly in clay soils, as many types of clay accelerate corrosion. Instead, tanks shall be placed in an inert material first, such as sand and tank pits should be lined with geo-fabric to prevent migration of native soil into the backfill material.
- Sacrificial cathodes shall be attached as they can prolong the life of in-ground tank.
- Tanks and fuel lines should have double skins and be installed with a leak-detection system.
- Sites with high ground water levels should be avoided. The depth of the ground water and soil types should be determined before the tank is installed. The deeper the ground water and the less porous the overlying strata, the lower the risk of contaminating the ground water
- Tank shall not be buried within the water table (the saturated areas of soils).
- New tank and lines should be placed in areas that allow free drainage of water so they will not be permanently inundated.

Vehicle Service Bay

Vehicle Service Bay shall be located in secure weatherproof buildings with reinforced concrete flooring that is seal coated to contain spilt fluids. All discharged fluids will drain to a purpose built containment system, pending treatment, recycling or disposal to an approved facility. Batteries and tyres (new or used) shall be stored in a secure weatherproof area pending off-site disposal, recycling or re use at an approved facility. This is to ensure they are protected from hazards such as vandalism, fire and chemical spillage. Any solid wastes, such as oil filters, brake pads or motor parts, shall be placed in weatherproof bins before recycling or offsite disposal at an approved facility.

Vehicle Wash Facilities

This facility will be located on weatherproof areas and on hardstand flooring to prevent the loss of wash-water and waxes to the environment and to prevent dilution of wastewater by rainfall. The wash down area shall drain to a holding tank where solids and oils can be treated and removed prior to effluent recycle or disposal. Treatment facilities may include sedimentation, facilities to break oily emulsions (e.g. chemical coagulation or dissolved air flotation) and the recovery of petroleum hydrocarbons (e.g. oils, grease, tars and detergents) for recycle or disposal.

2.2.16 Operation

The project is set to operate for a minimum of 50 years at the planned service provision rate. This Service Station will buy fuel from existing dealers at wholesale price which they will retail to the public. Retail fuel prices will be determined by prevailing market prices. The specific lifespan of the service station shall be determined by profit margin and sales realised by the business.

The proponent shall regularly (at least monthly) inspect the operation of on-site waste holding and treatment systems including fuel and oil traps, sediment basins, and fuel leakage detection systems. Where waste matter has accumulated, Greenlight Spot Trading service station shall remove immediately and disposed of it at approved sites. A written maintenance and servicing schedule shall be available for all wastewater installations to ensure they function both continuously and effectively.

Spill Incident Response

Equipment shall be installed on-site to use in the clean-up of any chemical spills. Such equipment could include absorbent material, such as 'kitty litter', and waste storage skips. Any spill shall be fully contained to avoid any harm to the surrounding environment.

In cases of spillage, all fuel or lubricant spills shall be immediately cleaned up using absorbent materials. Used absorbent material shall be placed in weather proof containers and disposed of by an approved waste contractor. Dispersants, such as detergents, may be needed to remove residues from a spill on paved surfaces. Effluent containing dispersants shall be treated to break hydrocarbon emulsions before being released into the contaminated water treatment system.

Greenlight Spot Trading cc shall assign trained personnel and maintain a call roster to effectively handle incidents such as fuel and oil spills. If significant environmental contamination occurs, details should be provided on detection to MET. Incident details and the associated response will be entered in a site incident log, which will then be retained for at least two years for scrutiny by regulatory authorities.

3.0 LEGAL FRAMEWORK.

3.1 Introduction

One of the crucial components of the EIA is identifying and reviewing the administrative, policy and legislative situation concerning the project activities. This is so to inform the proponent about the requirements to be fulfilled in undertaking a fuel service station construction activity. This section reviews the legislative framework within which Greenlight Spot Trading operate fuel service station project must operate under in order to fulfil the environmental management requirements. This includes focus on compliance with national and international legislation as far as planning, operational and decommissioning phases of the project are concerned. All applicable policy, legislative and other conditions will guide the proponent on operating the project in accordance with best practices and environmental management requirements.

The NEMA No. 7 of 2007 is the central legislation and custodian of environmental assessment in Namibia. This act was promulgated in 2012 and provides for basic principles of environmental protection and remediation. It further lays down the duties, roles and powers assigned to authorities as far as environmental management and, in particular, environmental assessments are concerned. The Environmental Management Regulations 2012 clarify the listing and de-listing of activities by the Environmental Commissioner and specify the processes to be followed by proponents for different projects/developments. The Regulations provide clear criteria pertaining to Environmental Assessment Practitioners and Environmental Officers – also as regards the eligibility of those involved. In both the Environmental Management Act and in the above mentioned regulations such activities that may not be undertaken without an environmental clearance certificate are listed. Greenlight Spot Trading's' construction and operation of fuel service station project requiring above mentioned clearance.

Furthermore, Namibia is a signatory to and has adopted international environmental treaties such as The Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Convention to combat Desertification, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Agenda 21 in compliance with local environmental regulations. Therefore under the same mandatory, the project proponent will ensure environmental compliance to resource management and sustainably use resource. The project activities will consider less emission of GHGs and prevent excessive land use which degradation and may threaten livelihood

3.2 Required Legislation

The pursuit of sustainability is guided by a sound legislative framework. In this section relevant legal instruments as well as their relevant provisions have been surveyed. An explanation is provided regarding how these provisions apply to this project in particular.

Table 1: Applicable Environmental Framework of the Project.

| LEGISLATION/POLICY | PROVISION | PROJECT APPLICABILITY |
|---|---|---|
| NATIONAL LEGISLATION | | |
| The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia (1990) | <p>The articles 91(c) and 95(i) commits the state to actively promote and sustain environmental welfare of the nation by formulating and institutionalising policies to accomplish the Sustainable objectives which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guarding against overutilization of biological natural resources, • Limiting over-exploitation of non-renewable resources, • Ensuring ecosystem functionality, • Maintain biological diversity. | <p>Through implementation of the Environment Management Plan, the proponent shall be advocating for sound EMP as set out in the constitution.</p> <p>Ecological sustainability should guide operations of Greenlight Spot Trading cc fuel service station operations.</p> |
| Environmental Assessment Policy of Namibia 1994 | <p>The Environmental Assessment Policy of Namibia states Schedule 1: Screening list of policies/ plans/ programmes/ projects subject to environment must be accompanied by an EIA. "The fuel service station construction and its operation" is among the list. The responsible Authority enforcing the law is the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) Directorate of Environment.</p> <p>The policy provides a definition to the term "Environment" broadly interpreted to include biophysical, social, economic, cultural, historical and political components and provides reference to the inclusion of alternatives in all projects, policies, programmes and plans.</p> | <p>An Environmental Impact Assessment is compulsory.</p> <p>Consider all environmental aspects during the impact assessment and test different options of environmental impact reduction.</p> |
| Environmental | Requires that projects with significant environmental impact | This Act and its regulations should inform and guide |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Management Act No. 07 of 2007</p> | <p>are subject to an environmental assessment process (Section 27).</p> <p>Requires for adequate public participation during the environmental assessment process for interested and affected parties to voice their opinions about a project (Section 2(b-c)).</p> <p>Requires for adequate public participation during the environmental assessment process for interested and affected parties to voice their opinions about a project (Section 2(b-c)).</p> <p>According to Section 5(4) a person may not discard waste as defined in Section 5(1)(b) in any way other than at a disposal site declared by the Minister of Environment and Tourism or in a manner prescribed by the Minister.</p> <p>Details principles which are to guide all EIAs</p> | <p>this EIA process.</p> <p>All formal requirements as per the act will be duly identified and adhered to. The Project will follow this act accordingly and consider all aspects inclusive of the assessment process and acquire environmental clearance.</p> |
| <p>EIA Regulations GN 57/2007 (GG 3812)</p> | <p>Details requirements for public consultation within a given environmental assessment process (GN No 30 S21).</p> <p>Details the requirements for what should be included in a Scoping Report (GN No 30 S8) an EIA report (GN No 30 S15).</p> | |
| <p>Soil Conservation Act 76 of 1969</p> | <p>Provision for combating and for the prevention of soil erosion, it promotes the conservation, protection and improvement of the soil, vegetation, sources and resources of the Republic of Namibia.</p> | <p>The Project will have a limited spatial impact on the soils, the impacts will be locally concentrated on the area where underground tanks will be installed but necessary environmental procedures shall be followed in compliance with this legislation for the protection of soils soil as well as avoiding soil contamination.</p> |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Nature Conservation Ordinance (1996) | This ordinance relates to the conservation of nature; the establishment of game, parks and nature reserves; the control of problem animals; and highlights matters incidental thereto. | Project activities lies outside demarcated conservation areas, national parks or other specially protected environments. |
| National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP2) | The action plan was operationalised in a bid to make aware the critical importance of biodiversity conservation in Namibia, putting together management of matters to do with ecosystems protection, biosafety, and biosystematics protection on both terrestrial and aquatic systems. | Forming part of the EIA of and EMP for this Project, the proponent will consider all associated impacts, both acute and long term, and will propose methods and ways to sustain the local biodiversity. |
| Labour Act 11 of 2007. | Empowers the minister responsible for labour to publish regulations pertaining to health and safety of labourers (S135). Details requirements regarding minimum wage and working conditions (S39-47). | All contractors involved in the installation of the UTS and transportation of the tanks are required to complying with this Act and its regulations |
| Health and Safety Regulations GN 156/1997 (GG 1617) | Details various requirements regarding health and safety of labourers | In his capacity as an employer, proponent shall comply in particular with chapter 4 of this act, securing a safe environment and preserving the health and welfare of employees at work. He will apply proper hazard management plans and provide employees with personal protective equipment. |
| Public Health Act 36 of 1919 | Section 119 states that "no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health." | Potential nuisances (whether dust during excavations or gas emissions associated vehicles) should be considered and avoided. |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| National Heritage Act 27 of 2004 | Section 48(1) states that "A person may apply to the (Heritage) Council for a permit to carry out works or activities in relation to a protected place or protected object" Protects and conserves cultural heritage and cultural resources with special emphasis on places and sources of National heritage including graves, artefacts and any objects older than 50 years. | Any heritage resources (e.g. human remains etc.) discovered during excavations in the UTS installation would require a permit from the NHC for relocation. |
| Convention on Biological Diversity | Namibia is obliged under international law to conserve its biodiversity. | Project activities should refrain from causing any damage to the country's biodiversity. |
| Convention to Combat Desertification | Namibia is bound to prevent excessive land degradation that may threaten livelihoods | This is a general requirement to be considered in all projects. |

4.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Baseline information on the environmental setting and for similar developments in the //Karas region and Tses to be specific was reviewed in order to identify potential issues and their associated impacts that should be considered by the EIA. These are the following:

4.1 Physical Environment

4.1.1 Climate

Classification of climate: The climate in Tses is a desert climate and is classified as BWh by Köppen and Geiger.

Average rainfall: Tses receive average yearly rainfall of 183mm.

Average Evaporation: Evaporation in the area is averaged 3000 to 3200 mm. Evaporation in the area vary depend on the rainfall and temperature, normally there is a fluctuation in evaporation.

Precipitation: Sporadic and unpredictable, high intensity, highly localised storm events between December and March.

