GMA Mining CC (the Proponent)

MEFT ECC APPLICATION REFERENCE No. APP-003254

Final Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to support the Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the Proposed Exploration Activities in the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 7876, Dâures Constituency, Erongo Region



PROPONENT, LISTED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED INFORMATION SUMMARY

TYPE OF AUTHORISATIONS REQUIRING ECC

Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 7876 for ECC for Exploration /Prospecting

MEFT ECC APPLICATION REFERENCE No.

APP-003254

NAME OF THE PROPONENT

GMA Mining CC

COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

ADDRESS OF THE PROPONENT AND CONTACT PERSON

P. O Box 26826 6 Amasoniet Street WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA

CONTACT PERSON: Ms Ming Shi- General Manager **Email**:maggieming2012@hotmail.com

PROPOSED PROJECT

Proposed Minerals Exploration / Prospecting activities in the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 7876, Dâures Constituency, Erongo Region

PROJECT LOCATION

Omaruru District, Erongo Region, North-Central Namibia (Latitude: -20.929296, Longitude: 15.278445)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

👺 Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC

(Consulting Arm of Foresight Group Namibia (FGN) (Pty) Ltd)
41 Feld Street Ausspannplatz
Cnr of Lazarett and Feld Street

P. O. Box 1839, **WINDHOEK**, **NAMIBIA** Tel: +264 - 61- 306058. Fax: +264 - 61- 306059

Mobile: + 264-811413229. Email: smwiya@rbs.com.na
Global Office / URL: www.rbs.com.na

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER (EAP)

Dr. Sindila Mwiya PhD, PG Cert, MPhil, BEng (Hons), Pr Eng

Summary Profile and Qualifications of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) / International Resources Consultant – Dr Sindila Mwiya

Dr Sindila Mwiya has more than eighteen (18) years of practical field-based technical industry experience in Environmental Assessment (SEA, EIA, EMP, EMS), Energy (Renewable and Non-renewable energy sources), onshore and offshore resources (minerals, oil, gas and water) exploration / prospecting, operation and utilisation, covering general and specialist technical exploration and recovery support, Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) permitting for Geophysical Surveys such as 2D, 3D and 4D Seismic, Gravity and Electromagnetic Surveys for mining, energy and petroleum (oil and gas) operations support, through to engineering planning, layout, designing, logistical support, recovery, production / operations, compliance monitoring, rehabilitation, closure and aftercare projects lifecycles. He continues to work internationally in the resources (mining and petroleum) and energy sectors, from permitting through to exploration and production. From the frontier regions (high risk hydrocarbons exploration zones) of South Africa and Namibia, to the prolific oil and gas fields of the Middle East, Angola and the West African Gulf of Guinea, Dr Mwiya has been directly involved in field-based aerial, ground and marine geophysical (gravity, magnetics and seismic) surveys, been onboard exploration drilling rigs, onboard production platforms, conducted public and stakeholder consultations and engagements, and worked with highly technical and well organised and committed clients and third-party teams from emerging and well established global resources and energy companies from many countries such as the UK, France, USA, Russia, Canada, Croatia, Norway, the Netherland, Spain, Brazil, China, South Africa, Equatorial Guinea, Angola and Nigeria. He is fully aware of all the competing interests and niche donation-based business environmental advocacy opportunism that exists in the resources sector from the local, regional, and international perspectives.

Through his companies, Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC and Foresight Group Namibia (FGN) (Pty) Ltd which he founded, he has undertaken more than 200 projects for Local (Namibia), Continental (Africa) and International (Global) based clients. He has worked and continue to work for Global, Continental and Namibian based reputable resources (petroleum and mining / minerals) and energy companies such as Dundee Precious Metals (Namibia / Canada), Headspring Investment (Namibia/ Russia), Green Energy (Namibia/UK/Russia), EMGS (UK/ Norway), Lepidico (Australia / UK), Best Sheer / Bohale (Namibia / China), CGG Services UK Limited (UK/ France/Namibia), BW Offshore (Norway/Singapore /Namibia), Shell Namibia B. V. Limited (Namibia/ the Netherlands), Tullow Oil (UK/Namibia), Debmarine (DBMN) (Namibia), Reconnaissance Energy Africa Ltd (ReconAfrica) (UK/Canada/Namibia), Osino Resource Corporation (Canada/USA/Namibia), Petrobras Oil and Gas (Brazil) / BP (UK)/ Namibia, REPSOL (Spain/ Namibia), ACREP (Namibia/Angola), Preview Energy Resources (UK), HRT Africa (Brazil / USA/ Namibia), Chariot Oil and Gas Exploration (UK/ Namibia), NABIRM (USA/ Namibia), Serica Energy (UK/ Namibia), Eco (Atlantic) Oil and Gas (Canada / USA/ Namibia), ION GeoVentures (USA), PGS UK Exploration (UK), TGS-Nopec (UK), Maurel & Prom (France/ Namibia), GeoPartners (UK), PetroSA Equatorial Guinea (South Africa / Equatorial Guinea/ Namibia), Preview Energy Resources (Namibia / UK), Sintezneftegaz Namibia Ltd (Russia/ Namibia), INA Namibia (INA INDUSTRIJA NAFTE d.d) (Croatia/ Namibia), Namibia Underwater Technologies (NUTAM) (South Africa/Namibia), InnoSun Holdings (Pty) Ltd and all its subsidiary renewable energy companies and projects in Namibia (Namibia / France), HopSol (Namibia/Switzerland), Momentous Solar One (Pty) Ltd (Namibia / Canada), OLC Northern Sun Energy (Pty) Ltd (Namibia) and more than 100 local companies. Dr Sindila Mwiya is highly qualified with extensive practical field-based experience in petroleum, mining, renewable energy (Solar, Wind, Biomass, Geothermal and Hydropower), Non-Renewable energy (Coal, Petroleum, and Natural Gas), applied environmental assessment, management, and monitoring (Scoping, EIA, EMP, EMP, EMS) and overall industry specific HSE, cleaner production programmes, Geoenvironmental, geological and geotechnical engineering specialist fields.

Dr Sindila Mwiya has undertaken and continue to undertake and manage high value projects on behalf of global and local resources and energy companies. Currently, (2020-2023) Dr Sindila Mwiya is responsible for permitting planning through to operational and completion compliance monitoring, HSE and engineering technical support for multiple major upstream onshore and offshore petroleum, minerals, and mining projects, Solar and Wind Energy Projects, manufacturing and environmentally sustainable, automated / smart and Climate Change resilient homes developments in different parts of the World including Namibia. He continue to worked as an International Resources Consultant, national Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) / Environmentally Sustainable, automated / smart and Climate Change resilient homes developer, Engineering / Technical Consultant (RBS / FGN), Project Manager, Programme Advisor for the Department of Natural and Applied Sciences, Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) and has worked as a Lecturer, University of Namibia (UNAM), External Examiner/ Moderator, NUST, National (Namibia) Technical Advisor (Directorate of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism / DANIDA – Cleaner Production Component) and Chief Geologist for Engineering and Environment Division, Geological Survey of Namibia, Ministry of Mines and Energy and a Field-Based Geotechnician (Specialised in Magnetics, Seismic, Gravity and Electromagnetics Exploration and Survey Methods) under the Federal Institute for Geoscience and Natural Resources (BGR) German Mineral Exploration Promotion Project to Namibia, Geophysics Division, Geological Survey of Namibia, Ministry of Mines and Energy.

He has supervised and continue to support a number of MScs and PhDs research programmes and has been a reviewer on international, national and regional researches, plans, programmes and projects with the objective to ensure substantial local skills development, pivotal to the national socioeconomic development through the promotion of sustainable natural resources coexistence, management, development, recovery, utilisation and for development policies, plans, programmes and projects financed by governments, private investors and Namibian development partners. Since 2006 until 2017, he has provided extensive technical support to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) through GIZ in the preparation and amendments of the Namibian Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Regulations, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations as well as the SEA and EIA Guidelines and Procedures all aimed at promoting effective environmental assessment and management practices in Namibia. Among his academic achievements, Dr Sindila Mwiya is a holder of a PhD within the broader fields of Engineering Geology/Geotechnical / Geoenvironmental / Environmental Engineering and Artificial Intelligence with a research thesis titled Development of a Knowledge-Based System Methodology (KBSM) for the Design of Solid Waste Disposal Sites in Arid and Semiarid Environments, MPhil/PG Cert and BEng (Hons) (Engineering Geology and Geotechnics) qualifications from the University of Portsmouth, School of Earth and Environmental Sciences, United Kingdom. During the 2004 Namibia National Science Awards, organised by the Namibian Ministry of Education, and held in Windhoek, Dr Sindila Mwiya was awarded the Geologist of the Year for 2004, in the professional category. Furthermore, as part of his professional career recognition, Dr Sindila Mwiya is a life member of the Geological Society of Namibia, Consulting member of the Hydrogeological Society of Namibia and a Professional Engineer registered with the Engineering Council of Namibia.

WINDHOEK NOVEMBER 2021

Contents List

N(ON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	V	Ш
1.	BACKGROUND	1	۱ -
	1.1 Introduction		1 -
	1.2 PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORK		
	1.3 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS		
	1.4 LOCATION, LAND USE, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES		
	1.4.1 Location and Land Use		
	1.4.2 Supporting Infrastructure and Services		
	1.5 PROJECT MOTIVATION		
	1.6 APPROACH, ALTERNATIVES, KEY ISSUES AND METHODOLOGY		
	1.6.1 Terms of Reference (ToR) and Approach		
	1.6.3 Assumptions and Limitations		
	1.7 STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT		
2.			
۷.			
	2.1 GENERAL OVERVIEW 2.2 LOGISTICAL ARRANGEMENTS		
	2.3 Initial Exploration (Desktop Work)		
	2.4 REGIONAL RECONNAISSANCE FIELD-BASED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES		
	2.5 INITIAL LOCAL FIELD-BASED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES		
	2.6 DETAILED LOCAL FIELD-BASED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES		
	2.7 Prefeasibility and Feasibility Studies		
3.	LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK	10	2
ა.			
	3.1 OVERVIEW		
	3.2 KEY APPLICABLE LEGISLATION		
	3.2.1 Minerals Exploration and Mining Legislation		
	3.2.2 Environmental Management Legislation		
	3.2.3 Water Legislation		
	3.4 INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL TREATIES AND PROTOCOLS		
	3.5 STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES		
	3.6 RECOMMENDATIONS ON PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS		
4.	SUMMARY OF NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	24	1 -
	4.1 CLIMATE		
	4.1 CLIMATE		
	4.3 LIKELY FAUNA DIVERSITY		•
	4.3.1 Reptiles		
	4.3.2 Amphibians		
	4.3.3 Mammals		
	4.3.4 Birds		
	4.3.5 Sensitive Areas – Vertebrate Fauna		
	4.4 LIKELY FLORA DIVERSITY		
	4.4.1 Trees/shrubs		
	4.4.2 Grass		
	4.4.4 Habitats, Fauna and Flora Conclusions		
	4.5 SUMMARY OF THE SOCIOECONOMIC SETTINGS.		
	4.5.1 Overview		
	4.5.2 Agriculture		
	4.5.3 Conservation and Tourism	2	7 -
	4.4.2 Socioeconomic Conclusions and Recommendations		
	4.6 GROUND COMPONENTS		
	4.6.1 Regional and Local Geology		
	4.7 WATER		
	4.7.1 Overview		
	4.7.2 Sources of Water Supply	3(ද	U -
	4.7.3 Water Vulnerability Assessments and Recommendations		
	1.0 / N.O. IAEOEOO	0	

	4.8.1	Regional Archaeological Setting	- 31 -
	4.8.2	Archaeological Conclusions	31 -
	4.7.3	Recommendations	- 31 -
	4.9	PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS	32 -
	4.9.1		
	4.9.2	Public Consultation Process	- 32 -
	4.9.3		
5.	IMP	ACT ASSESSMENT AND RESULTS	- 43 -
ļ	5.1	IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE	43 -
	5.2	ALTERNATIVES AND ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENTS	43 -
	5.3	KEY ISSUES CONSIDERED IN THE ASSESSMENT PROCESS	44 -
	5.3.1	Sources of Impacts (Proposed Project Activities)	- 44 -
	5.3.2		
	5.4	IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY	
	5.4.1	Impact Definition	- 45 -
	5.4.2	Likelihood (Probability) of Occurrence	47 -
	<i>5.4.</i> 3	Project Activities Summary of Impacts Results	- 48 -
	5.5	EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS	
	5.5.1	Overview	- 57 -
	5.5.2	Significance Criteria	57 -
	5.5.3	Assessment Likely Significant Impacts	57 -
,	5.6	ASSESSMENT OF OVERALL IMPACTS	60 -
	5.6.1	Summary of the Results of the Impact Assessment	- 60 -
6.	CON	ICLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	- 61 -
(5.1	CONCLUSIONS	61 -
(5.2	RECOMMENDATIONS	61 -
7.	REF	ERENCES	- 63 -
8.	ANN	EXES	- 68 -

List of Figures

Figure 1.1:	Regional location of the EPL No 7876 Area	4 -
Figure 1.2:	Detailed regional location of the EPL 7876 showing all the corner coordinates	
Figure 1.3:	Regional location of the EPL 7876 Area falling within the Ohungu Conservancy	
Figure 1.4:	Communal farmland covered by the EPL 7876 falling within the Ohungu Conservancy	
Figure 1.5:	RBS Schematic presentation of Namibia's Environmental Assessment Procedure	
Figure 4.1:	Ohungu Conservancy map showing the location of the EPL 7876	
Figure 4.2:	Important registered archaeological sites / resources found with the Ohungu Conservancy and within the EPL 7876	
Figure 4.3:	Copy of the public notice that was published in the MarketWatch Allgemeine Zeitung Newspaper dated 7 th October 2021	
Figure 4.4:	Copy of the public notice that was published in the MarketWatch Namibian Sun Newspaper dated 7 th October 2021	
Figure 4.5:	Copy of the public notice that was published in the MarketWatch Republikein Newspaper dated 7 th October 2021	
Figure 4.6:	Copy of the public notice that was published in the Confidente newspaper dated 22 nd -29 th October 2021	
Figure 4.7:	Copy of the public notice that was published in the Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 22 nd October 2021	
Figure 4.8:	Copy of the public notice that was published in the Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 25 th October 2021	
Figure 4.9:	Copy of the public notice that was published in the Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 26 th October 2021	
Figure 4.10:	Copy of the public notice that was published in the Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 27 th October 2021.	
Figure 4.11:	Copy of the public notice that was published in the Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 28 th October 2021.	
Figure 6.1:	Central and eastern half of the EPL 7876 to be excluded from prospecting / exploration activities due to ecological sensitivity and occurrence of archaeological resources. Considering the larger portion of the EPL area covering the central and eastern half that must be excluded from prospecting / exploration activities the proposed exploration activities shall be discontinued and the whole EPL 7876 area relinquished.	
	List of Tables	
Table 1.1:	Summary of the proposed activities, alternatives and key issues considered during the Environmental Assessment (EA) process covering Scoping, EIA and EMP Processes.	- 9 -
Table 3.1:	Legislation relevant to the proposed exploration operations in the EPL 7876	
Table 3.2:	Government agencies regulating environmental protection in Namibia	
Table 3.3:	R553 Regional Standards for Industrial Effluent, in Government Gazette No 217 dated 5 April 1962	
Table 3.4:	Comparison of selected guideline values for drinking water quality (after Department of Water Affairs, 2001)	
Table 3.5:	Liquid effluent emission levels (MIGA /IFC).	23 -
Table 3.6:	Noise emission levels (MIGA /IFC).	23 -
Table 4.1:	Stakeholder register opened on the 7 th October 2021	33 -
Table 5.1:	Definition of impact categories used in this report.	
Table 5.2:	Definitions used for determining the sensitivity of receptors	
Table 5.3:	Scored on a scale from 0 to 5 for impact magnitude	

Table 5.4:	Scored time period (duration) over which the impact is expected to last	- 47 -						
Table 5.5:	Scored geographical extent of the induced change 47							
Table 5.6:	Summary of the qualitative scale of probability categories (in increasing order							
	of likelihood)	- 47 -						
Table 5.7:	Results of the sensitivity assessment of the receptors (Physical,							
	Socioeconomic and Biological environments) with respect to the proposed							
	exploration / prospecting activities	- 49 -						
Table 5.8:	Results of the scored time period (duration) over which the impact is expected							
	to last	- 51 -						
Table 5.9:	Results of the scored geographical extent of the induced change	- 53 -						
Table 5.10:	Results of the qualitative scale of probability occurrence.	- 55 -						
Table 5.11:	Scored impact significance criteria.	- 57 -						
Table 5.12:	Significant impact assessment matrix for the proposed exploration activities	- 58 -						

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

GMA Mining CC (the "**Proponent**") has applied for mineral rights under the Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 7876 with respect to base and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, and precious metals groups. The EPL 7876 will only be granted by the Mining Commissioner in the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) once the Proponent has obtained an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Environmental Commissioner in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).

The EPL 7876 is located in the Dâures Constituency of the Erongo Region. The EPL 7876 has a total area of 19993.3415 Ha. The entire EPL area falls within the Ohungu Conservancy. The conservancy area falls within the communal lands around Ozondati, Okondomba, Omungambu, Otjongundu and Otjongundu 1 settlements.

The proposed minerals exploration activities are listed in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2012 and the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). This Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report has been prepared by Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC to support the application for ECC.

The general local topography comprises central topographic high mountain areas trending in the northeast-southwest / east-west directions with topographic lower areas on either side. The EPL area falls within the daytime warm to hot temperatures climatic conditions throughout the year, while the nights are mild to cool in winter. The November to April rainfall season is highly variable and may range between 200 - 300 mm per year with a mean annual gross evaporation of about 3300 mm. The general local topography comprises central topographic high mountain areas trending in the northeast-southwest direction with topographic lower areas on either side.

It is estimated that at least 75 species of reptile, 7 amphibian, 87 mammal, 217 birds, 74-101 larger trees and shrubs and up to 80 grass species occur in the general area of which a high proportion are endemics species. The general local topography comprises central topographic high mountain areas trending in the northeast-southwest / east-west directions with topographic lower areas on either side. According to the Department of Water Affairs, (2001), the EPL 7876 falls within the area with generally low groundwater potential and groundwater in the areas is associated with secondary hydraulic properties such as discontinuities and carbonate solutions holes.

There are various anthropomorphic activities throughout the general area such as existing roads and tracks, power transmission lines and farms infrastructure. The environmental consequence that the proposed exploration and associated infrastructure such as access and campsite would have on the receiving environment will depend on the extent of the proposed activities over the development area, management of the area and how the proposed mitigations are eventually implemented by the Proponent in consultation with the land owners (surface rights holders). Avoiding sensitive habitats such as Ephemeral River channels, rock heads, track discipline (including no killing/poaching of fauna and unnecessarily cutting down of trees) must be adhered to and/or always enforced.

The following is the assessment summary of the likely environmental impacts that the proposed exploration / prospecting activities will have on the receiving environment (physical, biological, socioeconomic environments and ecosystem functions, services, use and non-use values or passive uses) without mitigations:

- (i) Initial desktop exploration activities: Overall likely negative impact on the receiving environment will be negligible with extremely unlikely probability of occurrence without mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be negligible and no field work will take place.
- (ii) Regional reconnaissance field-based activities: Overall likely negative impact on the receiving environment will be negligible with extremely unlikely probability of occurrence without mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be negligible. Some field-based activities will have localised low impacts with low probability of occurrence without mitigations and negligible with mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be negligible.

- (iii) Initial local field-based activities: Initial field-based activities will have localised low impacts with low probability of occurrence without mitigations and negligible with mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be negligible. All desktop related activities and laboratory assessments will have negligible impacts with extremely unlikely probability of occurrence without mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be negligible.
- (iv) Detailed local field-based activities: Overall likely negative impact on the receiving environment will be high and localised impacts without mitigations and localised low impacts with mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be medium without mitigations and low with mitigations, and.
- (v) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies to be implemented on a site-specific area if the local field-based studies prove positive: Overall likely negative impact on the receiving environment will be high and localised impacts without mitigations and localised medium impacts with mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be high without mitigations and low with mitigations for bulk sampling, and field coordination including exploration camp.

The EPL area falls within the Ohungu Conservancy area with tourism and conservation sensitive zones where exploration activities cannot take place. From an archaeological perspective, the Ohungu Conservancy and the EPL area might have served as a corridor between the dry and barren Namib and Savanna grassland for migratory Hunter-Gatherers bands, Herders and Pastoralists, groups as well as for large game during prehistoric period into the interior of Namibia linking other key archaeological signatures recorded e.g. at Otjohorongo Granite Hill. The expected magnitude of impact on the archaeological resource such as the Otjohorongo Granite Hill and other surrounding sites would be high with a regional extent and long-term duration because archaeological sites are highly significant and destruction of sites is irreversible at regional spatial scale. The consequence of the impact would be localized, and its significance would be high due to its possible direct association with the local population (Damara Herders and Pastoralist Herero). The interpretation of this assessment would indicate high significance, suggesting that the risk of archaeological impact is high.

Based on the findings of this Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report, it is hereby recommended that the proposed exploration activities be issued with an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) subject to the following exclusions and strict conditions:

- (i) Exploration activities can only be undertaken in the western half of the EPL are and only covering the north and southern portions subject to the provisions of the Conservancy Management Plan and shall exclude all topographic high sheltered granite terrains.
- (ii) The Proponent shall negotiate an Access Agreement with the Ohungu Conservancy in consultation with the Traditional Authority who are the custodian of Communal land. Due to the likely sensitivity nature of the conservancy area, all field-based exploration activities shall be undertaken with the consent of the Conservancy Management Committee.
- (iii) In consultation with the land owners and where possible and if key and core conservation, tourism or archaeological resources areas are identified within the EPL area, such areas shall be excluded from the proposed minerals exploration activities.
- (iv) The Proponent shall adhere to all the provisions of the EMP and conditions of the Access Agreement to be entered between the Proponent and the land owner/s in line with all applicable national legislations and regulations.
- (v) Before entering any private property such as private farms or communal areas, the Proponent shall give advance notices to the surface land rights holders and always obtain permission to access the land to undertake prospecting activities in any given area.

- (vi) Mitigation measures shall be implemented as detailed in EMP Report, and.
- (vii) Where possible, and if good quality freshwater is found during the detailed exploration borehole drilling operations, the Proponent shall support other land users in the area in terms of access to good quality freshwater resources for both human consumption, wildlife and agricultural uses as may be requested by the local community / land owner/s. With permission from the Department of Water Affairs in the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR), the abstraction of the groundwater resources shall include water levels monitoring, sampling and quality testing on a bi-annual basis, and that the affected landowner/s must have access to the results of the water monitoring analyses as part of the ongoing stakeholder disclosure requirements on shared water resources as may be applicable.

Overall, however, considering the larger portion of the EPL area covering the central and eastern half that must be excluded from prospecting / exploration activities due to ecological sensitivity and occurrence of archaeological resources, the proposed exploration activities shall be discontinued and the whole EPL 7876 area relinquished.

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

GMA Mining CC, the Proponent, holds mineral rights under Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 7876. The following is the summary of the EPL 7876 (Annexes 1 and 2):

- ❖ Type of License: Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 7876 covering subsurface rights.
- ❖ Authorised Activities: Prospecting / explorations for subsurface solid state minerals resources.
- **EPL Holder and Proponent:** GMA Mining CC.
- ❖ EPL Status: Proponent has been granted the Preparedness to Grant the EPL 7876 by the Mining Commissioner in the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) on which the application for Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) is being made. The physical license for the EPL 7876 will only be granted by the Mining Commissioner once the Proponent has obtained an ECC from the Environmental Commissioner in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).
- Commodities: Base and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals and, precious metals groups, and.
- ❖ Size of the EPL: 19993.3415 Ha.

The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities and looking specifically at greenfield areas, historically not known to have minerals potential or no detailed exploration has taken place in some these areas.

1.2 Proposed Scope of Work

Under an EPL 7876 regime, the Proponent is only authorised by the Ministry of Mines and Energy to conduct prospecting, not mining. Mining is undertaken under a separate authorisation called a Mining License (ML) which is only granted if an applicant has discovered and proved that the discovered minerals deposit is viable and can be developed into a profitable mine.

The following is the summary of the proposed minerals exploration activities:

- (i) Initial desktop exploration activities covering the review of existing information and all previous prospecting activities undertaken in the general area in order identify any potential target/s. This initial stage will also include the purchase and interpretation of the existing Government high resolution airborne geophysical data sets. No field-based visit or activities undertaken at this stage.
- (ii) Regional reconnaissance assessment covering field-based activities such as reginal mapping and sampling to identify and verify potential targeted areas as delineated during the desktop stage (i) above. This stage is only undertaken if stage (i) has found some potential targets needing further investigation / verification. Alternatively, the licence is abandoned if no potential target is found.
- (iii) Initial local field-based activities such as widely spaced geological mapping, sampling, surveying and possible widely spaced trenching and drilling to test the viability of any delineated local target based on the regional data collected under (ii) above. The level or depth of investigation undertaken at this stage is subject to finding a viable / potential minerals deposits that need to be defined. Alternatively, the licence is abandoned if the identified target/s proves not variable, and.

(iv) Detailed local field-based activities such as localised site-specific detailed geological mapping, trenching, bulk sampling, surveying, and detailed drilling to determine the feasibility of the delineated local targets. If the detailed exploration activities lead to positive results, the exploration data collected will then be put together into a prefeasibility report and if the prefeasibility results prove positive, a detailed feasibility study supported by detailed site-specific drilling, bulk sampling and laboratory testing will be undertaken on the identified site-specific area. A positive feasibility study will be required to support the application for a Mining License (ML) together with a new site-specific Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) with specialist site-specific studies such as flora, fauna, socioeconomic, water, traffic, dust, and noise modelling and archaeology being undertaken to support the application for the new ECC for mining and minerals process operations (opening a mine).

Currently, there no minerals deposits or target known to exist within the EPL 7876 area and the Proponent intend to conduct prospecting activities as part of the search for economic minerals deposits based on the testing of the developed theoretical geological and minerals depositional models. There is no guarantee whatsoever that the proposed prospecting activities will find economic minerals resources that could led to the development of a mine. To find the targets, the company will buy airborne geophysical data (magnetics and radiometric) held by the Ministry of Mines and Energy, and the data will be processed and using this information, the Proponent will look for possible targets. The targets will then be visited to see how the surface looks like if possible collect surface samples (Geochemical sampling) followed by further field-based assessments such as geological mapping to validating the airborne-based data delineated targets.

1.3 Regulatory Requirements

The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations, 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). The Proponent is required to have undertaken Environmental Assessment comprising this Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) reports for the proposed minerals prospecting activities.

In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent appointed Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC as the Environmental Consultants led by Dr Sindila Mwiya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner in the preparation of the EIA and EMP Reports to support the application for ECC (Annex 2).

1.4 Location, Land Use, Infrastructure and Services

1.4.1 Location and Land Use

The EPL 7876 is located in the Dâures Constituency of the Erongo Region. The EPL 7876 has a total area of 19993.3415 Ha and the entire EPL area falls within the Ohungu Conservancy (Figs. 1.1-1.4). The conservancy area falls within the communal lands around Ozondati, Okondomba, Omungambu, Otjongundu and Otjongundu 1 settlements.

The general topography is very rugged and comprises topographic high areas characterised by dendritic ephemeral rivers network linked to the tributaries of the Ugab Ephemeral River especially the Okamaize and Okasako Ephemeral Rivers.

The EPL area is dominated by communal farmland (Fig. 1.3). The land use of the area is mainly centred on conservation, tourism, subsistence agriculture including cattle, game, small stock, and other associated trading business activities at the nearest settlement (Figs. 1.3 and 1.4). Game farming linked to tourism and trophy hunting is common on conservancies within the communal land surrounding areas. Bush thickening or encroachment is not viewed as an economic problem in the general area.

1.4.2 Supporting Infrastructure and Services

Access to the EPL 7876 area is through D2344 gravel roads from Omajete that cuts across the EPL area (Figs. 1.2 - 1.4). The D2344 connects the project area to the national road network near Omaruru. Several minor tracks coming off the D2344 cuts across the EPL area.

The project area is located approximately 315 km from Windhoek, with the deep-water port of Walvis Bay located approximately 320 km to the south west of the EPL Area (Figs. 1.1 -1.4). Several minor local community tracks cut across the EPL Area and with permission from the local community may be used to access the exploration area/s of interest that may be delineated within the EPL Area (Fig. 1.3).

The creation of any new access if really required shall only be done with strict with the permission from the Traditional Authority and local community and in accordance with the provisions of the EMP in terms of environmental protection.

The EPL Area has no mobile services, national or local water and electricity infrastructure networks. However, the proposed minerals exploration and possible mining activities will not require major water and energy supplies.

Sources of water supply for exploration especially drilling will be obtained from local boreholes if available or supplied by a water tanker truck collecting water from nearby reliable supply. The local area has very low and limited groundwater resources dues to the presence of non-porous granitic terrains (Fig. 1.3). Electricity supply will be provided by diesel generators and solar as may be required.



Figure 1.1: Regional location of the EPL No 7876 Area.

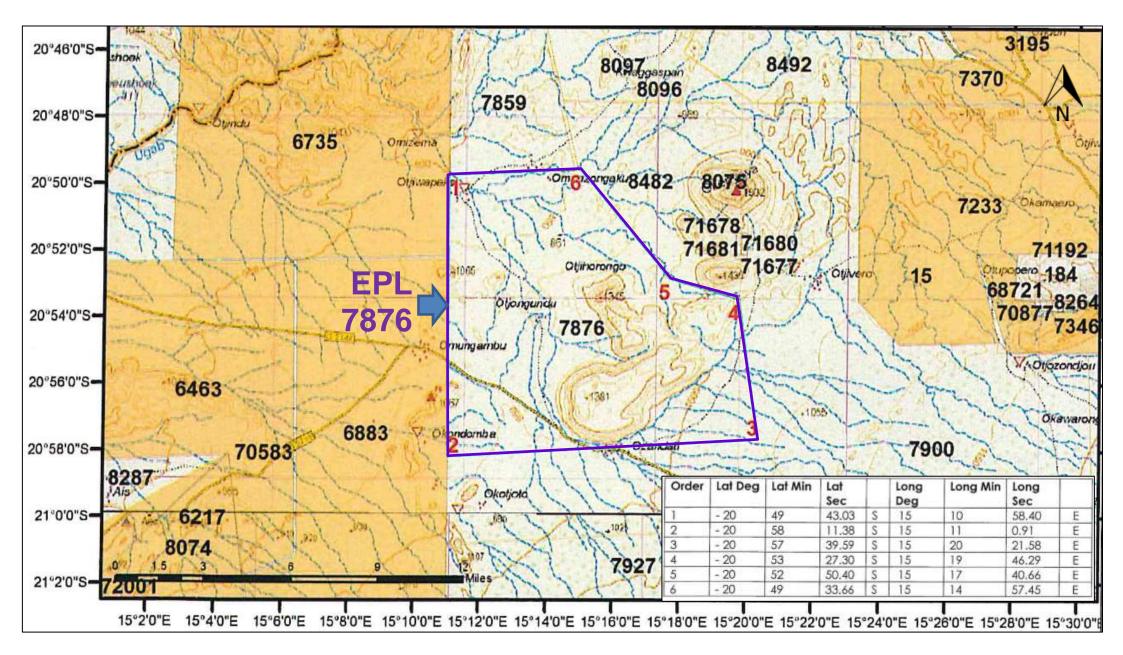


Figure 1.2: Detailed regional location of the EPL 7876 showing all the corner coordinates (Source: MME, 2021).