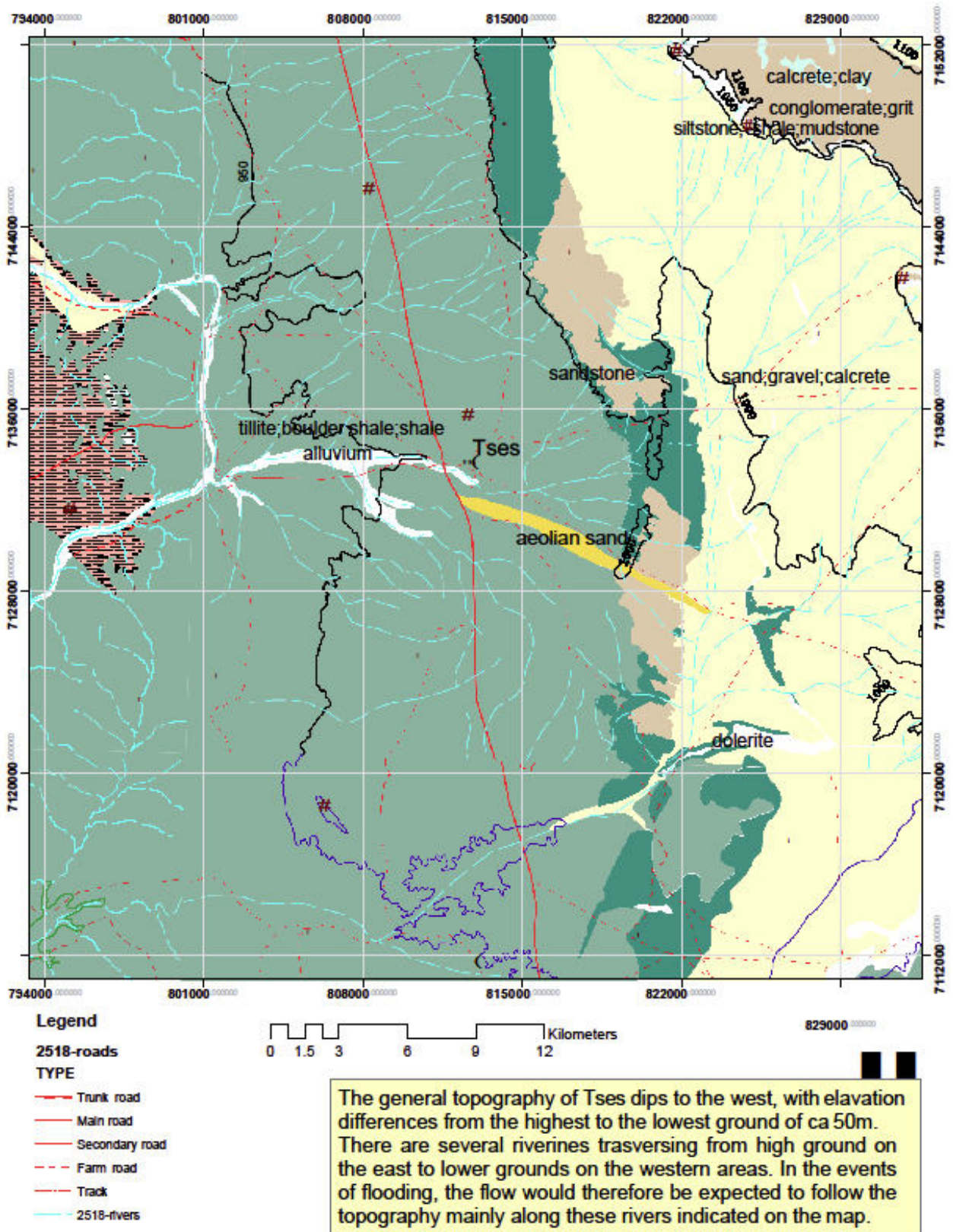
Temperature: The average annual temperature in Tses 20.6 0C, the variation in annual temperature is around 13.3^oC

Humidity: Relative humid conditions occur during rainy season, from January to March with 48% and from October to December. Rainfall and temperature determine the variation in humidity.

Wind direction: Wind blow from southwest to the north side (Mariental) on a record of 19 mph, the area is experience strong wind during dry season between July - September absence of obstacles in the area wind can travel longer distances carrying light sand/gravel and clay particles.

4.1.2 Topography

In general much of the land in //Karas Region is fairly flat, especially along the escarpment, the coast in the Namib Karas Region. The project site is low lying and relatively flat. The general topography of Tses dips to the west, with elevation differences from the highest to the lowest grounds of 50m. There are several riverines traversing from higher ground on the east to lower ground on the western areas. In the events of flooding, the flow would therefore be expected to follow the topography mainly along these rivers indicated on the map. Fig 4 is showing the general topography of Tses area.



The site have a generally flat to gently steep terrain that slope towards the south side where the stream is. The photography below shows the terrain of the area.

4. 1.3 Geology and Soils

The site area is composed dry, light grey, medium dense to dense soils that are completely

weathered, intensely fractured friable mudstone with residual soil. A geotechnical survey conducted in same area just near the site on soil investigation were 5 trial pits were dug show that residual mudstone was encountered at the depth of 900mm on average but generally occurs from natural ground level up to 900mm attained in trial pits excavated during the investigation. The mudstone is clayey and contains pinhole texture as well as fractures. Such information is critical to be known before construction are done. The images below show some observed geology on site.



4.1.4 Hydrology

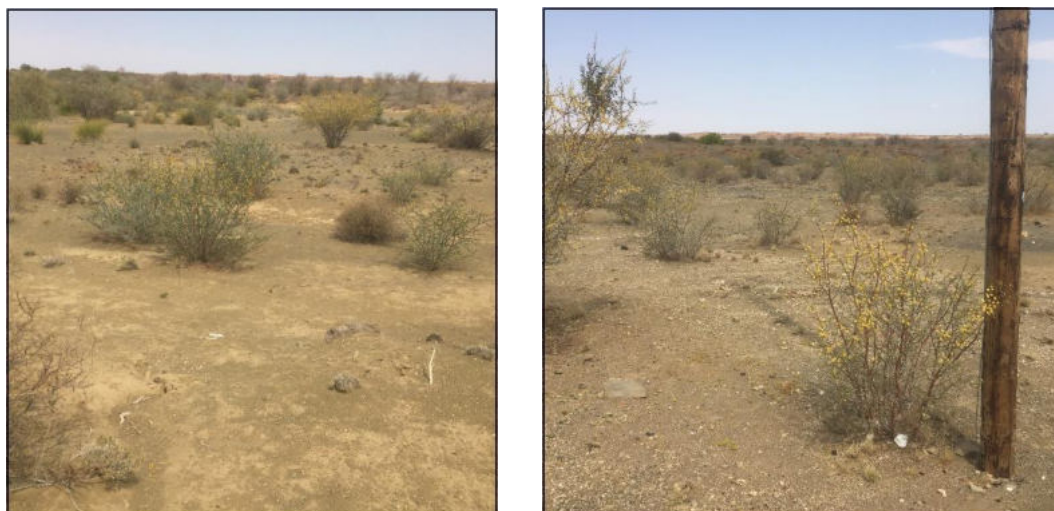
Main water courses in Karas are the famous Fish river canyon and the Orange River. Narrowing to the site, there only one ephemeral streams that is 100m from the proposed site in the southward side. The streams is silted as shown below. The drainage riverine traversing across the site discharge their water into Fish River which flows southwards to join the Orange. The stream only get flowing water during the rainy season after some precipitation.

4.2.3 Flora and Fauna

4.2.3.1 Flora

There are protected area zone stretches from the Namib Naukluff Park south towards the Orange River, including the Sperrgebiet National Park, the /Ai-/Ais Hot Springs Park, the Gondwana Canyon Park, the Greater Fish River Canyon Complex (GFRCC), Naute Dam and all four existing communal conservancy areas in the Region. The proposed site is outside the protected areas therefore project activities will not affect the surrounding environment.

The site area is composed of bush vegetation typical of the dryland vegetation. The vegetation is an indication of shallow depth soils.



The site images below show the vegetation composition on site.

4.2.3.2 Fauna

Early explorers into southern Namibia described the presence of giraffe and rhinos, and even hippos in the Orange River (Brown 1991). While efforts are being made to reintroduce some of these species to the south (e.g. in Gondwana Park), there are strong populations of large desert-adapted animals such as gemsbok, springbok and ostrich in the region. Seals are abundant on the coast. Coastal wetland- and sea-birds congregate at the Orange River mouth and on the offshore islands. High levels of endemism occur in invertebrate and reptile groups, particularly along the escarpment, Huns Mountains and Fish River Canyon area (Irish 2008) plant life is exceptionally rich. The Succulent Karoo biome is internationally recognised as an important plant biodiversity hotspot, and is the only one found in an arid climate. The combination of flora and fauna are a unique national heritage and a pressing national responsibility.

Vegetation cover of on site is generally sparse because of the hard stony soils (Torra, Vlakter) cannot provide most plants with adequate water or nutrients.

A desktop study (i.e. literature review) was conducted on the vertebrate fauna (e.g. reptiles, amphibians, mammals and birds) expected to occur on the project area between Tses Keetmanshoop and Berseba. A rapid site assessment was conducted on the proposed site to determine the actual vertebrate fauna and flora on site and which potentially could be affected by the Greenlight Spot Trading service station project.

Furthermore, there are those species or groups of species which occur in Karas Region and are recognised as conservation priorities due to endemism or rarity. According to Pallett (1995), Griffin (2005), Irish (2008) the whole Karas region have the following conserved fauna species.

Table 2: Endemic species in the //Karas Region

| Group of species | Biome/habitant status | Endemism conservation status |
|------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Lichens | Succulent Karoo coastal plains and inselbergs | Many spp endemic to Sperrgebiet |
| Plants | High concentration of | Approx. 250 spp endemic to |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| | endemics in Succulent Karoo biome | Namibia |
| Scorpion, insects and spiders | Orange river | 156 spp endemic to Namibia |
| Fish | Coastal hummocks | 1 spp endemic to the lower Orange and classified as Vulnerable |
| Amphibians | | 1 spp – desert rain frog - confined to N Cape and Sperrgebiet coastline |
| Tortoise and terrapins | | Nama padloper endemic to southern Namibia and Endangered. |
| Lizards | | 19 spp endemic to Namibia, including dwarf chameleon and two kinds of girdled lizards restricted to Karas Region. |
| Snakes | | 5 spp endemic to Namibia, including dwarf adder and desert mountain adder restricted to Karas Region. Southern African python is Vulnerable. |
| Birds | Offshore islands important for coastal seabirds. Raptor populations dependent on protected areas and vulnerable to anti-predator measures on farmlands. | 9 spp endemic to Namibia of 7 Red Data spp, 3 are coastal seabirds: bank cormorant, African penguin, Cape gannet. The remainder are raptors. |
| Mammals | The Red Data spp occur on farmlands and protected areas. Otters require open pools in Fish River. | 10 spp (mostly rodents and bats) endemic to Namibia, 3 of them to southern of Namibia. 3 spp Vulnerable – cheetah, small spotted cat, pangolin. African clawless otter along Orange and Fish Rivers |

However, due to the location and size of the project site area, none of the above species found on the site.

4.3 Social - Economic Environment.

4.3.1 Ethnicity and Language

//Karas Region is situated in the south of the country and covers a surface area of 161 215 km². The Region is bordered by the Hardap Region in the north, South Africa in the east, the Atlantic Ocean in the west and again South Africa in the south with the Orange River

dividing the two countries. The name of the Region reflects the prominence of the Karas Mountain range in the southern part of the Region.

The area has predominantly Damara, Nama and Afrikaans speaking population, which is composed of mainly Damara and Basters whose history of settlement in the area can be traced to 1885 (Shampapa). From 1980 to 1990 Tses was part of Namaland, a reserve set aside for Nama people.

4.3.2 Demographic data for Tses

The region demographic profile serves as an important indicator for planning, monitoring and evaluation of service programmes. According to the Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census, //Karas had a population of 69,329 (32,346 females and 36,976 males or 114 males for every 100 females) growing at an annual rate of 1.3. With respect to the Proposed service station project employment shall consider this demographic gender difference that exists in the region.

Tses is a village in //Karas region with a population of approximately 1000; probably 1000 more live in the surrounding semi-desert.

4.3.3 HIV/AIDS Prevalence

Though HIV & AIDS infections to date are estimated at in excess of 200 000 people nationally ($\pm 11\%$), the epidemic has the potential to wreak havoc on smaller populations like Namibia. Government is actively involved in programmes to halt the spread of the virus and to treat those infected.

HIV/ AIDS prevalence in Karas amongst people aged 15 – 49 is estimated to be 16% and the total population aged 15. The revised 2015 estimated projects people living with HIV to increase to over 45 000 in 2017, and over by 2020 (Ministry of Health and Social Services, 2015b).

4.3.4 Household, literacy and Economic activities

Improving the lives of //Karas people, much has been done in the past decade to improve the lives and fortunes of //Karas people. In terms of education, 52% of girls and 48% of boys between the ages of 6-15 were attending school, and of those 15 years and older, 77% had left school, 7% were currently at school, and 7% had never attended school.

Average household income of around N\$26 991 pa exceeds the national average (N\$17 198), giving this region a so-called "affluent commercial area" ranking (the second highest in the country). These figures could be based on the 'wealth' of alluvial diamonds, fish, zinc and other precious minerals found in the region. However, these resources have eluded the populations of the region and national statistics on poverty levels rate the regional population below average.

4.3.5 Labour force data

Employment to Population Ratio (EPR) by sex and area, women that are employed were 12,935, whilst men are 19,017 in the //Karas Region, a survey conducted in 2011 by the NPC.

The male employment population ratio is higher than the female absorption rate in all regions. This labour force is composed of 53% and 47% for employed and unemployed respectively. In her recruitment Greenlight Spot Trading shall make sure that the disadvantaged group (Woman) got more job opportunities/offers. This will be an initiative to empower woman as they have the least employed people in the region.

Employment opportunity in Tses is low, as compare to the inhabitants, at the moment there is Post Office, Clinic, two School, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Water supply, Police Station and Tses Village Council.

4.3.6 Household condition

The survey conducted by the Namibian Population and Housing Census in 2011 indicates the following housing conditions in Tses;

Among households, 94% had safe water, 26% no toilet facility, 50% electricity for lighting, 81% access to radio, and 35% had wood or charcoal for cooking. In terms of households' main sources of income, 7% derived it from farming, 69% from wages and salaries, 6% cash remittances, 5% from business or non-farming, and 10% from pension.