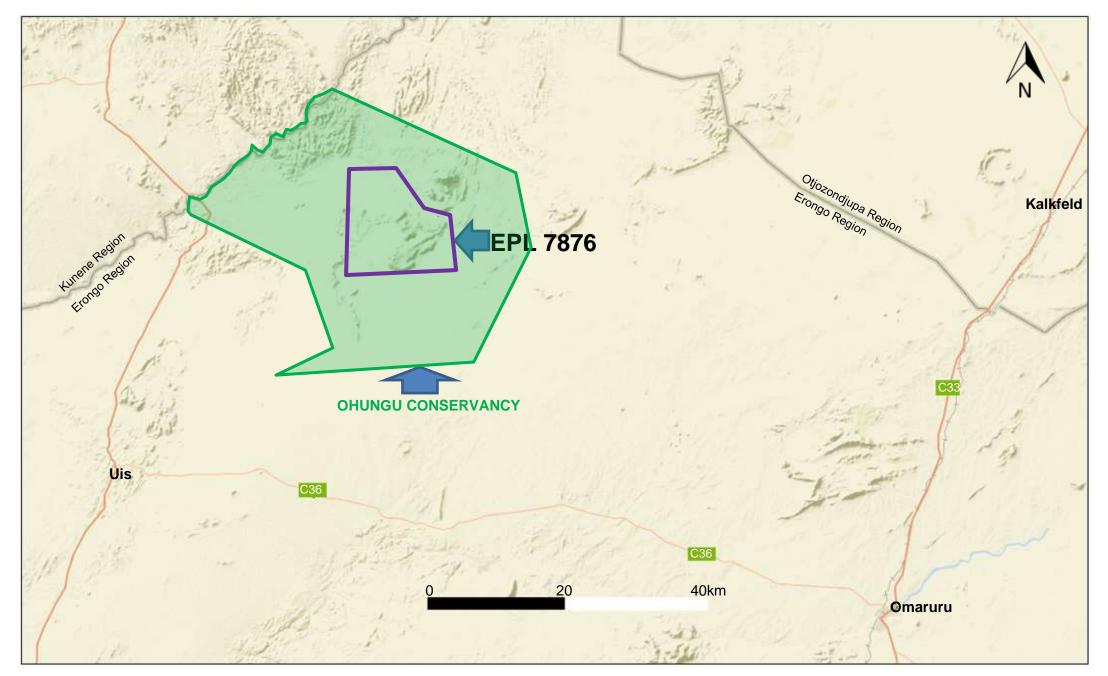


Figure 1.3: Regional location of the EPL 7876 Area falling within the Ohungu Conservancy (Source: http://portals.flexicadastre.com/Namibia).

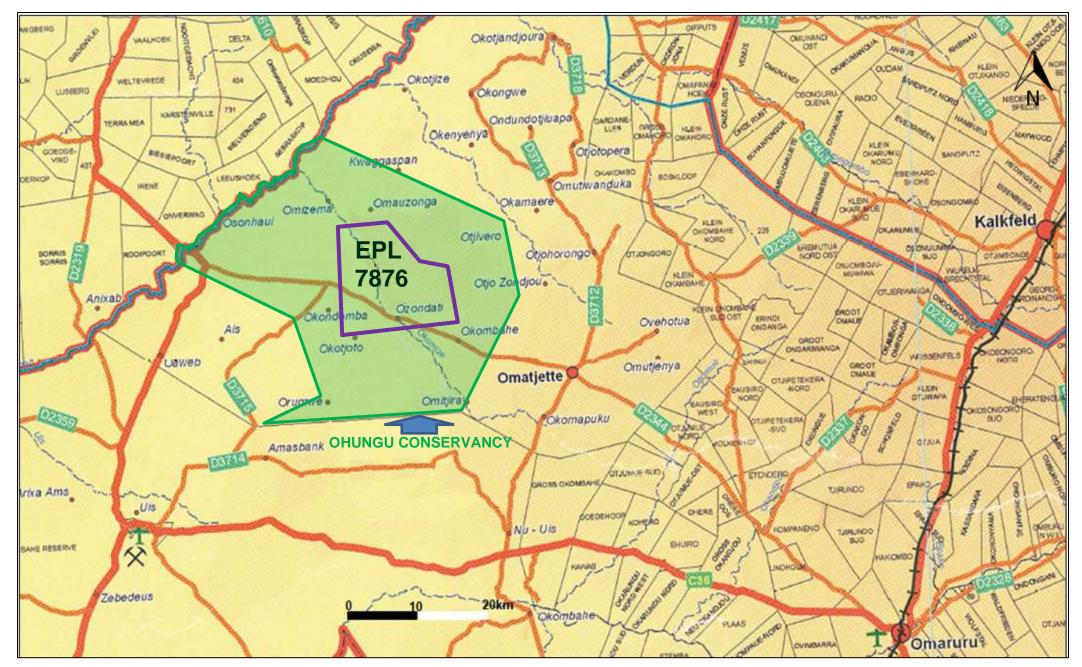


Figure 1.4: Communal farmland covered by the EPL 7876 falling within the Ohungu Conservancy (Source: Namibia 1:1000000 Registration Divisions Extract).

1.5 Project Motivation

The proposed exploration activities have limited to no local socioeconomic benefits for the local communities. The only tangible benefits of the proposed exploration activities are mainly centred around the payment of the annual license rental fees to the central Government through the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), payment of services and land access agreement.

The following is the summary of other likely proposed project benefits.

- Provisional contractual employment opportunities for specialist services companies involved in minerals explorations during the minerals prospecting process that could take many years and only if potential minerals targets are discovered within the EPL area.
- Expansion of the subsurface knowledge-base: The exploration data to be generated will be highly useful in the search for future subsurface resources such as minerals, water, geothermal and general geoscience research, and development.
- Contribution to the subsurface knowledge-base that will promote the coexistence of subsurface operations with surface activities where compatible, and.
- Contribution to the development of local infrastructures as may be applicable especially in event that potential minerals targets requiring field-based studies to be conducted are identified.

1.6 Approach, Alternatives, Key Issues and Methodology

1.6.1 Terms of Reference (ToR) and Approach

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) was appointed by the Proponent to prepare the EIA and EMP Reports in order to support the application for renewal of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the EPL No. 7876 with respect to the proposed exploration activities. The EIA process reviewed the receiving environmental settings (physical, biological, socioeconomic and ecosystem services, function, use values and non-use) and proposed exploration activities, identified the impacts and then assessed the likely impacts (positive and negative) on the receiving environment (Table 1.1).

The key deliverable comprised this EIA Report and a separate Environmental Management Plan (EMP) report detailing appropriate mitigation measures that will enhance the positive impacts and reduce the likely negative impacts identified. The EIA and EMP report and the completed Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) shall be submitted to the client (Proponent) and the Office of the Environmental Commissioner, Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) through the Ministry of Mines and Energy (the Competent Authority) for review and issue of the Records of Decisions (RDs).

The EIA and EMP processes have been performed with reasonable skill, care and diligence in accordance with professional standards and practices existing at the date of performance of the assessment and that the guidelines, methods and techniques that have been applied are all in conformity to the national regulatory requirements, process and specifications in Namibia as required by MME, MEFT and Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR). Both the EIA and EMP Reports have been prepared in line with the January 2015 MET Environmental Assessment Reporting Guideline.

Table 1.1: Summary of the proposed activities, alternatives and key issues considered during the Environmental Assessment (EA) process covering Scoping, EIA and EMP Processes.

	PROJECT	ACTIVITIES	ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	with Environmenta	es to be Evaluated and Assessed vironmental Management Plan Mitigation Measures Developed		
1.	Project Implementation and Initial Desktop Exploration Activities	Review of existing information and all previous activities in order identify any potential target/s in within the EPL Area	(i) Location for Minerals Occurrence: A number of economic deposits are known to exist in different parts of Namibia and some have been explored by	A number coexistence between proposed exp and other existing land uses su conservation, tourism and agriculture conservation and agriculture water Quarter Qua			
2.	Regional Reconnaissance Field-Based	Reginal mapping and sampling to identify and verify potential targeted areas based on the recommendations of the desktop work undertaken under (1) above May include: Widely	different companies over the years. The proponent intends to explore / prospect for possible economic minerals occurrence in the EPL area as licensed. Minerals occurrence is linked to the geology or local rock	PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	 infrastructure and Resources Air quality, Noise and dust Landscape and topography value Soil quality Climate Change Influences 		
3.	Initial Local Field-Based Activities	spaced geological mapping, sampling, surveying and possible trenching and drilling in order to determine the viability of any delineated local target/s	outcrops and site- specific. (ii) Other Alternative Land Uses: Game farming, tourism and agriculture (iii) Ecosystem Function	BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT	Habitat Protected Areas Flora Fauna Ecosystem functions, services, use		
4.	Detailed Local Field-Based Activities on Delineated Targets If Any	Following the delineation of potential target/s, conduct detailed mapping, trenching, sampling, surveying and drilling in order to determine the viability of the project.		SOCIOECONOMIC,	values and non- Use or passive use Local, regional and national socioeconomic settings Commercial Agriculture Community		
5.	Prefeasibility and Feasibility Studies	Assess the viability of any delineated local target/s and more detailed mapping, trenching, bulk sampling, drilling and test mining activities where applicable. If the project proves viable, a feasibility report and application for Mining License will be undertaken.	(vii) The No-Action Alternative (viii) Others to be identified during the public consultation process and preparation of the EIA and EMP Reports	CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT	Protected Areas Tourism and Recreation Cultural, Biological and Archaeological Resources		

1.6.2 Environmental Assessment Process and Steps

The EIA/ Scoping and EMP process used for this project took into considerations the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2012 and the Environmental Management Act (EMA), 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) as outlined in Fig. 1.5 and covering the following stages / steps.

- (i) Project screening process (Undertaken in September 2021).
- (ii) Preparation of the Background Information Document (BID) (**Undertaken in October 2021**).

- (iii) Preparation of the Public Notice to be published in the local newspapers as part of required public consultation process (**Undertaken in October 2021**).
- (iv) Opened the Stakeholder register (**Undertaken on the 7**th **October 2021**).
- (v) Published the first public notice in the inviting Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to participate in the environmental assessment. Public Notice to be published in three (3) newspaper for three (3) weeks (21 days) public consultation period running from **Thursday 7**th **October 2021 to Friday 5**th **November 2021**.
- (vi) Project registration / notification through the completion of the online formal registration / notification form on the MEFT online Portal (www.eia.met.gov.na) (Undertaken in November 2021).
- (vii) Preparation of the Draft EIA and EMP Reports (**Undertaken in October- November 2021**).
- (viii) Comments and inputs from the client and I&APs consultations used to finalise the EIA / Scoping and EMP Reports (**Undertaken in November 2021**).
- (ix) The final EIA/ Scoping and EMP reports to be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner in MEFT through the MME (Competent Authority) in fulfilment of all the requirements of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations No. 30 of 2012 and the Environmental Management Act, (EMA), 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) for application of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed project (**November 2021**).
- (x) Following the submission of the application for ECC to the Environmental Commissioner, the public and stakeholders who are interested or affected by the proposed project will have additional **fourteen (14) days** to submit comments / inputs about the proposed project activities direct to the Environmental Commissioner when the application will be made available for additional comments / inputs by the Environmental Commissioner on the MEFT digital Portal www.eia.met.gov.na, and.
- (xi) Wait for the Records or Decisions (RDs) from the Environmental Commissioner (**From November 2021**).

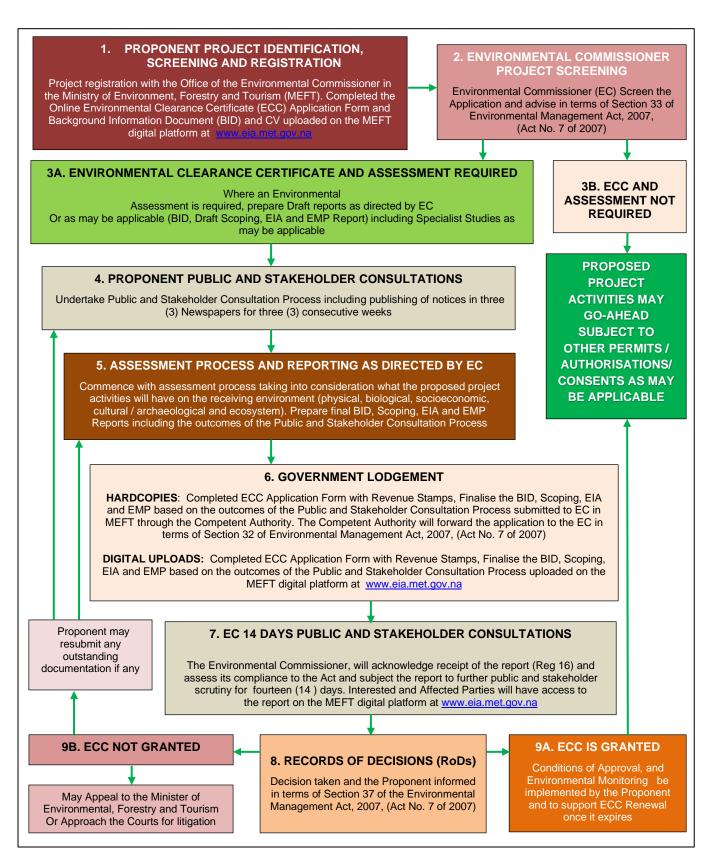


Figure 1.5: RBS Schematic presentation of Namibia's Environmental Assessment Procedure.

1.6.3 Assumptions and Limitations

The following assumptions and limitations underpin the approach adopted, overall outcomes and recommendations for this study:

The proposed exploration activities as well as all the plans, maps, EPL Boundary / coordinates and appropriate data sets received from the Proponent, project partners, regulators, Competent

- Authorities and specialist assessments are assumed to be current and valid at the time of conducting the studies and compilation of this environmental report.
- ❖ The impact assessment outcomes, mitigation measures and recommendations provided in this report are valid for the entire duration of the proposed exploration / prospecting activities.
- ❖ A precautionary approach has been adopted in instances where baseline information was insufficient or unavailable or site-specific locations of the proposed project activities is not yet available, and.
- Mandatory timeframes as provided for in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations No. 30 of 2012 and the Environmental Management Act, (EMA), 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) have been observed and will apply to the review and decision of this report by the Competent Authority and the Environmental Commissioner.

1.7 Structure of the Report

The following is the summary structure outline of this EIA report.

- 1. **Section 1:** Background covering the proposed project location with available infrastructure and services.
- 2. **Section 2:** Project Description covering the summary of the proposed project exploration activities.
- 3. **Section 3:** Regulatory Framework covering the proposed exploration with respect to relevant legislation, regulations and permitting requirements.
- 4. **Section 4:** Receiving Environment covering physical, biological and socioeconomic environments of the proposed project area.
- 5. **Section 5: Impact Assessment** covering the likely positive and negative impacts the proposed project activities are likely to have on the receiving environment.
- 6. **Section 6:** Conclusions and Recommendations- Summary of the findings and way forward.
- 7. SECTION 7: Annexes

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXPLORATION

2.1 General Overview

The overall aim of the proposed project activities (exploration / prospecting programme) is to search for potential economic minerals resources (base and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, and precious metals groups) within the EPL area. The scope of the required field-based support and logistical activities will depend on the scale of proposed exploration activities to be undertaken.

The proposed exploration activities will be supported by existing tracks and campsites / farmstead as well as existing accommodation in in the area. In the absences of existing tracks, the field team will create such new tracks with the permission of the land owner/s and depending on the scale of exploration. In the absences of existing suitable campsite / farmstead, temporary camp will be setup at suitable locations within the EPL area in line with the EMP provisions. The size of the exploration camp will be of very limited footprints during the exploration phase but may be expanded for the test mining and mine development phases in an event of a discovery of economic minerals resources.

2.2 Logistical Arrangements

Before any site visit, permission will be requested from the land owner/s and an access agreement could be negotiated with the land owner/s if the Proponent want to continue with further field-based activities such as detailed mapping, trenching or drilling activities as may be required. It is the responsibility of the Proponent to negotiate access agreements with the land owners and to make sure that all security measures to protect the farmland and interests of the land owner/s are always observed and as may be agreed with the individual land owners.

Even if the mapping or drilling finds some indications of mineralisation, it takes many years (5 - 10 years or even more) to move an exploration / prospecting project to a mining stage and so many technical inputs including technology, markets, costs environmental liabilities and cost of services such water, roads and energy will need to form part of the project developmental stages, starting with the scoping, prefeasibility and then feasibility phases.

If a project is feasible, then the company will need to apply for a separate Mining License (ML) from the Government and a land owner agreement is required and mandatory before a Mining License is granted by Mining Commissioner. A Mining License application requires separate detailed site-specific studies of the local area of interest to have been conducted as part of the feasibility study. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and specialist studies such as water, fauna, flora, dust, noise for mining operations as well as linear structures such as water, roads and powerline form part of the feasibility study to be conducted before such a project can even be considered for review by the Government.

2.3 Initial Exploration (Desktop Work)

Initial desktop exploration activities (without field-work being conducted) lasting for up to six (6) months or more will include the following:

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

2.4 Regional Reconnaissance Field-Based Exploration Activities

Regional reconnaissance field-based exploration activities lasting between six (6) months to year will involve the following:

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

2.5 Initial Local Field-Based Exploration Activities

Initial local field-based exploration activities lasting between 1-2 years will include the following:

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

2.6 Detailed Local Field-Based Exploration Activities

Detailed local field-based exploration activities that can take many years will include the following:

- (i) Access preparation and related logistics to support activities.
- (ii) Local geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectivity of the target/s delineated during the initial field-based activities.
- (iii) Local geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the regional geological and analysis undertaken.
- (iv) Ground geophysical survey, trenching, drilling, and sampling (Subject to the positive outcomes of i and ii above).

- 14 -

2.7 Prefeasibility and Feasibility Studies

The preparation of the prefeasibility and feasibility studies forms the final stages of the minerals exploration process and can take many years to complete and prove that a specific mineral deposit is viable for developing a mine. A positive feasibility study outcome is required to support an application for a Mining License (ML). The following is summary of the activities that will form part of a prefeasibility and or feasibility study:

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

3. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.1 Overview

There are four sources of law in Namibia: (1) statutes (2) common law (3) customary law and (4) international law. These four kinds of law are explained in more detail in the other factsheets in this series. The constitution is the supreme law of Namibia. All other laws must be in line with it. The most important legislative instruments and associated permits\licenses\authorisations\concerts\ compliances applicable to the proposed exploration activities include: Minerals exploration and mining, environmental management, land rights, water, atmospheric pollution prevention and labour as well as other indirect laws linked to the accessory services of exploration and possible test mining operations.

3.2 Key Applicable Legislation

3.2.1 Minerals Exploration and Mining Legislation

The national legislation governing minerals prospecting and mining activities in Namibia fall within the authority of the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) as the Competent Authority (CA) responsible for granting authorisations. The Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act (No 33 of 1992) is the most important legal instrument governing minerals prospecting and mining activities in Namibia. A new Bill, to replace the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act (No 33 of 1992) is being prepared and puts more emphasis on good environmental management practices, local participation in the mining industry and promotes value addition as prescribed in the Minerals Policy of 2003.

The Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act (No 33 of 1992) regulates reconnaissance, prospecting (exploration) and mining activities. The Mining Commissioner, appointed by the Minister, is responsible for implementing the provisions of this Act including reporting requirements, environmental obligations as well as the associated regulations such as the Health and Safety Regulations.

3.2.2 Environmental Management Legislation

The Environmental Assessment (EA) process in Namibia is governed by the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations No. 30 of 2012 gazetted under the Environmental Management Act, (EMA), 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). The objectives of the Act and the Regulations are, among others, to promote the sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources to provide for a process of assessment and control of activities which may have significant effects on the environment. The Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (is authorised to list activities which may only be undertaken if an environmental clearance certificate has been issued by the environmental commissioner, which activities include those relating to exploration and mining operations.

In addition to the requirements for undertaking Environmental Assessment prior to the project implementation, the Environmental Management Act and the EIA Regulations also provide for obligations of a license holder to provide for project rehabilitation and closure plan. In the regulations, the definition of "rehabilitation and closure plan" is a plan which describes the process of rehabilitation of an activity at any stage of that activity up to and including closure stage.

3.2.3 Water Legislation

Water Act 54 of 1956 under the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) provides for the control, conservation and use of water for domestic, agricultural, urban and industrial purposes. In terms of Section 6, there is no right of ownership in public water and its control and use is regulated and provided for in the Act.

In accordance with the Act, the proposed exploration must ensure that mechanisms are implemented to prevent water pollution. Certain permits will also be required to abstract groundwater as well as for "water works". The broad definition of water works will include the reservoir on site (as this is greater than 20,000m³), water treatment facilities and pipelines. Due to the water scarcity of the area, all water

will be recycled (including domestic wastewater). The Act requires the license holder to have a wastewater discharge permit for discharge of effluent.

The Water Act 54 of 1956 is due to be replaced by the Water Resources Management Act 24 of 2004 which is currently being revised. The Water Resource Management Act 2004 provides for the management, development, protection, conservation and use of water resources.

3.2.4 Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Legislation

The Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance, 11 of 1976 falling under the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS) provide for the prevention of the pollution of the atmosphere, and for matters incidental thereto. Part III of the Act sets out regulations pertaining to atmospheric pollution by smoke. While preventative measures for dust atmospheric pollution are outlined in Part IV and Part V outlines provisions for Atmospheric pollution by gases emitted by vehicles.

3.2.5 Labour, Health and Safety Legislations

The Labour Act, 1992, Act No. 6 of 1992 as amended in the Labour Act, 2007 (Act No. 11 of 2007), falling under the Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation (MLIREC) refers to severance allowances for employees on termination of a contract of employment in certain circumstances and health, safety, and welfare of employees.

In terms of the Health Safety and Environment (HSE), the Labour Act, 2007 protects employees and every employer shall, among other things: provide a working environment that is safe, without risk to the health of employees, and that has adequate facilities and arrangements for the welfare of employees, provide and maintain plant, machinery and systems of work, and work processes, that are safe and without risk to the health of employees, and ensure that the use, handling, storage or transportation of hazardous materials or substances is safe and without risk to the health of employees.

All hazardous substances shall have clear exposure limits and the employer shall provide medical surveillance, first-aid and emergency arrangements as fit for the operation.

3.2.6 Other Applicable National Legislations

Other Important legislative instruments applicable to the proposed exploration operations in the EPL 7876 include the following (Table 3.1):

- Explosives Act 26 of 1956 (as amended in SA to April 1978) Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security (MHAISS).
- ❖ National Heritage Act 27 of 2004 Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MEAC).
- ❖ Petroleum Products and Energy Act 13 of 1990 Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).
- Nature Conservation Ordinance, No. 4 of 1975 Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).
- ❖ Forest Act 12 of 2001 Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).
- Hazardous Substances Ordinance 14 of 1974 Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS), and.
- Public Health Act 36 of 1919 Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS).

Table 3.1 summarises the key selected legislations relevant applicable to the proposed exploration in the EPL 7876.

Table 3.1: Legislation relevant to the proposed exploration operations in the EPL 7876.

LAW	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION					
Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, 1990	The Constitution is the supreme law in Namibia, providing for the establishment of the main organs of state (the Executive, the Legislature, and the Judiciary) as well as guaranteeing various fundamental rights and freedoms. Provisions relating to the environment are contained in Chapter 11, article 95, which is entitled "promotion of the Welfare of the People". This article states that the Republic of Namibia shall – "actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilisation of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for all Namibians, both present and future. The Government shall provide measures against the dumping or recycling of foreign nuclear waste on Namibian territory."					
Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992 Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)	The Minerals Act governs minerals prospecting and mining. The Act provides for the reconnaissance, prospecting, and mining for, and disposal of, and the exercise of control over minerals in Namibia. and to provide for matters incidental thereto. A new Minerals Bills is currently under preparation.					
Environmental Management Act (2007) - Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) The purpose of the Act is to give effect to Article 95(I) and 91(c) of the Constitution by establishing general principles for the management of the environment of the environment, Forestry and Tourism to give effect to Namibia's Environmental Assessment under international conventions. In terms of the legislation it will be possible to control over certain listed development activities and activities within defined areas. The listed activities in sensitive areas require an Environmental Assessment completed before a decision to permit development can be taken. The legislation of the environment of						
Water Act 54 of 1956 Minister of Agriculture, Water and Land reform (MAWLR)	This Act provides for the control, conservation and use of water for domestic, agricultural, urban, and industrial purposes. In terms of Section 6, there is no right of ownership in public water and its control and use is regulated and provided for in the Act. In accordance with the Act, the proposed project must ensure that mechanisms are implemented to prevent water pollution. Certain permits will also be required to abstract groundwater (already obtained) as well as for "water works". The broad definition of water works will include the reservoir on Site (as this is greater than 20,000m³), water treatment facilities and pipelines. Due to the water scarcity of the area, all water will be recycled (including domestic wastewater) and the Mine will be operated on a zero-discharge philosophy. It will, therefore, not be necessary to obtain permits for discharge of effluent.					
	Section 23 of the Act requires environment rehabilitation after closure of the Mine, particularly, in this instance to obviate groundwater pollution and potential pollution resulting from run-off. This Act is due to be replaced by the Water Resources Management Act 24 of 2004.					
Forest Act 12 of 2001 - Minister of	The Act provide for the establishment of a Forestry Council and the appointment of certain officials. to consolidate the laws relating to the management and use of forests and forest produce. to provide for the protection of the environment and the control and management of forest fires.					
Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	Under Part IV Protection of the environment, Section 22(1) of the Act, it is unlawful for any person to: cut, destroy, or remove:					
	(a) any vegetation which is on a sand dune or drifting sand or in a gully unless the cutting, destruction or removal is done for the purpose of stabilising the sand or gully or					
	(b) any living tree, bush or shrub growing within 100m of a river, stream, or watercourse.					
	Should either of the above be unavoidable, it will be necessary to obtain a permit from the Ministry. Protected tree species as listed in the Regulations shall not be cut, destroyed, or removed.					
Hazardous Substance Ordinance 14 of 1974 Ministry of Health and Social Services	Provisions for hazardous waste are amended in this act as it provides "for the control of substances which may cause injury or ill-health to or death of human beings by reason of their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature or the generation of pressure thereby in certain circumstances. to provide for the prohibition and control of the importation, sale, use, operation, application, modification, disposal or dumping of such substance. and to provide for matters connected therewith"					

Table 3.1: Cont.

Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act, 1995, Act No.6 of 1995 Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR)	This Act provide for the acquisition of agricultural land by the State for the purposes of land reform and for the allocation of such land to Namibian citizens who do not own or otherwise have the use of any or of adequate agricultural land, and foremost to those Namibian citizens who have been socially, economically or educationally disadvantaged by past discriminatory laws or practices. to vest in the State a preferent right to purchase agricultural land for the purposes of the Act. to provide for the compulsory acquisition of certain agricultural land by the State for the purposes of the Act. to regulate the acquisition of agricultural land by foreign nationals. to establish a Lands Tribunal and determine its jurisdiction, and to provide for matters connected therewith.
Explosives Act 26 of 1956 (as amended in SA to April 1978) - Ministry Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security (MHAISS)	All explosive magazines are to be registered with the Ministry of Mines and Energy as accessory works. In addition, the magazines must be licensed as required by Section 22. The quantity of explosives and the way it is stored must be approved by an inspector. The inspector has powers to enter the premises at any time to conduct inspections regarding the nature of explosive, quantity and the way it is stored. At closure, all explosives are to be disposed of accordingly.
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance 11 of 1976. Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS)	This regulation sets out principles for the prevention of the pollution of the atmosphere and for matters incidental thereto. Part III of the Act sets out regulations pertaining to atmospheric pollution by smoke. While preventative measures for dust atmospheric pollution are outlined in Part IV and Part V outlines provisions for Atmospheric pollution by gases emitted by vehicles.
The Nature Conservation Ordinance, Ordinance 4 of 1975, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	During the Mine's activities, care must be taken to ensure that protected plant species and the eggs of protected and game bird species are not disturbed or destroyed. If such destruction or disturbance is inevitable, a permit must be obtained in this regard from the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism. Should the Proponent operate a nursery to propagate indigenous plant species for rehabilitation purposes, a permit will be required. At this stage, however, it is envisaged that this type of activity will be contracted out to encourage small business development.
Labour Act, 1992, Act No. 6 of 1992 as amended in the Labour Act, 2007 (Act No. 11 of 2007 Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation (MLIREC)	The labour Act gives effect to the constitutional commitment of Article 95 (11), to promote and maintain the welfare of the people. This Act is aimed at establishing a comprehensive labour law for all employees. to entrench fundamental labour rights and protections. to regulate basic terms and conditions of employment. to ensure the health, safety and welfare of employees under which provisions are made in chapter 4. Chapter 5 of the act improvises on the protection of employees from unfair labour practice.
Petroleum Products and Energy Act 13 of 1990 Ministry of Mines and	Any consumer installation as envisaged in this Act must be licensed. Appropriate consumer installation certificate will need to be obtained from the Ministry for each fuel installation. The construction of the installation must be designed in such a manner as to prevent environmental contamination. Any certificate holder or other person in control of activities related to any petroleum product is obliged to report any major petroleum product spill (defined as a spill of more than 200ℓ per spill) to the Minister. Such person is also obliged to take all steps as may be necessary in accordance with good petroleum industry practices to clean up the spill. Should this obligation not be met, the Minister is empowered to take steps to clean up the spill and to recover the costs thereof from the person.
Energy (MME)	General conditions apply to all certificates issued. These include conditions relating to petroleum spills and the abandonment of the Site. The regulation further provides that the Minister may impose special conditions relating to the preparation and assessment of environmental assessments and the safe disposal of petroleum products.
National Heritage Act 27 of 2004 Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MEAC)	This Act provides provisions for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects. The proposed activities will ensure that if any archaeological or paleontological objects, as described in the Act, are found during the implementation of the activities, such a find shall be reported to the Ministry immediately. If necessary, the relevant permits must be obtained before disturbing or destroying any heritage

3.3 Key Regulators / Competent Authorities

The environmental regulatory authorities responsible for environmental protection and management in relation to the proposed project including their role in regulating environmental protection are listed in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Government agencies regulating environmental protection in Namibia.

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITY				
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)	Issue of Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) based on the review and approval of the Environmental Assessments (EA) reports comprising Environmental Scoping, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) prepared in accordance with the Environmental Management Act (2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2012				
Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)	The competent authority for minerals prospecting and mining activities in Namibia. Issues Exclusive prospecting License (EPL), Mining Licenses (ML) and Mining Claims (license) as well as all other minerals related permits for processing, trading and export of minerals resources				
Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR)	The Directorate of Resource Management within the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) at the MAWLR is the lead agency responsible for management of surface and groundwater resources through the issuing of abstraction permits and waste water disposal permits. DWA is also the Government agency responsible for water quality monitoring and reporting.				
,	The National Botanical Research Institute's (NBRI) mandate is to study the flora and vegetation of Namibia, to promote the understanding, conservation, and sustainable use of Namibia's plants for the benefit of all. The Directorate of Forestry (DOF) is responsible for issuing of forestry permits with respect to harvest, transport, and export or market forest resources.				

3.4 International and Regional Treaties and Protocols

Article 144 of the Namibian Constitution provides for the enabling mechanism to ensure that all international treaties and protocols are ratified. All ratified treaties and protocols are enforceable within Namibia by the Namibian courts and these include the following:

- The Paris Agreement, 2016.
- Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992.
- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 1985.
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 1987.
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992.
- Kyoto Protocol on the Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1998.
- ❖ Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, 1989.
- World Heritage Convention, 1972.
- Convention to Combat Desertification, 1994. and
- Stockholm Convention of Persistent Organic Pollutants, 2001.
- Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Mining, and.

Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Energy.

3.5 Standards and Guidelines

Industrial effluent likely to be generated by the proposed activities must comply with provisions of the Government Gazette No 217 dated 5 April 1962 (Table 3.3) while the drinking water quality comparative guideline values are shown in Table 3.4.