The figures above indicate that most of the households in Tses are serviced with electricity, water, sewer system and road network. Therefore the introduction of the proposed project in Tses will promote further infrastructure development as construction workers will require houses to stay.

4.3.7 Economic status

Economic status in //Karas is rated 65% of economically active people over the age of 15, both private and public sector jobs currently account for less than half of all employment. The situation that can only be improved by concerted efforts of opening more opportunities for the region's young unemployed and to emphatically improve the pool of skilled labour.

Though many businesses continue to absorb, train and mentor individuals into gainful economic activity in urban centres, rural areas still lag behind in Namibia. The region has therefore made it an imperative to actively recruit and encourage investors to kick-start a variety of projects such as Greenlight Spot Trading service station

Currently the main economic activity in this area is subsistence livestock firming. Tses houses a general dealer but no petroleum station. There is passenger train from Windhoek to Keetmanshoop that passes through Tses. Due to the climatic conditions of Tses, the area received few little amounts of rainfall thus farming is a difficult enterprise and livestock densities are low throughout both regions as a result of the low vegetation cover and productivity of farm land. In terms of agricultural production is highly dependent on livestock.

5.0 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

5.1 Public and Stakeholder Consultation

5.1.1 Overview

Public Consultation forms an important component of the Environmental Assessment process. It is defined in the EIA Regulations (2012), as a

“process in which potential interested and affected parties are given an opportunity to comment on, or raise issues relevant to, specific matters”

(S1). Section 21 of the Regulations details steps to be taken during a given public consultation process and these have been used in guiding our process.

Formal public involvement has taken through newspaper announcements to inform the public about project and the EIA study followed by public consultations and focal meetings. The public consultation process has been guided by the requirements of Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 7 of 2007 and the process has been conducted as regulated in the Section 7(1) as well as in terms of the EMA Regulations of GN 30 of 6 February 2012 and the World Bank EIA standards and project ToR.

The primary aims of the public participation process were:

- To inform I&APs and key stakeholders of the proposed application and environmental studies;
- To initiate meaningful and timeous participation of I&APs;
- To identify issues and concerns of key stakeholders and I&APs with regards to the application for the development (i.e. focus on important issues);
- To promote transparency and an understanding of the project and its potential environmental (social and biophysical) impacts (both positive and negative);
- To provide a structure for liaison and communication with I&APs and key stakeholders;
- To ensure inclusivity (the needs, interests and values of I&APs must be considered in the decision-making process) and
- To provide responses to I&AP queries.

In this section of the report, the results of consultations with various classes of private stakeholders are summarised. The results of consultations with other stakeholders, community and other local people provided information relevant to a number of aspects of the EIA. In the interests of conciseness of presentation such information has been incorporated in other sections and is not reported here.

Communication with stakeholders and community people regarding the project activities and public consultation process according to the EMA Act No. 7 of 2007, section 21 (1) was facilitated through the following means:

- A Background Information Document (BID) that was compiled contained brief information of the project. The BID was forwarded to all identified stakeholders and community people.
- Four notices were made in the following national newspapers: The Windhoek Observer and the New Era, briefly explaining the project scope and its locality, inviting the public to register as stakeholders (Appendix A) as well as notifying them the date, time and place of the public consultation meeting.
- Announcement of EIA process in the common public meeting points (on A3 posters were placed at the following public areas;
- On-site notice informing that there is an EIA underway for the project and at the Tses Village Council notice board encouraging local people and other users of the highway to participate in the process willingly and freely. Selection of the size of site notice and their placement was done as stipulated in the EMA Act of 2007, Section 21 (2) (a).
- Formal public involvement was facilitated via a public consultation meeting, newspaper announcements. The public consultation process has been guided by the requirements of environmental management agency (EMA).

5.2 Description of public consultation activities

The following tasks have been undertaken during public consultation process

5.2.1 Identification of Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)

After the scoping process, the EIA team identified I&APs and key stakeholders of the proposed project. The public participation activities to be undertaken for this EIA process were incorporated into the overall approach of the EIA background information. I&APs were allowed to register to the EIA team and a special database was created capturing all their names and correspondence details. The public registration of I&APs and their participation was between 15 October and 15 November 2018.

5.2.2 Distribution of BID

A Background Information Document (BID) was distributed on request to the I&A Parties. The BID provide a description summary of the proposed project, and the project proponent and the whole procedure of the EIA to be followed. The BID was then attached a written notice as regulated under the Section 21 (2) (b) of the EMA Act of 2007. BID was distributed to the public who attended the public meeting and hearing.

5.2.3 Public Announcements

Newspaper Adverts

In compliance with the EMA Act No. 7 of 2007 Section 21 (2) (c) notification of the commencement of the EIA process for this project was advertised four times in national newspapers i.e. the New Era and the Windhoek Observer papers. The advertisements were

basically notifying the public about the project and the EIA study and call for their participation.

Table 3: Details on public notifications and participation events of the EIA study

| Newspaper | Area of Distribution | Language | Date placed |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| The New Era | Country Wide | English | 17 October 2018 |
| The Windhoek Observer | Country Wide | English | 19 October 2018 |
| The New Era | Country Wide | English | 24 October 2018 |
| The Windhoek Observer | Country Wide | English | 26 October 2018 |
| Local notices (Tses Village Council notice board + site notice) | Local area | English +Local Language | 17 October 2018 |
| | Local area | English +Local Language | 17 October 2018 |
| Word of mouth | Local | Local language | Throughout the public consultation period |

Local Public Announcement (local notices)

Two public notices were installed at two the local sites areas: one at Tses Village Council notice board and one on-site notifying the general public of the EIA study and on how do they register as I&APs, submitting their comments and concerns on the proposed development activity and on how they can participate. Location of these public site notices were in compliance with the EMA EIA Regulations of 2007 section 21 (2)(a) which requires that a site notice be fixed at a place conspicuous to the public at the boundary or on the fence of the site where the activity to which the application relates is to be undertaken



Fig 3: Public notice at Tses Village Council Notice Board



Fig 4: Public notice on-site

5.2.4 Public Participation Meetings

A public meeting was held on the 2nd of November 2018 at a local venue in Tses. The meeting was well attended. Meeting minutes, register and forms filled by attendees are attached in Appendix A of this document.

The primary aim of the public meeting was to:

- Provide I&APs and stakeholders with information regarding the proposed project and associated infrastructure;
- Provide I&APs and stakeholders with information regarding the EIA process;
- Provide an opportunity for I&APs and stakeholders to seek clarity on the project;
- Record issues and concerns raised; and
- Provide a forum for interaction with the project team.



Fig 5: Public meeting proceedings



Fig 6: Public completing comment forms

5.2.5 Information Collection

Issues and concerns raised by I&AP's have been incorporated in this report's comments on a response trail as attachment, Appendix A. No comments were submitted via electronics. In the interest and concerns, responses and clarification were provided whenever is possible. Information collected through the comments and contributions by the public made at the meeting, and also from the comment forms they filled which have been attached in the appendices.

Discussions on alternatives and proposed mitigation measures have been encouraged throughout the public consultation process.

The key findings of the public meeting/participation and responses received from I&AP's was mainly to do with employment of local people in all stages of project development. From a public perspective it indicates that the project is implementable and more importantly it is welcomed by the local people. The community is very happy and willing to provide any form of help if there is need of any because they view the development as beneficial to the village through reduced distance and time they use to travel looking for fuel in Keetmanshoop and also a possibility of employment.

6 ANTICIPATED ISSUES AND IMPACTS

6.1 Methodology Employed.

The EIA Regulations require “a description of the significance of any significant effects, including cumulative effects that may occur as a result of the undertaking of the activity”.

In line with the Namibian Environmental Management legislation and International best practices Greenlight Spot Trading cc shall implement an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in order to prevent, minimise and mitigate identified negative impacts and endorse the positive impacts. Based on the current environmental and social set up of the project activities on site this chapter will identify potential impacts, environmental and socio-economic impacts.

6.2 Impact Assessment Methodology

An impacts scoping process was used and it addressed all possible impacts of the project, and analysis was made to investigate its relevancy to the project as well as seeing the degree of impacts so that a management plan can be drafted at a later stage. In line with Namibia Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and the Environmental Impacts Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) with the direction on impacts analysis the following impact assessment criteria was identified by the team and deemed suitable. The assessment of all potentially identified impacts for the proposed construction and operation of Greenlight Spot Trading fuel service station were subject to the following criteria as listed in the Section 15(2) (h) (aa); (bb); (cc); (dd); (ee) and (gg) of the EMA Act No. 7 of 2007 as follows;

- (aa) cumulative effects;
- (bb) the nature of the effects;
- (cc) the extent and duration of the effects;
- (dd) the probability of the effects occurring;
- (ee) the degree to which the effects can be reversed;
- (ff) the degree to which the effects may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and
- (gg) the degree to which the effects can be mitigated;

In order to determine significance of each of the potential impacts identified, they have been subjected to the following questions displayed graphically (steps 1 and 2) and in tabular form (**Table 4**) below. These questions form the methodology for assessing the significance of the effects or impacts identified through this EIA process:

1. The first step was to screen out (set aside) all impacts which do not fall within the

scope of this project and responsibility of the Greenlight Spot Trading. Each of the potential impacts identified was screened according to the set of indicators set during the impact screening process as illustrated below. The list of impacts discussed in this Section falls under the "YES" answer, namely those which fall within the scope of the development and the responsibility of the client;

2. The next step was to determine whether sufficient information exists to assess the potential impacts of those that remain. If insufficient information is available to assess (with a high degree of confidence) and recommend mitigation measures to address a given impact further investigation will be required. However, if sufficient information is available to assess (with a high degree of confidence) and recommend mitigation measures to address a given impact no further investigation will be required and the impact will be addressed in an EMP;
3. To fully understand the significance of each of the potential impacts, each impact was subject to a range of assessment criteria. The application of these criteria, in determining the significance of potential impacts, used a balanced combination of duration, extent, and intensity/magnitude, modified by probability, cumulative effects, and confidence. The definitions of each of the criteria are contained in **Table 5**; and
4. Finally based on the answers obtained after applying steps 1-3 a decision was made regarding the significance of the impact based on three categories – low, medium or high (**Table 6**).

The significance of the identified impacts of the proposed project activities of Greenlight Spot Trading, construction of fuel service station was assessed using the criteria discussed on the table 5 below

Table 4: Criteria used to determine the significance of impacts and their definitions.

| CRITERIA | DESCRIPTION |
|----------|--|
| NATURE | This criteria indicates whether the proposed activity has a positive or negative impact on the environment (environment comprise both socio-economic and biophysical aspects). Reviews the type of effect that the proposed activity will have on the relevant component of the environment and includes "what will be affected and how |
| EXTENT | Geographic area. This criteria measures whether the impact will be site specific; local (limited to within 15 km of the area); regional (limited to about 100km radius); national (limited to within the borders of Namibia) or international (beyond Namibia's borders). |
| DURATION | This criteria looks at the lifetime of the impact, as being short/temporal (days, less than a year), medium (1-5 years), long (5-10 years but cease after operation), or permanent (more than 10 years). |

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| INTENSITY | This criteria is used to determine whether the magnitude of the impact is destructive or innocuous and whether it exceeds set standards, and is described as none (no impact); low (where the natural /social environment functions and processes are negligibly affected); medium (where the environment continues to function but in a noticeably modified manner); or high (where environmental functions and processes are altered such that they temporarily or permanently cease and/or exceeds legal standards) |
| PROBABILITY | Considers the likelihood of the impact occurring and is described as uncertain, improbable (low likelihood), probable (distinct possibility), highly probable (most likely) or definite (impact will happen regardless of prevention measures). |
| SIGNIFICANCE | Significance is given before and after mitigation. Low if the impact will not have an influence on the decision or require to be significantly accommodated in the project design, Medium if the impact could have an influence on the environment which will require modification of the project design or alternative mitigation (the route can be used, but with deviations or mitigation) High where it could have a “no-go” implication regardless of any possible mitigation. |
| STATUS OF THE IMPACT | A statement of whether the impact is positive (a benefit), negative (a cost), or neutral. Indicate in each case who is likely to benefit and who is likely to bear the costs of each impact. |
| DEGREE OF CONFIDENCE IN PREDICTION | This is based on the availability of information and knowledge used to assess the impacts. |

The significance of the potential impacts identified for this project is determined using a combination of the criteria discussed on the above table. The significance of impacts is described on the table below.

Table 5: Definition of the Impact significance ratings criteria

| Significance Rating | Criteria |
|---------------------|---|
| Low | Where the impact will have a negligible influence on the Environment and no mitigations are required. |
| Medium | Where the impact could have an influence on the environment, which require some modifications on the project activities and/or alternative mitigation. |
| High | Where the impact could have a significant influence on the environment and, in the case of a negative impact, the activity causing it, should not be permitted. |

7.2 Potential impacts identified and assessed

All impacts included in the Table 6 below fall within the scope of this project and responsibility of the Greenlight Spot Trading cc. By subjecting each of the impacts to the criteria stipulated above, it was possible to establish the significance of each. Plan Africa Consulting established the significance of each impact prior to implementing mitigation measures and then after mitigation measures have been implemented.

A brief description of the mitigation measures is mentioned in Table 6 below but detailed descriptions of management actions are contained in the **EMP** Section of this document.

| Impact | Status/nature | Extent | Duration | Intensity | Probability | Significance | | |
|---|---|--------|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | | | | Before Mitigation | Mitigation applied | Post Mitigation |
| Construction and Operation Phases | | | | | | | | |
| Physical disturbance of land/soil during excavations (UTS Installation) | -Erosion - Changes on soil properties i.e. soil structure due to compaction and soil texture. | Local | Short | Medium | Definite | Medium | -Restrict excavation activities to the area where UST are to be installed. a) limit unnecessary compaction of topsoil; and -Avoid using machines that is too heavy resulting in compaction. - Haulage trucks that transport UTS to the site should always use B1 highway which is a tarred road. -Any spoil generated in the excavation process should only be stockpiled in approved areas, and must be shaped and trimmed. | Low |
| Solid waste generation construction | -These will include metal cuttings, rejected materials, surplus materials, paper bags, empty cartons, empty | local | Short term | High | Definite | High | -An effective construction waste management plan to be implemented by the construction supervisor and the contractor, separating waste before disposal. | Medium/ low |

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| | <p>paint and solvent containers, broken glass among others</p> <p>-General Waste from construction activities can result in pollution in the environmental especially material that is not bio-degradable.</p> <p>-potentially cause disease outbreaks if not handled properly due to their presence providing suitable breeding conditions for vectors of certain diseases. Outbreak of diseases such as Malaria could be exacerbated by the presence of open water</p> | | | | | | <p>-General proper handling of this waste and management.</p> | |
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| | ditches for breeding of anopheles mosquitoes. | | | | | | | |
| - Disturbance and killing of soil rodents and rats. | -Soil rodents and rats that are underground where the tanks will installed will be affected | local | Short | low | probable | medium | -remove special or endangered small soil rodents species encountered -Forbid indiscriminate killing of soil rodents. | low |
| Noise from excavating machines and through incoming vehicles to deliver materials and workers to site. | -Negative effect on neighbour shops. | Local | Short term | Medium | Highly probable | High | - All vehicles and excavating machines used for the purpose of the works shall be fitted with effective exhaust silencers. -Materials shall be delivered to the site during normal site working hours. -No machinery will be left running unnecessarily. -Only machines that are in use must be on. "Switch off" all machines that are not in use. - Construction works will be done during the day (0800hrs-1700hrs); | Medium |
| Dust Emission | Dust releases can be a nuisance to | Local | Short | high | Definite | Medium | There is need to wet the areas/sprinkling before working | Low |

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|---|--|--------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|---|------------|
| <p>Particulate matter pollution is likely to occur during construction activities and transportation of the waste. There is a possibility of particulate matter suspended and settle-able particles affecting the site workers and even surrounding neighbours' health.</p> | <p>the local residences as well as help contributing into local atmospheric particulate matter content Dust can negative affect the ecosystem in general and the nearby residents</p> | | <p>term</p> | | | | <p>on them and also cover the excavated and stockpiled material - Minimize excavation activities during the windy days. -Stockpile material must be kept and later reused in the construction activities.</p> | |
| <p>Archaeological Landscape</p> | <p>Visual degradation</p> | <p>Local</p> | <p>Medium</p> | <p>Medium</p> | <p>Improbable</p> | <p>Medium</p> | <p>Demarcate, protect and avoid abstracting or extent to near sites. If removal is inevitable, apply at Heritage Council via an archaeologist</p> | <p>Low</p> |
| <p>Risk of oil spills.</p> | <p>The machines on site during construction may contain moving parts, which may require continuous oiling to minimize the usual corrosion or wear and tear.</p> | <p>local</p> | <p>Medium term</p> | <p>High</p> | <p>Probable</p> | <p>Medium</p> | <p>- Maintaining the machinery in specific designated areas designed for this purpose can substantially contain these dangers</p> | <p>Low</p> |

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|---|---|-------|------------|--------|----------|------|--|--------|
| | Likewise, moving vehicles on site may require oil and other lubricants change. Possibilities of such oils spilling and contaminating the soil and water within the project site are real. | | | | | | | |
| Change in landscape character (Land use) | | local | Long term | Medium | Probable | High | -Ensure that new structures blend in with the environment and there is rehabilitation of disturbed area to leave the area in almost the same level as it was before if not better. | Low |
| Generation of exhaust emissions (Exhaust emissions are likely to be generated during the construction period by the various construction machinery and equipment) | Motor vehicles used to mobilize the work force and materials for construction would cause a potentially significant air quality impact by emitting pollutants | Local | Short term | High | Definite | High | -There is need to use noise suppression equipment of engines -Operations should only be done during the day were noise propagation levels are limited as compared to during the night -Construction workers shall wear nose masks/respirators when and | Medium |

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|--|--|-------|------------|--------|----------|--------|--|---|-----|
| | through gaseous exhaust emissions. | | | | | | | where necessary. | |
| Workers accidents and hazards during construction | - During construction of the site of the proposed project, workers may encounter occupational health hazards as a result of coming into contact and handling hazardous waste and injuries from hand tools. | local | Short term | High | Probable | Medium | | Health and safety regulations should be enforced on all the workers. -Safety regulations include life and health insurance, first aid kits; protective clothing such as uniforms and gloves, ear plugs should be given to the machine operators -Ensure proper handling of hazardous material by workers. | Low |
| Solid waste generation during operation Liquid wastes that will result from the operations of the proposed facility include:- • Sanitary waste: will constitute wastewater from toilets, | -The service will generate solid waste in the form of; pieces of off cuts and cuttings, left over materials, scrap and general office waste | local | Medium | Medium | Probable | Medium | | An appropriate waste management system will be put in place to manage the resulting waste appropriately. -There will be adequate drainage to cater for storm water. The storm water will be allowed to drain naturally. | Low |

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|---|---|--------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|--|------------|
| <p>washing rooms and floor washing. This wastewater will be channelled to the existing sewer network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storm water: Most of the proposed site area will be paved or under buildings thus inhibiting infiltration of storm water into the soil hence increased runoff generation. | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Oil and greases</p> | <p>-Soil pollution killing micro – organisms. -Pollution of water</p> | <p>local</p> | <p>Medium</p> | <p>Low</p> | <p>Probable</p> | <p>Medium</p> | <p>-Regular maintenance of construction machines and vehicles to note leaking. -All repairs and servicing of</p> | <p>Low</p> |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------|------------|--------|----------|--------|---|--|
| | <p>collection pans through surface flow</p> <p>-Contamination of groundwater.</p> | | | | | | <p>machines and vehicles should be done at the recommended sites.</p> <p>-Proper disposal of used oils and grease</p> | |
| <p>Occupational Health and safety Hazard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire hazards | | Local | Short term | Medium | Probable | Medium | <p>-The management will put in place fire detection and fighting infrastructure to deal with the risk of fire hazards.</p> <p>-Keep well services and working fire hydrants</p> <p>-Keep dry sand buckets in place in case of outbreaks</p> <p>-Train the operators on ways of fighting fire.</p> <p>-Have a chart of hotlines within the facility, this include fire services, Ambulance, police et</p> <p>-Keep the facility dry of any fuel or oil spillage</p> <p>-Install warning signs on the facility e.g. DO NOT SMOKE, SWITCH ENGINE, SWITCH OFF</p> | |

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|--|---|-----------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|---|-------------|
| <p>Employment opportunities</p> | <p>The project creates employment opportunities to the locals</p> <p>Employment opportunities are of benefit both economically and in a social sense.</p> <p>In the economic sense it means abundant unskilled labour will be used in construction hence economic production.</p> | <p>Regional</p> | <p>Long term</p> | <p>High</p> | <p>Definite</p> | <p>High</p> | <p>-Make sure all the manual labour must employ local through the headman to ensure equal employment opportunities.</p> | <p>High</p> |
| <p>-Carbon footprint from emissions, General energy usage etc.</p> | <p>Even though it is on a smaller scale any development has a carbon footprint that negatively affects the immediate atmospheric conditions and increasing</p> | <p>Regional</p> | <p>Long term</p> | <p>Low</p> | <p>Definite</p> | <p>Medium</p> | <p>- Energy efficiency practices such As using solar energy options.</p> | <p>-Low</p> |

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|-------------------|---|-------|------|--------|----------|--------|--|-----|
| | greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere | | | | | | | |
| Oil fuel spillage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Outbreak of fires -Skidding of vehicles causing accidents -Bad smell | Local | Long | Medium | Probable | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Standby Generator should be installed properly by qualified technicians to ensure they is no leaking fuel or oil which may cause fire outbreak. -The fuel channels (pipes, pumps, dispensers) should be well maintained, to note any leakage. -Only authorised operators should dispense products to customers. -Pumps should be locked when not in use. -Any spillage of fuel should be washed with plenty of water and soap -Fire hydrants and sand buckets should be placed strategically In case of fire. -Frequent checks on piping system to note leakage | Low |

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|---------------------------------|---|----------|-----------|------|----------|------|---|------|
| Community development | Employment creation and business integrations | Regional | Long term | High | Definite | High | -Promote local businesses and employ locals | High |
| Improving growth of the economy | Through the use of locally available materials during the construction phase of the project including cement, structural steel, concrete and ceramic tiles, timber, sand, ballast electrical cables etc, the project will contribute towards growth of the economy by contributing to the gross domestic product. The consumption of these materials, fuel oil and others will | Regional | Long term | High | Definite | High | -Promote the buying of local material during construction | High |

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|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | attract taxes including VAT which will be payable to the government hence increasing government revenue while the cost of these raw materials will be payable directly to the producers. | | | | | | | |
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7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the Greenlight Spot Trading cc fuel service station development has been undertaken in accordance with the EIA Regulations published in Government Notice No. 30, in terms of Section 56 of the Namibia Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007).

In order to protect the environment and ensure that the Greenlight Spot Trading cc service station development is constructed and operated in an environmentally responsible manner, there are a number of significant pieces of environmental legislation that have been taken into account during this study. These include:

| |
|--|
| The Constitution of Namibia (February 9, 1990) |
| Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) |
| Environmental Management Act Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) |
| Environmental Assessment Policy of Namibia (1994) |
| Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (1976) |
| Soil Conservation Act (76 of 1969) |
| National Heritage Act, 2004 (Act No. 27 of 2004) |
| Petroleum Products and Energy Amendment Act, 1994 (Act 29 of 1994) |
| Hazardous Substance Ordinance (No. 15 of 1973) and Regulations |
| Public Health Act (36 of 1919) |
| Occupational Safety and Health GN 156/1997 (GG 1617) |

These relevant legislation has informed the identification and development of appropriate management and mitigation measures that should be implemented in order to minimise potentially significant impacts associated with the project.

The conclusions of this EIAsR including comments and concerns from Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs), are as a result of a comprehensive EIA study. These studies are based on issues identified in the Environmental Scoping Study and the parallel process of public participation through to the EIA phase.

The public consultation process has been inclusive, and every effort has been made to include representatives of all stakeholders within the process.

7.1 Assumptions, Uncertainties or Gaps in Knowledge

All assumptions, uncertainties and Gaps in knowledge described and listed below was in compliance with the requirements of the EMA Act No 7 of 2007 Section 15(2)(i). All assumptions were drawn from reasonable experience of the EAPs.

- All information provided by Greenlight Spot Trading cc and their specialist consultants to Plan Africa Consulting was correct and valid at the time it was provided;
- Plan Africa Consulting does not accept any responsibility in the event that additional information comes to light at a later stage of the process;
- All data from an unpublished research is valid and accurate; and
- The scope of this investigation is limited to assessing the potential environmental impacts associated with the Greenlight Spot Trading fuel service station development.
- The communities and stakeholders were explained and understood the whole project

The proposed project design should integrated mitigation measures with a view to ensuring compliance with all the applicable laws and procedures. During project implementation and occupation, Sustainable Environmental Management (SEM) should be ensured through avoiding inadequate/inappropriate use of natural resources, conserving nature sensitively and guaranteeing a respectful and fair treatment of all people working on the project, general public at the vicinity and inhabitants of the project.

In relation to the proposed mitigation measures that will be incorporated during construction phase, the development's input to the society; and cognition that the project is economically and environmentally sound, establishments are considered beneficial and important. It is our considerable opinion that the proposed development is a timely venture that will subscribe to proponent's timely investment and also the government's intention to subsidize fuel in Namibia.