The only key missing components to the regulatory frameworks in Namibia are the standards, and guidelines with respect to gaseous, liquid, and solid emissions. However, in the absence of national gaseous, liquid, and solid emission limits for Namibia, the proposed project shall target the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) gaseous effluent emission level and liquid effluent emission levels (Table 3.5).

Noise abatement measures must target to achieve either the levels shown in Table 3.6 or a maximum increase in background levels of 3 dB (A) at the nearest receptor location off-site (MIGA guidelines).

Table 3.3: R553 Regional Standards for Industrial Effluent, in Government Gazette No 217 dated 5 April 1962.

pH Between 5.5 and 9.5	Between 5.5 and 9.5						
Dissolved oxygen At least 75% saturation							
Typical faecal coli No typical faecal coli per 100 ml							
Temperature Not to exceed 35 °C							
Chemical demand oxygen Not to exceed 75 mg/l after applying a correction for chloride in the method	d						
Oxygen absorbed Not to exceed 10 mg/l							
Total dissolved solids The TDS shall not have been increased by more than 500 mg/l above that	at of the						
(TDS) intake water							
Suspended solids Not to exceed 25 mg/l							
Sodium (Na) The Na level shall not have been increased by more than 50 mg/l above	that of						
the intake water							
Soap, oil and grease Not to exceed 2.5 mg/l							
Residual chlorine 0,1 mg/l as Cl							
Free & saline ammonia 10 mg/l as N							
Arsenic 0,5 mg/l as As							
Boron 1,0 mg/l as B							
Hexavalent Cr 0,05 mg/l as Cr							
Other constituents Total chromium 0,5 mg/l as Cr							
Copper 1,0 mg/l as Cu							
Phenolic compounds 0,1 mg/l as phenol							
Lead 1,0 mg/l as Pb							
Cyanide and related compounds 0,5 mg/l as CN							
Sulphides 1,0 mg/l as S							
Fluorine 1,0 mg/l as F							
Zinc 5,0 mg/l as Zn							

Table 3.4: Comparison of selected guideline values for drinking water quality (after Department of Water Affairs, 2001).

Parameter and Expression of the results		S	WHO Guidelines for Drinking-Water Quality 2 nd edition 1993 (95/C/13-10/103) EEC 80/77/2			Council ctive of 15 uly 1980 ating to the quality tended for human nsumption 0/778/EEC	Drin Star Healtl Table	.S. EPA king water idards and h Advisories December 1995	Namibia, Department of Water Affairs Guidelines for the evaluation of drinking-water for human consumption with reference to chemical, physical and bacteriological quality July 1991				
			Guide Value	(GV)	Proposed Parameter Value	Level (GL)	Admissible Concentrati on (MAC)	Contar	aximum minant Level (MCL)	Group A Excellent Quality	Group B Good Quality	Group C Low Health Risk	Group D Unsuitable
Temperature Hvdrogen ion	t pH, 25° C	°C	R	- <8.0	- 6.5 to 9.5	12 6.5 to	25 10		-	- 6 0 to 0 0	- F F to 0 F	- 4.0 to 11.0	- -1.0 to
Hydrogen ion concentration	рп, 25° С	-	K	<8.0	6.5 10 9.5	8.5	10		-	6.0 to 9.0	5.5 to 9.5	4.0 10 11.0	<4.0 to >11.0
Electronic	EC, 25°	mS/		-	280	45	-		-	150	300	400	>400
conductivity	C TDS	m m	R	1000	_	_	1500			-		_	
Total dissolved solids	105	mg/l	K	1000	-	-	1500		-	-	-	-	-
Total Hardness	CaCO ₃	mg/l		-	-	-	-		-	300	650	1300	>1300
Aluminium	Al	μg/l	R	200	200	50	200	S	50-200	150	500	1000	>1000
Ammonia	NH ₄ ⁺	mg/l	R	1.5	0.5	0.05	0.5		-	1.5	2.5	5.0	>5.0
Antimony	N	mg/l	L L	1.0	2	0.04	0.4	_	-	1.0	2.0	4.0	>4.0
Antimony Arsenic	Sb As	μ g/l μ g/l	Р	5 10	3 10	-	10 50	C	6 50	50 100	100 300	200 600	>200 >600
Barium	Ba	μg/I μg/I	Р	700	-	100	- 50	C	2000	500	1000	2000	>000
Berylium	Ве	μg/l	<u> </u>	-	-	-	-	C	4	2	5	10	>2000
Bismuth	Bi	μg/l		<u> </u>	-	-	-	Ĭ	-	250	500	1000	>1000
Boron	В	μg/l		300	300	1000	-		-	500	2000	4000	>4000
Bromate	BrO ₃ -	μ g/l		-	10	-	-	Р	10	-	-	-	-
Bromine	Br	μg/l		-	-	-	-		-	1000	3000	6000	>6000
Cadmium	Cd	μg/l		3	5	-	5	С	5	10	20	40	>40
Calcium	Ca	mg/l		-	-	100	-		-	150	200	400	>400
	CaCO₃	mg/l		-	-	250	-		-	375	500	1000	>1000
Cerium	Ce	μg/l		-	-	-	-		-	1000	2000	4000	>4000
Chloride	CI ⁻	mg/l	R	250	-	25	-	S	250	250	600	1200	>1200
Chromium Cobalt	Cr	μg/l	Р	50	50 -	-	50 -	С	100	100 250	200 500	400 1000	>400 >1000
Copper after 12	Cu	μg/l μg/l	Р	2000	2	100	<u>-</u>	С	 TT##	500	1000	2000	>1000
hours in pipe	Ou	μg/l	'	-	-	3000 ¹	-	S	1000	-	-	-	-
Cyanide	CN-	μg/l		70	50	-	50	C	200	200	300	600	>600
Fluoride	F.	mg/l		1.5	1.5	-	at 8 to 12 °C:	С	4	1.5	2.0	3.0	>3.0
		mg/l		-	-	-	1.5 at 25 to 30	P,S	2	-	-	-	-
Gold	Au	μg/l		 -	_	_	°C: 0.7		_	2	5	10	>10
Hydrogen sulphide	H ₂ S	μg/l	R	50	-		undetectable		-	100	300	600	>600
lodine		μg/l		-	-	-	-		-	500	1000	2000	>2000
Iron	Fe	μg/l	R	300	200	50	200	S	300	100	1000	2000	>2000
Lead	Pb	μg/l		10	10	-	50	С	TT#	50	100	200	>200
Lithium	Li	μg/l		-	-	-	-		-	2500	5000	10000	>10000
Magnesium	Mg	mg/l		-	-	30	50		-	70	100	200	>200
Manganasa	CaCO₃ Mn	mg/l	Р	500	- 50	7 20	12 50	S	- F0	290	420	840 2000	>840
Manganese Mercury	Hg	μ g/l μ g/l		1	1	-	1	C	50 2	50 5	1000 10	2000	>2000 >20
Molybdenum	Mo	μg/l		70	-	-	-		-	50	100	200	>200
Nickel	Ni	μg/l		20	20	-	50		-	250	500	1000	>1000
Nitrate*	NO ₃ -	mg/l	Р	50	50	25	50		45	45	90	180	>180
	N	mg/l		-	-	5	11	С	10	10	20	40	>40
Nitrite*	NO ₂ -	mg/l		3	0.1	-	0.1		3	-	-	-	-
	N	mg/l		-	-	-		С	1	-	-	-	-
Oxygen, dissolved	O_2	% sat.		-	50	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Phosphorus	P ₂ O ₅ PO ₄ ³⁻	μ g/l μ g/l		-	-	400 300	5000 3350		-	-	-	-	-
Potassium	K	mg/l		-	-	10	12		-	200	400	800	>800
Selenium	Se	μg/l		10	10	-	10	С	50	20	50	100	>100
Silver	Ag	μ g/l		-	-	-	10	S	100	20	50	100	>100
Sodium	Na	mg/l	R	200	-	20	175		-	100	400	800	>800
Sulphate	SO ₄ ²⁻	mg/l	R	250	250	25	250	S	250	200	600	1200	>1200
Tellurium	Te	μg/l		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	10	>10
Thallium Tin	TI Sn	μg/l		-	-	-	-	С	2	5 100	10 200	20 400	>20 >400
Titanum	Ti	μ g/l μ g/l		-	-	-	-		-	100	500	1000	>400
Tungsten	W	μg/l		 -	-	-	-		-	100	500	1000	>1000
Uranium	U	μg/l		-	-	-	-	Р	20	1000	4000	8000	>8000
Vanadium	V	μg/l		-	-	-	-		-	250	500	1000	>1000
Zinc after 12 hours		μ g/l	R	3000	-	100	-	S	5000	1000	5000	10000	>10000
in pipe		μ g/l		-	-	5000	-		-	-	-	-	-
			P: Prov						rrent. P: Propo				
R: May give reason to complaints fror consumers					nplaints from	T#: Treatment technique in lieu of numeric MCL. TT##: treatment technique triggered at action level of 1300 μ g/l							

Table 3.5: Liquid effluent emission levels (MIGA /IFC).

Pollutant	Max. Value
рН	6-9
Total suspended solids	50 mg/l
Total metals	10 mg/l
Phosphorous (P)	5 mg/l
Fluoride (F)	20 mg/l
Cadmium (Cd)	0.1 mg/l

Table 3.6: Noise emission levels (MIGA /IFC).

	Maximum Allowable Leq (hourly), in c	iB(A)
Receptor	Day time (07:00 – 22:00)	Night time (22:00 – 07:00)
Residential, institutional, educational	55	45
Industrial, commercial	70	70

3.6 Recommendations on Permitting Requirements

It is hereby recommended that the Proponent must follow the provisions of all relevant national regulatory throughout the proposed project lifecycle and must obtain the following permits/ authorisations as maybe applicable / required as the proposed project develops:

- (i) Valid EPL as may be applicable from Department of Mines in the MME.
- (ii) Valid ECC from the Department of Environmental Affairs in the MEFT.
- (iii) The Proponent shall apply for a fresh water abstraction and waste water discharge permits from the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) in the MAWLR before drilling a water borehole and discharge wastewater into the environment respectively, and.
- (iv) All other permits as may be applicable for the proposed exploration operations.

4. SUMMARY OF NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Climate

Summer rainfall is brought by northeast winds, generally from October to April. The average rainfall varies considerably and ranges between 380 mm and 450 mm. The mean annual gross evaporation is between 3000 mm -3200 mm. The numbers of rainfall events expressed as an annual average in days as determined from the regional data is 10-30 days. The sun shines for an annual average of 10 hours a day. The annual mean temperature for Otjiwarongo area is around 24°C with the mean monthly temperatures ranging between 23°C to 14°C throughout the year. Based on regional data sets, temperatures at 08h00, 14h00 and 20h00 are estimated to be around 14°C, 24°C and 18°C respectively.

4.2 Topography

The general topography is very rugged and comprises topographic high areas characterised by dendritic ephemeral rivers network linked to the tributaries of the Ugab Ephemeral River especially the Okamaize and Okasako Ephemeral Rivers. Ephemeral Rivers are key habitats and are a vital link to the local ecosystems. Other land use activities found in the general surrounding areas includes: agriculture, minerals exploration and growing tourism activities. Topography around the EPL area average around 1500mams.

4.3 Likely Fauna Diversity

4.3.1 Reptiles

According to Alexander and Marais (2007), Branch (1998), Branch (2008), Boycott and Bourquin 2000, Broadley (1983), Buys and Buys (1983), Cunningham (2006), Griffin (2003), Hebbard (n.d.), Marais (1992), Tolley and Burger (2007), endemic reptile species known and/or expected to occur in the general license area make up 35.1% of the reptiles from the general area and although not as high as endemism elsewhere for example the western escarpment areas of Namibia but still makes up a large portion of the reptiles. Reptiles of greatest concern are probably the tortoises – Stigmochelys pardalis and Psammobates oculiferus which are often consumed by humans. Python anchietae and P. natalensis which are indiscriminately killed throughout their range and Varanus albigularis as well as the various Pachydactylus species geckos of which 80% are viewed as endemic. Other important species would be the 3 Blind snakes (Rhinotyphlops species of which 2 species are endemic) and 2 Thread snakes (Leptotyphlops species of which 1 species is endemic) which could be associated with the sandier soils in the area.

4.3.2 Amphibians

According to Carruthers (2001), Channing (2001), Channing and Griffin (1993), Du Preez and Carruthers (2009), Passmore and Carruthers (1995), of the 9 species of amphibians are likely to occur in the general license area, 33.3% (3 species) are of conservation value with 2 species being endemic (Poyntonophrynus hoeschi and Phrynomantis annectens) (Griffin 1998b) and 1 species (Pyxicephalus adspersus) viewed as near threatened (Du Preez and Carruthers 2009). However, the area does not have unique amphibian habitat with potential habits being associated with the various ephemeral drainage lines within the license area.

4.3.3 Mammals

According to De Graaff (1981), Griffin and Coetzee (2005), Estes (1995), Joubert and Mostert (1975), Monadjem et al. (2010), Skinner and Smithers (1990), Skinner and Chimimba (2005), Stander and Hanssen (2003) and Taylor (2000), of the 84 species of mammals expected to occur in the general license area, 4.8% are endemic and 35.7% are classified under international conservation legislation. The most important groups are rodents (29.8% - 12% endemic), bats (26.2% - 4.5% endemic) and carnivores (20.2% - 5.9% endemic).

According to De Graaff (1981), Griffin and Coetzee (2005), Estes (1995), Joubert and Mostert (1975), Monadjem et al. (2010), Skinner and Smithers (1990), Skinner and Chimimba (2005), Stander and Hanssen (2003) and Taylor (2000), the most important species from the general area are probably all those classified as near threatened (*Eidolon helvum*, *Hipposideros vittatus*, *Rhinolophus blasii*, *Hyaena brunnea* and *Panthera pardus*) and vulnerable (*Acinonyx jubatus* and *Felis nigripes*) by the IUCN (2014) and rare (*Cistugo seabrai*, *Atelerix frontalis angolae* and *Felis nigripes*) under Namibian legislation.

4.3.4 Birds

The high proportion of endemics – 10 of the 14 endemics to Namibia (i.e. 71% of all endemics) – expected to occur in the general license area underscore the importance of this area. Furthermore 21.3% are classified as southern African endemics (or 6.3% of all the birds expected) and 78.7% are classified as southern African near-endemics (or 23.1% of all the birds expected).

According to Brown et al. (1998), Brown et al. (2006), Hockey et al. (2006), Komen (n.d.), Maclean (1985), Simmons and Brown (In press) and Tarboton (2001), the most important "endemic" species known/expected to occur in the general area are viewed as Monteiro's Hornbill (*Tockus monteiri*), Damara Hornbill (*Tockus damarensis*), *Ammomanopsis grayi* (Gray's Lark), *Namibornis herero* (Herero Chat), *Eupodotis rueppellii* (Rüppell's Korhaan) and *Poicephalus rueppellii* (Rüppell's Parrot).

The species listed by the IUCN (2014) as endangered are: (Ludwig's bustard and white-backed vulture), near threatened (kori bustard) and vulnerable (martial eagle and secretary bird) and are viewed as the most important.

4.3.5 Sensitive Areas – Vertebrate Fauna

The general EPL area is regarded as "moderate to high" in overall (all terrestrial species) diversity and endemism (Mendelsohn *et al.* 2002). According to Simmons (1998b) central Namibia has between 161-200 endemic vertebrates (all vertebrates included). The overall diversity and abundance of large herbivorous mammals (big game) is viewed as "high" with 7-8 species while the overall diversity of large carnivorous mammals (large predators) is determined at 4 species with leopard and cheetah being the most important with "high" densities followed by brown hyena with "medium" densities (Mendelsohn *et al.* 2002).

The following sensitive areas are of most concern within the EPL area: Drainage lines, albeit ephemeral, are the lifelines in the drier parts of Namibia with a variety of vertebrate fauna attracted and/or associated with such features. Although not as important as perennial rivers, well vegetated ephemeral drainage lines are still viewed as important habitat for a variety of vertebrate fauna in the general area. It is recommended that development attempt to avoid these drainage lines as far as possible linked to the local Ephemeral River channels, and.

4.4 Likely Flora Diversity

4.4.1 Trees/shrubs

The EPL 7876 falls within the Thornbush shrubland dominated by Acacia mellifera, Acacia reficiens, Acacia fleckii, Boscia albitrunca, Lonchocarpus nelsii and Acacia erioloba. It is estimated that at least

79-110 species of larger trees and shrubs (>1m) – Coats Palgrave 1983 [81 sp.], Curtis and Mannheimer 2005 [79 sp.], Mannheimer and Curtis 2009 [110 sp], Van Wyk and Van Wyk 1997 [60 sp.]), are found in the general area.

The most important tree/shrub species occurring in the general area are probably *Cyphostemma bainesii* (endemic, NC), *Cyphostemma currorii* (NC), *Cyphostemma juttae* (endemic, NC), *Erythrina decora* (Forestry*, endemic), *Heteromorpha papillosa* (endemic) and *Manuleopsis dinteri* (endemic species) (Craven, 1999. Curtis and Mannheimer, 2005 and Mannheimer and Curtis, 2009).

The protected species are viewed as the most important tree/shrubs occurring in the area include: Acacia erioloba and *Boscia albitrunca*. However, these species are widespread throughout large parts of Namibia and are not exclusively associated with the proposed development area, which minimises the overall effect on trees/shrubs.

4.4.2 Grass

It is estimated that up to 111 grasses – 73 to 88 species – (Müller 2007 [88 sp.], Müller 1984 [73 sp.], Van Oudshoorn 1999 [73 sp.]) occur in the general area. The most important grass expected in the area is the endemic *Setaria finite* associated with ephemeral drainage lines. Although the season (end of dry and beginning of wet) made the identification of grasses difficult, none off the grasses are exclusively associated with the proposed developments area nor protected species, which minimises the overall effect on grasses.

4.4.3 Other

Aloe litoralis – scattered individuals – are viewed as another species of concern although occurs widespread throughout Namibia and not exclusively associated with the proposed development area.

4.4.4 Habitats, Fauna and Flora Conclusions

All developments have potential negative environmental consequences, identifying the most important faunal species including high risk habitats beforehand, coupled with environmentally acceptable mitigating factors, lessens the overall impact of such development. The following is the summary of the key habitats that have been identified:

- ❖ Hills / topographically high areas: Rocky areas generally have high biodiversity and consequently viewed as important habitat for all vertebrate fauna and flora.
- ❖ Ephemeral drainage lines: The various ephemeral drainage lines are important habitat to larger trees, especially Acacia erioloba (protected), Euclea pseudebenus (protected), Faidherbia albida (protected) and Ziziphus mucronata (protected), and.
- ❖ Plains / Topographically low area: Topographically low areas are also important habitats with Acacia erioloba, Albizia anthelmintica and Boscia albitrunca being found in these areas.

There are various anthropomorphic activities throughout the general EPL area such as existing roads and tracks, communal land infrastructure and previous exploration activities, etc., and the proposed developments would have a limited footprint and not be expected to affect the whole EPL area and associated unique amphibians, mammals, reptiles, and flora species negatively. The implementation and monitoring of the mitigation measures as detailed in the EMP Report is likely to lessen the extent of the likely negative impacts.

4.5 Summary of the Socioeconomic Settings

4.5.1 Overview

Social impacts at the exploration stage are likely to be minimal and tend to be positive in an event of a discovery of economic minerals resources. A clear understanding of these impacts may help

communities understand and anticipate the effects of exploration. One of the major possible impacts of the proposed exploration activities include employment expectations and unrealistic expectations about the development of a mine and coexistence opportunity / conflicts associated with the current land uses such as conservation and tourism operations activities being undertaken by the local communities west of Nu-Uis and northwest of Okombahe areas. It is important for local communities to bear in mind that 99.9% of the exploration projects will not advance to a mine development.

4.5.2 Agriculture

As an important cattle, game, and small stock (goats and sheep) communal farming area and consequently a source of employment and livelihood as well as renewed interest from a tourism point of view, the importance of the local area is invaluable. The surrounding EPL area falls within the long-established communal farming communities but highly venerable to climate change due to its arid environment, recurrent drought, and desertification.

According to the submission made by the local community, the situation has forced pastoral farmers to find temporary homage between these mountains as they still contain grazing grass during drought. The farmers are further even forced to climb between the rocks and hills to harvest grass for their animals if it becomes difficult for the animals to climb the mountains.

The carrying capacity for the general area is 10-20kg/ha (Mendelsohn et al. 2002) or 12-15LAU/ha (van der Merwe 1983) and the risk of farming is viewed as relatively high. Small stock farming is the dominant farming activity in the local area with between 70-80% of stock farmed with being sheep and 20-30% goats and cattle, respectively (van der Merwe 1983). The stock density is estimated at <3sheep/km² (1.5% of total sheep in Namibia) and <1cattle/km² (1.3% of total cattle in Namibia) (van der Merwe 1983).

4.5.3 Conservation and Tourism

The EPL area falls within Ohungu Conservancy. The Ohungu Conservancy was declared in 2006 under section 24A(2)(ii) of the Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1975 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1975). The boundary starts at Ugab river 1, co-ordinates E 15.16200 S 20.72341, then moves in a eastern direction through Kwagaspan, GPS co-ordinates E 15.7341 S 20.78193 to Eoo the GPS co-ordinates E 15.40358 S 20.84982 and then turns sharply in a southern direction to Ovihungu Oviserandu GPS co-ordinates E 15. 41822 S 20.94776, from which point it follows a western direction to join the old cordon line GPS co-ordinates E 15.33463 S 21.09330 along the cordon line GPS co-ordinates E 15.20680 S 21.09900 and steps at Ombungu GPS co-ordinates E 15.06203 S 21.10141. From the last mentioned point the boundary turns in a eastern direction to Otumue GPS co-ordinates E 15.14198 S 21.0600. From point 10, 11 and 12 the boundary continues alongside Otjimboyo conservancy till Otjikakaneno GPS co-ordinates E 14.95721 S 20.87813, from which point it turns in a northern direction till the point of beginning.

There are numerous existing tourism ventures in the area with the tourism potential viewed as relatively high (Mendelsohn et al. 2002). The zonation maps often divide the conservancies in the following zones:

- Settlement and farming, wildlife breeding area and transit area, and;
- Hunting and exclusive tourism area.

The conservancy is not used for communal grazing and local communal farmers only move temporary into conservancy areas during severe drought times and with permission and supervision of the conservancy management committees. Access to clean water, rural electrification and education are some of the challenges faced by the local community.

The Proponent shall negotiate an Access Agreement with the Conservancy in consultation with the Traditional Authority who are the custodian of Communal land. Due to the likely sensitivity nature of the conservancy area, all field-based exploration activities shall be undertaken with the consent of the Conservancy Management Committee and in line with the management plan of the conservancy.

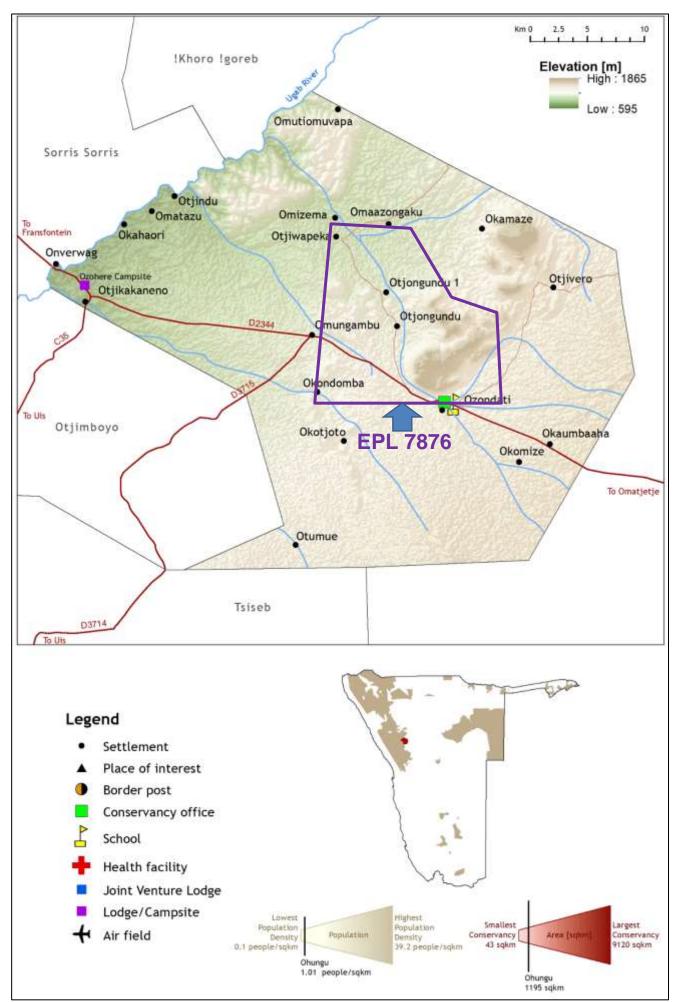


Figure 4.1: Ohungu Conservancy map showing the location of the EPL 7876 (www.nacso.org.na/resources/conservancy-profile-map).

4.4.2 Socioeconomic Conclusions and Recommendations

The development of this project will have some limited socioeconomic contributions to the local area or the Erongo Region. There will be no employment created during the exploration phase. However, if there is a discovery of economic minerals resources that could led to the development of a viable mining project in area this could create limited job opportunities and bring added local benefits and contribute to the national economy through taxes, royalty, and direct investment. The following is the summary of the key actions that the Proponent shall implement as part of enhancing the socioeconomic impacts of the proposed project:

- Stipulate that local resident should be employed for temporary unskilled/skilled and where possible in permanent unskilled/skilled positions as they would reinvest in the local economy. However, due to low skills levels of the local population, it is likely that most skilled positions would be filled with people from outside the area.
- The recruitment selection process should seek to promote gender equality and the employment of women wherever possible.
- Ensure that contractors adhere to Namibian Affirmative Action, Labour and Social Security, Health and Safety laws.
- ❖ The local authorities, community organisations and community leaders shall be informed on final decisions regarding the project and the potential job opportunities for local people.
- Stipulate a preference for local contractors in the tender policy. The procurement of services and goods from local entrepreneurs and the engagement of local businesses people should be favoured and promoted provided that it is financially and practically feasible.
- Undertake a skills audit, develop a database of local businesses that qualify as potential service providers and invite them to the tender process.
- Scrutinise tender proposals to ensure that minimum wages were included in the costing.
- Project offers experience and on job skills development, particularly for low or semi-skilled workers. This would raise the workers experience and skills to secure jobs in future.
- Promising employees could be identified and training and skills development programme could be initiated.
- The project could organise business partnerships with local entrepreneurs or small SMEs.
- Service providers to provide opportunities for skills transfer, and.
- Provide opportunities for employees re-skilling beyond the project closure.

4.6 Ground Components

4.6.1 Regional and Local Geology

The EPL 7876 Area falls within the eastern part of the southern Central Zone of the north-easterly trending intracontinental branch of the Pan-African Damara orogenic belt, just north of the Okahandja lineament (Roesener, et *al*, 2004 and Miller 2008).

According to Miller, (1992), the Damara rocks were deposited during successive phases of rifting, spreading, subduction and continental collision. Much of the basal succession (Nosib Group), laid down in or marginal to intracontinental rifts, consists of quartzite, arkose, conglomerate, phyllite, calc-

silicate and subordinate limestone and evaporitic rocks. Local alkaline ignimbrite with associated subvolcanic intrusions ranges from 840 to 720 million years in age.

Widespread carbonate deposition followed and overlapped far beyond early rift shoulders (Kudis, Ugab and basal Khomas Subgroups). interbedded mica and graphitic schist, quartzite (some ferruginous), massflow deposits, iron-formation and local within-plate basic lava point to variable depositional conditions south of a stable platform where only carbonates with very minor clastics occur (Otavi Group) (Geological Survey of Namibia, 1999 and Miller, 2008, 1992, 1983a and 1983b).

The Kalahari cover consisting of thin sand/silt/calcrete deposits; hence they are not major source of water supply in the area (Miller, 2008). Some of these deposits, such as the gravels, clays and calcretes, are also potential local materials that can be used in the various construction activities associated with different infrastructure development at various stages of the mine life cycle.

4.7 Water

4.7.1 Overview

According to the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, (2001) and the regional and local geology, the EPL 7876 falls within an area with very limited economic groundwater water resources (aquifers). Water supply in the general area is from local groundwater resources (Department of Water Affairs, 2001).

The proposed project activities (exploration programme) will utilise local groundwater resources. No site-specific hydrogeological specialist study, groundwater modelling or water sampling and testing activities have been undertaken for this study.

4.7.2 Sources of Water Supply

The source of water supply for the proposed exploration and in particular the proposed drilling of exploration boreholes if need arises to drill, will be from existing groundwater resources. The Proponent must obtain permission from the land owner before using water from any existing local boreholes and infrastructures.

If there is a need to drilling a water borehole to support the proposed exploration programme, the Proponent must obtain permission from the land owner and Department of Water Affairs in the MAWLR.

In an event of discovery of economic minerals resources, the sources of water supply for the mining related operations will be supplied from groundwater resources if proven to be available following a detailed hydrogeological and groundwater modelling study that must be undertaken as part of the EIA supporting the feasibility study. Currently, potential available groundwater resources in the area will not be sufficient to support any new larger-scale mining related operation within the EPL 7876.

However, some parts of the EPL area are covered by local fractured, fissured, karstified and porous rocks that seems to have localised moderate groundwater potential.

4.7.3 Water Vulnerability Assessments and Recommendations

Possible pathways that will aid groundwater vulnerability in this area are mainly fractured zones and faults that outcrop on the surface without impermeable infillings as well as unconfined shallow aquifers. The general EPL area has limited groundwater resources that are likely to be vulnerable to pollution. The overall water be vulnerability to pollution as a result of the proposed exploration as well as other existing activities is moderate.

The general area has a number of Ephemeral River Channels which could be potential pathways for pollution migration especially during the rainy season from November to March. Discharge of liquid or solid wastes including waste water, chemical, fuels or oils into any public stream is prohibited and the

Proponent must implement the provisions of the EMP on water and waste management as detailed in EMP Report.

It is hereby recommended that a detailed site-specific hydrogeological specialist study including groundwater modelling, water sampling and testing must be undertaken as part of the EIA and EMP that may be implemented to support the feasibility study for any viable mining project that may be development within the EPL area, if economic resources are discovered.

4.8 Archaeology

4.8.1 Regional Archaeological Setting

Indigenous communities, the descendants of people who lived in Damaraland over thousands of years, still maintain important cultural links with the areas of Ozondati, Okondomba, Omungambu, Otjongundu and Otjongundu 1 settlements covered by the EPL 7876 (Figs. 4.1 and 4.2). Archaeological remains in Namibia are protected under the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004) which makes provision for archaeological assessment of large projects including mineral exploration programmes.

Remains of indigenous settlements, wells, burial grounds, and other sites are likely to be found in the general area and are all valuable material evidence of indigenous land ownership and can provide crucial support for land claims.

The EPL 7876 is geographically situated in the heart of Ohungu Conservancy area covering key strategic locations that are suspected to have archaeological heritage resources intricately linked to those partially registered sites at Geduld, Otjohorongo Granite Hill and immediate outcrops surrounding these localities (Fig. 4.2). The previous studies in the area confirms the presence of possible sensitive archaeological sites, especially on some Granite hills and other granite features situated to the eastern half of the EPL area.

The geospatial data has identified these registered archaeological sites as shown in Fig. 4.2. The EPL area is in close proximity to some registered heritage sites and to Namibia's iconic and wealthiest archaeological monument- the Brandberg Mountain, means that Ohungu Conservancy area, might have served as a corridor between the dry and barren Namib and Savanna grassland for migratory Hunter-Gatherers bands, Herders and Pastoralists, groups as well as for large game during prehistoric period into the interior of Namibia linking other key archaeological signatures recorded e.g. at Otjohorongo Granite Hill, Okamaere and Etosha National Park.