It is thus our recommendation that the project be allowed to go ahead with the implementation provided the outlined mitigation measures are adhered to. Major concerns should nevertheless be focused towards minimizing the occurrence of impacts that would degrade the general environment. This will however be overcome through close follow-up and implementation of the recommended Environmental Management and Monitoring Plans (EMPs).

Thus, from all the findings (specifically from the general public identified during consultation period) of this report, it is recommended that the development be authorised as the public is really positive and looking forward to see development in their area

Recommendations for the prevention and mitigation of adverse impacts are as follows:-

- The proponent should therefore follow the guidelines as set by the relevant departments to safeguard and envisage environmental management principles during construction and operation/occupation phases of the proposed project;
- It is important that warning/ informative sign (bill boards) be erected at the site. These should indicate the operation hours and when works are likely to be started and completed. The signs should be positioned in a way to be easily viewed by the public and mostly motorists;
- All solid waste materials and debris resulting from construction activities should be disposed off at approved dumpsites;
- All construction materials e.g. pipes, pipe fittings, sand just to mention a few should be sourced/procured from bonafide/legalized dealers;
- During construction all loose soils should be compacted to prevent any erosion;

- Other appropriate soil erosion control measures can be adapted. Any stockpiles of earth should be enclosed, covered or sprinkled with water during dry or windy conditions to minimize generation of dust particles into the air;
- Once earthworks have been done, restoration of the worked areas should be carried out immediately by backfilling, landscaping/ levelling and planting of suitable tree species;
- Proper and regular maintenance of construction machinery and equipment will reduce emission of hazardous fumes and noise resulting from friction of metal bodies;
- Maintenance should be conducted in a designated area and in a manner not to interfere with the environment;
- A fully equipped first aid kit should be provided within the site;
- The contractor should have workmen's compensation cover and is required to comply with workmen's compensation Act as well as other relevant ordinances, regulations and Union Agreements;
- The contractor should provide adequate security during the construction period.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

8.1 Introduction

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been drafted as part of the Scoping Report which was compiled in terms of the Environmental Assessment for the proposed fuel service station development facility by Greenlight Spot Trading cc. The content thereof has been tailored according to the Regulations of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No 7 of 2007) Regulation No 30 of 2012 listing No 8(j) (aa) (bb) (cc). The aim thereof is to provide management measures to address the effects on the environment that have been identified in the Scoping Report.

The proposed service station establishment will have environmental impacts as indicated in the previous chapter. This section is aimed at describing the “Environmental Management Plan for impacts associated with Greenlight Spot Trading cc proposed fuel service station establishment project. The EMP stipulates the management of environmental programs in a systematic, planned and documented manner. The EMP below includes the organizational structure, planning and monitoring for environmental protection at the proposed Tses Village area development and other areas of its influence. The aim is to ensure that the proponent maintains adequate control over the project construction and operations in order to:

- To prevent negative impacts where possible;
- Reduce or minimise the extent of impact during project life cycle;
- Prevent long term environmental degradation.

This EMP has been divided into the following parts:

- ✓ Construction and Operations Environmental Management Plan (COEMP)
- ✓ Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMP)

8.2 EMP Administration

There is a strong need to clearly outline the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders to ensure that the EMP is fully implemented. There is also a need for the proponent to appoint an overall responsible person (project manager) to ensure the successful implementation of the EMP as highlighted below:

Table 7: Roles and Responsibilities in EMP Implementation

| ROLE | ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES |
|---|--|
| Greenlight Spot Project Manager | Responsible to enforce EMP implementation to contractors |
| Environmental Control Officer | Implement, review and update the EMP. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all reporting and monitoring required under EMP is undertaken, documented and distributed as needed • Conduct environmental site training (tool box talks) and inductions with the support of an environmental consultant. • Conducts environmental audit at work site with the support of environmental consultant. • Close out all non-conformances. • Ensure materials being used on site are environmental friendly and safe. |
| The Department of Environmental Affairs | Approve the EMP and any amendments to the EMP. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve reports of environmental issues and non-conformances as issued. • Review and approve environmental reports submitted as part of EMP implementation |
| Environmental Consultant | Conduct and monitor actions required by the EMP if required <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct environmental site training (tool box talks) and inductions if assistance is required • Conducts environmental audit at work site • Ensure materials being used on site are environmental friendly and safe. |
| Site/Project Engineers | Control and monitor actions required by the EMP. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report all environmental issues to HSE Manager. • Ensure documented procedures are followed and records kept on site. • Ensure any complaints are passed onto the management within 24 hours of receiving the complaint. |
| Workers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow requirements as directed by site engineers. • Report any potential environmental issues to site engineer/project manager, indicating spilt oil, excess waste, excessive dust generation, dirty water running off the site and other possible non-conformances • Compliance with the environmental specifications and enforce adherence, • Communicate all environment related incidents with the EO and distribute internally to avoid repeats, • Maintain a record of activities relevant to environmental management, |

9.3 Environmental Management Requirements

The following are management actions that should be adhered to by the proponent, Greenlight Spot Trading, at all times. These management actions cover the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the fuels service station. All activities should be carried out in line with this Environmental Management Plan (EMP), as may be applicable to the specific phase and activities carried out.

This section of the EMP details the various management processes, from where the operations are currently to its end, concerning the effective management of all operational areas. Please refer to Chapter 3 (of the Scoping Report) for legislative and permit requirements considered during this EMP. The EMP is laid out as follows:

- Planning and Design;
- Construction and Operations Contract Preparation Management Requirements;
- Operations Mitigation Requirements

Table 8: Legislation Framework and related contact person

| Theme | LEGISLATIVE INSTRUMENT | MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS | CONTACT PERSONS |
|---------------|--|---|---|
| Archaeology | National Heritage Act 27 of 2004 | All protected heritage resources (e.g. human remains etc.) discovered, need to be reported immediately to the National Heritage Council (NHC) and require a permit from the NHC before they may be relocated. | Tel: 061-244 375/385/594 |
| Environmental | Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 EIA Regulations (EIAR) GN 57/2007 (GG 3812) | The Amendment, transfer or renewal of the Environmental Clearance three years thereafter. | Tel: 061-284751 |
| Labour | Labour Act 11 of 2007 Health and Safety Regulations (HSR) GN156/1997 (GG1617). | Adhere to all applicable provisions of the Labour Act and the Health and Safety regulations. | Labour Law Advice: Tel: 061-309 957 |

SUMMARY OF THE POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 8: Summary of Mitigation Measures on identified potential Impacts

| # | Potential Impact | Mitigation Measures |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| CONSTRUCTION PHASE | | |
| 1 | Dust and Gaseous Emission | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Water will be sprinkled regularly to arrest dust emission; ii. Use of well-maintained vehicles and machinery; iii. Construction workers shall wear nose masks/respirators when and where necessary. |
| 2 | Noise pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Construction workers will be provided with appropriate PPEs; ii. Operations will be scheduled in such a way that noise operations are carried out at the same time; iii. Machines not in use will always be switched off (Switch off approach); iv. Equipment and machinery fitted with mufflers will be used where applicable; v. Construction works will be done during the day (0800hrs-1700hrs); vi. Regular maintenance and repair of machinery; vii. The project site will be hoarded. |
| 3 | Runoff and water logging | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. An adequate drainage system will be provided; ii. Site will be graded appropriately to avoid water logging. |
| 4 | Vibrations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. low vibration equipment will be used where applicable; ii. Vibration intensive operations will be carried out at times that are not sensitive vibration(day time); iii. Vibration intensive operation will not be carried out in the same time. |
| 5 | Solid Waste generation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Collect, segregate and dispose waste responsibly; ii. Contract a licensed waste handler to dispose the wastes. |
| 6 | Energy consumption | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Machines shall be regularly repaired and maintained to enhance their energy efficiency. |
| 7 | Noise pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Regular repair & maintenance of machines; iii. Noise mapping and adoption of the arising report will conducted; iv. Machines fitted with mufflers and/or quieter ones shall be used where applicable. |
| 8 | Fire hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The employees will be regularly trained; ii. Prohibition of smoking and the carrying of matches and lighters; iii. Set up a fire fighting team; iv. A fire detection and an alarm system shall be installed; v. A water tank(10,000Litres) reserved for firefighting shall be put up; vi. Fire extinguishers for the various classes of possible fire will be put in easily accessible area. |
| 9 | Safety and Health Concerns | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. All worker will be provided with the appropriate PPEs; ii. Enclose the construction site; iii. The standard operating and emergency response procedures will be posted in the processing area; iv. Clearly marked and obstruction free fire exits will be provided; v. Fire extinguishers and first aid kits will be placed in easily accessible location; |

| | | |
|------------------------|---|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi. Only competent staff will be employed to manage the company's operation; vii. Electrical installation shall be of high quality and sound construction; viii. Very high hygiene standards will be observed; ix. There shall be a changing room for the employees; x. Good housing keeping shall be observed; |
| 10 | Solid Waste generation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The various waste types will be collected and segregated before being disposed by a licensed waste handler; ii. adequate waste bins for temporary disposal of the various waste types will be provided; iii. Measures to reduce, recycle and reuse where appropriate will continuously be put in place during project operation; iv. Metal cuttings will be sold off to scrap metal dealers; v. Good housekeeping will be practiced; vi. Reduce reuse and recycle where appropriate. |
| 11 | Liquid Waste generation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Use water sparingly; ii. Sanitary effluent will be discharged into septic tank/soak pit which will be emptied monthly by licensed waste disposal firm; iii. There shall be adequate sanitary facilities. |
| 12 | Resource consumption | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Building material will be used in a sustainable manner; ii. Energy saving programs will be adopted; iii. Water shall be used sparingly. |
| 13 | Soil contamination: Oil and chemical spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Avoid oil and chemical leakages; ii. Machine and equipment to be used will be in good condition to avoid leakages; iii. Oil and chemicals e.g. solvents will be properly and responsibly handled stored and disposed. |
| 14 | Runoff and water logging | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. An adequate drainage system will be provided; ii. Site will be graded appropriately to avoid water logging. |
| 15 | Vibrations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Low vibration equipment will be used where applicable; ii. Vibration intensive operations will be carried out at times that are not sensitive vibration(day time); iii. Vibration intensive operation will not be carried out in the same time. |
| OPERATION PHASE | | |
| 1 | Solid Waste generation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The various waste types will be collected and segregated before being disposed by a licensed waste handler; ii. adequate waste bins for temporary disposal of the various waste types will be provided; iii. Measures to reduce, recycle and reuse where appropriate will continuously be put in place during project operation; iv. Metal cuttings will be sold off to scrap metal dealers. |
| 2 | Liquid Waste generation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Use water sparingly; ii. Sanitary effluent will be discharged into a sewer line network; iii. There shall be adequate sanitary facilities. |
| 3 | Health and Safety Concerns observed; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. All worker will be provided with the appropriate PPEs; ii. The standard operating and emergency response procedures will be posted in the processing area; iii. Clearly marked and obstruction free fire exits will be provided; iv. Fire extinguishers and first aid kits will be placed in easily accessible |

| | | |
|---|------------------------|---|
| | | <p>location;</p> <p>v. Only competent staff will be employed to manage the company's operation;</p> <p>vi. Electrical installation shall be of high quality and sound construction;</p> <p>vii. Very high hygiene standards will be9. There shall be a changing room for the employees;</p> |
| 4 | Fire hazard | <p>i. The employees will be regularly trained on ways of fighting fire;</p> <p>ii. Prohibition of smoking and the carrying of matches and lighters;</p> <p>iii. Install warning signs on the facility e.g. DO NOT SMOKE, SWITCH ENGINE, SWITCH OFF</p> <p>iv. Set up a fire fighting team;</p> <p>v. A fire detection and an alarm system shall be installed;</p> <p>vi. A water tank(10,000Litres) reserved for firefighting shall be put up</p> <p>vii. Fire extinguishers for the various classes of possible fire will be put in easily accessible area.</p> <p>viii. Keep well services and working fire hydrants</p> <p>ix. Keep dry sand buckets in place in case of outbreaks</p> <p>x. Keep the facility dry of any fuel or oil spillage</p> |
| 5 | Noise pollution | <p>i. Regular repair & maintenance of machines;</p> <p>ii. Noise mapping and adoption of the arising report will conducted;</p> <p>iii. Machines fitted with mufflers and/or quieter ones shall be used where applicable.</p> |
| 6 | Socio economic Impacts | <p>i. Consultation over issues of concern with all stakeholders.</p> |

Direct unfavourable effects on the natural environment were considered to be manageable through the prudent implementation of the proposed mitigation measures given above. Considering the above negative impacts of the project, this Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) was designed with appropriate mitigation measures as stated above and in the following tables. These plans considered the potential negative impacts, mitigation measures, and responsible parties, monitoring indicators, frequency of monitoring and estimated costs of such measures.