4.8.2 Archaeological Conclusions

The whole eastern half of the EPL 7876 area holds sensitive and registered archaeological sites will likely be directly impacted by the proposed exploration activities in the event field survey is not carried out. In the unlikely event that heritage traces are exposed during field-based exploration activities, the expected nature of impact would be in the form of direct physical disturbance or destruction.

4.7.3 Recommendations

It likely that the area covered by the EPL 7876 hold important archaeological potential as indicated in Fig. 4.2. The expectation for the whole EPL area is therefore:

- (i) A high likelihood of Holocene age archaeological sites, including rock art, associated with outcropping granite.
- (ii) A high likelihood of late precolonial settlement sites throughout the entire tenement, especially in the vicinity of springs and seepages, and.
- (iii) A high likelihood of early colonial settlement remains relating to the historical occupation of the local areas.

The following is the summary of the recommended actions to be implemented by the Proponent:

- (i) Contractors working on the site should be made aware that under the National Heritage Act any items protected under the definition of heritage found in the course of development should be reported to the National Heritage Council.
- (ii) The provisions of the EMP must be implemented and always monitored to protected potential archaeological sites that may occur in the local area, and.
- (iii) Detailed field survey should be carried out when the Proponent / licence holder has identified specific targets for detailed exploration such trenching or drilling, or before any form of site-specific invasive exploration activities commences.

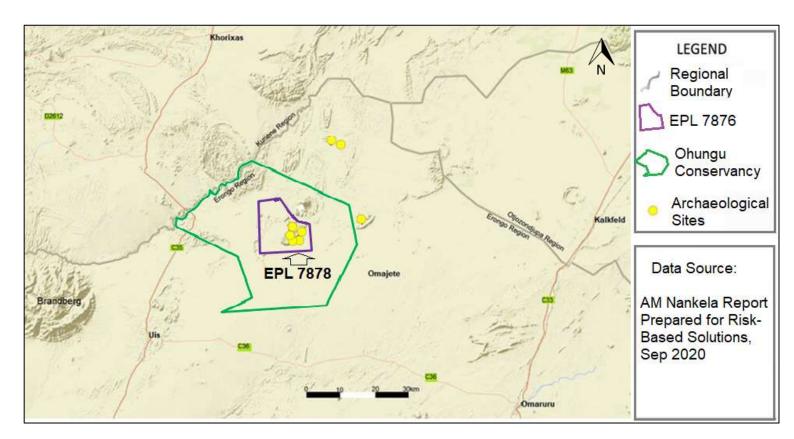


Figure 4.2: Important registered archaeological sites / resources found with the Ohungu Conservancy and within the EPL 7876 (www.nacso.org.na/resources/conservancy-profile-map).

4.9 Public Consultations

4.9.1 Overview

Public consultation and engagement process have been part of the environmental assessment process for this project. Opportunity for stakeholders and the public to submit written comments / inputs / objections with respect to the proposed exploration activities in the EPL 7876 were provided from the Thursday 7th October 2021 to Friday 5th November 2021 (Figs. 4.3- 4.11).

4.9.2 Public Consultation Process

Public consultation process was undertaken through emails contact and the newspaper advertisements as shown in Figs. 4.3- 4.11. The project was extensively advertised as follows:

- (i) MarketWatch Allgemeine Zeitung (Namibian German) Newspaper dated 7th October 2021 (Fig. 4.3).
- (ii) MarketWatch Republikein Newspaper dated 7th October 2021 (Fig. 4.4).
- (iii) MarketWatch Namibian Sun Newspaper dated 7th October 2021 (Fig. 4.5).
- (iv) Confidente newspaper dated 22nd 29th October 2021 (Fig. 4.6)
- (v) Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 22nd October 2021 (Fig. 4.7).
- (vi) Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 25th October 2021 (Fig. 4.8).
- (vii) Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 26th October 2021 (Fig. 4.9).
- (viii) Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 27th October 2021 (Fig. 4.10), and.
- (ix) Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 28th October 2021 (Fig. 4.11).

Public notices were published in the local newspapers from Thursday 7th October 2021 to Friday 5th November 2021 (Figs. 4.3 - 4.11). A stakeholder register was opened on the 7th October as shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Stakeholder register opened on the 7th October 2021.

No.	Name of the Stakeholder	Institutions	Contact Details
1.	Bertchen Kohrs	Earthlife Namibia	earthl@iway.na
2.	Tanja Dahl	Namibian Agricultural Union (NAU)	nau@nau.com.na

4.9.3 Stakeholders and Public Inputs

Following the registration of each of the stakeholders shown in Table 4.1 a Background Information Document (BID) was provided. No further inputs were provided the stakeholders. Details of the communications received are provided in Annex 3.

4.9.4 Stakeholders and Public Consolations Recommendations

Overall, in meeting the need for continuous public / stakeholder consultation process, this EIA has recommended that the Proponent shall notify the land owners on the implementation of the proposed project once the ECC has been granted and negotiate access agreements as may be applicable. Such communications shall be maintained throughout the lifecycle of the proposed project. This recommendation may be included as condition on the ECC to be issued.

PUBLIC NOTICE PUBLIC NOTICE PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (EECs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY GMA MINING CC EPIL 7876 AND BLUESTATE INVESTMENTS (Pty) Ltd EPL 8075, OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR MINERAL 9 PROSPECTING / GULARRYING ACTIVITIES BY JOINTMEN INVESTMENTS CC FOR MINING CLAIMS Nos. 72287. 72288, 72584 AND 72585, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY MARTHA NO JAWETI - EPLS NOS. 3156 S 4156 S HILMA JEREMIA EPL 3157 OKAHANDJA DISTRICT, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION EPI, 8137 OKAMANDJA DISTRICT, CTJO/20MDJJPA REGION Martha N. Dawes (Progonarty: This 54037 His EPI, 8196 area covers Firms Chololys, Plets Outurgs, Chichrystens, Darriella, Ersel Countribute, Germoto, Teve Kopper, Chichrystens, Darriella, Ersel Countribute, Germoto, Teve Kopper, Chichywara, Marchine, Ersendman, Schiller, and Coulestown. The 5740 His EPI, 8195 area covers Farms. Owtoborero, Emateurs, Karwin, Serera, Wilkin, Perra, Gold Alarma, Agagia, Agagia, Moort, Olyrade, Chokango, Escobor, Olyontoli, Chilaman, Springtoppathi and Orthogrampia. Commiscords. Chilaman, Springtoppathi and Orthogrampia. Commiscords. Chilaman, Springtoppathi and Orthogrampia. Commiscords. Chilaman, Springtoppathi and Orthogrampia. Chilagenda, Martiness, Swafmodder, Free Land, Almanas, Angue, Chilagenda, Challent, Kamoreords, Hebreichs, Ries Oxigena, Gisuppet, Wolleman, Chilagenda, Sermeter, Goodpale, Staffang, Weineld, Saranajousi, George, Kamenberth, The 19030-191 Responses Kalbron, Candidatasis, Sternberth, Goodpale, Staffang, Weineld, Saranajousi, George, Kamenberth, Hebreichs, Ries Oxigens, Guspet, Saranajousi, George, Kamenberth, Hebreichs, Ries Oxigens, Guspet, Saranajousi, George, Kamenberth, The Oxigens, Barthines, Nolweige, Saranajousi, George, Kamenberth, The Oxigens, Barthines Staffang, Weineld, Saranajousi, George, Kamenberth, The Ambress, Saranagoth, Sertings, Saranagoth, Sara 72286, 72584 AND 72286, REMOBIOTH DISTRICT, MARQAP REGION Jointmen Investments CC (the Proponent) has applied for dimension store remerals rights under the Minning Claims (MCs) Nas. 72287, 72288, 72584, and 72585 falling within the EPE, 4721. The MCs falls within Faces Nearast and Karnasia, south of Swartmodel Mine near Rehoboth. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting and passable mining activities in the MCs starting with desktop studies, followed by regional field-based econosissance work, geological mapping, drilling, and sampling for laboratory tests for feasibility assessments leading to possible small-scale quarrying operations if the results are positive. The proposed prospecting and possible mining activities are listed in the Environmental Management AC, 2007, (Ac No. 7 of 2007) and the EM Regulations. 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without as Environmental Charance Certificate. (ECG). In Artificient of the environmental Assessment Practitionor (EAP), to propate Environmental Assessment Practitionor (EAP), to prepare Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECC. Intensitied and Affected Parkers (KAPP) are healthy provided to registed and sobmit and Affected Parkers (KAPP) are healthy provided to registed and sobmit and Affected Parkers (KAPP) are healthy provided to registed and sobmit GMA Mining CC and Bluestate Investments (Pty) Ltd (II or Proponents) have applied for research rights under the EFIA Non. 7875 and 1075 respectively, shusbod in the continual land west of Olyseis and northwest of createful settlements. The Proponents intend to conduct prospecting artifinites for basis and rare metals, diversion stores, industrial minerals and precious metals, starting with desktop studies, tolivened by regional field-based reconnaissance work and fittle results are positive, implement detailed site-specific field-based propriate groups and propriate pro Sindila Mwiya as the Environ-pare the Environmental Assess for second inverse as the Editional Association of the American Conference (EAP) in represent the Environmental Associations and Management Reports to support the applications for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (BLAPs) are hereby middle to register and submit written comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration. and Affected Parties ((AAPs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments / objections / ruputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities and possible making activities. A Background Information Document ((IIII)) is available upon registration. REGISTER BY EMAIL. Includes the trum of for more information contact Dr Sindita Merrya (EAP! Indenational Resources Technical Specialist Consultants, Email amountains on the Specialist Consultants, Email amountains contain Modifie (911413225) DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS-FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021 REGISTER BY EMAIL: hombieskeliche com no or for more instact Or Sindia Mwiya (EAP) International Resources Technology Specialist Consultant, Enrolf amountains, proposed in 1980 DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 8° NOVEMBER 2821 REGISTER SY EMAIL toomics wires coming or for more information contact Dr Sindilla Mwya (EAP) intermational Resources Technical Specialist Consultant, Email companion on the Mobile 0811413229, DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 6* NOVEMBER 2021 EPL EPL- 8075 Rehoboth 8157 **EPL 7876** C24 EPL Hockfield 8156 Omatiette EPL 4721 WCs 72584 **EPL 8158** Risk Based Solutions (RBS) CC URL / Global Office: www.rbs.com.na, 41 Feld Street Ausspannplatz, Cnr of Lazanett and Feld Street, WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA julist Coosultante (Oil, Gas, Minerals & Erse av Exploration, Production & Minings and Envir

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES (EXCS.) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES (EXCS.) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES (EXCEPT). AND 8223. REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCI) FOR INNERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISH-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC. EPLs 5225 AND 8226, MARIENTAL DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY PRIMARY RESOURCES NAMIBLE OC. EPL 820. KARIBBLE FORMANDIA DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJOZONDJUPA REGIONS DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJOZOMDJUPA REGIONS Primary Resources Namibla CC (the Proponent) has applied for mirecals inglish under the EPL No. 8220. The 04995 Ha area covers Farms. Ombujomane Sud, Chanapethur, Bengwether, Olgandu, Okongwethope, Okombale, Okaripare, Okatjibo, Oljombalari, Amadou-chuminuguri, Okaropare, Okazipare, Oligandu, Ongerbornhere, Okaroparel, and Okazakondu Nodi. The Proponent Intends to conduct prospecting analytics of losse, and sare metals, deneration stores, inclusivation membra, naciver further, precious metals, deneration stores. Inclusivation analytics of proponent stores. The prospecting artivities will instally focus on desklop studies and interpretation of existing Government owned high resolution abbonic geophysical data sets, followed prepared kind-based recommissions work. If the results at the desklop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based excending sets of the proposed prospecting activities are tisted in the Environmental Managoment Act, 2007, Get Nai. 7 of 2007) and the EBA Regional of Chanance Certificate (ECC) is fulfilment of the environmental requiremental Assessment Practificator (EAP) to prepare the environmental Assessment and Managoment Reports to support the application for ECC Interested and Affected Parises (IAAPs) are hereby involved to register and submit width comments / objections / inquisite temporation forcement (IBAP) is available to procured to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Internation Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8225 and 8226. The 78444 Ha area of the EPL 8225 covers Farms Friedabrani, Osfland, Farm No. 673, Farm No. 672, Castaskeis, Koris, Kachas, Keisarachab West, Orab and All Arab. The 19671 Ha area of the EPL 8226 covers Farms No 672, Castaskeis, Forskois, Dickdom, Donntol, Rosenthof, Hartison, Farm No. 670, Kartiputel's, Galetable, Dickdom, Donntol, Rosenthof, Hartison, Zubgaza, Rickois, Galetable, Dickdom, Donntol, Rosenthof, Hartison, Zubgaza, Rickois, Galetable, Dickdom, Donntol, Rosenthof, Hartison, Sones, Proponent intends to conduct prospecting admittees for base, and rare metalla, dimension stones, excending the financials, and conduct prospecting admittees for base, and rare metalla, dimension stones. Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) QC (the Proponent) has applied to minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8221 and 8225. The 97168 Hs are: of the EPL 8221 covers Fatres. Diergiand Aub, Groendous, Mikaco Noskies Sudr. Farm 602, Wilkop Sud. Fam No. 673, Natio. Tsium Gour, Issainsini, Korunini, Gelskisood, Te-Last, Karagot, Jacobstal Waterval, Vederaris, Vinde, Southner, Vilaphas, Lasyovenson Moetiliheid, Goobgook, Gauchas, Steenkop, Samaulis, Oas, Vulkaan Cod Libert, Southern Steenkop, Samaulis, Oas, Vulkaan Good Hope and Swettern. The MCMS Ha area of the EPL 8220 covers Farms. Nagenoeg. Roberton, Alligous, Ornarias, Valkaan, Oas, Erwinz, Kaloes, Stolpan, Mon Rippos, Derisans, Volgstab, Gras, Gras-Sud, Farm No. 800, Annues, and Schlipmandung. The Proposert minerate to conduct prospecting actyleties for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, non-nuclear fuels, nuclear fuels, independent and precious metals, and precious stones. In the prospecting activities will missay focus on desking shodes and interpretation of existing high revolution, astrones geographical state sets and regional field-based reconsistence work if the results of the desking work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, beniching, chilling, sampling, and lealing for feasibility reporting and sessionarism may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without ECGs. The Proposent has appointed Na Ernetta Adelipala as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports. Good Hope and Sweetson. The 84265 Ha area of the EPL 8223 cover part of the intables Conservancy, the Proposent intends to consult prospecting activities for bases, and rare metals, dimension shows, endustrial misweals, non-nuclear fuels, nuclear fuels, pre-closs metals, and precious shows. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desisting procus shows. The prospecting activities will initially facus on desisting states and interpretation of existing high resolution actions geophysical data sets, followed by regional feet-based extreders such as genitogical mapping, throuteng, driving, ampling, and leasting for fees-bally reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undestaken without Environmental Clearance Certification (ECCs), in fulfilment of the smirrormental requirements, the Proposent has appointed this Emerits Activities to the Proposent has appointed this Emerits Activities will be environmental Activities and Affected Partics (BAPs) are benefit intends to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (ECCs) intensitable upon registration. to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background information of (BID) is available upon registration. ent and Mana the Erve mental Asse support the applications for ECOs Interested and Affected Parties (IBAPIs) are hereby writted to register and submit written comments / objections / injusts with inspect to the proposed prospecting activities. A BID is available upon registration. erita Ashipola independent Environmental Cons DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 6th NOVEMBER 2921 REGISTER BY EMAIL REGISTER BY EMAIL <u>months on books from the A</u> Ms. Emerita Ashipala independent Environmental Co DEADLINE FOR WROTTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 6* NOVEMBER 2021 REGISTER BY EMAIL griegla Ms. Emerita Ashinala Indepen EPL 8225 A1130 8221

EPL 8223

Risk-Bused Solutions (RBS) CC Projects. Corporate inquiries shall be directed to Dr Steldia Mwya, International Sources Consultant, Email: smw/aa/Brbs.com.ng, Mobile: +264811413229, URL: www.rbs.com.ng

PUBLIC NOTICE

Figure 4.3: Copy of the public notice that was published in the MarketWatch Allgemeine Zeitung Newspaper dated 7th October 2021.

Okahandia

PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE PUBLIC NOTICE PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (EECs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY GMA MINING CC EPL 7876 AND BLUESTATE INVESTMENTS (Pty) Lid EPL 8075, OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING (QUARRYING ACTIVITIES BY JOINTMEN INVESTMENTS CC FOR MINING CLAIMS Nos. 72287, 7228E, 72584 AND 72585, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY MARTHA N. DAWETI - EPILS NOS. 8188 S & 8188 S HUMA JEREMIA EPIL 8187 OKAHANDJA DISTRICT, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION Martha N. Dewest (Progenent): The 54037 Ha EPL 8198 area cov Firmto Ocaloyya, Ridest Oskaraya, Oskomporeno, Dameréta, Er Countraka, Germbok, Twee Koppes, Okaliywara, Martebruri, Eramate Sparientery, Agagia Noold, Dukoriga Sud, Agagia, Effecti, Dakon Sorokiya, and Okassicinini. The 57936 He EPL 8193 area covers Fail Okaloscero. Emistativa, Marwil, Setera, Willon, Rema, Good Alaro Jointmen Investments CC (the Proponent) has applied for demonsions store minerals rights under the Mining Claims (MCs). Nos. 72297, 72298, 72594 and 72356 falling within the EPL 4771 The MCs labs within Farms Neuros and Kamasis, south of Swattmodder Mine near Rehoboth. The GMA Mining CC and Bluestate Investments (Pty) Ltd (the Proponents) have applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nov. 7676 and 8075 in applied for minerals inglife under the EPLs Nim. 1976 and 10075 ectively, situated in the communal land west of Opivero and northwest of stagletic selferments. The Proposeds intend to conduct, prospecting view for basis and raise metals, deminison stone, individual minerals and stous metals, starting with desktop studies, followed by regional field-of recommissionic work and if the results are positive, implement detailed specific field based activities such as geological inappring, geophysical syes, triniching, driving, and sampling for intervalve triefs for feasibility integrity. The proposed prospecting individual are fished in the EFW Regulations 30 of 2 and cannot be undertaken without Environmental Learance Certification. Co.) In fulfilment of the environmental insperiments, the Proposeds have onted flips Based Solutions CC as the Environmental Consultari, led by Shella Maying as the Environmental Assessment Proctioner (EAP) to lear the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support applications for ECCs. Interceted and Affected Parties (MAPS) are hereby Neuros and Australia, south of Swatmodder Mine near Rehoboth. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting and possible mining adminish in the Mos starting with deskirtly studies, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work, geological mapping, deliing, and sampling for laboratory tests for feasibility assessments leading to possible small scale quartering operations of the results are positive. The proposed prospecting and possible mining activities are littled in the Environmental Calestinal Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EAA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Calestinal Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of the environmental Calestinal Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of the environmental reproductional Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare Environmental Assessment Practicater (RAPI's) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments if objections. I signate with respect to the proposed prospecting activities and possible mining activities. A Sackground information Occurrent (RIDI') is available upon registration. Sonskiyn, and Chaksbarone. The 57456 His BPL ETSS area covers Farms. Chaksbaron. Emistation Marwil Severa, Wilton, Ferra, Good Alarona, Agagia, Agagia Noord. Olphrae, Chaksango, Excessor, Olphraebd. Chilarian, Golderholder, Chandreks, Dracegoagus, Omendende, Chilarian, Springboughtis and Cristoprenege. Processor, Emissatura, Twee Koppies, Gensbox, Noorlipeting, Emid. Countains, Whetehoes, Swarfmolder, Free Land, Almana, Amigo, Chopanda, Chalgard, Kanserborde, Hindrechts, Khim Okalgeru, Gespan, Wolleman, Chathard, Sembord, Goodgetak, Bufferlag, Welvek, Sarinagoot, George, Karwedgout, Hordensk, Budie Okalgeru, Grapper, Wollemano, Chatglards, Hermberg, Goodgetak, Bufferlag, Welvek, Sarinagoot, George, Karwedgout, Hordensk, Eusola, Prissnook, Navergas, Kabhoot, Chagletuw mino. Engodo, Organg, Harlebeesthoth Bud. Engonwanuvest and Herm. The Proponeta Infent of conduct prospecting activities for toxes, one and processor, melals, dimension store and modelling sampling and tecting with desible studies and regional field recording activities cannot be undersiden without Environmental Chesanon Certificates (ECGs). Interested and Affected Parties (SAPs) are instelly unified to impair and subsmit written commental chesanon Certificates (ECGs). Interested and Affected Parties (SAPs) are instelly unified to impair and subsmit written commental registeration. REGISTER BY EMAL. Evolutions/Withouton on age of for more Information. wips as the Environmental Assessment Proctitioner (EAP) to Privincemental Assessment and Management Reports to support ins for ECCs, interested and Affected Parties (MAPs) are hereby gater and submit witten comments Jolections / inputs with it proposed prinspecting activities. A Background Information ent (BID) is available upon registration REGISTER BY EMAIL: honbleskill/tha.com.na. or for more informati-ortact Dr Sindila Mwiya (EAP) international Resources Technical REGISTER BY EMAIL. Incidental File common or for more information contact Dr Sindila Metya (EAP) International Resources Technical Specialist Consultant, Email: amorgalities com ps. Mobile: 0811417228 DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 6" NOVEMBER 2021 Specialist Consultants. Email: amenocipits con ru, Mobile: 0811413229: DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS FRIDAY 6th NOVEMBER 2021 REGISTER BY EMAIL: hombeskilings coming or for more inform contact Dr Sindila Mwiya (EAP) international Resources Techn Specialist Consultant, Email accountable con the Mobile 0811413229, DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021 N OANO EPL EPL 8075 Rehoboth 8157 **EPL 7876** C24 EPL Hockfield 8156 Cenatjette JEPL 4721 MCs 72584 Okahan II 672585 Kangas Kipost **EPL 8158** Risk Based Solutions (RBS) CC URL / Global Office: www.rbs.com.ns, 41 Feld Street Ausspannplatz, On of Lazerett and Feld Street, WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA to (Cit. Gas. Minerals & Energy Exploration, Production & Minir **PUBLIC NOTICE PUBLIC NOTICE** PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY PRIMARY RESOURCES NAMIBLE (C., EPL 822), KARIBIBI FORMANIANDA DISTRICTS ERONDO / OTJOZONOJUPA REGIONS APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC EPLs 8221 AND 8223. APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECC), FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC. EPLs 5225 AND 5225, MARIENTAL DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJOZONOUJPA REGIONS

many Resources Namibia CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals its under the EPL No. 8220. The 84985 Ha area covers Farms fournames (surface and the Section of Proponent) has applied for minerals for under the EPL No. 8220. The 84985 Ha area covers Farms fournames (Clearque, Okspino, Okspin REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8221 and 8223. The 97168 Ha area of the EPL 8221 covers Farms. Diseguand Aub., Groecologia, Nalikaes, Nakaesis Sast, Farm 602, Wilking Sunt, Farm No. 673, Natrs, Tsurins, Gous, Israekswiny, Korusay, Gelakszonf, Fel-Last, Krangab, Jacobodski, Waterwal, Vivedesrus, Vrode, Southvier, Visughant, Langverward, Moselbheid, Goodpous, Goodbas, Steerkopp, Samaubs, Cas. Villaam, Good Hope and Swerbarn. The 64265 Ha area of the EPL 8223 covers Farms. Nagenose, Robertson, Aulgous, Cranama, Vishaam, Oas, Erraina, Kaloes, Stolpan, Mon Repoo, Derissus, Volghaids, Gras, Gras-Sod, Farm No. 860, Antaries, and Schipmandung. The Proposers intends to conduct prospecting activates on braine, and records and intends to conduct prospecting activates on brained and resolute, and precious stotes. In the prospecting activates will mitially focus on desking studies and integration of existing high remotation associate group years and sealing for feasibility inporting and associated prospecting activates will associate another greatly processed in appointed the analysis of the desking work prove positive, regional, and local feet-based activities and associated prospecting activities connot be undertaken without ECGs. The Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerita Adhipala as the Emvironmental Assessment and Managament Reports in support the applications. The ECGs. Interested and Milected Parties (MAPS) are Revely mixed to register and solution comments. MARRENTAL DISTRICT, HARDAR REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerials agitts under the EPLs Sols. 8225 and 8296. The 78444 Ha area of the EPL 8225 covers Farms Friedatharan, Osdand, Farm No. 673, Farm No. 670, Kartsay, Kelsenschaft West, Orab All Arab. The 18971 Ha sees of the EPL 8225 covers Farms Volgtgroud, Farm No. 670, Kartsay, Kelsenschaft West, Doormond Nosental, Farmium, Zubgous, Reckou, Ganaus, Ubasms, Freywisk, Kernagarm and Urbin. The routhern portion of the EPL 8226 covers Farms Volgtgroud, Barthara Sols, Sandara Ubasms, Freywisk, Kernagarm and Urbin. The routhern portion of the EPL 8226 covers construction of the Hubbes Conservancy. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities and intends to conduct prospecting activities will intend by focus on desisting high resolution authoring equipment of the desistency of the resolution attorney conducted that sets, followed by regional field-based recommalisance work. If the results of the desisted work prove politics consolidated sets, followed by regional field-based recommalisance work. If the results of the desisted work prove politics of the desistation auch as geological mapping, treathing, affects and substance and the sets of the desistation of the proposed prospecting and assessments may be cookerled. The proposed prospecting activities consolidated the sets of the desistation of ECCs. Interested and Affected Parkes (&APPs) are heavily resident on the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BDI) is available upon registration. presure the Environmental Assessment Practition support the applications for ECOs. Interested and Management (I&APs) are beetly involved to register and observed within objections if applications appear to the proposed prospecting BID is available upon regelation.

REGISTRO DEF REGISTER BY EMAIL. <u>America adiculational com.</u> Attenti ta. Emerica Ashipala independent Environmental Consulta DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: PRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021 REGISTER BY EMAIL <u>emerts subsolutional com</u>, A: Ms. Emerita Ashipala independent Environmental Co DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5° NOVEMBER 2021 REGISTER BY EMAIL SHOULD BE Ms. Emerica Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 6th NOVEMBER 2021 EPL 8225 Tsurois EPI 8221 Duineveld EPL 8223 Okahandia Rinf-Bused Solutions (RBS) CC Projects: Corporate inquiries shall be directed to Dr Stedda Mwya, International Sources Consultant, Email: anwirys@rbs.com.na, Mobile: +254811413229, URL: www.rbs.com.na

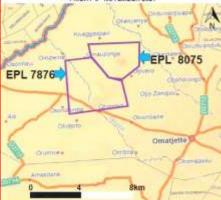
Figure 4.4: Copy of the public notice that was published in the MarketWatch Namibian Sun Newspaper dated 7th October 2021.

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (EECs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY GMA MINING CC EPL 7876 AND BLUESTATE INVESTIGATE IN OMBIGURED OF SECTION OMBIGURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION

GMA Mining CC and Bluestate Investments (Pty) Ltd (the Proponents) have applied for minimals rights under the EPLs Nim. 7676 and 10075 respectively, character in the communal land west O-Dijvero and northwest of complete septements. The Proponents whend to conduct prospecting activities for basis and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minimals and proclose metals, stating with desktop raides, followed by regional field-based recommissionce work and if he results are positive, implement detailed site-opeofic field-based activities as such as geological mapping, geotypiscal surveys, timething, drining, and samping for intoratory trats for feasibility reporting. The peoposed prospecting activities are laided in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, Act No. 7 of 2007, and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certification. (ECCs.) in Alliforment of the environmental ingesterments, the Proponents have: (ECCs). In fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponents have ppointed Risk Based Solutions CC as the Environmental Consultant, led by In Sindila Mwiya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to repare the Environmental Assessment and Management Proports to support is applications for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (8AAPs) are hereby wited to register and submit witten comments? objections? I inputs with espect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information occurrent (BID) is available upon registration.

REGISTER BY EMAIL <u>Incrofest-Milita coming</u> or for more information contact Of Sindia Mwiya (EAPI International Resources Technical Specialist Consultant, Email <u>Amanushina com no.</u> Mobile, 0811417229 DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SIDMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 6" NOVEMBER 2021



APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING (QUARRYING ACTIVITIES BY JOINTMEN INVESTMENTS CC FOR MINING CLAIMS Nos, 72287, 72288, 72584 AND 72585, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

pointmen Investments CC (the Proponent) has applied for diversions one services in the Mining Claims (MCs) Nais. 72287, 72288, 1594 and 72595 failing within the EPH 4721. The MCs talls within Fasters services and Kanasas, south of Swatmodder Mine near Recholoth. The opposited intends to conduct prospecting and possible mining with destroy studies, followed by regional field-based connaissance work, geological mapping, defing, and sampling for bostarby tests for feasibility assessments leading to possible small-ocal sarrying operations of the results are positive. The proposed prospecting at possible mining activities are laided in the Environmental anagement Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EM Regulations 30, 2012 and cannot be undertaken without on Environmental Chiasance. Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EM Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without as Environmental Okaansec Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of the environmental inquiriements, the Proponent has appointed Rick-Based Solutions (RBS) ECC as the Environmental Consultant, led by Dr. Snolida Mwya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECC Interested and Affected Parties (MAPs) are hereby invited to register and submit written continents / objections / inputs with inspect to the proposed propacting activities and possible mining activities. A Background Information Occurrent (RID) is available upon registration.