MONITORING PLAN

Monitoring will be required for the lifetime of the proposed Greenlight Spot Trading Fuel Service Station project and should include the Site Preparation and Construction Phases as well as the Operation Phase, as outlined below:

MITIGATION MEASURES/MONITORING PLAN

Table 9: Matrix Summary of Environmental Impacts of each phase, impact type and mitigation, responsibility and the monitoring plan

| TYPE | POTENTIAL MITIGATION MEASURE | RESPONSIBILITY | MONITORING TOOL | FREQUENCY |
|---------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| CONSTRUCTION PHASE | | | | |
| Dust and Gaseous emission | Water will be sprinkled regularly to arrest dust emission | Contractor | Inspection | Daily |
| | Construction wear nose masks/respirators when and where necessary | Contractor | Inspection | Daily |
| | Use of well-maintained vehicles and machinery workers shall wear nose masks/respirators when and where necessary | Contractor & Proponent | Inspection/ maintenance | Daily |
| Noise Pollution | Construction workers will be provided with appropriate PPEs | Contractor | Inspection | Daily |
| | "Switch off" approach (machines not in use will always be switched off. | Contractor | Inspection | Daily |
| | Operations will be scheduled in such a way that noisy operations are carried out at the same time | Contractor | Inspection/Daily Work Plans | Daily |
| | Equipment and machinery fitted with mufflers will be | Contractor | Inspection | Daily |
| | used where applicable | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|------------|------------------------|---|
| | Regular maintenance and repair of machinery | Contractor | Inspection and service | Once |
| | Construction works will be done during the day | Contractor | Inspection and service | Daily (except Sunday & Public holidays) |
| Vibration | Low vibration equipment will be used where applicable | Contractor | Inspection | Daily |
| | Vibration intensive operations will be carried out at times that are not sensitive vibration (day time) | Contractor | Inspection | Daily |
| | Vibration intensive operation will not be carried out in the same time | Contractor | Inspection | Daily |
| Runoff & water logging | An adequate drainage system will be provided | Contractor | Inspection | Once |
| | Site will be graded appropriately to avoid water logging | Contractor | Inspection | Once |
| Soil contamination: Oil and chemical spills | Avoid oil and chemical leakages | Contractor | Inspection | Daily |
| | Machine and equipment to be used will be in good condition to avoid leakages. | Contractor | Maintenance Reports | Monthly |
| | Will be properly and responsibly handled, stored and disposed | Contractor | Inspection | Daily |
| Resource consumption | Building material will be used in a sustainable manner | Contractor | Observation | Daily |
| | Energy saving programs will be adopted | Contractor | Observation/ Reports | Daily |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------|---------|
| | Water shall be used sparingly | Contractor | Observation | Daily |
| Solid Waste Generation | Waste would be segregated then collected by a designate waste handler | Contractor | Contract Agreements | Once |
| | Metal cuttings would be collected and sold to scrap metal dealers. | Contractor | Receipts | Monthly |
| | Reduce reuse and recycle where appropriate | Contractor | Observations | Daily |
| Safety & Health Concerns | Enclose the construction site. | Contractor | Observations | Once |
| | Construction workers will be provided with appropriate PPEs for related work. | Contractor | Inspection | Daily |
| | Well-equipped first Aid kits will be provided. | Contractor | Inspection | Monthly |
| | Fire-fighting infrastructure | Contractor | Inspection | Weekly |
| OPERATIONAL PHASE | | | | |
| Liquid Waste Generation | Water will be used sparingly | Proponent/Management | Observation | Daily |
| | Sanitary effluent will be discharged into a Septic tank/Soak-pit. The latter will be emptied monthly by a licensed waste disposal firm. | Proponent. | Inspection. | Monthly |
| | There shall be adequate sanitary facilities | Management | Inspection | Weekly |
| Safety and Health Concerns | All workers will be provided with the appropriate PPEs. | Proponent | Observation | Daily |
| | The standard operating and emergency response | Proponent | Observation | Daily |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | procedures will be posted in the processing area. | | | |
| | Clearly marked and obstruction free fire exits will be provided. | Proponent | Inspection | Once |
| | Fire extinguishers and first aid kits will be placed in easily accessible location. | Proponent | Inspection | Once |
| | Only competent staff will be employed to manage the company's operation | Management | Inspection | Periodically as and when necessary |
| Fire Hazard | The employees will be regularly trained | Proponent | Certificates | Annually |
| | Prohibition of smoking and the carrying of matches and lighters | Proponent | Warning signs/Notices | Once |
| | Set up a fire fighting team. | Proponent | List of team members | Once |
| | Fire detection and an alarm system shall be installed. | Proponent | Inspection | Once |
| | A water tank(10,000Litres) reserved for firefighting shall be put up | Proponent | Inspection | Once |
| | Fire extinguishers for the various classes of possible fire will be put in easily accessible areas | Proponent | Inspection | Once |
| Noise pollution | Regular repair & maintenance of machines | Proponent | Repair reports | Monthly |
| | Noise mapping and adoption of the arising report will | Proponent | Noise survey report | Annually |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|--|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
| | conducted | | | |
| | Machines fitted with mufflers and/or quieter ones shall be used where applicable | Proponent | Observation | Quarterly |
| Socio-economic Impacts | Consultation over issues of concern with all stakeholders | Proponent | Minutes of meeting | Quarterly |
| Energy consumption | Machines shall be regularly repaired and maintained to enhance their energy efficiency | Proponent | Maintenance reports | Monthly |

APPENDIX A: PUBLIC CONSULTATION DOCUMENTS

SPORTS



PUBLIC INVITATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF
GOCHAS VILLAGE COUNCIL OXIDATION POND

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 (2012) for the following intended activity.

Project Name: Gochas Village Council Oxidation Pond.

Project Location: Gochas, Hardap Region. The project is located on the outskirts of town (North).

Project Description: The construction of an oxidation pond at Gochas. The project will aim at connecting the bulk sewer network to the oxidation pond.

Proponent: Gochas Village Council

Environmental Consultant: Matrix Consulting Services

Public Meeting Date: Thursday, 01 November 2018

Venue: Gochas Community Hall

Time: 13h00

Matrix Consulting Services has been appointed by Gochas Village Council to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed oxidation pond.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are encouraged to register and raise concerns or provide comments and opinions. All Interested and Affected Parties will be provided with a Background Information Document (BID) comprising detailed information for the intended. Should you wish to register as I&AP and receive a BID, please contact the Matrix Consulting Services office.

Contact: Mr. AILONGA, Tel: (+264-61) 224197, Fax: (+264-61) 212165.
 E-Mail: environment@matrixconsulting.com

DEADLINE FOR COMMENTS IS 09 November 2018.

Vilakazi injury a blow to Sundowns – Mngqithi

Mamelodi Sundowns assistant coach Mangqithi admits the loss of attacking midfielder Sibusiso Vilakazi to long-term injury is another hammer-blow to the side as they prepare for their Telkom Knockout last 16 clash at home to Bloemfontein Celtic on Saturday.

Vilakazi was injured while on national team duty with South Africa in a warm-up fixture against SuperSport United ahead of the African Nations Cup qualifiers against Seychelles.

It is likely out for the remainder of the season with an Achilles tendon rupture, another key figure that Sundowns have lost in recent times.

"It has had a very negative effect on him, he has got his own goals that he had set and chasing to him he is frustrated with such a long-term injury," Mngqithi told reporters. "He knows what it is

like because he has had a long-term knee injury before.

"At Sundowns we will feel it even more as from the beginning of the season until now, we have lost three of our key players from last year.

"Vilakazi, Percy [Tau] and Khama [Billiat] ... It has a huge bearing on how the team performs and from the start of the season to now we have not had any momentum."

Sundowns have just two wins in their last nine games in all competitions, with Mngqithi suggesting there is a mix of reasons for their poor form.

"For a team like Sundowns to have so many draws it is worrying. Some we did not deserve, we could have got better results with some of the [match] officials. But not only the officials, our players as well. We have missed chances we would not expect to." -supersports



TENDER NO: SACU / 017 / 2019 / O

STUDY TO EXPLORE THE FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A REGIONAL FINANCING MECHANISM FOR SACU-WIDE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS AND INDUSTRIALISATION

The SACU Secretariat wishes to appoint a suitably qualified, experienced and reputable Consultant(s) to undertake a Study to explore the Feasibility of Establishing a Regional Financing Mechanism for SACU-wide Infrastructure Projects and Industrialisation.

The detailed Terms of Reference (ToR) document can be obtained online at www.sacu.int OR directly from the SACU Secretariat Offices at Erf: 8531 Corner of Lazarett and Feld Street, Windhoek, Namibia.

For Commercial enquiries, please contact:

Mr. Hermanus L. Esterhuizen
 Procurement Officer
 Tel: +264 61 295 8000/37
 Fax: +264 61 245 611
 E-mail: Hesterhuizen@sacu.int

For Technical Enquiries, please contact:

Mr. Donald Ndawandwe
 Deputy Director: Revenue Management
 Tel: (+264) 61 295 8000/21
 Fax: (+264) 61 245 611
 Email: Donald.Ndawandwe@sacu.int

Closing Date & Time: 17h00 (Namibian time) on Friday, 26 October 2018.

The SACU Secretariat reserves the right to accept or reject any proposal that fails to meet its requirements and will not, in any case, be responsible or liable for any costs associated with the preparation and submission of any proposal. Kindly note that only short-listed bidders will be contacted. **Please note that this tender requires two offers, a technical and a financial offer, submitted in separate envelopes as stipulated in the ToR document.**

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Notice is hereby given to all potential 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 Title: Proposed Construction and Operation of a Service Station in Tses Village.

Project Description: Construction of a service station and installation of fuel dispensation facilities on Portion A of Tses Townlands No. 425 in Tses Village.

Project Location: Portion A of the Remainder of Tses Townlands No. 425 is located west of Tses Proper as one drives from Mariental. Portion A is defined by the intersection of the B1 National Road and the D619 District Road. Tses is located about 80km from Keetmanshoop town and 141km from Mariental.

Proponent: Greenlight Spot Trading cc

I&APs are invited to register with the consultant and give their comments and concerns in writing. A public meeting will be held on the 2nd of November 2018 at Tses Village Community Hall. The participation and comment period is effective from 15 October to 15 November 2018.

To register or request for documents please submit your name, contact information and interest in the project, in writing to the Consultant @:

Email: patrica@mweb.com.na
 Phone: +264 (061) 212096

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 WINDHOEK
 8 Darius Street
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NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Notice is hereby given to all potential 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 Title: Proposed Construction and Operation of a Service Station in Tshe Village.

Project Description: Construction of a service station and installation of fuel dispensation facilities on Portion A of Tshe Townlands No. 425 in Tshe Village.

Project Location: Portion A of the Remainder of Tshe Townlands No. 425 is located west of Tshe Proper as one drives from Mariental. Portion A is defined by the intersection of the B1 Antelope Road and the D619 District Road. Tshe is located about 80km from Keetmanshoop town and 141km from Mariental.

Proponent: Greenlight Spot Trading cc

I&APs are invited to register with the consultant and give their comments and concerns in writing. A public meeting will be held on the 2nd of November 2018 at Tshe Village Community Hall. The participation and comment period is effective from 15 October to 15 November 2018.

To register or request for documents please submit your name, contact information and interest in the project, in writing to the Consultant @:

Email: paluka@rwweb.com.na
Phone: +264 (061) 212058

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY LIQUOR ACT, 1988 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1988

Regulation 44, 45 & 33)
Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1988, in terms of which application will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Commission, Region: KAWANGO EAST

1. Name and postal address of applicant, MR KASHERA THABEUS, P.O. BOX 4792 RUNDUMU

2. Name of business or proposed business to which applicant wishes to apply for a licence, KASHERA NIGHT CLUB SHANABONGOMA VILLAGE

3. Address of business or premises to which application relates, SHANABONGOMA

4. Nature and details of application, LIQUOR LICENCE FOR NIGHT CLUB

5. Date of the date with whom application will be lodged, THE REGISTRAR OFFICE RUNDUMU

6. Date on which application will be lodged, 05 TO 30 OCTOBER 2018

7. Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard, 12 DECEMBER 2018

Any objection or written submission in terms of section 28 of the act in relation to the application must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to notify the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

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Notice is hereby given to all potential 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 Title: Proposed Construction and Operation of a Service Station in Tees Village

Project Description: Construction of a service station and installation of fuel dispensation facilities on Portion A of Tees Townships No. 425 in Tees Village.

Project Location: Portion A of the Remainder of Tees Townships No. 425 is located west of Tees Proper as one drives from Mariental, Portion A is delimit by the intersection of the B1 National Road and the D819 District Road. Tees is located about 80km from Keetmanshoop town and 141km from Mariental.

Proponent: Greenlight Spot Trading cc

I&APs are invited to register with the consultant and give their comments and concerns in writing. A public meeting will be held on the 2nd of November 2018 at Tees Village Community Hall. The participation and comment period is effective from 15 October to 15 November 2018.