REGISTER BY EMAIL Incidentalization of for more information contact Dr Sindia Melya (EAP) International Resources Technical Specialist Consultants, Email: <u>amenations con re-Mobile 0811413229 0EAD.UNE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISS</u>



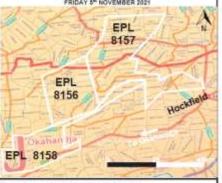
PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES & MARTHA N. DAWETI - EPLs NOs. 8156 & 8158 & HILMA JERES EPL 8157 OKAHANDJA DISTRICT, DTJOZONDJUPA REGION

- BPL 8157 OKAHANDJA DISTRICT, OTJOZONSUJIPA RIBGION

 1 Martha N. Dawes (Proponent): The 64007 Ha BPL 8168 area covers from Okahoya, Ribet Outungo, Oskonyama, Martha M. Bernarda, Erect Coverstate, Gernardo A. Green Coverstate, Gernardo A. Green Coverstate, Aguarda Sond, Gernardo A. Green Coverstate, Aguarda Sond, August Sond, August Bellowi, Oblorgan Coverstate, Aguarda Novel, Duranger Sond, August Bellowi, Oblorgan Coverstate, Aguarda Monte, Coverstate, August Bellowi, Oblorgan Coverstate, August Bellowi, Oblorgan Coverstate, August Bellowi, Oblorgan Coverstate, Oblorgan

REGISTER SY EMAIL. DOUBLE COMPANIES FOR THE COMPANIES FOR THE PROPERTY OF T



Risk Based Solutions (RBS) CC URL / Global Office: www.tbs.com.na, 41 Feld Street Ausspannplatz, Cnr of Lezerett and Feld Street, WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY PRIMARY RESOURCES NAMINIE ACC, EPL 8220, KARIBIB I OKAHANOJA DISTRICTS ERONDO / OTJOZONOJUPA REGIONS

Primary Resources Namibia CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EFL No. 8220. The \$4995 Ha area covers Farms. Orthogenaers Sud, Okangobun, Bergweiter, Oliporbeitari, Disorgelvaper, Okanthate, Okangobun, Bergweiter, Oliporbeitari, Amateu-chambunghan, Okangobunghan, Deliporbeitari, Amateu-chambunghan, Okanghang, Okanthate, Okangobunghan, Deliporbeitari, Amateu-chambunghan, and Okasakordu Nood. The Pisponent intends to conduct prospecting activities will asked be been metals, dimension stones. Analysis miserale, nuclear faeth, precious metals, and proclams stones. The prospecting Conveniment owned high resolution amboring geophysical data sets, followed by regional held-based reconcaissance work. If the results of the desided by regional held-based convenience and the set of the desided by regional held-based activities out in a geological mapping, brenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for headably reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities are island in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EM Registerions 30 of 2012 and cannot be enfertially without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of the explanation of the EM Registerions 20 of 2007 and cannot be enfertially explanations that the application of ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (IAAPs) are berely united to register and submit writte to convenests / objections / inputs the responsed prospecting activities. A Background information Document (BID) is available upon registration. Primary Resources Namibla CC (the Proponent) has applied for mine rights under the EPL No. 8220. The 64995 Ha area covers Fai

REGISTER BY EMAIL mounts actionably and complete Ma. Emerica Ashipala independent Environmental Consultant DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SIGNISSIONS IS:
FRIDAY 6" NOVEMBER 2021

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE STURCATES (ECC.) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITY BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC EPUL 5221 AND 5223. REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Bisk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for ninerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8221 and 8223. The 97188 Ha area of the EPL 8221 covers Farms. Designand Aub, Greendaus, Nakaes, Nakaes Sust, Farm 682, Wilstey Sust, Farm No. 673, Natus, Tsums, Cous, Issaisens, Karuser, Grelsboord, Te-Laut, Karusph, Jacobedal, Waterval, Viredessus, Virode Southwest, Vikigslant, Langverward, Moelikhneid, Goodpous, Gauchas, Shorekop, Samushab, Oak, Valikaun, Cass, Termina, Kalose, Stolpan, Mon Repoo, Denissus, Volgbialat, Langverward, Moelikhneid, Goodpous, Gauchas, Shorekop, Samushab, Oak, Valikaun, Cass, Eramina, Kalose, Stolpan, Mon Repoo, Denissus, Volgbialat, Caras, Grassland, Stolpan, Grass, Grassland, Grassl

REDISTER BY EMAIL <u>querta autoplatiquest com</u> A Ms. Emerita Ashipala independent Environmental Co DEADLINE "OR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 6th NOVEMBER 2821

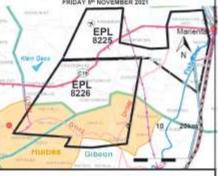


PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES (ESCA) FOR STREAM OF THE SEASON OF THE SEASON

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied if minerals sights under the EPLs Nos. 8225 and 8236. The 78444 Ha an of the EPL 8225 covers Faims: Friedathons, Osdand, Farm No. 673, Far minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8225 and 8226. The 79444 Ha area of the EPL 8225 covers Farms: Friedathorm, Ostland, Farm No. 637, Farm No

REGISTER BY EMAIL gments setspolad! DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS FRIDAY 6" NOVEMBER 2021



Rinf-Based Solutions (RBS) CC Projects. Corporate inquiries shall be directed to Dr Shollla Mwiya, International Sources Consultant, Email: anwirys@rbs.com.na, Mobile: +254811413229. URL: www.rbs.com.na Figure 4.5: Copy of the public notice that was published in the MarketWatch Republikein

Okahandia

Newspaper dated 7th October 2021.

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (EEGS) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY GMA MINING CC EPL 7876 AND BLUESTATE INVESTMENTS (Pt) Ltd EPL 8075; OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION

GMA Mining CC and Bluestate Investments (Pty) Ltd (the Proponents have applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 7876 and 8075 GMA Mining CC and Bluestate investments (Pty) Ltd. (the Proponents) have applied for minerals rights ucder the EPLs. Nov. 1876: and 6075 respectively, shalated in the communal land west of Cityvers and northwest of charging setsives for base and rare metals, dimension stone, including investable precious metals, starting with desktop studies, followed by regional field based recommissionable work and if the results are positive, implement detailed sate-specific field-based activities such as geological mapping, graphysical surveys, throribing, diffus, and sampling for laboratory tests for field-based studies, and sampling for laboratory tests for field-based surveys, throribing, diffus, and sampling for laboratory tests for field-based havangement Act, 2007, Act No. 7 of 2007) and the ERA Regulations 30 of 2012 and carmod be undertaken without Environmental Constitute. Before the Environmental Constitute of ECCs). In Milhiment of the environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the applications for ECCs, Interested and Affected Parties (MAPs) are hereby white the register and sustained within commission. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration. A Background Information Recurrent (BID) is available upon registration, or to more information.

REGISTER BY EMAIL: <u>horidest-files comiss</u> or for more information contact Dr Sindila Mwiya (EAP) International Resources Technical Specialist Consultant, Email: <u>annovation comis</u>, Mobile 0811413229 DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5° NOVEMBER 2021



PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE
FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING / GUARRYING ACTIVITIES BY
JOINTMEN INVESTMENTS CC FOR MINING CLAIMS Nos. 72287. 72288, 72584 AND 72585, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

72288, 72584 AND 72885, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION
Jointmen Investments CC (the Proponent) has applied for dimension
store minerals eights under the Mong Claims (MCs). Nov. 72597, 72098,
72584 and 72585 falling within the EPIL 4721. The MCs falls within Farms
Neutras and Kamasis, south of Swartmoder Mine near Richaboth. The
Proponent intends to conduct prospecting and possible mining activates
in the MCs starting with desktop studies, followed by regional relied based
reconnalisations: work, geological mapping, drilling, and sampling for
taboratory tests for feasibility assessments leading to possible small-scale
quanting operations if the results are positive. The proposed prospecting
and possible mining activities are listed in the Environmental
Anasperial Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30
of 2012 and carriot be undertaken without an Environmental Consumers
Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of the environmental equipment of Consumers
Certificate (ECC), in fulfilment of the environmental equipment reports
Environmental Assessment Practitions (EAP) to prepare Environmental Assessment Practions (SAP) is prepare Environmental Assessment Practions (SAP) in prepare Environmental Assessment Reports to support the application for ECC. Interested
and Affacted Parties (SAP) are hereby involved to register and submitten comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed
prospecting activities and possible mining activities. A Background
information Concurrent (SEO) is invalidable upon registration.

REGISTER BY EMAIL. https://doi.org/10.1007/1

REGISTER BY EMAIL. Incrementation common or for more information contact Dr Sindia Markya (EAP) International Resources Technical Specialist Consultants, Email: market-property-common-mobile-0611413229 DEADLINE FOR WHITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS FRIDAY 5" NOVEMBER 2021



PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY ARTHA N. DAWETI - EPLS 90S, 8166 8 5168 A HUMA JEREMIA EPL 8157 OKAHANDJA DISTRICT, OTJOZONOJUPA REGION

- EPL 8167 CKAHANDJA DISTRICT, OTJOZONOJUPA REGION

 1. Martha N. Daweii Proponenti; The 54037 Ha EPL 8168 area covers.
 Farms Okaleas, Kiele Oxioogo, Okkomporene, Damieta, Emid.
 Oxontaka, Geristok, Twee Kopples, Deathwara, Mahrihum, Emnaturan,
 Spannelseng, Apagia Noord, Dakongo Susa, Agajas, Erfaler, Oxioogo,
 Sorakyn, and Oxioocoso. The 91456 Ha EPL 8169 area covers Farms
 Oxioocoson. Emmatoria, Marvi, Serena, Willian, Barria, Good, Alacona,
 Agagia, Agagia Noord, Olginale, Okalango, Excelsior, Olgonbali,
 Ordjanesa, Guiderbooke, Okanineke, Ortongongua, Omiombooke,
 Oxioocoson, Springbolsulfe and Omtujonenge.
 2. Hilbra Jerenia (Proponenti): The 9209/Ha EPL area covers Farms
 Oxioocoson, Emmatoria, Twee Kopples, Germatok, Nooligesta, Endigo,
 Okrapiana, Wildefbook, Searthroader, Fasc Land, Alemaia, Pringo,
 Okapianda, Okaljesta, Kamooboode, Historectis, Klein Okaljesia, Gragain,
 Wolfennade, Oxiolijato, Kamooboode, Historectis, Klein Okaljesia, Gragain,
 Wolfennade, Okaljesta, Kamooboode, Historectis, Klein Okaljesia, Gragain,
 Kostroch, Oxiolijato, Komooboode, Historectis, Klein Okaljesia, Weveldt,
 Sannisopool, George, Kameelpott, Hoffennad, Eudell, Princhock, Klawergar,
 Kostroch, Oxiolijato, Somooboode, Historectis, Klein Okaljesia, Gragain,
 Kostroch, George, Kameelpott, Hoffennad, Eudell, Princhock, Klawergar,
 Kostroch, George, Kameelpott, Hoffennad, Eudell, Bringon,
 Brinchock, George, Kameelpott, Hoffennad, Eudell, Bringon,
 Brinchock, Marchaland, Brinchock, Marchaland, Bringon,
 Brinchock, Marchaland, Brinchock, Brinchock, Brinchock,

the interpoperate interpolate proposal prospecting activates for table, whe and processes include, dimension shore and inhabital immedials, stating with desting-studies and regional field recommissionic work and if the results are positive, conduct geological shades, therebing, drilling, sampling and testing for feasibility reporting. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without conveniental characteris certainues (ECCs), interested and Affected Pathies (AAPA) are havely invated to require and extent written comments in objections legates with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

REGISTER BY EMAIL. Included active coming or for more information contact Dr Sindila Mwiya (EAP) International Resources Technical Specialist Consultant, Email Investibles coming Mobile: 0811413229. DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS-FRIDAY 6* NOVEMBER 2021 EPL B157 EPL 8156 EP 8158

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC URL / Global Office: www.rbs.com.na, 41 Feld Street Ausspannplatz, Car of Lazarett and Feld Street, WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY PRIMARY RESOURCES NAMIBIA CC, EPL 8220, KARIBIB I OKAHANDJA DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJOZONDJUPA REGIONS

DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJOCZONIJUPA REGIONS.

Primary Resources Namibla CC (the Proposeum) has applied for minerals rights under the EFI. No. 8220. The \$4995 Ha area covers Fairns: Ombajornaem Sud, Okanaperturi, Bergweiter, Disunda, Okangweitupe, Okanbahe, Okanaperturi, Bergweiter, Disunda, Okangweitupe, Okanbahe, Okanaperturi, Bergweiter, Disunda, Okangweitupe, Okanbahe, Okanaperturi, Bergweiter, Organisakata, Amatouri-chumbunguru, Umasera Komba, Okanapopogua, Orughia, Origonibambero, Ozombanda, and Okasakanda Nord. The Programar intends to corolatar prospecting activities for tabee, and rare medials, dimension stores, industrial meserals, nuclear fueth, precious metals, and precious stores. The prospecting Dovernment owned high resolution arthorise and integretation of existing Overnment owned high resolution arthorise are taled-based recomassisance work. If the results of the desklop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, trending, drilling, surging, and testing for feesibly reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities are inseted in the Emoromental Management Act, 2007, (act No. 7 of 2007) and the EA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without as Emoromental Assessment Practitions (EAP) for propose the Emoromental Assessment Practitions (EAP) for proposed. Agrapais as the Conformers Assessment Plasmont (CAP) propose the Environmental Assessment, and Management Resports to support the application for ECC, Interested and Affected Plattes (IBAPs) are hereby availed to register and submit withen comments / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

REGISTER BY EMAIL emerta unbrodationnal com. Amenti Ms. Emerita Ashipata Independent Environmental Consulta DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS:

Okahandia

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITI BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC EPLS 8221 AND 8223. REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

RISk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proposent) has applied for research right under the EPLS Nos. 822 and 8223. The 97508 Ha area of the EPL 8221 covers Farms. Diergaard Aut., Groendrair, Nokaers, Nakaes Saut, Farm 682, Williago Saut, Farm Nos. 873, Nasrs, Esumia, Coos, traskens, Katriago, Geduksoord, Te-Last, Kargaph, Jacobsdal, Waterval, Virodesrus, Vir prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the applications for EDCs. Interested and Affected Parties (RAPIs) are hereby invoked to register and submit written comments / objections / reputs with respect to the proposed prospecting advivties. A BIO is available upon registration.

REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerta ashs erita Ashipala Independent Environmental Co DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS FRIDAY 8" NOVEMBER 2021



PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECC.) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC, EPLs 8225 AND 8226, MARIENTAL DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

MARIENTAL DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8228 and 8226. The 79444 Ha area of the EPL 8225 covers Farms Friedburnen, Ostland, Farm No. 673, Farm No. 671, Farm No. 672, Gastsabe, Koos, Kachas, Kelkanachab West, Orana Ald Arab. The 98817 Ha area of the EPL 8225 covers Farms Vorghgrund, Farm No. 670. Karlquelle, Galesatin, Dickdom, Doornfof, Rosentor, Hatziam, Zubglaus, Reidau, Caruna, Ubern, Friewell, Kamagams and Libis. The southern portion of the EPL 8226 area covers part of the Habes Conservancy. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities will intuite discussion straves, industrial minerals, non-nuclear fuels, nuclear fuels, precious metals, and procouss stores. The prospecting activities will infaility focus on desidopstudies and steepredation of existing high resolution actome geophysical activities such as geological mapping, terminal delidensed activities such as geological mapping, trenching, delifing, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and insessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without Environmental Colerance Certificative (ECDs). In Infilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Ms. Emerta Achipola as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (SAP1) to prepare the Environmental Assessment Practicioner (SAP1) to prepare the Environmental Assessment Practicioner (SAP1) to prepare the Environmental Assessment Practicioner (SAP1) to prepare Assignate as the Eministration association in Facility of the Environmental Associations and Managament Reports to support the application for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP's) are hereby anifed to register and submit without comments / dispections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (BIC) is available upon registration.

EPL 8225



Figure 4.6: Copy of the public notice that was published in the Confidente newspaper dated 22nd -29th October 2021.

advert

PUBLIC NOTICE PUBLIC NOTICE PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (EECs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY GMA MINING CC EPL 1816 AND BLUESTATE INVESTMENTS (FB) LMS EPL 8075, OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING / QUARRYING ACTIVITIES BY JOINTMEN INVESTMENTS CC FOR MINING CLAIMS NOS. 72287, 72288, 72584 AND 72585, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CENTRICATES FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY MARTHA N. DAMETI - FDL. NOS. 1156 & 1558 A HUMA JEREMIA EPL B1ST OKAHANDJA DISTRICT, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION Martha M, Dawell (Proposant): The 54037 Hs EPL 8156 area covers Farms. Glabuya, Kien. Culonya, Oskorapanena, Dameta, Ésindi Osornbalia, Glamstok, Teme Koppen, Oskorapanena, Mahrina, Ermestrun, Sparenberg, Agagia Noost, Dukongo Suid, Agagia, Estdeet, Oskorapa, Soothalia, Glabuya, and Chalakolonea. The 51/436 Hs EPL 8158 area covers Farms: Orukolonea, Emmattura, Mareil, Sanera, William, Steins, Grock Alainna. GMA Mining CC and Bluestate investments (Pty) Ltd (the Propo-have applied for minerals rights whose the EPLs Nos. 1976 are respectively, shalled in the communit land west of Otiyero and north Challprils settlements. The Proporent's inlend to conduct price en Investments CC (the Proponent) has applied for di dominated investments CC (see Proported) has appear to common slore minerate rights under the Mining Claims (MCs) Nos. 72297, 725 72594 and 72595 failing within the EPL 4721. The MCs fails within Far Neuran and Kamasin, south of Swortmodder Mine near Rehotioth. constanting settlements. The Proporaris's intend to constant prospecting activities for base and rine missios, dimension stores, industrial minerals and procious metals, stanting with deskinp states, followed by regional field-based activities, solving states, the proposal field-based activities and states, followed by regional field-based activities such as geological imapping, geophysical surveys, fronthing, diffing, and sampting for lateratury tests for feesability propring. The proposed prospecting activities are asked in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act, No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be understantes without Environmental Consultant, following appointed the Research States of the environmental requirements, the Proposerts have appointed the Research States of the environmental featurements, the Proposerts fravership of the proposed pro Neuran and Kamases, south of Swathmoder Mine near Rehotich. The Proponent Infends to conduct prospecting and possible mining activities in the Mics starting with desktup studies, followed by regional field business in the Mics starting with desktup studies, followed by regional field business recommissance work, geological mapping, diriging, and sampling for laboratory less for freatability assessments leading to possible small-acide quarrying operations if the results are positive. The proposed prospecting and possible mining activities are belief in the Environmental quarrying operations of the review of the EN Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Cleanance Certificate (ECC) in fulliment of the environmental equirements, the Proponent has appointed Riso-Basied Solutions (RISS) CC. as the Environmental Consultant, 845 by Dr. Smolad Manya as the Environmental Assessment Practitions (EAP) to prepare Environmental Assessment and Management Risports to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (BAPs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments? I objections I impose with respect to the proposed prospecting activities and possible mining activities. A Background information Document (BID) is avoidable upon registration. **REGISTER BY EMAL** frontdeskipties coming or for more information. Sonekun, and Outschoome. The \$12.6 Hz. GPL 8158 aims account Farms Ovakohimer. Entimatura, Marrell Samera, Willem, Benza, Grotz Marman, Agapta, Agapta Scord, Orjanier, Okalampo, Escelier, Opental, Originaria, Ostardeko, Ortoogergua, Orrentacode Ortigorosa, Sulfornicodor, Okarufeko, Ortoogergua, Orrentacode Otikarra, Spengloskipath and Orrobysprenzye. Liftura Jamerinia (Proprintente). The 95030Ha EPL area covers Farms Ovakokoven, Estrabatra, Teves Koppes, Gonstoid, Noodgedag, Eind Ostorbacka, Winterbook, Southfredder, Heine Land, Alkmar, Angol Okapenda, Chatderok, Southfredder, Heine Land, Alkmar, Angol Okapenda, Chatderok, Southfredder, Heine Land, Alkmar, Craspan Wildmarder, Outstander, Sentermoder, George, Kornoofpath, Hortereia, Eladia, Printhock, Klasserjan, Külkhotz, Okapethowatho, Samurapest George, Kornoofpath, Hortereia, Eladia, Printhock, Klasserjan, Külkhotz, Okapethowatho, Bernstramassemel and Borer. The Proportional bidd reconstruction work and if the results are positive and responsible printhological shades, shorter and industrial minerals, elastic printhological shades, therefore, debides and if the results are positive conducting designed shades, therefore, debides and if the results are positive conducting designed shades, therefore, debides and industrial shades and responsible properties of the proposed prospecting attributes for department of construction of conductions and conductions. REGISTER BY EMAIL: Introduces@iffs.com.no.or.for more information. REGISTER BY EMAIL hondestating.com.pa or for more information certact Dr Sindia Mwiya (EAP) International Resources Technical Specialist Consultant Email Emany agrees com.na. Mobile: 0811413229 DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS 18: FRIDAY 5º NOVEMBER 2021 REGISTER BY EMAIL horideskights coming or for more information contact or Single Mwys (EAP) Informational Resources Technical Specialist Consultants, Email synwhite coming Mobile 0811413229 DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021 REGISTER BY EMAIL. Innities/solids.com.ng or for more information contact Dr Sindila Mwhya (EAPI international Resources Technical Specialist Consultant, Email https://doi.org/10.100/j.com.ng. Mobile 0811413229, DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021 OANOB S/S Danob EPI EPL 8075 Rehoboth 8157 **EPL 7876** EPL 8156 MCs 72287 Omatiette 872288 JEPL 4721 872585 Kangas EPL 8158 Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC URL / Global Office: www.rbs.com.na, 41 Feld Street Ausspannplatz, Onr of Lazarett and Feld Street, WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA

PUBLIC NOTICE PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY PRIMARY RESOURCES NAMESIA CC. EPL 5220, KARIBIE J COKAHANDJA DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJOZONDJUPA REGIONS APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECC.) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC EPLS \$23 AND \$223, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCS) FOR MINERALLS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBI) CC, EPLS 8225 AND 8228, MARIENTAL DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION Primary Resources Namibia CC ditle Proponent it as applied for miserals rigits under the EPI, No. 8200. The 64995 Hu area covers Farms Compugnated the EPI No. 8200. The 64995 Hu area covers Farms Compugnated Stud, Chanapenturi, Bergueiner, Oliandau, Chongerstappe, Commania Kormán, Chanapenturi, Bergueiner, Oliandau, Chongerstappe, Commania Kormán, Chanapenturi, Bergueiner, Organizaturi, Chanapenturi, Chanapenturi, Dergonizaturi, Chanapenturi, Chanapenturi, Chanapenturi, Dergonizaturi, Chanapenturi, Nord The Proponenti Infectis, to conduct prospecting activities will intelle des mediate, and procoses shores. The prospecting activities will intellege the consistency of the prospecting activities will intellege the consistency of the proposed prospecting of existing Covernment owned high resolution airctoric geophysical data sets, balewed by regional debel-based reconsistance work if the resists of the desiriday work prove postible, regional, and social felic-based activities such as geological mapping, frenching, driving, sampling, and estates of the desiriday reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities are based in the Envisormental Management Act, 2007, (act No. 7 of 2007) and the EA Registations 20 of 2012 and cavend be undertaken without an Environmental Columnor Cedition (ECC) in Infathment of the environmental sequirements, the Proponent has appointed Ms. Emertal

ICM Gair Admirats & Er

Risk-Based Solutions (R88) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8221 and 8223. The 97168 Ha area of the EPL 8221 covers. Farms Disequant Auth, Griendrian, Nasaes, Nasaes Sud, Farms 6822, Wittop Sud, Farm No. 673, Narra, Tsuniss, Geos, Usaassus, Kumraip, Geossoord, Te-Laot, Kuragait, Jacondial, Waterval, Vredestus, Vrede, Southwer, Vlaspitast, Langverwad, Moelikhest, Goubgous, Gauchas, Steentop, Samaudo, Das, Viskaan, Oool Hope and Siverbron. The 84/35 Ha area of the EPL 8223 covers Farms Nagenoeg, Rucerson, Autopous, Dmanas, Viskaan, Oos connaissance won. If the results of the desilvin work prive poin splonal, and local field-based activities such as gestiogical maps enching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting ssessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activi-annel be understaven witness ECCs. The Proponent has appointed menta Ashquata as the Environmental Assessment part Practitioner (EAR Pressure the "Environmental Assessment and Management Report

ay Exploration, Production & Alinnig) and Environ

Good Hope and Silverbron. The 84/35 Ha area of the EFI. 6225 covers. Farms: Nageneeg, Rose-tson, Ausgous, Omanias, Valkaan, Oas, Erwina, Icakoes, Stotpan, Man Rippin, Denkeuse, voigtatush, Casa, Ciza-Sud, Farm No. 690. Annuesi, and Schilpmundung. The Proporent intends to constact prospecting activities for base, and lare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, non-ouclear fuels, nuclear fuels, preclous metalm, and preclous stones. The prospecting activities wit inflatily foour on desktop stories and wherpmations of existing frug resolution and motione geographical data sets and regional feel-based recommissance with. If the results of the desktop mork prive positive, exceptible as the Environmental Assessment Practitions (EAP) to the Conformental Assessment and Management Reports to the applications for ECOs interested and Affected Prac-are hereby myloci to register and submit writen comments / a 1 inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A sliable upon registration. REGISTER BY EMAIL, ementa astropalajūgmai com. erita Ashipala independent Environmental Co DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021

> EPL 8221

> > EPL 8223

MARIENTAL DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) GC (the Proponent) has applied for innertain rights under the EPLS Nos. 8225 and 8225. The 76444 Ha uses of the EPL 8225 occurs Farens. Friedatement, Ostand, Farm No. 673, Farm No. 671, Farm No. 672, Castisselle, Kosis, Kachas, Kokanachab West, Orab and AE Area The 9887. In a sea of the EPL 825 covers Farms Voighgrand, Farm No. 670, Kartquelle, Garless Louise, Freyest, Karnagams and Utbia. The southern portion of the EPL 8225 covers Farms Voighgrand, Farm No. 670, Kartquelle, Garless Louises, Freyest, Karnagams and Utbia. The southern portion of the EPL 8225 area covers part of the Hables Conservancy. The Proponent mends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and sare metals, dimension stones, industrial menerum, non-nuclear fuels, nuclear fuels, procus matrias, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will includy focus on desklop studies and interpretation of existing into resolution absorbing confision and activities will include the conduct prospecting activities will include the form of the studies of the casting to the substitute for the institute of the desklop work prove positive, regional, and local field-based activities such as geotogical mapping, trending, defining, sampling, and withing for the institute of the proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without Environmental Costanione. Certificates (ECCs) in fullment of the proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without Environmental Costanione. Certificates (ECCs) in fullment of the Edvictorimental Assumental Assument and Management Reports to support the application for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (IAAPs) are needly invited to register and suborate work magnetic Reports to support the application for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (IAAPs) are needly invited to register and suborate work magnetic Reports to support the application for ECCs.

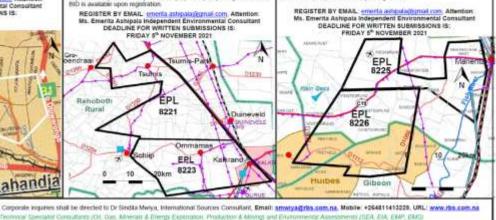


Figure 4.7: Copy of the public notice that was published in the Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 22nd October 2021.

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC Projects

without are Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) in fulfament of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Mis. Emerta Ashipata as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECC. Introduction and Affected Parties (IAAPs) are hereby invited to register and submit written communia. / operations / inputs with respect to the proposet prospecting activities. A Background information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

Ms. Emerita Ashipata Independent Environmental Consultant DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021

Okahandia

REGISTER BY EMAIL: emerts as

10 MONDAY 25 OCTOBER 2021

ADVERT

PUBLIC NOTICE PUBLIC NOTICE PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (EEC;) FOR INNERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY GMA MINING CC EPL 7876 AND BLUESTATE INVESTIGENTS (PT)) LIG EPL 8075. OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING J QUARRYING ACTIVITIES BY JOINTMEN INVESTMENTS OC FOR MINING CLAMS NOS, 72287, 72288, 72584 AND 72585, REHORDTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY ARTHA N. DAWET. - EPJ. NOS. 2156 S. 3158 A HLIMA JEREMIA EPJ. 8157 OKAMANDJA DISTRICT, CTJOZONDJUPA REGION GMA Mining CC and Bluestate Investments (Pty) List (the Propositions) have applied for mining in orgis under the EPIs Nos. 787e and 6375 respectively, situated in the command land well of Olyvero and northwest of Omigrette settlements. The Proposents briend to conduct prospecting activities for base and taxe metals, determines stort, individual mininals and precious metals, starting with desktop studies, tolkiwat by regional field-based-recommissione work and if the results are positive, implement detailed site-specific field-based activities such as geological mapping, peophysical surveys, trenching, drilling, and sampling for laboratory lests for reasolisty reporting. The proposed prospecting activities are listed in the Environmental Ananagement Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the ENA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Cestificates [Co.5], in fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proposinis have appointed Rate-Based Southers Co.8 in the Environmental Consultant, led by Dr Stratila Maya as the Environmental Assessment and Management Report to support the applications for ECCs. Interested and Affocked Parties (SAPPs) are benefits with the Environmental Report to support the applications for ECCs interested and Affocked Parties (SAPPs) are benefit when or many the expect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Bockground information focusiner (BID) is available upon registration. REGISTER BY EMAR. Introdestable for the reference and information for more information. EPIL 8187 OKAMANDJA DISTRICT, CTJOZONDJUPA REGION Martha H. Diesett (Proposeest): The S4637 Ha EPI, 8196 ania covers Farme, Okalvaya, Glein Oukeriga, Okarograeneto, Camelata, Triedi Osimilata, Germbok, Taves Kispinia, Okalipianara, Mahsthran, Eineralaria, Sparenbert, Agagia Noord, Dukaogo Suis, Agagia, Marthan, Eineralaria, Sparenbert, Agagia Noord, Dukaogo Suis, Agagia, Hiffered, OukerigaSorakan, and Ovakokareno. The S7436 Ha EPI, 8158 ania covern Farme. Ovakokareno, Ermostaria, Marriel, Seierra, Wilton, Rema, Good Alarrosa, Agagia, Agagia Noord, Otsmake, Okashang, Excelsor, Ogendole, Ordayawa, Guidenbodin, Okarahaka, Dromogragias, Ornombonde, Okalami, Springbolgiadis and Orchagorenige Hilma Jamanta (Propriseati): The 90289Ha EPI, ania ciryen Farme, Ovakokoreno, Ermostoria, Twee Koppies, Genebon, Noorigados, Ermól Osornósia, Wiriethoek, Sparenborde, Frein Land, Alarrosa, Okalparia, Okarjami, Kannorborde, Hirbanshir, Kine, Okathes, Grandolde, Frein Okarjamia, Okarjamia, Stambeligi, Codogota, Enfrédique, Warneld, Samiaspoet, Oestrja, Kamedoud, Freinbord, Oespa, Harlaboestech, Sur, Eligoruwai seest and Bertin. Proponeria inferit bu conduct prospecting activities for base, rare and covera metals, desermion alsoes and industrial memals, stating ofth dealbor. Jointmen Investments CC (the Proponent) has applied for dimercial stone minerals rights under the Mining Claims (MCs). Nos. 72287, 72288 Johnstone Investments CC (the Proposent) has appear for directain stone minerals rights under the Mining Claims (MCs). Nos. 72287, 72284, 72364 and 72305 fating within the EFL 4721. The MCs fatir within Farms Neuras and Kamasis, south of Swartmodder Mine near Rehaboth. The Neurus and Kumasas, south of Swartmoder Mine near Rebixboth. The Puppenenti nitrods to conduct prospecting and possible mining advisted in the MCs defanting with deskipp distribe, followed by registal finel disease reconsistsmice work, geological mapping, delling, and sampling for laboratory lests for fessibility secessments leading to possible small scale quarrying operations if the results are possible. The proposed prospecting and possible mining activities are listed in the ENA frequentions 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) in fulfament of the environmental requirements, the Puppenent has appointed Resis-Based Studiosis (RSS) CC. as the Environmental Consultant let by DF studios Mining as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare Environmental Assessment Practificater (SAAPs) are hereby invited to register and submit written comments in depictors in justice with respect to the proposed prospecting activities and possible mining activities. A Background information Document (BIO) is available upon registration more utiground information Document (BIO) is available upon registration. o conduct prospecting activities for base, or stone and industrial minerals, starting wit The Proponents intend to conclud prospecting activates for base, rare an processor midal, interaction states and industrial minimals, statistic shiddles and regional field reconnaissance work and if the results are positive conduct geological studes, textuching, diffiling, sampling and testing for feasibility reporting. The proposed prospecting activities commot be undertaken withor Emmirrormental Coverance Certificiates (ECCS), betweeted and Affected Partici, (\$AFPs), are hierarty invited to register and submit written comments / objection / injusts with resport to the proposed prospecting activities. A Biodignor information Document (IRD) is available upon registration. REGISTER BY EMAIL Inordestalinto contral or for more information ontact or Sindia Mwkya (EAP) international Resources Technical Specialist Consultant, Email Immylagetic control, Modelle (S) 1413/229 DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5* NOVEMBER 2021 REGISTER BY EMAIL Incomessificies comma or for more information confact Dr Sindila Mwiya (EAP) informational Resources Technical Specialist Consultants, Email: https://doi.org/10.1011/223 DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021 REGISTER BY EMAIL: 1000 REGISTER BY EMAIL turchise and so for more information contact or Sindia Newya (EAP) international Resources Technical Specialist Consultant, Email: strategictics comes, Mobile 0911413229, ORADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5* NOVEMBER 2021 OANOB SIS anob EPL EPL 8075 Rehoboth 8157 **EPL 7876** EPL 8156 Hockfield Omatjette JEPL 4721 MCs 72584 8.72585 Kangas 8158 EPL

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY PRIMARY RESOURCES NAMBIA CC, EPI. 8220, KARIBIB / OKAHANDJA DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJOZONDJUPA REGIONS

Primary Resources Namitos CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPL No. 1220. The 64996 has area covers Farms. Ontoporales Sud, Chanapphiluri, Bergwether, Oljandu, Cwengwetupe, Champathi, Chanapphiluri, Bergwether, Oljanduska, Amatotu-shantanguni, Chalapphiluri, Chanapphiluri, Chana

REGISTER BY EMAR. prenta astronagiornal con. Attention 8s. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant DEADLINE FOR WITTEN SUBSISIONS IS: FRIDAY 5° NOVEMBER 2021



PUBLIC NOTICE

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC URL / Global Office: www.rbs.com.na, 41 Feld Street Ausspannplatz, Cnr of Lazarett and Feld Street, WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC EPLs 9221 AND 8223, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

RYRSK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC BPLS 9221 AND 8222;
REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied to manerals rights under the EPLS Nos 8221 and 8223. The 57.955 Ha area of the EPL 8221 covers Farms. Disripand Aut., Gronendrais, Nosasse, Nasses Saist, Farm 622, Wilkop Saist, Farm No. 673, Ners. Taurns. Govs, Izrakovans. Romans, Gelstaboord, Te-Lauri, Karageb, Jacobskid, Walleval Wederna, Virede Southerr Visiphark Langwewad, Moesiberd, Goodgous, Candouts, Steredon, Samustas, Cos. Welkand, Good Hope and Sivertieon. The 64265 Ha area of the EPL 9223 covers Farms. Nagenceg. Robertson, Autgous, Comansa, Visiband, Cas. Erwina, Kalkos, Stotpan, Mon Repos, Deriksnis, Vorgiskaf, Gras, Gras-Said, Farm No. 660, Anstreis, and Schligmundring. The Proposed infords to conduct prospecting admission to book and fare metals, dimension stones, inclusing materials, non-suckeir face, nuclear harbs, precouns metals, and precouns dense the prospecting admission and information of existing high residuals of the conduct prospecting admission and information of existing high residuals and procured the second records and regional feet desired activities such as geological mapping, trenching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting and assessments may be considered. The proposed prospecting admitted cannot be undertaken without ECCs. The Proposent has appointed Ms. Emeria Admisphala as the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the applications for ECCs. miteresied and Affective Parties (AAPs) as heartly several proposed prospecting admittes. A Biol School and septiment for proposed prospecting admittes. A Biol School and comments of objections in ECCs. The Proposed prospecting admittes.

REGISTER BY EMAIL oments actuals from Com. Attention
Ms. Ements Assipals independent Environmental Consultant
DEADLINE FOR WINTTEN SUBMISSIONS IS:
FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021

Rehoboth 8221 Duineveld EPL 8223

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC, EPLs 8225 AND 8226, MARIENTAL DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied to minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8225 and 8226. The 76444 Hs area of the EPL 8225 covers Farms Friedblanum, Oxfand, Farm No. 673, Farm No. 674, Farm No. 674, Farm No. 675, Marghale, Galtsalbs, Dickdom, Domhof Rosenfolt Hatturn. Zubgass, Rethal. Garass, Ulsams, Freyed-Kamagams and Lites. The southern portion of the EPL 8226 area covers of the Marghams and Lites. The southern portion of the EPL 8226 area covers of the Marghams and Lites. Administration of the Environmental Colorance, receivable, oresisting, receivable, Carabas, oresisting, proposed and Libra. The southern portion of the EPI-8-205 area covers part of the Hubbes Conservancy. The Proposed intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and star installs, dimension stones, industrial minerals, non-nuclear fasts, nuclear fasts, precious medias, and procures stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desistop studies and interpretation of existing high resolution automic geophysical data sets, followed by regional field-based recommissions with the results of the desided when the results of the resu

REGISTER BY EMAIL: corrie or erita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 8° NOVEMBER 2021

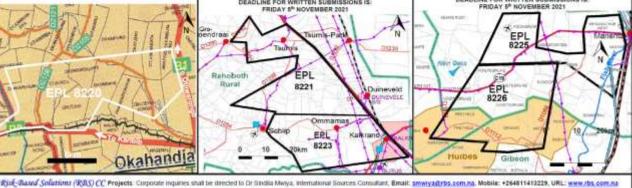


Figure 4.8: Copy of the public notice that was published in the Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 25th October 2021.

10 ITUESDAY 26 OCTOBER 2021 www.observer.com.na

advert

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (EECs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY GMA MINING CC EPL TSTS AND BLUESTATE INVESTIBENTS (PLY, LIM EPL 8075, OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION

OMAMURIU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION

OMAMURIU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION

All Mining CC and Bluestate investments (Pty) Ltd (the Proponents) have applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 7878 and 8075 respectively, shalled in the communal tand west of Otiyero and northwest of creativities electroners. The Proponents intend to conduct prospecting activities for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals, starting with desktop studies; followed by regional Selbaged recommissions work and the results are positive, implement detailed strengths, the proposed proposed proposed proposed proposed averages, brenthing, drilling, and sampling to intended the transmission of the proposed and supporting activities are fielded in the Environmental Management Act. 2007. (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EBA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be indefinition without Environmental Communities (ECCs) in fielding the communities of the environmental requirements, the Proposed in large appointed Risa fine of the environmental Assessment Fractitioner (EAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment Risarch to support the applications for ECCs in the environmental Assessment Risarch to support the proposed proposed gradenties. A Bacquiant Information respect to the proposed proposed gradentee. A Bacquirant Information respect to the proposed grouped and Affordument Assessment in the proposed gradents. respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Elackground Information Document (BID) is available upon registration.

REGISTER BY EMAIL <u>frontdeskallets conting</u> or for more information contact Dr Sindilla Metrya (EAP) international Resources Technical Specialist Consultant, Email: <u>smarkaples contag</u> Mobble: 0811413229 DEADLINE FOR WRITTER SUBMISSIONS 15: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021



PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING / QUARRYING ACTIVITIES BY JOINTMEN INVESTMENTS CC FOR MINING CLAIMS Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 AND 72585, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGIO

Jointmen investments CC (the Proponent) has applied for directions above innersits rights under the Mining Claims (MCs). Nos. 72287, 72258, 72584 and 72585 failing within the EPA. 4721. The MCs fails within Farms Nouris and Kamaris, south of Swatmoddy Minin river Rehoboth. The Nourals and Kashasis, south of Swatmoder Mine near Rehoboth. The Proponent infends to conduct prospecting and possible mining advites in the MOs starting with desking studies, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work, geological mapping, drinking, and sampling for laboratory lest for fendshifty assessments leading to possible small-scale quarrying operations if the results are possible. The proposed prospecting and possible mining activities are listed in the EA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be unsterfation without an Environmental Resistance Certificate (ECC), in fulliment of the environmental registration of Certificate (ECC), in the Environmental Resistance Certificate (ECC), in the Proponent Trais apporting 8th VD Standard Mayor in the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAF) to prepare Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (EAF) to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (EAF) is support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (EAF) to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (EAF) to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (EAF) to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (EAF) to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (EIED) is analysis upon the respect to the proposed prospecting activities and possible mining activities. A Background information Document (EID) is analysis upon a for more information more information and the environmental and the environmenta

REGISTER BY EMAIL. frontide-bullets curring or for more information contact Dr Sindia Maying (EAP) International Resources Technical Specialist Consultants. Email: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1001/j.jc/10.1001/j.j



PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES FOR MINERALS PROSPECTIVE ACTIVITIES BY MARTHA N. DAWETI - FILL NOS, 3195 & 8 1958 & HLAN JEREMIA-EPL 8157 OKAHANDJA DISTRICT, CTJOZONDJUPA REGION

Martha N. Doweld (Proposeest): The 5-0337 Hz EPI, 8136 area covers Farms: Okabaya, Klein Osaborga, Oskorspansena, Darinella, Eined Osenbiak, Toes Koppies, (Radjavara, Marbous, Ernesthan, Osenbiak, Toes Koppies, (Radjavara, Marbous, Ernesthan, Bjonneberg, Agiegie Noord, Dishange Suid, Agiejia, Erfebed, Oslorage, Stordyn, and Oraskolprom The 57/25 Hz BFI, 8158 area covers Farms Oraskotrern. Entradrum, Marwel, Semena, Wilton, Roma, Groek Almona, Aguaja, Auguja Noord, Dijanda, Okaharaye, Econtisc Objernska, Oslaharaye, Econtisc Objernska, Oraskaraye, Experisco Opensana, Service Oslorado, Orasko-Roma, Oraskaraye, Econtrological, Oraskara, Service Oslorado, Oraskara, Service-Rodonistha, ora Oraskara, Service-Rodonistha, ora Oraskara, Service-Rodonistha, ora Oraskara, Service-Rodonistha, oraskara, Service-Rodonista, oraskara, Service-Rodonistha, oraskara, Service-Rodonis

Oniginerica, Gudernboden, Okunineko, Oreongorgou, Orsonboo-Chakaru, Springhokopito and Orshalprenige, Chakaru, Springhokopito and Orshalprenige, Hilma Jeremia (Proposeet): The 950/81th EPI, area covern Fan Orahsharum, Ermatharu Twen Koppian, Commbol, Novalgestig, Ein Osanbaka, Winterbook, Swattendofer, Fries Land, Allemaur, Arri Okaputab, Okapitoru, Kamordone, Hedrecker, Meel Okapieu, Grospo Wollemada, Okapitambi, Shimberg, Goodpaka, Bellininga, Wene Wollemada, Okapitambi, Shimberg, Goodpaka, Bellininga, Wene Kalahseb, Okapitowania, Engendo, Oljonga, Hartelessustisch Se Engateroau-wed and Renn. In Proposeetis intend to conduct prospecting activities for base, rare a

Englareau west and Rena. The Proposets intend to conduct prospecting activities for base, rate procious relatals, determine states and industrial minorula, starting with dark studies and ingloral field recordistance work and if the results are positionally proceeding processing and terming for head reporting. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken self-tenderated Chairmance Certification (ECCA), intensited and Affected Print (IEAPA), are family invited to register and submit within community disject of spats with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Suckeys information Deciment (SID) is available upon registration.

REGISTER BY EMAIL from experience on an or for more information contact for Single Mwys (EAP) international Resources Technical Specialist Consistent, Email armysights con no. Mobile: 0811413229, DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5* NOVEMBER 2021



Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC URL / Global Office: www.rbs.com.na, 41 Feld Street Ausspannplatz, Chr of Lazarett and Feld Street, WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA

PUBLIC NOTICE

CATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY PRIMARY OURCES NAMISIA CC. EL 1829, KARISBIS / OKAHANDJA DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJOZONDJUPA REGIONS

nary Resources Namibia CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals to under the EPL No. 8220. The 64996 Ha area covers Farms inghis under the EPL No. 6220. The 64895 Ha ama covers Farms. Omaspomases suiz Osanapeisus, Bergweher, Cibundu, Changwehappe, Coordisahe, Chairpuro, Charipu, Cipyrebakata, Arnaloza-druzribangan, Omasera Korrica, Osanonigonjua, Crudyiv, Ongoriborithero, Coordisaha, and Osaaukanda Nord. The Proposed intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and rare metals, dimension stories, industrial immerals, nuclear tasks, protocus investas, und procous stories. Industrial immerals, Deventment owned high residual substitution and interpretation of existing activities will initially focus on desidop studies and interpretation of existing Deventment owned high residual studies and interpretation of existing Deventment owned high residual studies. The proposed data sets, followed by regional field-based reconnaissance work. If the results of the deallog work proving peakine, regional, and focal field-based activities such as geological mapping, terriching, defing, variging, and lessing for basedurity reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities as stated in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Cheanance Certificate (ECC) in Eutiment of the TODY) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and clarinot be undertaken tout an Environmental Cheatence Certificate (ECC) in fulliment of the immeritar requirements, the Proponent has appointed Ms. Envirol spots as the Environmental Assessment Practitions (EAP) to prepare the immerical Assessment and Management Reports to support the doubten for ECC, interested and Affected Parlies (I&APs) are hereby led to register and submit within contraints. I objections I must write too to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information ament (BIO) is available upon registration.

SISTER BY EMAIL <u>Interta ashpolo format con</u>. Attentio Emerita Ashipata independent Emeronmental Consultar DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCS) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CO EPILS 223 AND 2233, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied to minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8221 and 8223. The 97168 Ha area dimension stones, industrial minetals, non-nuclear faste, nuclear fuels, precious setales, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will initially focus on desiding studies and interpretation of existing regin instally, focus on desiding studies and interpretation of existing regin resource authories geophysical data sets and regional field-based recommissioner within the results of the desiding exist properties, regional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, frenching, diffirm, sampling, and feeling for feesibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without ECCs. The Prognessin has appointed this termina hashpale as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to propose the Controllerated Assessment and Management Reports to support the applications for ECCs. Interested and Affected Parties (IAAPs) are hereby mirried to register and system written comments / objections in inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A BIO is available upon registration.

D1233 Rural 8221 ERL

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCS) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITY BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC, EPLS 1225 AND 2224, MARIENTAL DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minorals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8225 and 8226. The 76444 Ha area Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proposent) has oppined for immerain inglist under the EPLs Note, SE25 and 8295. The 70444 Ha area of the EPL 8225 covers Farms: Friedathrum, Ostland, Farm No. 671, Farm No. 672, Farm No. 673, Farm No. 673, Farm No. 673, Farm No. 670, Farm Solution All Anab. The 98871 Ha area of the EPL 8226 covers Farms: Volgsgrund, Farm No. 670, Karlquele, Galbathis, Dicksom, Doomhof, Roscethort, Hardaim, Zubgains, Harbaul, Garbases, Dicksom, Doomhof, Roscethort, Hardaim, Zubgains, Harbaul, Garbases, Dicksom, Doomhof, Roscethort, Hardaim, Zubgains, Harbaul, Garbases, Dicksom, Coonduct prospecting activities for base and care metals, dimension stones, industrial immersals, son-curber fuels, but precious residua, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will inflatly fecus or dissilled states and delegization of ensiting byth resolution storing geographical data sets, followed by regional field-based recommissance work. If the results of the desided your prove positive, regionar, and local field-based activities such as geriogical mapping. Venching, drifting, sampling, and lessing byth hastatility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposaid prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without Environmental Assessment has populated Ms. Emertia Ashquala as the Environmental Assessment Placification (CAP) to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Affected Parties (IAAPIs) are feeebyth wheel of the proposed prospecting activities. A Background Information Document (SIG) is available upon registration.

REGISTER SY EMALL, emertial architectural core. Attention.

REGISTER BY EMAIL <u>ements ushpulsationnal com</u> Attention Ms. Ements Assipats Independent Environmental Consultant DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021

Okahandja Corporate inquiries shall be directed to Dr Sindia Mwys, International Sources Consultant, Emialic sowiya@rbs.com.na, Mobile: +264811413229, URL: www.rbs.com.na

Figure 4.9: Copy of the public notice that was published in the Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 26th October 2021.

10 IWEDNESDAY 27 OCTOBER 2021 www.observer.com.na

ADVERT

PUBLIC NOTICE PUBLIC NOTICE PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES FOR MINERALS PROSPECTION ACTIVITIES BY BARTHAIN, DAWETI - EPLS HOS, 1518 & 1518 & HUMA JEREMIA EPL 8187 OKAHANDJA DISTRICT, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (EECs) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY GMA MINING APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING / QUARRYING ACTIVITIES BY CC EPL 1876 AND BLUESTATE INVESTMENTS (Pty) LIG EPL 8075. OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION JOINTMEN INVESTMENTS CC FOR MINING CLAIMS Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 AND 72585, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION EPL 8187 OKAHANDJA DISTRICT, OTJOZONOJUPA REGION Martha N, Dissett (Proposent). The SMIJT His EPL 81% area covere frame: Chabrya. Klein Outcoper. Oxforegreene. Dametta. Frind Charristaks, Gerstehet. Twee Korpies. Oxforegreene. Dametta. Erent Charristaks, Gerstehet. Twee Korpies. Oxforegreene. Martetans. Essenstein. Springelene. Apages Nord. Oxforegreene. Martetans. Essenstein. Springelene. Terrestrant. Martetans. Essenstein. Springelene. Terrestrant. Martetans. Essenstein. Condokoren. Terrestrant. Martetans. Charles. Charles. Charles. Condokoren. Errestrant. Agages. Agages. Nord. Oljanske. Charles. Excatistr. Openhal. Ortspringel. Guidelene. Galacter. Georgia. District. Oxforegreene. Charles. Ch OMARIJARU DISTRICT, ERCINGO REGION CMA Mining CC and Bluestate Investments (Pty) Ltd (the Proponents) have applied for minerals rights used the EPUs Nes. 7976 and 9075 respectively, shaded in the communal land west of Objects and netthwest of Omitalytes settlements. The Proponents select to conclud prospecting activities for base and rare metals, dimension soles, industrial minerals and protions metals, starting with desktop studies, followed by regional field-based reconstitutions over and if the results are positive, implement detained ask-specific field-based activities such as geometrial mapping, peophysical surveys, ferenting, artifug, and sampling for laboratory basis for invasibility reporting. The proposed prospecting activates are lated in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EAR Segulations S0 of 2012 and cannot be undertaxon without Environmental Consultari, led by the Section S0 of Se ntimen Investments CC (the Proponent) has applied for desension on minerals rights under the Mining Claims (MCs), Mcs. 72207, 72288, 88 and 72585 failing within the EPL A721. The MCs falls within Farms and Karness, south of Swartmoder Mine near Rehoboth. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting and possible mining activities in the MCs starting with desistop studies, followed by regional field-based in the MCs starting with desirtop studies, followed by regional field-based econnaissance work, goological imapping, directlying, and sampling, for laboratory less for freebastly sessessments leading and consider small-scare quarrying operations if the results are positive. The proposed prospecting and possible maining includes are lessed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EN Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Cleurance Cartificate, (ECC). In fulfillment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed Risk-based Stokborn (ROS) CC. as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECC. Interested and Affected Purios (ISAP) are heartly invited to impatr and submit written continents / objections / inputs with respect to the proposed prospecting inclinities and possible mining activities. A Dackgrowed Information Occurrent (BIDI) is available upon registration. ed to register and submit written comments / obsections : respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Elackground Information Document (BID) is available upon registration. REGISTER BY EMAIL. <u>nontressances cum na</u> or for more information contact Dr Sindria Melya (EAP) international Resources Technical Specialist Consultant, Email <u>smokratines com na</u> Mobile 081 1413229 DEADLINE FOR WINTTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 6* NOVEMBER 2021 REGISTER BY EMAIL. Insidesautris, con.ng or for more information contact by Sindia Mwny (EAP) International Resources Technical Specialist Consultants, Email: <a href="https://doi.org/10.100/10.1001/J.com/sindia/10.1001 REGISTER BY EMAIL, hostoleskaptis compour for more information contact Dr Sindka Mwiya (EAP) International Resources Technical Specialist Computant, Email surveyagetta compa, Mobile 0811413225, DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021 anob EPI EPL 8075 Rehoboth 8157 **EPL 7876** EPL 8156 Omatjette 8,72288 EPL 4721 ACs 72584 8.72585 Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC URL / Global Office: www.rbs.com.na, 41 Feld Street Ausspannplatz, Cnr of Lazarett and Feld Street, WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY PRIMARY RESOURCES NAMIBLE OC. EPL 820, KARIBIE / OKAHANDJA DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJOZONOJUPA REGIONS

Primary Resources Namibia CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPI. No. 82.0. The 64196 ha area covers Farms contuginate Sud, Okanapahan, Berjiyesher, Oljanea, Okongweispe, Okonbelle, Okanapahan, Berjiyesher, Oljanea, Okanapahan, Berjiyesher, Degover, Berjiyesher, Berjiye

REGISTER BY EMAIL emerta ashpalaggmas.com. An its. Emerita Ashipala independent Environmental Cons DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: PRIDAY 5" NOVEMBER 2021

Okahandia

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE RITIFICATES (ECCS) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITI BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC EPLS 8221 AND 8223. MENOBOTH DISTRICT, MARDAP REGION

REMODITH DESTRICT, MARDAY REGION

RISk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8221 and 8223. The 97/68 Ha area of the EPL, R021 covers Farms Diverpland Aut., Groendrais, Nakaee, Nakaee recious metats, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will windly focus on desking studies and interpretation of easiering high esolution ariborne geoghysical data cets and regional field based cooralisasince work. If the results of the desklop work prove positive, egional, and local field-based activities such as geological mapping, enchang, drilling, sampling, and testing for feasibility reporting advisessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities amont be undertaken without ECOs. The Proposed this appointed Mismerta Ashippara as the Environmental Assessment Fundioner (EAP) to report the environmental Assessment and Management Reports to report the environmental Assessment and Management Reports to prepare the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the applications for ECCs, interested and Affected Parties (SAPs) are henrity mixed to register and subsert without commission, objections / imputs with respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A BID is available upon registration

REGISTER BY EMAIL emeria enterologiques com. Atten Ms. Emerita Ashipala independent Environmental Consu DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5" MOVEMBER 2021

Rural 8223

PUBLIC NOTICE APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECC.) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITI BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC. EPLS 8225 AND 8228. MARIENTAL DISTRICT, MARCAP REGION

MARIENTAL DISTRICT, MARDAP REGION

RISK-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for minerals rights under the EPLS Nos. 8225 and 8225. The 75444 Ha area of the EPL 8225 covers Farms. Freedabrum, Ostand, Farm No. 672, Tarm No. 673, Tarm No. 673, Tarm No. 673, Tarm No. 674, Selbaston, Koss, Kachas, Rebanachat West, Crab and All Arab. The 99871 Ha area of the EPL 8225 covers Farms. Voglogund, Farm No. 679, Kaltapele, Cababalo, Dickodom, Doomhof, Rosenhof, Habburn, Zukgaus, Refeal, Garasus, Ulsians, Freywelt, Kamagares, and Miss. The southern portion of the EPL 825 area covers part of the Habber Conservancy. The Proponent intends to conduct prospecting activities for base, and race metals, direction stones, missterial minerals, non-nuclear fuels, nucleor fuels, personal mass, previous metals, and precious stones. The prospecting activities will ministry tools on desking studies and interpretation of existing high resolution activor geophysical data sets, followed by regional field-based reconsistence with if the results of the desking work grove positive, regional, and local field-based reconsistence. data sees, between by regional feets-based recommissionice work. If the results of the desidap work prival positive, regional, and local felicitiosed authorities such as geological mapping, freeching, drilling, sampling, and testing for feesibility reporting and assessments may be conducted. The proposed prospecting activities cannot be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECCs) in fulfilment of the environmental requirements, the Proponent has appointed this Emertia Ashipala as the Environmental Assessment Fractitioner (EAP) to propose the Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application for ECCs interested and Affected Parties (Marily) are hereby invited to register and suprint without comments of superior in the proposed to the proposed to the comments of superior are purely with the proposed to the reconsider themselves and Affection. A Backenstean strommism respect to the proposed prospecting activities. A Background information Document (DID) is available upon regulation.

REGISTER BY EMAIL meetia ashpala@gnet.com. Attention Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultan DEADLINE FOR WINTERS SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5° NOVEMBER 2021



Figure 4.10: Copy of the public notice that was published in the Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 27th October 2021.

ADVERTS

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (EECs) FOR MIMERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY GMA MINING CC EPL 7876 AND SLUSSTATE INVESTMENTS (Pb) Ltd EPL 8076, OMARURU DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION

GMA Mining CC and Bluestate Investments (Pty) Ltd (Inc Proponents) have applied for minerals rights under the EPLs Non. 7876 and 8075 Saw mening Co. and solvestawn weepstiments (1977) Cost (line 1979) Cost (l

REGISTER BY EMAIL hombessibns coning or for more information contact or Sindia Waysa (EAP' International Resources Technical Specialist Consultant, Email smeshagits comp.), Mobile 0811415229 DEAD LINE FOR WRITTER SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5° NOVEMBER 2021



PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE FOR MINERAL'S PROSPECTING / QUARRYING ACTIVITIES BY JOINTMEN INVESTMENTS CC FOR MINING CLAWS NOS. 72287, 72288, 72584 AND 72585, REHOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Jointmen Investments CC (the Proponent) has applied for dimensions stone minerals rights under the Mining Claims (MCs). Nos. 72287, 72288, 72584 and 72365 failing within the EPL 4731. The MCs falls within Farms Necisio and Kamusis, south of Swattmodder Wine near Rehototh. The Process and Kastruss, south of Seattmoder Mine near Rehoboth. The Proponent infends to conduct prospecting and possible mining activities in the MCs starting with designs studies, placed individued by regional field earlier and the MCs starting with designs gludies, location by south sets of seat the conductive with the conductive with the conductive will be supposed prospecting and preside mining activities will beload in the ENA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the ENA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Connected Continued (ECC). In fullment of the environmental regulations of ENA Continued Continued Proponent has appointed Risk-Based Solutions (RRS) CC, as the Environmental Consultant, led by Dr Sindals Minya as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to prepare Environmental Assessment and Management Reports to support the application to ECC. Interested and Affected Parties (8APs) are hereby invited to register and submit within continued and possible mining activities. A Stackground Information Document (BCD) is available upon negistration.

REGISTER BY EMAIL, <u>Engineering Continued</u> on for more Information.

REGISTER BY EMAIL <u>florideskipros.com na</u> or for more information contact or Sindia Mwiya (EAP) International Resources Technical Specialist Consultants. Email: mmilto:mww.wgittu.com.nu. Mobile: 0811413229. DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021.



PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY ARTHA N. DAWETI - EPLS NOS. 916 & 1516 & HILMA JEREMIA EPL 8167 OKAHANDJA DISTRICT, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

- EPL 8187 OKAHANDJA DISTRICT, OTACZONDJUPA REGION

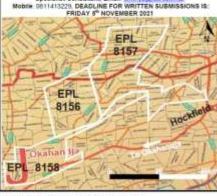
 1. Martha N. Dawet Proponenti, The \$4037 Hs EPL 8156 area coverforms: Chalvaya, Niem Colonga, Ocharepaneno, Daniella, Enod.
 Osontalia, Garrisch, Teies Koppies, Chalijesian, Mahristra, Erenatura,
 Sparreberg, Appie, Nosco, Osborga, Soc. Appie, Effect, Osborgo,
 Socialyn, and Orabdurase. The \$74,96 Hs EPL 8156 area covers Farms
 Ovakokoren, Ermaturu, Marvel, Sermes, Wiber, Rena Groot, Alarona,
 Agaiga, Agaiga Noord, Olainako, Okahango, Excelsio, Opienbeli,
 Orabress, Gidderboden, Charatisek, Orangongus, Chromobordie,
 Orabraru, Springbokoutle and Orabigomenge.

 2. Hilma Jeremia (Proponent): The 905881ta EPL area covers Farms;
 Ovakokoren, Ermaturut, Taves Koppies, Germände, Nocilgedag, Emigi.
 Okapanda, Okatjoru, Karnoroborde, Hiribreche, Niele Okafjena, Graspan,
 Wahlersde, Okatjetova, Stornberg, Goodgaak, Staffelaga, Wenede,
 Sastraspool, George, Karneslputh, Hurtemia, Eucdia, Presibsek, Mawayas,
 Kalhord, Okafjetovarbo, Engondo, Otjongo, Hartebeesteich Sud.
 Erigarruwas-west and Riema.

 The Proponents without to conduct prospecting activities for basie, ruse und
 procious metals, dinieration shore and industrial ministric, facility, sampling and testing for femalishing
 testicles and resigned field seconalistics cannot be used for femalishing
 temporting. The proponent grospecting activities cannot be underfaster without
 Erictorometal Chestance Certificaties (ECCs). Interested and Affected Portices.
 SAP4 are hearby invised to regione and second with a Energy and effected Portices.
 SAP4 are hearby invised to regione and second registration.

 REGISTER BY KIMALL huntelessados com no or for more intermation.

REGISTER BY EMAIL. Indicate these commander for more information contact for Sindha Menya (EAPY International Resources Technical Specialist Consultant, Email: strengens contact Mobile 0811413228 DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5th NOVEMBER 2021





Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC URL / Global Office: www.rbs.com.na, 41 Feld Street Ausspannplatz, Cnr of Lazarett and Feld Street, WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA SEE

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE (ECC) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY PRIMARY RESOURCES NAMIBIA (C., EPL 829, KARIBIBI / COKAHAMDJA DISTRICTS ERONGO / OTJOZONDJUPA REGIONS

Primary Resources Namibia CC (the Progonent) has applied for minerals rights ander the EFL No. 8220. The 64990 Na area covers Farms Deltaporaree Sup. Colorappetant. Begivenete: Openatio. Occupances Sup. Colorappetant. Despreyete: Openatio. Occupances Sup. Colorappetant. Despreyete: Openatio. Occupantion. Occupantion

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCS) FOR MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC EPLs 8221 AND 8223, REMOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

REMOBOTH DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for miserals rights under the EPLs Nos. 8221 and 8228. The 97188 Ha area of the EPL 6221 covers Farms. Dergand Auft, Geosedirals, Nalkaest, Nalkaest Stud, Farm 822, Wilsop Studt, Farm No. 573, Natris, Tsurmis, Gous, Izaskess, Musharis, Gelustona, Te-Laut, Kanagab, Jacobsda, Walerval, Vriedesmis, Vinde, Bouthard, Te-Laut, Kanagab, Jacobsda, Walerval, Vriedesmis, Vinde, Geutstan, Steveney, Samasta, Class, Vusikani, Cais, Moeletheaut, Goodgrous, Ganathas, Sheeriney, Samasta, Class, Vusikani, Cais, Tevania, Kasces, Stotpan, Non Repes, Dermann, Vidgissub, Grin, Grassod, Farmis, Nagamode, Roberthon, Abbgous, Comamis, Vidgissub, Grin, Grassod, Farm No. 890, Aromets, and Schipmonding. The Proposed stems of the Stotpania Market Stotpania Andrews, George Stotpania, Montales for base, and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial miseratis, non-nuclear facts, nuclear facts, nuclear funds, and precous stones. The prospecting activities will inflately focus on deatop studies and interpretation of existing high inschilling and local fleet-based activities such an appoint fine design of the design of the proposed proposed grading activities are represented and local fleet-based activities such as appointed Ms. Emerica Aratigolia as the Environmental Assessment Practition (EAPP) in propara the Environmental Assessment and Managament Reports in support the applications for ECOs, interested and Affected Parties (IAAPS) are hereby invited to register and submit winter commission objects in the proposed prospecting activities. A BEG is available upon registration.

REGISTER BY EMAIL, general ashposlugional com, Atlention.

REGISTER BY EMAIL, enceta ashpala@gmail.com, Attention. Ms. Emerita Ashipala Independent Environmental Consultant erita Ashipala independent Environmental Co DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 5° NOVEMBER 2021

> ERL 8223

D1230

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES (ECCS) FOR INNERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES BY RISK-BASED SOLUTIONS (RBS) CC. EPLs 2225 AND 2226, MARIENTAL DISTRICT, HARDAP REDION

MARIENTAL DISTRICT, HARDAP REGION

Risk-Based Solutions (RBS) CC (the Proponent) has applied for morerals rights under the EPLs Nos 6225 and 8225. The 75444 Ha area of the EPL 8225 covers Farms: Freedigture, Ostant, Farin No. 677, Farm No. 671, Farm No. 677, Gastsates, Koes, Kachus, Kelsonachab West, Orab And Alf And The 59671 Ha area of the EPL 8226 covers Farms: Veighspurie, Farm No. 670, Karbustle, Gasteau, Cickdon, Doormof, Rosenhot, Farms No. 670, Karbustle, Gasteau, Cickdon, Doormof, Rosenhot, Farms No. 670, Karbustle, Gasteau, Elevano, Boormof, Rosenhot, Boormof, Rosenhot, Farms No. 670, Karbustle, Gasteau, Boormof, Rosenhot, Boormof, Rosenhot, Boormof, Rosenhot, Boormof, Rosenhot, Boormof, Rosenhot, R

REGISTER BY EMAIL smeltin ashpolational com. Attention: Ms. Emerica Ashipala independent Environmental Consultant DEADLINE FOR WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS IS: FRIDAY 8* NOVEMBER 2021 EPL Duineveld EPL



Figure 4.11: Copy of the public notice that was published in the Windhoek Observer newspaper dated 28th October 2021.

5. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESULTS

5.1 Impact Assessment Procedure

The Environmental Assessment process that has been undertaken with respect to the proposed exploration programme for the EPL No. 7876 has been conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations No. 30 of 2012 gazetted under the Environmental Management Act, (EMA), 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007).

5.2 Alternatives and Ecosystem Assessments

The following alternatives have been considered:

- (i) EPL Location: A number of potential economic minerals deposits are known to exist in the general area and linked to the regional geology of the EPL area. The Proponent intend to explore / prospect for all the licensed minerals groups likely to be associated with the regional and local geology. The minerals occurrences are site-specific and related to the regional and local geology of a specific area to which there are no alternatives sites to consider with respect to the license location. The only other alternative is the no-action option (no exploration activities are implemented in a specific area).
- (ii) The No-Action Alternative A comparative assessment of the environmental impacts of the 'no-action' alternative (a future in which the proposed exploration activities do not take place) has been undertake. An assessment of the environmental impacts of a future, in which the proposed exploration and possible discovery of economic minerals resources does not take place, may be good for the receiving environment because there will be no negative environmental impacts due to the proposed minerals exploration or possible mining operation that may take place in the EPL area.

The environmental benefits will include:

- No negative impacts as a result of no mineral exploration taking place, and.
- Potential future mining related negative environmental impact on the receiving environment.

However, it is important to understand that even if the proposed exploration activities do not take place, to which the likely negative environmental impacts are likely to be low and localised, the other current and future land uses such as agriculture and tourism will still have some negative impacts on the receiving environment. The likely negative environmental impacts of the other current and future land use that may still happen in the absence of the proposed minerals exploration activities includes:

- Land degradation due to drought.
- Overgrazing / over stocking beyond the land carrying capacity.
- Poor land management practices, and.
- Erosion and overgrazing.

Furthermore, it is important to understand what benefits might be lost if the proposed exploration activities do not take place. Key loses that may never be realised if the proposed project activities do not go-ahead include: Loss of potential added value to the unknown underground minerals resources that maybe found within the EPL No. 7876, socioeconomic benefits derived from current and future exploration, direct and indirect contracts and employment opportunities, export earnings, foreign direct investments, license rental fees, royalties, and various other taxes payable to the Government.

- (iii) Other Alternative Land Uses: The EPL area fall within the well-known commercial agricultural land uses area dominated by cattle, game, and small stock farming activities. The growing game farming is also making tourism a vital socioeconomic opportunity in the general area. Minerals exploration and mining activities are well known land use options in Namibia and the surrounding EPL area. Due to the limited scope of the proposed exploration and the implementation of the EMP, it is likely that the proposed exploration can coexist with the current and potential future land uses within the general area.
- (iv) **Potential Land Use Conflicts:** Considering the current land use practices (agriculture and tourism) as well as potential other land uses including minerals exploration, it is likely that potential economic derivatives from any positive exploration outcomes leading to the development of a mine in the general area can still co-exist with the existing and potential future land use options of the general area. However, much more detailed assessments of any likely visual and other socioeconomic impacts will need to be included in the EIA that must be undertaken as part of the prefeasibility and feasibility studies if economic minerals resources are discovered. The use of thematic mapping and delineation of various land use zones for specific uses such as agriculture, conservation, mining, or tourism etc, within the EPL area will greatly improve the multiple land use practices and promote coexistence for all the possible land use options.
- (v) Ecosystem Function (What the Ecosystem Does): Ecosystem functions such as wildlife habitats, carbon cycling or the trapping of nutrients and characterised by the physical, chemical, and biological processes or attributes that contribute to the self-maintenance of an ecosystem in this area are vital components of the receiving environment. However, the proposed exploration activities will not affect the ecosystem function due to the limited scope of the proposed activities because the ecosystem of this EPL area is part of the larger local and regional ecosystems which are all interlinked.
- (vi) Ecosystem Services: Food chain, harvesting of animals or plants, and the provision of clean water or scenic views are some of the local ecosystem services associated with the EPL area. However, the proposed exploration activities will not affect the ecosystem services due to the limited scope and area of coverage of the proposed activities because the ecosystem of this EPL area is part of the larger local and regional ecosystems which are all interlinked.
- (vii) Use Values: The EPL area has direct values for other land uses such as agriculture, conservation and tourism as well as indirect values which includes: Watching a television show about the general area and its wildlife, food chain linkages that sustains the complex life within this area and bequest value for future generations to enjoy. The proposed exploration activities will not destroy the current use values due to the limited scope of the proposed activities as well as the adherence to the provisions of the EMP as detailed in the EMP report, and.
- (viii) Non-Use or Passive Use: The EPL area has an existence value that is not linked to the direct use / benefits to current or future generations. The proposed exploration activities will not affect the ecosystem current or future none or passive uses due to the limited scope of the proposed activities that will leave much of the EPL area untouched because the ecosystem of this EPL area is part of the larger local and regional ecosystems which are all interlinked.

5.3 Key Issues Considered in the Assessment Process

5.3.1 Sources of Impacts (Proposed Project Activities)

The proposed exploration activities covering initial desktop exploration activities (no field-work undertaken, regional reconnaissance, initial local field-based activities, detailed local field-based activities, prefeasibility and feasibility studies related activities are the key sources both negative and positive impacts on the receiving environment.

5.3.2 Summary of Receptors Likely to be Negative Impacted

Based on the finding of this EIA Report, the following is the summary of the key environmental receptors that are may be negatively impacted by the proposed activities:

- Physical environment: Water quality, physical infrastructure and resources, air quality, noise and dust, landscape and topography, soil quality and, Climate change influences.
- ❖ **Biological environment:** Habitat, protected areas and resources, flora, fauna, and ecosystem functions, services, use values and non-use or passive use, and.
- Socioeconomic, cultural and archaeological environment: Local, regional and national socioeconomic settings, commercial and subsistence agriculture, community protection areas tourism and recreation cultural, biological and archaeological resources.

5.4 Impact Assessment Methodology

5.4.1 Impact Definition

In this EIA Report, a natural and/or human environmental impact is defined as: "Change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an organisation's environmental aspects." (ISO 14001).

All proposed project activities (routine and non-routine) were considered during the Scoping, EIA and EMP Phases in terms of their potential to:

- ❖ Interact with the existing environment (physical, biological and social elements), and.
- Breach relevant national legislation, relevant international legislation, standards and guidelines, and corporate environmental policy and management systems.

Where a project activity and receptor were considered to have the potential to interact, the impact has been defined and ranked according to its significance. Table 5.1 provides the definition of different categories of impacts identified and used in this report.

This EIA Report has assessed the potential impacts resulting from routine Project activities, assuming that the Project activities that may cause an impact that will occur but the impact itself will be dependent on the likelihood (Probability) (Table 5.2).

Correct control measures through the implementation of the EMP and monitoring thereof, often reduce any negative significant impacts on the receiving environment as the results of the project activities. The assessment therefore, has focussed on the measures aimed at preventing the occurrence of an impact as well as mitigation measures that may be employed.

Table 5.1: Definition of impact categories used in this report.

Notone of	Adverse	Considered to represent an adverse change from the baseline, or to introduce a new undesirable factor.
Nature of Impact	Beneficial	Considered to represent an improvement to the baseline or to introduce a new desirable factor.
	Direct	Results from a direct interaction between a planned or unplanned Project activity and the receiving environment.
Type of	Indirect	Results from the Project but at a later time or at a removed distance or which may occur as a secondary effect of a direct impact.
Impact	Cumulative	Results from (i) interactions between separate Project-related residual impacts. and (ii) interactions between Project-related residual impacts in combination with impacts from other projects and their associated activities. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.
	Short-term	Predicted to last only for a limited period but will cease on completion of the activity, or as a result of mitigation/reinstatement measures and natural recovery typically within a year of the project completion.
	Medium-	Predicted to last only for a medium period after the Project finishing, typically one to five years.
Duration of Impact	Long-term	Continues over an extended period, typically more than five years after the Project's completion.
or impact	Permanent	Occurs during the development of the Project and causes a permanent change in the affected receptor or resource that endures substantially beyond the Project lifetime.
	Local	Affects locally important environmental resources or is restricted to a single habitat/biotope, a single community.
	Regional	Affects nationally important environmental resources, or an area that is nationally important/protected or has macro-economic consequences.
	National	Affects nationally important environmental resources, or an area that is nationally important/protected or has macro-economic consequences.
Scale of Impact	International	Affects internationally important resources such as areas protected by international Conventions
	Transboundary	Impacts experienced in one country as a result of activities in another.
	Negligible	Possibility negligible
	Improbable	Possibility very low
Probability	Probable	Distinct possibility
	Highly Probable	Most likely
	Definite	Impact will occur regardless of preventive measures

The overall impact severity has been categorised using a semi-quantitative subjective scale as shown in Table 5.2 for sensitivity of receptors, Table 5.3 for magnitude, Table 5.4 for duration, Table 5.5 for extent and Table 5.6 showing probability.

Table 5.2: Definitions used for determining the sensitivity of receptors.

SENSI	TIVITY RATING	CRITERIA
1	Negligible	The receptor or resource is resistant to change or is of little environmental value.
2	Low	The receptor or resource is tolerant of change without detriment to its character, is of low environmental or social value, or is of local importance.
	Medium	The receptor or resource has low capacity to absorb change without fundamentally altering its present character, is of high environmental or social value, or is of national importance
4	High	The receptor or resource has moderate capacity to absorb change without significantly altering its present character, has some environmental or social value, or is of district/regional importance.
5	Very High	The receptor or resource has little or no capacity to absorb change without fundamentally altering its present character, is of very high environmental or social value, or is of international importance.

Table 5.3: Scored on a scale from 0 to 5 for impact magnitude.

SCALE (-) o	r (+)	DESCRIPTION
0		no observable effect
1		low effect
2		tolerable effect
3		medium high effect
4		high effect
5		very high effect (devastation)

Table 5.4: Scored time period (duration) over which the impact is expected to last.

SCALE (-) o	r (+)	DESCRIPTION
Т		Temporary
Р		Permanent

Table 5.5: Scored geographical extent of the induced change.

SCALE (-)	or (+)	DESCRIPTION
L		limited impact on location
0		impact of importance for municipality.
R		impact of regional character
N		impact of national character
M		impact of cross-border character

5.4.2 Likelihood (Probability) of Occurrence

The likelihood (probability) of the pre-identified events occurring has been ascribed using a qualitative scale of probability categories (in increasing order of likelihood) as shown in Table 5.6. Likelihood is estimated on the basis of experience and/ or evidence that such an outcome has previously occurred. Impacts resulting from routine/planned events under normal operations are classified under category (E).

Table 5.6: Summary of the qualitative scale of probability categories (in increasing order of likelihood).

SCAL	E (-) or (+)	DESCRIPTION
Α		Extremely unlikely (e.g. never heard of in the industry)
В		Unlikely (e.g. heard of in the industry but considered unlikely)
С		Low likelihood (egg such incidents/impacts have occurred but are uncommon)
D		Medium likelihood (e.g. such incidents/impacts occur several times per year within the industry)
E		High likelihood (e.g. such incidents/impacts occurs several times per year at each location where such works are undertaken)

5.4.3 Project Activities Summary of Impacts Results

The results of the impacts assessment and evaluation has adopted a matrix framework like the Leopold matrix. Assessment results of the magnitude, duration, extent, and probability of the potential impacts due to the proposed project activities interacting with the receiving environment are presented in form of a matrix table as shown in Tables 5.7-5.10.

The overall severity of potential environmental impacts of the proposed project activities on the receiving environment will be of low magnitude (Table 5.7), temporally duration (Table 5.8), localised extent (Table 5.9) and low probability of occurrence (Table 5.10) due to the limited scope of the proposed activities and the use of step progression approach in advancing exploration.

The step progressional approach will allow the Proponent to evaluate the results of exploration success and the implementation of the next stage of exploration will be subject to the positive outcomes of previous activities as graded (Tables 5.7-5.10).

It is important to note that the assessment of the likely impacts as shown in Tables 5.7 - 5.10, have been considered without the implementation of mitigation measures as detailed in EMP Report.

The need for implementation of the appropriate mitigation measures as presented in the EMP Report has been determined based on the results of the impact assessment (Tables 5.7 - 5.10) and the significant impacts as detailed in Tables 5.11 and 5.12.

Table 5.7: Results of the sensitivity assessment of the receptors (Physical, Socioeconomic and Biological environments) with respect to the proposed exploration / prospecting activities.

			RECEPTOR SENSITIVITY		E	PHYS ENVIRO	SICAL	IT				LOGIO IRONN			SOCIOECONOMIC, CULTURAL, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT				
	\$ENSI' 1 2 3 4 5	TIVITY RATIN Negligible Low Medium High	The receptor or resource is resistant to change or is of little environmental value. The receptor or resource is tolerant of change without detriment to its character, is of low environmental or social value, or is of local importance. The receptor or resource has low capacity to absorb change without fundamentally altering its present character, is of high environmental or social value, or is of national importance The receptor or resource has moderate capacity to absorb change without significantly altering its present character, has some environmental or social value, or is of district/regional importance. The receptor or resource has little or no capacity to absorb change without fundamentally altering its present character, is of very high	Water Quality	Physical infrastructure and Resources	Air Quality, Noise and Dust	Landscape Topography	Soil Quality	Climate Change Influences	Habitat	Protected Areas	Flora	Fauna	Ecosystem functions, services, use values and non-Use or passive use	Local, regional and national socioeconomic settings	Commercial Agriculture	Community Protected Areas	Tourism and Recreation	Cultural, Biological and Archaeological Resources
		,	environmental or social value, or is of international importance. (i) General evaluation of satellite, topographic, land tenure, accessibility,	1	h Phy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	L Ec	1	1	1	1	Conft
1.		l Desktop oration	supporting infrastructures and socioeconomic environment data (ii) Purchase and analysis of existing Government high resolution magnetics and radiometric geophysical data	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Activ		(iii) Purchase and analysis of existing Government aerial hyperspectral (iv) Data interpretation and delineating of potential targets for future	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
			reconnaissance regional field-based activities for delineated targets (i) Regional geological, geochemical, topographical and remote sensing mapping and data analysis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4
2.		nnaissan	(ii) Regional geochemical sampling aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the initial exploration and regional geological, topographical and remote sensing mapping and analysis undertaken	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4
	Activ	eld-Based ities	(iii) Regional geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the initial exploration and regional geological, topographical and remote sensing mapping and analysis undertaken	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4
			 (iv) Limited field-based support and logistical activities including exploration camp site lasting between one (1) to two (2) days (v) Laboratory analysis of the samples collected and interpretation of the 	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4
			results and delineating of potential targets for future detailed site- specific exploration if the results are positive and supports further exploration of the delineated targets	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4

Table 5.7: Cont.

				RECEPTOR SENSITIVITY		E	PHY: ENVIRO	SICAL	IT				CAL MENT		SOCIOECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT					
F	SENSI 1	TIVITY RATI		CRITERIA The receptor or resource is resistant to change or is of little environmental value.		and Resources	, to			v					s, use e use	- -		as a		Archaeological s
	2	Low		The receptor or resource is tolerant of change without detriment to its character, is of low environmental or social value, or is of local importance.		r Res	d Dus	aphy		ence		S			vices	ationatings	Ilture	A Area		chaec
	3	Medium	1	The receptor or resource has low capacity to absorb change without fundamentally altering its present character, is of high environmental or social value, or is of national importance	er Quality	acture and	Air Quality, Noise and Dust	Landscape Topography	Soil Quality	Climate Change Influences	Habitat	Protected Areas	Flora	Fauna	Ecosystem functions, services, values and non-Use or passive	Local, regional and national socioeconomic settings	Commercial Agriculture	Community Protected Areas	Tourism and Recreation	al and Ar sources
	4	High		The receptor or resource has moderate capacity to absorb change without significantly altering its present character, has some environmental or social value, or is of district/regional importance.	Water	Physical infrastructure	r Quality,	-andscap	Soil	imate Ch		Protec			stem func	cal, regio socioecor	Commerc	mmunity	Tou	Cultural, Biological and A Resources
	The receptor or resource has little or no capacity to absorb change without fundamentally altering its present character, is of very high environmental or social value, or is of international importance.			Physica	Ā	_		ō					Ecosy	의 "		රි		Cultural		
			(i)	Local geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectivity of the target/s delineated during regional reconnaissance field activities	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4
			(ii)	Local geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the regional geological and analysis undertaken	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4
3.	Initial		(iii)	Ground geophysical survey (Subject to the positive outcomes of i and ii above)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4
		-Based	(iv)		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4
	Activ	ities	(v)	Field-based support and logistical activities will be very limited focus on a site-specific area for a very short time (maximum five (5) days)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4
			(vi)	Laboratory analysis of the samples collected and interpretation of the results and delineating of potential targets	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4
			(i)	Access preparation and related logistics to support activities	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
4.	Detai	led Local	(ii)	Local geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectivity of the target/s delineated during the initial field-based activities	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4
	Field- Activ	-Based ities	(iii)	Local geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the regional geological and analysis undertaken	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4
			(iv)	Ground geophysical survey, trenching, drilling and sampling (Subject to the positive outcomes of i and ii above).	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
			(i)	Detailed site-specific field-based support and logistical activities, surveys, detailed geological mapping	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
5.		asibility easibility	(ii)	Detailed drilling and bulk sampling and testing for ore reserve calculations	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
	Studi	•	(iii)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
	J.uui		, ,	Mine planning and designs including all supporting infrastructures (water, energy and access) and test mining activities	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4
			(v)	EIA and EMP to support the ECC for mining operations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4
			(vi)	Preparation of feasibility report and application for Mining License	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4

Table 5.8: Results of the scored time period (duration) over which the impact is expected to last.

		RECEPTO	R SENSITIVITY			E	PHYS ENVIRO	SICAL	IT				DLOGIC			SOCIOECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT					
		SCALE T	DESCRIPTION Temporary Permanent		Water Quality	Physical infrastructure and Resources	Air Quality, Noise and Dust	Landscape Topography	Soil Quality	Climate Change Influences	Habitat	Protected Areas	Flora	Fauna	Ecosystem functions, services, use values and non-Use or passive use	Local, regional and national socioeconomic settings	Commercial Agriculture	Community Protected Areas	Tourism and Recreation	Cultural, Biological and Archaeological Resources	
			ion of satellite, topographic, land te structures and socioeconomic envi		Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	
1.	Initial Desktop Exploration	(ii) Purchase and magnetics and r	analysis of existing Governmentationatric geophysical data	nt high resolution	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	T	Т	Т	Т	Т	
	Activities	, ,	nalysis of existing Government aer	• • • •	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	
		reconnaissance	tion and delineating of potential regional field-based activities for c	delineated targets	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	
		(i) Regional geolog mapping and da	ical, geochemical, topographical a ta analysis	nd remote sensing	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Р	
2.	Regional Reconnaissan ce Field-Based	(ii) Regional geoch targeted based geological, topog undertaken	hemical sampling aimed at ide on the results of the initial explor- graphical and remote sensing map	ation and regional oping and analysis	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Р	
	Activities	based on the res	gical mapping aimed at identifying sults of the initial exploration and re nd remote sensing mapping and ar	egional geological,	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Р	
		(iv) Limited field-ba	ased support and logistical ac	ctivities including	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Р	
		(v) Laboratory analy results and deling specific explorations	ysis of the samples collected and in neating of potential targets for fu tion if the results are positive and e delineated targets	nterpretation of the iture detailed site-	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Р	

Table 5.8: Cont.

	DURATION OF IMPACT					PHY: ENVIRO	SICAL ONMEN	IT			_	LOGI	_		SOCIOECONOMIC, CULTURAL, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT					
		·		Water Quality	Physical infrastructure and Resources	Air Quality, Noise and Dust	Landscape Topography	Soil Quality	Climate Change Influences	Habitat	Protected Areas	Flora	Fauna	Ecosystem functions, services, use values and non-Use or passive use	Local, regional and national socioeconomic settings	Commercial Agriculture	Community Protected Areas	Tourism and Recreation	Cultural, Biological and Archaeological Resources	
		(i)	Local geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectivity of the target/s delineated during regional reconnaissance field activities	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Р	
		(ii)	Local geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the regional geological and analysis undertaken	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Р	
3.		(iii)	Ground geophysical survey (Subject to the positive outcomes of i and	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Р	
	Field-Based	(iv)	ii above) Possible Trenching (Subject to the outcomes of i - iii above)	T	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т		Т	Т	Т	Т		Т	Т		P	
	Activities	(v)	Field-based support and logistical activities will be very limited focus on	<u> </u>	т	T	Т	Т	т	T	T	T	т	T	T	Т	Т	Т	Р	
		(vi)	a site-specific area for a very short time (maximum five (5) days) Laboratory analysis of the samples collected and interpretation of the		•	-	•	-	-		_	-	'	-				•	P	
		(*.)	results and delineating of potential targets	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т		
		(i)	Access preparation and related logistics to support activities	Т	Т	Т	T	Т	Т	Т	T	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Р	
4.	Detailed Local	(ii)	Local geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectivity of the target/s delineated during the initial field-based activities	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Р	
"	Field-Based	(iii)	Local geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the regional geological and analysis undertaken	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Р	
	Activities	(iv)	Ground geophysical survey, trenching, drilling and sampling (Subject to the positive outcomes of i and ii above).	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Р	
		(i)	Detailed site-specific field-based support and logistical activities,	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Р	
_	Donford Will	(ii)	surveys, detailed geological mapping Detailed drilling and bulk sampling and testing for ore reserve		•	· ·	_	-			-	-	'	•		-		·	P	
5.	Prefeasibility and Feasibility	(11)	calculations	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т		
	Studies	(iii)	Geotechnical studies for mine design	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Р	
	Oludios	(iv)	Mine planning and designs including all supporting infrastructures (water, energy and access) and test mining activities	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Р	
		(v)	EIA and EMP to support the ECC for mining operations	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Р	
		(vi)	Preparation of feasibility report and application for Mining License	Т	Т	Т	T	Т	Т	Т	T	T	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Р	

Table 5.9: Results of the scored geographical extent of the induced change.

			GE	OGRAPHICAL EXTENT OF IMPACT		ı	PHY: ENVIRO	SICAL DNMEN	ΙΤ				DLOGIC			SOCIOECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT				
		SCA L O R N	LE	DESCRIPTION limited impact on location impact of importance for municipality impact of regional character impact of national character impact of cross-border character	Water Quality	Physical infrastructure and Resources	Air Quality, Noise and Dust	Landscape Topography	Soil Quality	Climate Change Influences	Habitat	Protected Areas	Flora	Fauna	Ecosystem functions, services, use values and non-Use or passive use	Local, regional and national socioeconomic settings	Commercial Agriculture	Community Protected Areas	Tourism and Recreation	Cultural, Biological and Archaeological Resources
			(i)	General evaluation of satellite, topographic, land tenure, accessibility supporting infrastructures and socioeconomic environment data	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
1.		Desktop ration	(ii)	Purchase and analysis of existing Government high resolution magnetics and radiometric geophysical data	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Activi		(iii)	Purchase and analysis of existing Government aerial hyperspectral	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
			(iv)	Data interpretation and delineating of potential targets for future reconnaissance regional field-based activities for delineated targets	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
			(i)	Regional geological, geochemical, topographical and remote sensing mapping and data analysis	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	N
2.		onal nnaissan eld-Based	(ii)	Regional geochemical sampling aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the initial exploration and regional geological, topographical and remote sensing mapping and analysis undertaken		L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	N
	Activi		(iii)	Regional geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeter based on the results of the initial exploration and regional geological topographical and remote sensing mapping and analysis undertaken	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	N
			(iv)	Limited field-based support and logistical activities including exploration camp site lasting between one (1) to two (2) days	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	N
			(v)	Laboratory analysis of the samples collected and interpretation of the results and delineating of potential targets for future detailed site specific exploration if the results are positive and supports furthe exploration of the delineated targets		L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	N

Table 5.9: Conti.

		PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT								DLOGIO IRONN			SOCIOECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT						
	SCAL		Physical infrastructure and Resources									nse use					Cultural, Biological and Archaeological Resources		
	1	Ī	DESCRIPTION limited impact on location		nose	ust	>		Ses					es, u ive u	nal s	Φ	eas		eolo
			'		d Re	Air Quality, Noise and Dust	Landscape Topography		Climate Change Influences		as			Ecosystem functions, services, values and non-Use or passive	Local, regional and national socioeconomic settings	Commercial Agriculture	Community Protected Areas		rcha
	0		impact of importance for municipality	uality	e an	se aı	bodo	ality	lul e	at	Area	m m	В	s, se	and I	\gric	ecte	and tion	nd A
	R		impact of regional character	Nater Quality	rctur	Nois	e Tc	Soil Quality	ange	Habitat	cted	Flora	Fauna	ction -Use	nal a	ial /	Prof	Tourism and Recreation	al ar sour
	N		impact of national character	Wat	astru	ality,	scap	Soi	S Ch	_	Protected Areas			fun	egic eco	merc	ınity	Tou Re	ogic Re
	М	impact of cross-border character		l infr	no.	and-		mat					Ecosystem values and	cal, ı socic	Som	mm	•	Bio	
			sica	Ą	_		ਹੋ					osy	o °	J	ပိ		ural,		
			Phy									Ec					Cult		
		(i)	Local geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectivity of the			L											0	ם	N
			target/s delineated during regional reconnaissance field activities Local geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based	L	<u> </u>	L	L	L	L	_ L	L	L	L	L	L	L	0	R	N
		, ,	on the results of the regional geological and analysis undertaken	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	0	R	N
	nitial Local	(iii)	Ground geophysical survey (Subject to the positive outcomes of i and ii above)	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	0	R	N
	Field-Based Activities	(iv)	Possible Trenching (Subject to the outcomes of i - iii above)	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	0	R	N
'	Activities	(v)	Field-based support and logistical activities will be very limited focus on a site-specific area for a very short time (maximum five (5) days)	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	0	R	N
		(vi)	Laboratory analysis of the samples collected and interpretation of the		1		L	L	1		1	1	1	L			0	R	N
		(i)	results and delineating of potential targets Access preparation and related logistics to support activities	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	<u> </u>	0	R	N
			Local geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectivity of the	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	L	L			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ı	L		L	0	R	N
	Detailed Local	(iii)	target/s delineated during the initial field-based activities Local geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based	-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			_		L					U		N
_	Field-Based Activities	(111)	on the results of the regional geological and analysis undertaken	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	0	R	IN
		(iv)	Ground geophysical survey, trenching, drilling and sampling (Subject to the positive outcomes of i and ii above).	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	0	R	N
		(i)	Detailed site-specific field-based support and logistical activities,	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	0	R	N
5. F	Prefeasibility	(ii)	surveys, detailed geological mapping Detailed drilling and bulk sampling and testing for ore reserve				L	L						L			0	R	N
an	and Feasibility	/····\	calculations Control of the Control	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			-	<u> </u>	-	-							
	Studies	(iii) (iv)	Geotechnical studies for mine design Mine planning and designs including all supporting infrastructures	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	0	R	N N
		, ,	(water, energy and access) and test mining activities	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	0	R	14
(v) EIA and EMP to support the ECC for mining operations						L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	0	R	N
		(vi)	Preparation of feasibility report and application for Mining License	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	0	R	N

Table 5.10: Results of the qualitative scale of probability occurrence.

		PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT							_	LOGIO IRONN	_		SOCIOECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT						
	SCALE A B C D E		DESCRIPTION Extremely unlikely (e.g. never heard of in the industry) Unlikely (e.g. heard of in the industry but considered unlikely) Low likelihood (egg such incidents/impacts have occurred but are uncommon) Medium likelihood (e.g. such incidents/impacts occur several times per year within the industry) High likelihood (e.g. such incidents/impacts occurs several times per year at each location where such works are undertaken)		Physical infrastructure and Resources	Air Quality, Noise and Dust	Landscape Topography	Soil Quality	Climate Change Influences	Habitat	Protected Areas	Flora	Fauna	Ecosystem functions, services, use values and non-Use or passive use	Local, regional and national socioeconomic settings	Commercial Agriculture	Community Protected Areas	Tourism and Recreation	Cultural, Biological and Archaeological Resources
		(i)	General evaluation of satellite, topographic, land tenure, accessibility, supporting infrastructures and socioeconomic environment data	Α	Α	А	Α	Α	А	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Е
1.	Initial Desktop Exploration	(ii)	magnetics and radiometric geophysical data	Α	Α	Α	А	Α	Α	Α	А	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	А	Е
	Activities	(iii) (iv)	Purchase and analysis of existing Government aerial hyperspectral Data interpretation and delineating of potential targets for future	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A A	A	A	E
		(i)	reconnaissance regional field-based activities for delineated targets Regional geological, geochemical, topographical and remote sensing	A	A				A								D	D	Е
2.	Regional Reconnaissan		mapping and data analysis Regional geochemical sampling aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the initial exploration and regional geological, topographical and remote sensing mapping and analysis undertaken	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	D	D	E
	ce Field-Based Activities	(iii) Regional geological mapping aimed at identifying possible based on the results of the initial exploration and regional geotopographical and remote sensing mapping and analysis un		А	Α	Α	А	А	А	А	А	Α	Α	А	А	Α	D	D	E
			Limited field-based support and logistical activities including exploration camp site lasting between one (1) to two (2) days	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	D	D	Е
		(v)	Laboratory analysis of the samples collected and interpretation of the results and delineating of potential targets for future detailed site-specific exploration if the results are positive and supports further exploration of the delineated targets	А	А	Α	А	А	А	Α	А	А	А	А	А	Α	D	D	E

Table 5.10: Cont.