To register or request for documents please submit your name, contact information and interest in the project, in writing to the Consultant @:

Email: pernica@mwb.com.na
Phone: +264 (061) 222965

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF TRADE & INDUSTRY LIQUOR ACT, 1998
NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998

(Regulations 14, 26 & 33)

Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region: OSHANANA.

- Name and postal address of applicant: JIMMAMUEL KAKOLOLO, PO BOX 844, OSHANANA.
- Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates: JIMM'S BAR
- Address/Location of premises to which Application relates: ONHUND - BENHANA MAIN ROAD
- Nature and details of application: SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENCE
- Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged: BENHANA
- Date on which application will be Lodged: 29 OCTOBER 2018
- Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: 12 DECEMBER 2018

Application will be considered in terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to the applicant must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF TRADE & INDUSTRY LIQUOR ACT, 1998
NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998

(Regulations 14, 26 & 33)

Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region: KHOMASDAL.

- Name and postal address of applicant: CANAAN INVESTMENT CC, PO BOX 9379, MAERUA MALL, WINDHOEK
- Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates: CANAAN INVESTMENT CC
- Address/Location of premises to which Application relates: ERP TRAK, NO. 6 MAERUID STREET, WANANDEA, KATUTURA WINDHOEK
- Nature and details of application: APPLICATION TO TRANSFER LICENCE FROM CANAAN INVESTMENT CC TO JH ONE TRADING CC PO BOX 9354, WINDHOEK
- Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged: WINDHOEK
- Date on which application will be Lodged: 31 OCTOBER 2018

Application will be considered in terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to the applicant must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF TRADE & INDUSTRY LIQUOR ACT, 1998
NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998

(Regulations 14, 26 & 33)

Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region: KAWANGO EAST.

- Name and postal address of applicant: MUNYOKA KATYONGO AUGUSTA, PO BOX 8234, DIVUNDU
- Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates: THIMOTA 2 SHEBEEN
- Address/Location of premises to which Application relates: DIVYOGHA VILLAGE
- Nature and details of application: SHEBEEN LIQUOR LICENCE
- Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged: THE MAGISTRATE OFFICE RUMUO
- Date on which application will be Lodged: 30 OCTOBER 2018
- Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: 12 DECEMBER 2018

Any objection or written submission in terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to the applicant must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF TRADE & INDUSTRY LIQUOR ACT, 1998
NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998

(Regulations 14, 26 & 33)

Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region: KARAS.

- Name and postal address of applicant: ANDREAS ALKHETI
- Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates: JIKA JIKA SUPERMARKET
- Address/Location of premises to which Application relates: ERP 1933 RINGLEIN KEETMANSHOOP
- Nature and details of application: GROCERY LIQUOR LICENCE
- Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged: KEETMANSHOOP
- Date on which application will be Lodged: 02 OCTOBER 2018
- Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: 14 NOVEMBER 2018

Any objection or written submission in terms of section 28 of the Act in relation to the applicant must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

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For further details contact Tel: (065) 230063, or Cell: 081 2503072/081 6725850

Closing date is Friday, 09 November 2018.

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Tel: 061-309072 Fax: 061-308 079, 589 Line: 061-651 8242 Email: doradoprivateschool@gmail.com

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Will Pochettino out-think Guardiola?

Will Poch outsmart Pep in heavyweight Monday night clash? (Tottenham v Manchester City, Monday Night Football)

Pep Guardiola has lost just two of his previous 13 managerial clashes with Mauricio Pochettino (W7 D4 L2). Both men cite current Leeds boss Marco Bielsa as a huge influence on their football philosophy and usually when their teams meet, it's an exciting affair. Both managers demand their teams defend high, press high and build from the back.

A win for City would mean three win in a row for Guardiola over Pochettino for the first time. Expect fireworks.

Will Aubameyang keep firing Arsenal to maximum points? (Crystal Palace v Arsenal, live on Sky Sports Premier League)

Aubameyang is fast becoming one of the Premier League's most feared strikers. Only Mohamed Salah has scored more Premier League goals since Aubameyang's arrival in north London. Last season he scored a Premier League goal on average once every 104.6 minutes - the best mins/goal ratio in the competition's history (minimum 10 goals). Aubameyang scored twice in Arsenal's 3-1 win over Leicester, sparking his team to life despite starting on the bench. He'll be key as Arsenal go in search of win number 11 on the bounce in all competitions.

Will Jose Mourinho release the shackles and go for it against Everton? (Manchester United v Everton, Sunday)

There have been signs of life in the entertainment department for United in their last two Premier League games. They swept past Newcastle in the second half, scoring three, before coming from behind with two Anthony Martial goals against Chelsea. Midweek against Juventus was a step back but United have won 19 home Premier League games against Everton - only against Tottenham have they won more (21).

Time for Nuno Espirito Santo to switch up his starting XI? (Brighton v Wolves, Saturday)

Wolves are the only team in Europe's big five divisions yet to make a change to their starting XI in league matches this season. However, the boss, Nuno Espirito Santo, criticised his players for becoming too complacent in the 2-0 defeat at Wolves and they haven't scored more than one goal in a Premier League game since the opening day.

Time to unleash the exciting Adama Traore from the start at the expense of Diogo Jota?

Time for Mohamed Salah to catch fire? (Liverpool v Cardiff, Saturday)

Salah was the match winner for Liverpool last weekend in the 1-0 win over Huddersfield, maintaining their unbeaten start to the league season. It was arguably the first time we have seen Salah this season finish with any conviction after a slow start to the campaign in front of goal. "Slow" may be a little harsh, but it comes after Salah won the Premier League Golden Boot in his debut campaign at Anfield, bag-



ging 32 goals last term. He's set the bar so high.

Cardiff will need to at their best stop him, Salah has been involved in six goals in his last five Premier League appearances against newly promoted opposition (three goals, three assists).

Is it time for Burnley to end their

hoodoo at Turf Moor against a 'big six' side? (Burnley v Chelsea, Sunday, 1.30pm) Despite having a reputation as a big punching underdog, Burnley have won just two points from their last 12 home Premier League games against the 'big six' - drawing two and losing 10 since a 2-0 win over Liverpool in

August 2016.

Plus, their last home league win over Chelsea was in 1983.

Maurizio Sarri's men head north still unbeaten in the league and the Italian could become the first Chelsea manager to remain unbeaten in his first 10 Premier League matches in charge of the club. -bbc sports



Consistency the key for Manchester United's Martial

Anthony Martial is "unplayable" at his best but needs to work on his consistency and defending in order to nail down a spot in Manchester United's starting line-up, according to Danny Higginbotham.

With Alexis Sanchez underperforming, Jose Mourinho has turned to Martial to fill the void on the left of United's attack in recent matches.

The 22-year-old Frenchman has responded with three goals and an assist in his last two Premier League outings against Newcastle United and Chelsea.

"He is one of those players that,

when he is in his stride, he is so difficult to stop. He is quick, he is strong and he is skilful," Higginbotham told Match Centre.

"The one thing with Martial - and this can be a frustration at times - is consistency. When he is at his best he is unplayable at times.

"He is an absolutely magnificent player. He has got everything about him.

"We saw against Chelsea in particular in the second half what he is all about on that left-hand side, drifting inside at times.

"But it is just about getting the consistency from him. If you get the consistency he is playing week in, week out for Manchester United

because I think he is that good."

Martial started on the left in United's 1-0 defeat to Juventus at Old Trafford on Tuesday in the Champions League.

United were exposed on that flank at times in the game, including for the goal when Martial failed to track Ronaldo's run from deep, allowing him to cross for Paulo Dybala's eventual winner.

Higginbotham believes it is clear the defensive side of Martial's game needs to improve.

He explained: "If you look at the Champions League game in midweek, one of the problems that they had was Martial was fantastic going forward but at times he can switch off defensively." -sky sports

The Whithook Observer, one of Namibia's leading regional newspapers, is currently experiencing rapid growth in market share, circulation and editorial content. We need full-time, creative, professional people to fill the following positions:

Graphic Designer/Print Originator

- Responsibilities**
- Work simultaneously on 10+ projects based on current client workload
 - Put together disparate elements of a design created by another professional, such as the fonts, photographs and other components necessary for a website design
 - Consult with clients' marketing, copywriting and sales teams to create cohesive designs that reflect our clients' corporate cultures and goals

- Qualifications**
- Bachelor's Degree in Fine Art Design, Class one, Journey Person in Print Origination, Marketing or related discipline
 - Diploma or certificate in marketing or Public Relations
 - Extensive experience with Illustrator, Photoshop and InDesign, specifically with mockups, web design and multimedia presentation
 - 10+ years in professional commercial design, preferably with a marketing or newspaper industry
 - Experience working with WordPress templates
 - Experience with newspaper printing processes
 - Adaptive design eye and skill
 - Excellent communication skills
 - Ability to absorb and apply constructive criticism from peers and clients

Deadline Date: 9 November 2016

Individuals interested in applying should email their application letters and CVs to: edl@whkobserver.com.na



NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Notice is hereby given to all potential 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 Title: Proposed Construction and Operation of a Service Station in Tees Village.

Project Description: Construction of a service station and installation of fuel dispensation facilities on Portion A of Tees Townlands No. 425 in Tees Village.

Project Location: Portion A of the Remainder of Tees Townlands No. 425 is located west of Tees Proper as one drives from Marfield. Portion A is defined by the intersection of the B1 National Road and the D619 District Road. Tees is located about 80km from Keetmanshoop town and 141km from Marfield.

Proponent: Greenlight Spot Trading cc

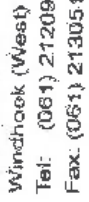
I&APs are invited to register with the consultant and give their comments and concerns in writing. A public meeting will be held on the 2nd of November 2016 at Tees Village Community Hall. The participation and comment period is effective from 15 October to 15 November 2016.

To register or request for documents please submit your name, contact information and interest in the project, in writing to the Consultant @:

Email: patricia@mweb.com.na
Phone: +264 (061) 212086

AFRICA CONSULTING CC
TECHNICAL REGIONAL PLANNERS

Box 4114
WINDHOEK
9 Orlova Street
Windhoek (West)
Tel: (061) 212066 Cell: 0412716180
Fax: (061) 213051



Stakeholders Consultation Register: Environmental Impact Assessment for the Proposed Service Station Establishment In Tses Village, Karas Region-Namibia.

Venue: TSES.....VILLAG.E.....H.H.H.
Date: ...02.....NOVEMBER 2018..

Time:10 30 HRS.....

| NAME | SURNAME | Organisation | PHONE NUMBER | SIGNATURE |
|-----------------|---------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Elvis Swartz | Swartz | TSES | 081 855 73200 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Rosa Swartz | Swartz | TSES | 081 2708 770 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Elias Hanse | Hanse | TSES | 081 6355 73 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Hilarius Hobani | Kooi | TSES | 081 8809213 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Marius Hanse | Hanse | TSES | 081 255 4942 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Theofilus | Baïson | TSES | 081 8558600 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Jacob Baïson | Baïson | TSES | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Willem A. Hanse | Hanse | TSES | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Willeen Hanse | Hanse | TSES | 081 3002312 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Claudia Kooi | Kooi | TSES | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Joseph Alker | Kooi | TSES | 081 2656942 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Christina | Hanse | TSES | 081 5755 698 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Gjannaline | Hanse | TSES | 081 8046358 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| ALBERTUS | ISACK | TSES | 081 5718832 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Aloysius | HANSE | TSES | 081 3002317 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| CONRATUUS | HANSE | TSES | 081 6978066 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Jeffrey | KOOI | TSES | 081 3808725 | <i>[Signature]</i> |

| NAME | SURNAME | Organisation | PHONE NUMBER | SIGNATURE |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| JEREMIAS | TIBOTH | TSES | 0813117041 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Frederick | Blomse | TSES | 081 8046315 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Memory | Katito | TSES | 0812370212 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Clapa | Katitso | TSES | 0811495684 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Svetlana | Katitso | TSES | 0818825581 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Micael | OPR | TSES | 0816638345 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Theresa Kooper | Kooper | TSES | - | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Lucresia | Rooi | TSES | 0814590584 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| GREGORY | Hanse | TSES | 0814463112 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Auranna | Gabant | TSES | 0813271888 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Laurentia | Hatzkin | TSES | 0813778927 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Serith | Vries | TSES | 0816682672 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Anna Nara | Jahrs | TSES | 081207585 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Elfriede | Fredericks | TSES | 0815955680 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Anna | Fredericks | TSES | 0817490372 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Caroline | Vries | TSES | 0812672841 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Ferdinand | Witbooi | TSES | 0814616160 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Donald | Grariseb | TSES | 0814616160 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Edmund | Suwate | TSES | 0817619173 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| GOTTFRIED | GRARISEB | TSES | 0818373116 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| MATHEUS | ISAAC | Southport | 0814008745 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Irene | Cloete | TSES | 0814844557 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Jessmine | Jahrs | TSES | 0812770526 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Eveline | Silbraitius | TSES | - | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| | Frederiko | TSES | - | <i>[Signature]</i> |

Registration and Comments Form

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
FOR PROPOSED SERVICE STATION ESTABLISHMENT PROJECT IN TSES VILLAGE-
KARAS REGION: NAMIBIA

KINDLY COMPLETE THIS FORM IN DETAIL AND RETURN TO:

Plan Africa Consulting cc
PO Box 4114
Windhoek
Tel: 061 212096
Cell: 0813634904
Email Address: ekasinganefie@gmail.com

Personal Details

Name & Surname: FRITZ J. CHRISTIAAN
Postal Address: Box 9 Email: tseecouncil@hotmail.com
Town: TSES

What is your main area of interest regarding the proposed development?