			E		SICAL	NT				LOGIO			SOCIOECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT						
	SCALE		and Resources									nse use					gical		
	Α		Extremely unlikely (e.g. never heard of in the industry)		inos	ıst			es						nal	40	as		òolo
	В		Unlikely (e.g. heard of in the industry but considered unlikely)		Re	d Di	aphy		ienc		S			rvice assi	atio	lture	A Are		chae
	С	Low likelihood (egg such incidents/impacts have occurred but are uncommon) Medium likelihood (e.g. such incidents/impacts occur several times per year within the industry)		Quality	ure and	Air Quality, Noise and Dust	Landscape Topography	Soil Quality	ge Influ	oitat	Protected Areas	Flora	ına	Ecosystem functions, services, values and non-Use or passive	il and n mic set	Commercial Agriculture	otectec	Tourism and Recreation	and Archaeological urces
	D			Water	astruct	ality, No	scape .	Soil G	Climate Change Influences	Habitat	rotecte		Fauna		egiona	mercial	Community Protected Areas	Touris	ogical Reso
	E		High likelihood (e.g. such incidents/impacts occurs several times per year at each location where such works are undertaken)		Physical infrastructure	Air Qua	Land		Climate		₫.			Ecosystem values and	Local, regional and national socioeconomic settings	Comi	Commu		Cultural, Biological and A Resources
			Physi									Eco					Cultur		
		(i)	Local geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectivity of the target/s delineated during regional reconnaissance field activities	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	D	D	Е
		(ii)	Local geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the regional geological and analysis undertaken	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	D	D	Е
3.	Initial Local	(iii)	Ground geophysical survey (Subject to the positive outcomes of i and ii above)	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	D	D	Е
	Field-Based Activities	(iv)	Possible Trenching (Subject to the outcomes of i - iii above)	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	D	D	Е
		(v)	Field-based support and logistical activities will be very limited focus on a site-specific area for a very short time (maximum five (5) days)	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	В	D	D	Е
		(vi)	Laboratory analysis of the samples collected and interpretation of the results and delineating of potential targets	Α	Α	Α	Α	А	А	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	D	D	Е
		(i)	Access preparation and related logistics to support activities	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	C	С	С	С	C	D	D	Е
4.	Detailed Local	(ii)	Local geochemical sampling aimed at verifying the prospectivity of the target/s delineated during the initial field-based activities	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	D	D	Е
	Field-Based Activities	(iii)	Local geological mapping aimed at identifying possible targeted based on the results of the regional geological and analysis undertaken	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	D	D	Е
	, 1011111100	(iv)	Ground geophysical survey, trenching, drilling and sampling (Subject to the positive outcomes of i and ii above).	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	D	D	Е
		(i)	Detailed site-specific field-based support and logistical activities, surveys, detailed geological mapping	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	D	D	Е
5.	Prefeasibility and Feasibility	(ii)	Detailed drilling and bulk sampling and testing for ore reserve calculations	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	D	D	Е
	Studies	(iii)	Geotechnical studies for mine design	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	D	D	Е
	J.44100	(iv)	Mine planning and designs including all supporting infrastructures (water, energy and access) and test mining activities	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	D	D	Е
		(v) (vi)	EIA and EMP to support the ECC for mining operations Preparation of feasibility report and application for Mining License	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	D	D	E
		Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	D	D	E		

5.5 Evaluation of Significant Impacts

5.5.1 Overview

The significance of each impact has been determined by assessing the impact severity against the likelihood (probability) of the impact occurring as summarised in the impact significance assessment matrix provided in Table 5.11.

5.5.2 Significance Criteria

Significance criteria for negative/adverse impacts (i.e., relative ranking of importance) are defined in Table 5.11. It is important to note that impacts have been considered without the implementation of mitigation measures. The need for appropriate mitigation measures as presented in the EMP report has been determined based on the results of the impact assessment presented in this report.

Table 5.11: Scored impact significance criteria.

IMPACT SEVERITY	R	ECEPTOR CH	ARACTERISTICS	S (SENSITIVITY)	
Magnitude, Duration, Extent, Probability	Very High (5)	High (4)	Medium (3)	Low (2)	Negligible (1)
Very High (5)	Major [5/5]	Major [4/5[Moderate [3/5]	Moderate [2 /5]	Minor 1/5
High (4)	Major [5/4]	Major [4/4]	Moderate [3/4]	Moderate [2/4]	Minor [1/4]
Medium (3)	Major [5/3]	Moderate [4/3]	Moderate [3/3]	Minor [2/3]	None [1/3]
Low (2)	Moderate [5/2]	Moderate [4/2]	Minor [3/2]	None [2/2]	None [1/2]
Negligible (1)	Minor [5/1]	Minor [4/1]	None [3/1]	None [2/1]	None [1/1]

5.5.3 Assessment Likely Significant Impacts

The assessment of significant impacts depended upon the degree to which the proposed project activities are likely to results in unwanted consequences on the receptor covering physical and biological environments (Table 5.12). Overall, the assessment of significant impacts has focused on the ecosystem-based approach that considers potential impacts to the ecosystem. The main key sources of impacts that have been used in the determination of significant impacts posed by the proposed minerals exploration comprised activities. Each of the main areas of impact have been identified and assessed as follows:

- ❖ Positive Impacts are classified under a single category. they are then evaluated qualitatively with a view to their enhancement, if practical.
- Negligible or Low Impacts will require little or no additional management or mitigation measures (on the basis that the magnitude of the impact is sufficiently small, or that the receptor is of low sensitivity).
- ❖ Medium or High Impacts require the adoption of management or mitigation measures, and.
- High Impacts always require further management or mitigation measures to limit or reduce the impact to an acceptable level.

Overall, the results of the significant impact assessment matrix for the proposed minerals exploration activities on the physical and biological environments are shown in Tables 5.12.

Table 5.12: Significant impact assessment matrix for the proposed exploration activities.

	SIGNIFICANT IMPACT								PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT						LOGIO IRONN			SOCIOECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT				
	IMPACT RECEPTOR CHARACTERISTICS (SENSITIVITY) SEVERITY							Irces									use use					ogical
		Very High (5)	High(4)	Medium (3)	Low (2)	Negligible (1) Ouality Out and Reso	Physical infrastructure and Resources	Air Quality, Noise and Dust	Landscape Topography	ılity	Change Influences	ıt	Areas		æ	services, or passive	and national nic settings	Commercial Agriculture	Sommunity Protected Areas	and tion	and Archaeological urces	
	Very High (5)	Major [5/5]	Major [4/5[Moderate [3/5]	Moderate [2 /5]	Minor 1/5	er Qu	ucture	, Nois	эе То	Soil Quality	hange	Habitat	Protected /	Flora	Fauna	functions, non-Use c	Local, regional ar socioeconomic	cial A	, Prote	Tourism and Recreation	Cultural, Biological and A Resources
	High (4)	Major [5/4] Major [4/4] Moderate [3/4] Moderate [2/4] Minor 1/5 Major [5/4] Major [4/4] Moderate [3/4] Moderate [2/4] Minor 1/4]		Wat	frastr	uality	dsca	So	te C	_	Prote			m fur d nor	, regi	nmer	nunity	Tot	ologic Re			
	Medium (3) Major [5/3] Moderate [4/3] Moderate [3/3] Minor [2/3] None [1/3] Low (2) Moderate [5/2] Moderate [4/2] Minor [3/2] None [2/2] None [1/2]						ial in	۱ir ۵	Lan		Climate					ystel ss an	soc	Cor	omn		al, Bi	
							hysic	4								Ecosystem f			O		ultura	
	Negligible (1)	Minor [5/1]	Minor [4/1]	None [3/1]	None [2/1]	None [1/1]		₫														Ŏ
				f satellite, topogra tures and socioed			1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
1.	Initial Desktop	(ii) Purcha						1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
	Exploration Activities	(iii) Purchase and analysis of existing Government aerial hyperspectral					1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
	Activities	(iv) Data interpretation and delineating of potential targets for future reconnaissance regional field-based activities for delineated targets						1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
		(i) Regiona	al geological,	geochemical, top			1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	4/4
2.	Regional Reconnaissan	(ii) Regional targetea geologi	d based on thical, topograpl	cal sampling a ne results of the hical and remote	initial exploration	on and regional	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	4/4
	ce Field-Based Activities	based of topogra	on the results aphical and re	mapping aimed a of the initial explo mote sensing ma	oration and regi- pping and analy	onal geological, ysis undertaken	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	4/4
		(iv) Limited field-based support and logistical activities including exploration camp site lasting between one (1) to two (2) days						1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	4/4
	(v) Laboratory analysis of the samples collected and interpretation of the results and delineating of potential targets for future detailed site-specific exploration if the results are positive and supports further exploration of the delineated targets							1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	4/4

Table 5.12: Cont.

	SENSITIVITY							PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT							LOGIO IRONM		SOCIOECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT					
	IMPACT SEVERITY Magnitude, Duration, Extent, Duration, Extent,							Resources	d Dust	aphy		ences		6			services, use r passive use	id national settings	lture	l Areas		chaeological
	Very High (5)	v High (5)		Water Quality	structure and	Quality, Noise and	cape Topography	Soil Quality	Climate Change Influences	Habitat	Protected Areas	Flora	Fauna	functions, s non-Use or	Local, regional and n socioeconomic sett	Commercial Agriculture	Community Protected Areas	Tourism and Recreation	Biological and Archaeological Resources			
	Medium (3) Major [5/3] Moderate [4/3] Moderate [3/3] Minor [2/3] None [1/3] Low (2) Moderate [5/2] Moderate [4/2] Minor [3/2] None [2/2] None [1/2]						>	Physical infrastructure and Resources	Air Qua	Landscape		Climat		Pr			Ecosystem i	Local, re socioe	Comm	Commur		Cultural, Biolo
		target/s	delineated du	ring regional reco	onnaissance fie	ospectivity of the ld activities	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	4/4
3.	Initial Local Field-Based Activities	on the r (iii) Ground ii above	on the results of the regional geological and analysis undertaken (iii) Ground geophysical survey (Subject to the positive outcomes of i and ii above)					1/1 2\2	1/1 2\2	1/1 2\2	1/1 2\2	1/1 2\2	1/1 2\2	1/1 2\2	1/1 2\2	1/1 2\2	1/1 2\2	1/1 2\2	1/1 2\2	1/1 2\2	1/1 2\2	4/4
		 (iv) Possible Trenching (Subject to the outcomes of i - iii above) (v) Field-based support and logistical activities will be very limited focus on a site-specific area for a very short time (maximum five (5) days) (vi) Laboratory analysis of the samples collected and interpretation of the 						2\2 2\2 1/1	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	2\2	4/4
		results (i) Access	results and delineating of potential targets i) Access preparation and related logistics to support activities						1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1 2\2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	1/1	1/1 2\2 2\2	1/1 3\3 3\3	1/1 3\3 3\3	4/4 4/4 4/4
4.							2\2 2\2	2\2 2\2	2\2 2\2	2\2 2\2	2\2 2\2	2\2	2\2	3/2 2\2	2\2	3/2 2\2	2\2	2\2 2\2	2\2	3/3	3/3	4/4
	 (iv) Ground geophysical survey, trenching, drilling and sampling (Subject to the positive outcomes of i and ii above). (i) Detailed site-specific field-based support and logistical activities, 						2\2 2\2	2\2 2\2	2\2 2\2	2\2 2\2	2\2 2\2	2\2 2\2	3/2 2\2	3/2 2\2	3/2 2\2	3/2 2\2	3/2	2\2 2\2	2\2 2\2	3\3	3/3	4/4
5.	Prefeasibility and Feasibility Studies						3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3\3	3\3	4/4
							3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3\3	3/3	4/4
	(vi) Preparation of feasibility report and application for Mining License							1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	3\3	3\3	4/4

5.6 Assessment of Overall Impacts

5.6.1 Summary of the Results of the Impact Assessment

In accordance with Tables 5.7 - 5.12, the following is the summary of the overall likely negative and significant impacts of the proposed exploration activities on the receiving environment (physical, biological and socioeconomic environments) without:

- (i) Initial desktop exploration activities: Overall likely negative impact on the receiving environment will be negligible with extremely unlikely probability of occurrence without mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be negligible [1/1] (Table 5.12). Except for the socioeconomic components which carry a (+), the rest of the likely impacts are negative (-).
- (ii) Regional reconnaissance field-based activities: Overall likely negative impact on the receiving environment will be negligible with extremely unlikely probability of occurrence without mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be negligible [1/1]. Some field-based activities will have localised low impacts with low probability of occurrence without mitigations and negligible with mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be negligible [1/1] (Table 5.12). Except for the socioeconomic components which carry a (+), all the other likely impacts are negative (-).
- (iii) Initial local field-based activities: Initial field-based activities will have localised low impacts with low probability of occurrence without mitigations and negligible with mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be negligible [2/2]. All desktop related activities and laboratory assessments will have negligible impacts with extremely unlikely probability of occurrence without mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be negligible [2/2] (Table 5.12). Except for the socioeconomic components which carry a (+), all the other likely impacts are negative (-). Cultural, biological, and archaeological resources will have high significant negative impacts [4/4].
- (iv) Detailed local field-based activities: Overall likely negative impact on the receiving environment will be high and localised impacts without mitigations and localised low impacts with mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be medium [2/2] without mitigations and low with mitigations (Table 5.12). Except for the socioeconomic components which carry a (+), all the other likely impacts are negative (-). Tourism and recreation will have medium significant negative impacts [3\3], and cultural, biological, and archaeological resources will have high significant negative impacts [4/4]. and.
- (v) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies to be implemented on a site-specific area if the local field-based studies prove positive: Overall likely negative impact on the receiving environment will be high and localised impacts without mitigations and localised medium impacts with mitigations. Overall significant impacts will be medium [3/3] without mitigations and low with mitigations for bulk sampling, test mining and field logistics (Table 5.12). Except for the socioeconomic components which carry a (+), all the other likely impacts are negative (-). Tourism and recreation will have medium significant negative impacts [3\3], and cultural, biological, and archaeological resources will have high significant negative impacts [4/4].

From an archaeological perspective, the expected magnitude of impact on the archaeological resource such as the Otjohorongo Granite Hill and other surrounding sites would be high with a regional extent and long-term duration because archaeological sites are highly significant and destruction of sites is irreversible at regional spatial scale. The consequence of the impact would be localized, and its significance would be high due to its possible direct association with the local population (Damara Herders and Pastoralist Herero). The interpretation of this assessment would indicate high significance, suggesting that the risk of archaeological impact is high.

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Conclusions

GMA Mining CC (the Proponent) intends to undertake exploration activities in the Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) No. 7876 covering base and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, and precious metals groups. The exploration activities to be undertaken as assessed in this environmental assessment are as follows:

- (i) Initial desktop exploration activities.
- (ii) Regional reconnaissance field-based activities.
- (iii) Initial local field-based activities including detailed mapping, sampling and drilling operations.
- (iv) Detailed local field-based activities including detailed mapping, sampling and drilling operations, and.
- (v) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies.

The EPL area falls within the Ohungu Conservancy area with tourism and conservation sensitive zones where exploration activities cannot take place. From an archaeological perspective, the Ohungu Conservancy and the EPL area might have served as a corridor between the dry and barren Namib and Savanna grassland for migratory Hunter-Gatherers bands, Herders and Pastoralists, groups as well as for large game during prehistoric period into the interior of Namibia linking other key archaeological signatures recorded e.g. at Otjohorongo Granite Hill. The expected magnitude of impact on the archaeological resource such as the Otjohorongo Granite Hill and other surrounding sites would be high with a regional extent and long-term duration because archaeological sites are highly significant and destruction of sites is irreversible at regional spatial scale. The consequence of the impact would be localised, and its significance would be high due to its possible direct association with the local population (Damara Herders and Pastoralist Herero). The interpretation of this assessment would indicate high significance, suggesting that the risk of archaeological impact is high.

6.2 Recommendations

It is hereby recommended that the proposed exploration activities be issued with an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) subject to the following exclusions and strict conditions:

- (i) Exploration activities can only be undertaken in the western half of the EPL are and only covering the north and southern portions subject to the provisions of the Conservancy Management Plan and shall exclude all topographic high sheltered granite terrains (Fig. 6.1).
- (ii) Based on the findings of this EIA Report, the Proponent shall prepare an EMP Report with key mitigations measures.
- (iii) Mitigation measures shall be implemented as detailed in the EMP report.
- (iv) The Proponent shall negotiate an Access Agreement with the Ohungu Conservancy in consultation with the Traditional Authority who are the custodian of Communal land. Due to the likely sensitivity nature of the conservancy area, all field-based exploration activities shall be undertaken with the consent of the Conservancy Management Committee.
- (v) In consultation with the land owners and where possible and if key and core conservation, tourism or archaeological resources areas are identified within the EPL area, such areas shall be excluded from the proposed minerals exploration activities.

- (vi) The Proponent shall adhere to all the provisions of the EMP and conditions of the Access Agreement to be entered between the Proponent and the land owner/s in line with all applicable national legislations and regulations.
- (vii) Before entering any private property such as private farms or communal areas, the Proponent shall give advance notices to the surface land rights holders and always obtain permission to access the land to undertake prospecting activities in any given area, and.
- (viii) Where possible, and if good quality freshwater is found during the detailed exploration borehole drilling operations, the Proponent shall support other land users in the area in terms of access to good quality freshwater resources for both human consumption, wildlife and agricultural uses as may be requested by the local community / land owner/s. With permission from the Department of Water Affairs in the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR), the abstraction of the groundwater resources shall include water levels monitoring, sampling and quality testing on a bi-annual basis, and that the affected landowner/s must have access to the results of the water monitoring analyses as part of the ongoing stakeholder disclosure requirements on shared water resources as may be applicable.

Overall, however, considering the larger portion of the EPL area covering the central and eastern half that must be excluded from prospecting / exploration activities due to ecological sensitivity and occurrence of archaeological resources as shown in Fig. 6.1, the proposed exploration activities shall be discontinued and the whole area relinquished.

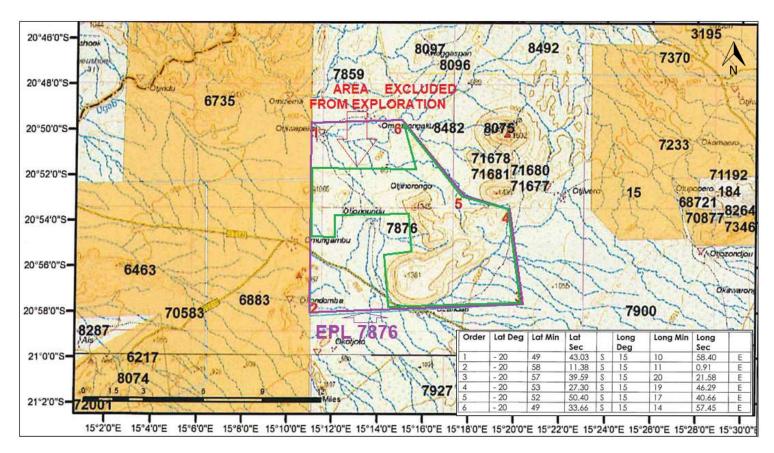


Figure 6.1: Central and eastern half of the EPL 7876 to be excluded from prospecting / exploration activities due to ecological sensitivity and occurrence of archaeological resources. Considering the larger portion of the EPL area covering the central and eastern half that must be excluded from prospecting / exploration activities the proposed exploration activities shall be discontinued and the whole EPL 7876 area relinquished.

7. REFERENCES

1. FURTHER GENERAL READING

Bühn, B. 1991. Genesis and tectonothermal evolution of Late Proterozoic stratiform manganese deposits of Otjosondu, Damara Belt, east central Namibia. – Unpubl. Ph.D. thesis, Univ. Würzburg, 231 pp.

Bühn, B. and Stanistreet, I.G., 1992/93. A correlation of structural patterns and lithostratigraphy at Otjosondu with the Damara Sequence of southern Central Zone, Namibia. Communications of the Geological Survey of Namibia, 8, 15–21.

Bühn, B. and Stanistreet, I.G., 1997. Insight into the enigma of Neoproterozoic manganese and iron formations from the perspective of supercontinental break-up and glaciation. In: K. Nicholson, J.R. Hein, B. Bühn and S. Dasgupta (Editors), Manganese Mineralization: Geochemistry and Mineralogy of Terrestrial and Marine Deposits. Geological Society Special Publication, 119, 81–90.

Bühn, B., Stanistreet, I.G. and Okrusch, M., 1992. Late Proterozoic outer shelf manganese and iron deposits at Otjosondu (Namibia) related to the Damaran oceanic opening. Economic Geology, 87, 1393–1411.

Bühn, B., Okrusch, M., Woermann, E., Lehnert, K. and Hoernes, S., 1995. Metamorphic evolution of Neoproterozoic manganese formations and their country rocks at Otjosondu, Namibia. Journal of Petrology, 36, 463–496.

Cabral, A. R., Moore, J. M., Mapani, B. S., Koubová, M., & Sattler, C. D., 2011. Geochemical and mineralogical constraints on the genesis of the Otjosondu ferromanganese deposit, Namibia: hydrothermal exhalative versus hydrogenetic (including snowball-earth) origins. South African Journal of Geology, 114(1), 57-76.

Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, 2001. Groundwater in Namibia: An explanation to the hydrogeological map. *MAWRD*, Windhoek, 1, 128 pp.

Dickson, A.F. 1940. Report on examination of manganese deposits in the neighbourhood of Otjosondu 22-27/11/1941. – Unpubl. rep., 7 pp.

De Villiers, J.E., 1951. The manganese ores of Otjosondu, South-West Africa. Transactions of the Geological Society of South Africa, 54, 89–98.

Geological Survey of Namibia, 1999. Regional geological map of Namibia. Ministry of Mines and Energy, Windhoek, Namibia.

Miller, R.McG. 2008. The geology of Namibia. Geological Survey, Ministry of Mines and Energy, Windhoek, Vol. 3.

Miller, R. McG., 1992. Stratigraphy. *The mineral resource of Namibia, Geological Survey of Namibia, MME*, Windhoek, 1.2 .1 -1.2.13.

Miller, R. McG., 1983a. The Pan – African Damara Orogen of S.W.A. / Namibia, Special Publication of the Geological Society of South Africa, **11**, 431 - 515.

Miller, R. McG., 1983b. Economic implications of plate tectonic models of the Damara Orogen, Special Publication of the Geological Society of South Africa, **11**, 115 -138.

Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), 2002. Atlas of Namibia. Comp. J. Mendelsohn, A. Jarvis, T. Roberts and C. Roberts, David Phillip Publishers, Cape Town.

Müller, M.A.N. 1984. Grasses of South West Africa/Namibia. John Meinert Publishers (Pty) Ltd, Windhoek, Namibia.

National Statistics Agency (NSA) 2011. Otjozondjupa Region Census Regional Profiles: 2011 Population and Housing Census, Otjozondjupa Region Basic Analysis with Highlights, National Statistics Agency, Windhoek.

Roesener, H., Schneider, G., and Petzel, V., 2004. Okahandja – Otjiwarongo –Tsumeb – Tsumeb: The Roadside Geology of Namibia, (G. Schneider ed.), Gebruder Borntraeger, Berlin, 9.19: 214 – 219.

Roper, H., 1959. The geology of the Otjosondu manganese area, South West Africa. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa, 164pp.

Servant, J. (1956): The manganese deposits at Otjosondu, South West Africa. Congr. geol. intern., 20th Session, Mexico City (1956), 115-22

Schneider, G.I.C., 1992. Manganese, the mineral deposits of Namibia. Geological Survey of Namibia, Windhoek, pp. 2.6-122.6-9.

Steven, N. M., 1993. A study of epigenetic mineralization in the Central Zone of the Damara Orogen, Namibia, with special reference to gold, tungsten, tin, and rare earth element. *Geological Survey of Namibia, Memoir* 16,166 pp.

Vermaak, C.F. 1969. The geology of the Otjosondu manganese occurrence. – Unpubl. rep. S.A. Minerals Corporation Ltd., 7 pp.

World Travel and Tourism Council, 2018, Travel and Tourism Economic impact 2018, Namibia, London, United Kingdom.

South African National Standards (SANS), 2005. South African National Standard, Ambient Air Quality – Limits for Common Pollutants. SANS 1929:2005. Standards South Africa, Pretoria.

2. REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING ON FAUNA AND FLORA

Alexander, G. and Marais, J. 2007. A guide to the reptiles of southern Africa. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, RSA.

Barnard, P. 1998. Underprotected habitats. In: Barnard, P. (ed.). Biological diversity in Namibia: a country study. Windhoek: Namibian National Biodiversity Task Force.

Bester, B. 1996. Bush encroachment – A thorny problem. *Namibia Environment* 1: 175-177.

Branch, B. 1998. Field guide to snakes and other reptiles of southern Africa. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, RSA.

Branch, B. 2008. Tortoises, terrapins and turtles of Africa. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, RSA.

Boycott, R.C. and Bourguin, O. 2000. The Southern African Tortoise Book. O Bourguin, Hilton, RSA.

Broadley, D.G. 1983. Fitzsimons' Snakes of southern Africa. Jonathan Ball and AD. Donker Publishers, Parklands, RSA.

Brown, C.J., Jarvis, A., Robertson, T. and Simmons, R. 1998. Bird diversity. In: Barnard, P. (ed.). Biological diversity in Namibia: a country study. Windhoek: Namibian National Biodiversity Task Force.

Brown, I, Cunningham, P.L. and De Klerk, M. 2006. A comparative study of wetland birds at two dams in central Namibia. *Lanioturdus* 39(1): 2-9.

Buys, P.J. and Buys, P.J.C. 1983. Snakes of Namibia. Gamsberg Macmillan Publishers, Windhoek, Namibia.

Carruthers, V.C. 2001. Frogs and frogging in southern Africa. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, RSA.

Channing, A. 2001. Amphibians of Central and Southern Africa. Protea Bookhouse, Pretoria, RSA.

Channing, A. and Griffin, M. 1993. An annotated checklist of the frogs of Namibia. *Madoqua* 18(2): 101-116.

Coats Palgrave, K. 1983. Trees of Southern Africa. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, RSA.

Cole, D.T. and Cole, N.A. 2005. Lithops Flowering Stones. Cactus and Co. Libri

Craven, P. 1998. Lichen diversity in Namibia. In: Barnard, P. (ed.). Biological diversity in Namibia: a country study. Windhoek: Namibian National Biodiversity Task Force.

Craven, P. (ed.). 1999. A checklist of Namibian plant species. Southern African Botanical Diversity Network Report No. 7, SABONET, Windhoek.

Crouch, N.R., Klopper, R.R., Burrows, J.E. and Burrows, S. M. 2011. Ferns of southern Africa – a comprehensive guide. Struik Nature, Cape Town, RSA.

Cunningham, P.L. 1998. Potential wood biomass suitable for charcoal production in Namibia. *Agri-Info* 4(5): 4-8.

Cunningham, P.L. 2006. A guide to the tortoises of Namibia. Polytechnic of Namibia, Windhoek, Namibia.

Curtis, B. and Barnard, P. 1998. Sites and species of biological, economic or archaeological importance. In: Barnard, P. (ed.). Biological diversity in Namibia: a country study. Windhoek: Namibian National Biodiversity Task Force.

Curtis, B. and Mannheimer, C. 2005. Tree Atlas of Namibia. National Botanical Research Institute, Windhoek, Namibia.

De Graaff, G. 1981. The rodents of southern Africa. Buterworths, RSA.

Du Preez, L. and Carruthers, V. 2009. A complete guide to the frogs of southern Africa. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, RSA.

Estes, R.D. 1995. The behaviour guide to African mammals. Russel Friedman Books, Halfway House, RSA.

Giess, W. 1971. A preliminary vegetation map of South West Africa. *Dinteria* 4: 1 – 114.

Griffin, M. 1998a. Reptile diversity. In: Barnard, P. (ed.). Biological diversity in Namibia: a country study. Windhoek: Namibian National Biodiversity Task Force.

Griffin, M. 1998b. Amphibian diversity. In: Barnard, P. (ed.). Biological diversity in Namibia: a country study. Windhoek: Namibian National Biodiversity Task Force.

Griffin, M. 1998c. Mammal diversity. In: Barnard, P. (ed.). Biological diversity in Namibia: a country study. Windhoek: Namibian National Biodiversity Task Force.

Griffin, M. 2003. Annotated checklist and provisional national conservation status of Namibian reptiles. Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), Windhoek.

Griffin, M. and Coetzee, C.G. 2005. Annotated checklist and provisional national conservation status of Namibian mammals. Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), Windhoek.

Hebbard, S. n.d. A close-up view of the Namib and some of its fascinating reptiles. ST Promotions, Swakopmund, Namibia.

Hockey, P.A.R., Dean, W.R.J. and Ryan, P.G. 2006. Roberts Birds of Southern Africa VII Edition. John Voelcker Bird Book Fund.

IUCN, 2015. IUCN red list of threatened animals, IUCN, Gland, Switserland.

Joubert, E. and Mostert, P.M.K. 1975. Distribution patterns and status of some mammals in South West Africa. *Madogua* 9(1): 5-44.

Komen, L. n.d. The Owls of Namibia – Identification and General Information. NARREC, Windhoek.

Maclean, G.L. 1985. Robert's birds of southern Africa. John Voelcker Bird Book Fund.

Maggs, G. 1998. Plant diversity in Namibia. In: Barnard, P. (ed.). Biological diversity in Namibia: a country study. Windhoek: Namibian National Biodiversity Task Force.

Mannheimer, C. and Curtis, B. (eds) 2009. Le Roux and Müller's field guide to the trees and shrubs of N amibia. Macmillan Education Namibia, Windhoek.

Marais, J. 1992. A complete guide to the snakes of southern Africa. Southern Book Publishers, Witwatersrand University Press, Johannesburg, RSA.

Mendelsohn, J., Jarvis, A., Roberts, A. and Robertson, T. 2002. Atlas of Namibia. A portrait of the land and its people. David Philip Publishers, Cape Town, RSA.

Monadjem, A., Taylor, P.J., F.P.D. Cotterill and M.C. Schoeman. 2010. Bats of southern and central Africa. Wits University press, Johannesburg, RSA.

Müller, M.A.N. 1984. Grasses of South West Africa/Namibia. John Meinert Publishers (Pty) Ltd, Windhoek, Namibia.

Müller, M.A.N. 2007. Grasses of Namibia. John Meinert Publishers (Pty) Ltd, Windhoek, Namibia.

NACSO, 2010. Namibia's communal conservancies: a review of progress and challenges in 2009. NACSO, Windhoek.

Passmore, N.I. and Carruthers, V.C. 1995. South African Frogs - A complete guide. Southern Book Publishers, Witwatersrand University Press, Johannesburg, RSA.

Rothmann, S. 2004. Aloes, aristocrats of Namibian flora. ST promotions, Swakopmund.

SARDB, 2004. CBSG Southern Africa. In: Griffin, M. 2005. Annotated checklist and provisional national conservation status of Namibian mammals. Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), Windhoek.

Schultz, M. and Rambold, G. 2007. Diversity shifts and ecology of soil lichens in central Namibia. Talk, Ecological Society of Germany, Austria and Switzerland (GfÖ), 37th Annual Meeting, Marburg: 12/9/2007 to 15/9/2007.

Schultz, M., Zedda, L. and Rambold, G. 2009. New records of lichen taxa from Namibia and South Africa. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* 99: 315-354.

Simmons, R.E. 1998a. Important Bird Areas (IBA's) in Namibia. In: Barnard, P. (ed.). Biological diversity in Namibia: a country study. Windhoek: Namibian National Biodiversity Task Force.

Simmons, R.E. 1998b. Areas of high species endemism. In: Barnard, P. (ed.). Biological diversity in Namibia: a country study. Windhoek: Namibian National Biodiversity Task Force.

Simmons R.E., Brown C.J. and Kemper J. 2015. Birds to watch in Namibia: red, rare and endemic species. Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) and Namibia Nature Foundation, Windhoek.

Skinner, J.D. and Smithers, R.H.N. 1990. The mammals of the southern African subregion. University of Pretoria, RSA.

Skinner, J.D. and Chimimba, C.T. 2005. The mammals of the southern African subregion. Cambridge University Press, Cape Town, RSA.

Stander, P. and Hanssen, L. 2003. Namibia large carnivore atlas. Unpublished Report, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), Windhoek.

Steyn, M. 2003. Southern African Commiphora. United Litho, Arcadia.

Tarboton, W. 2001. A guide to the nests and eggs of southern African birds. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, RSA.

Taylor, P.J. 2000. Bats of southern Africa. University of Natal Press, RSA.

Tolley, K. and Burger, M. 2007. Chameleons of southern Africa. Struik Nature, Cape Town, RSA.

Van Oudtshoorn, F. 1999. Guide to grasses of southern Africa. Briza Publications, Pretoria, South Africa.

Van Wyk, B. and Van Wyk, P. 1997. Field guide to trees of Southern Africa. Cape Town: Struik Publishers.

8. ANNEXES

- 1. Copy of the EPL Preparedness to Grant
- 2. BID / Scoping Report and CV of EAP
- 3. Evidence of Publication Consultation Materials