Employment creation
Reliable service delivery (fuel)

Do you have any points of concern or support regarding the proposed project? If "yes", please briefly list these in point format.

YES / NO

Consult all relevant affected parties for
a comprehensive EIA scoping report
including fauna & flora

Do you wish this project to proceed?

YES / NO



Registration and Comments Form

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FOR PROPOSED SERVICE STATION ESTABLISHMENT PROJECT IN TSES VILLAGE-
KARAS REGION: NAMIBIA**

KINDLY COMPLETE THIS FORM IN DETAIL AND RETURN TO:

Plan Africa Consulting cc
PO Box 4114
Windhoek
Tel: 061 212096
Cell: 0813634904
Email Address: ekasinganetie@gmail.com

Personal Details

Name & Surname HILARIUS HAYAN ROO
Postal Address P.O. Box 2 TSES Email _____
Town TSES


What is your main area of interest regarding the proposed development?
My interest is the employment development
near to the B1 TSES

Do you have any points of concern or support regarding the proposed project? If "yes", please briefly list these in point format:

employ local people YES / NO

Do you wish this project to proceed?

YES/NO


STAMP

Registration and Comments Form

**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
FOR PROPOSED SERVICE STATION ESTABLISHMENT PROJECT IN TSES VILLAGE-
KARAS REGION: NAMIBIA**

KINDLY COMPLETE THIS FORM IN DETAIL AND RETURN TO:

Plan Africa Consulting cc
PO Box 4114
Windhoek
Tel: 061 212096
Cell: 0813634904
Email Address: ekasinganetie@gmail.com

Personal Details

Name & Surname Memory Katjito
Postal Address Tses P.O. 30 Email junshivate@gmail.com
Town Tses

What is your main area of interest regarding the proposed development?

Is my home town so ~~the~~ This project will
be giving us alot of opportunity like jobs
for the people and development for
the place

Do you have any points of concern or support regarding the proposed project? If "yes", please briefly list these in point format:

YES / NO

I support this because its going to
be alot of development for our place

Do you wish this project to proceed?

YES / NO

STAMP

Memory Katjito

Registration and Comments Form

**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
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KARAS REGION: NAMIBIA**

KINDLY COMPLETE THIS FORM IN DETAIL AND RETURN TO:

Plan Africa Consulting cc
PO Box 4114
Windhoek
Tel: 061 212096
Cell: 0813634904
Email Address: ekasinganetie@gmail.com

Personal Details

Name & Surname Fredrik Hans
Postal Address Email
Town Tsa

What is your main area of interest regarding the proposed development?

Employment of local people
.....
.....
.....

Do you have any points of concern or support regarding the proposed project? If "yes", please briefly list these in point format:

YES / NO

Development of employment in the village
.....
.....
.....

Do you wish this project to proceed?

YES / NO

STAMP
F. Hans

Registration and Comments Form

**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
FOR PROPOSED SERVICE STATION ESTABLISHMENT PROJECT IN TSES VILLAGE-
KARAS REGION: NAMIBIA**

KINDLY COMPLETE THIS FORM IN DETAIL AND RETURN TO:

Plan Africa Consulting cc
PO Box 4114
Windhoek
Tel: 061 212096
Cell: 0813634904
Email Address: ekasinganetie@gmail.com

Personal Details

Name & Surname..... MARIUS HAISE
Postal Address..... POSTBUS 2 Email

Town..... TSES

What is your main area of interest regarding the proposed development?

I interest that brings the development in
to TSES

Do you have any points of concern or support regarding the proposed project? If "yes", please briefly list these in point format:

YES / NO

N/A

Do you wish this project to proceed?

YES / NO

MARIUS HAISE
STAMP

Registration and Comments Form

**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
FOR PROPOSED SERVICE STATION ESTABLISHMENT PROJECT IN TSES VILLAGE-
KARAS REGION: NAMIBIA**

KINDLY COMPLETE THIS FORM IN DETAIL AND RETURN TO:

Plan Africa Consulting cc
PO Box 4114
Windhoek
Tel: 061 212096
Cell: 0813634904
Email Address: ekasinganetie@gmail.com

Personal Details

Name & Surname *Joel Oshor Horach*
Postal Address *Stations 9* Email _____
Town *Loes*

What is your main area of interest regarding the proposed development?

Employment of local people

Do you have any points of concern or support regarding the proposed project? If "yes", please briefly list these in point format:

YES / NO

Consult all relevant parties
I support

Do you wish this project to proceed?

YES / NO

STAMP
Horach

Registration and Comments Form

**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
FOR PROPOSED SERVICE STATION ESTABLISHMENT PROJECT IN TSES VILLAGE-
KARAS REGION: NAMIBIA**

KINDLY COMPLETE THIS FORM IN DETAIL AND RETURN TO:

Plan Africa Consulting cc
PO Box 4114
Windhoek
Tel: 061 212096
Cell: 0813634904
Email Address: ekasinganetie@gmail.com

Personal Details

Name & Surname Anna J. Fredericks
Postal Address PO Box 9 Email
Town TSES

What is your main area of interest regarding the proposed development?

Employment

Do you have any points of concern or support regarding the proposed project? If "yes", please briefly list these in point format:

YES / NO

Development of Tses

Do you wish this project to proceed?

YES / NO

STAMP
Fredericks

Registration and Comments Form

**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
FOR PROPOSED SERVICE STATION ESTABLISHMENT PROJECT IN TSES VILLAGE-
KARAS REGION: NAMIBIA**

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Plan Africa Consulting cc
PO Box 4114
Windhoek
Tel: 061 212096
Cell: 0813634904
Email Address: ekasinganetie@gmail.com

Personal Details

Name & Surname..... Anna Maria Sahrs
Postal Address..... P.O. BOX 9 Email
Town.....

What is your main area of interest regarding the proposed development?

I am residing in Tses and
I see this as an opportunity for
Tses youth and that this can change the employment
rate here.

Do you have any points of concern or support regarding the proposed project? If "yes", please briefly list these in point format:

No

YES / NO

Do you wish this project to proceed?

YES / NO

[Signature]

STAMP

Registration and Comments Form

**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
FOR PROPOSED SERVICE STATION ESTABLISHMENT PROJECT IN TSES VILLAGE-
KARAS REGION: NAMIBIA**

KINDLY COMPLETE THIS FORM IN DETAIL AND RETURN TO:

Plan Africa Consulting cc
PO Box 4114
Windhoek
Tel: 061 212096
Cell: 0813634904
Email Address: ekasinganetie@gmail.com

Personal Details

Name & Surname Ferdinand I Witbooi
Postal Address P.O. Box 40 Email /
Town Tses

What is your main area of interest regarding the proposed development?

ITS a Good project regarding the youth of
Tses we are unemployed so we are hungry
of jobs so no problem with it. Its gonna be
a good start of Tses youth and the Community.

Do you have any points of concern or support regarding the proposed project? If "yes", please briefly list these in point format:

YES / NO

NO

Do you wish this project to proceed?

YES / NO

STAMP
F. Booi

Registration and Comments Form

**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
FOR PROPOSED SERVICE STATION ESTABLISHMENT PROJECT IN TSES VILLAGE-
KARAS REGION: NAMIBIA**

KINDLY COMPLETE THIS FORM IN DETAIL AND RETURN TO:

Plan Africa Consulting cc
PO Box 4114
Windhoek
Tel: 061 212096
Cell: 0813634904
Email Address: ekasinganetie@gmail.com

Personal Details

Name & Surname: *Jonas Ocker Horasch*
Postal Address: *Spaans 9* Email: _____
Town: *Tses*

What is your main area of interest regarding the proposed development?

Employment of local people

Do you have any points of concern or support regarding the proposed project? If "yes", please briefly list these in point format:

YES / NO

Consult all relevant parties
I support

Do you wish this project to proceed?

YES / NO

STAMP
Horasch

Registration and Comments Form

**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
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KARAS REGION: NAMIBIA**

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Plan Africa Consulting cc
PO Box 4114
Windhoek
Tel: 061 212096
Cell: 0813634904
Email Address: ekasinganetie@gmail.com

Personal Details

Name & Surname HILARIUS HATANI ROOI
Postal Address P.O. Box 2 TSES Email ..
Town TSES

What is your main area of interest regarding the proposed development?

My interest is the Employment development
next to the B1 TSES


Do you have any points of concern or support regarding the proposed project? If "yes", please briefly list these in point format:

Employ local people

YES / NO

Do you wish this project to proceed?

YES / NO


STAMP

Registration and Comments Form

**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
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KARAS REGION: NAMIBIA**

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Plan Africa Consulting cc
PO Box 4114
Windhoek
Tel: 061 212096
Cell: 0813634904
Email Address: ekasinganetie@gmail.com

Personal Details

Name & Surname Svatlana Katjito
Postal Address P.O. box 30 TSES Email skatjito@gmail.com
Town TSES

What is your main area of interest regarding the proposed development?

Its intses my home town
it will give job to Tses youth

Do you have any points of concern or support regarding the proposed project? If "yes", please briefly list these in point format:

YES / ~~NO~~

No

Do you wish this project to proceed?

~~YES~~ / NO

Sikatjito
STAMP

Registration and Comments Form

**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
FOR PROPOSED SERVICE STATION ESTABLISHMENT PROJECT IN TSES VILLAGE-
KARAS REGION: NAMIBIA**

KINDLY COMPLETE THIS FORM IN DETAIL AND RETURN TO:

Plan Africa Consulting cc
PO Box 4114
Windhoek
Tel: 061 212096
Cell: 0813634904
Email Address: ekasinganetie@gmail.com

Personal Details

Name & Surname... Seritha M. Vries
Postal Address... 9 Tses Email
Town... Tses

What is your main area of interest regarding the proposed development?

.....
employment
.....
.....

Do you have any points of concern or support regarding the proposed project? If "yes", please briefly list these in point format:

YES / NO

.....
Consider local people first
.....
.....
.....

Do you wish this project to proceed?

YES / NO

STAMP
Vries.

Registration and Comments Form

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FOR PROPOSED SERVICE STATION ESTABLISHMENT PROJECT IN TSES VILLAGE-
KARAS REGION: NAMIBIA**

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Cell: 0813634904
Email Address: ekasinganetie@gmail.com

Personal Details

Name & Surname Memay Katjivo
Postal Address Tses 2030 Email j.unshivute@gmail.com
Town Tses

What is your main area of interest regarding the proposed development?

Is my home town so ~~the~~ This project will
be giving us alot of opportunity like jobs
for the people and development for
the place

Do you have any points of concern or support regarding the proposed project? If "yes", please briefly list these in point format:

YES / NO

I support this because its going to
be alot of development for our place

Do you wish this project to proceed?

YES / NO

STAMP

Memay Katjivo

Registration and Comments Form

**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
FOR PROPOSED SERVICE STATION ESTABLISHMENT PROJECT IN TSES VILLAGE-
KARAS REGION: NAMIBIA**

KINDLY COMPLETE THIS FORM IN DETAIL AND RETURN TO:

Plan Africa Consulting cc
PO Box 4114
Windhoek
Tel: 061 212096
Cell: 0813634904
Email Address: ekasinganetie@gmail.com

Personal Details

Name & Surname Clara Katjito
Postal Address P.O. BOX 9 Email
Town TSES

What is your main area of interest regarding the proposed development?

Unemployed people are more here
so we need jobs here in our town TSES.

Do you have any points of concern or support regarding the proposed project? If "yes", please briefly list these in point format:

YES / NO

NO

Do you wish this project to proceed?

YES / NO

C. Katjito
STAMP

Registration and Comments Form

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Plan Africa Consulting cc
PO Box 4114
Windhoek
Tel: 061 212096
Cell: 0813634904
Email Address: ekasinganetie@gmail.com

Personal Details

Name & Surname Anna Maria Sahrs
Postal Address P.O. Box 9 Email
Town.....

What is your main area of interest regarding the proposed development?
I am residing in Tses and
I see this as an opportunity for
Tses youth and that this can change the employment
rate here.

Do you have any points of concern or support regarding the proposed project? If "yes", please briefly list these in point format:

No

YES / NO

Do you wish this project to proceed?

YES / NO

[Signature]
STAMP