

EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC
MEFT PORTAL SUBMISSION

Environmental Impact Assessment



If you can't measure it
You can't control it



CK 96/44367/23 (SA)
CC/2005/3576 (NAM)

APP: 001264

**EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114
CC
EIA Scoping Report
for
SMALL SCALE MINING
at Farm Rooiberg 83, Hardap Region**

Building towards better Safety
Health
Environment
Quality

Approved Inspection Authority

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STATEMENT PAGE

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
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Date: 4 th of July 2023	Company: EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC – SMALL SCALE MINING – EIA – FARM ROOIBERG 83, HARDAP REGION	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen 	Project No: 2023/044/C
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
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employment & labour
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Employment and Labour
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
Reg. No.: OH0057-CI016



Ministry of Labour,
Industrial Relations and
Employment Creation
NAMIBIA

Date: 4 th of July 2023	Company: EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC – SMALL SCALE MINING – EIA – FARM ROOIBERG 83, HARDAP REGION	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen 	Project No: 2023/044/C
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Below is a list of acronyms and abbreviations used in this report.

Acronyms / Abbreviations	Definition
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIEMA	Associate Member with the Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment
AN	Ammonium Nitrate
ANFO or AN/FO	or ammonium nitrate/fuel oil)
°C	Degrees Celsius
CEs	Consulting Engineers
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CoM	Chamber of Mines of Namibia
COSDEC	Community Skills Development Centre
CTAN	Coastal Tourism Association of Namibia
DEA	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
DLEU	Line Ministry: Drug Law Enforcement Unit
DOB	Damara Orogenic Belt
DRFN	Desert Research Foundation of Namibia
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EAPAN	Environmental Assessment Professionals' Association of Namibia
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EHS	Environmental, Health, and Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELO	Environmental Liaison Officer
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMPr	Environmental Management Plan Report
ENAEX	BRITANITE MINING SERVICES (PTY) LTD
EPC	Engineer, Procure, Construct
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
ERC	Erongo Regional Council
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GWh	Gigawatt Hours
HAN	Hospitality Association of Namibia
HC	Hydrocarbon
HDI	Human Development Index
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
HHV	Higher Heating Value
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPI	Human Poverty Index
IC	Internal Combustion
IFC	International Finance Corporation
kW	Kilowatt
Kwh	Kilowatt-hour
Km/km	kilometres
IAPs	Interested and Affected Party
LED	Local Economic Development
LFO	Light Fuel Oil
m ³ /h.	Cubic Meters per Hour
m ²	Meters Square
MARPOL	Maritime Pollution - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MAWF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
MDO	Marine diesel oil
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
MGO	Marine Gas Oil
MHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services

Date:
4th of July 2023

Company:
EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC – SMALL SCALE
MINING – EIA – FARM ROOIBERG 83, HARDAP REGION

Occupational Hygienist
Johan Cornelissen



Project No:
2023/044/C

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CONSULTANTS CC

Acronyms / Abbreviations	Definition
MJ/kg	Mega joule per Kilogram
MLSW	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MRLGHRD	Line Ministry: Regional Local Government Housing and Rural Development
MW	Megawatt
MWT	Ministry of Works and Transport
NACOMA	Namibian Coast Conservation and Management Project
NAMPOL	Namibian Police
NANGOF	Namibia Non-Governmental Organizations' Forum
NDP	National Development Plan
NEEEF	New Equitable Economic Empowerment Framework
NEHC	National Environmental Health Consultants CC
NEWS	Namibia Environment and Wildlife Society
NHE	National Housing Enterprise
NNF	Namibian Nature Foundation
NNNP	Namib-Naukluft National Park
NOx	Oxides of nitrogen
NP	National Park
PM	Project Manager / Developer Representative
PM10	Particulate Matter small than 10 Micrometers
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
ppm	Parts Per Million
PPP	Public Participation Process
RA	Roads Authority
RA	Resident Architect
RE	Resident Engineer
SACNSP	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions
SAIEA	Southern Africa Institute for Environmental Assessment
SEIA	Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SO ₂	Sulphur Dioxide
TB	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
TESEF	Transformational Economic and Social Empowerment Framework
TOC	Terms of Reference
µg/m ³	Micro Meters
UST's	Underground Storage Tanks
V	Volt
W	Watt
WWF	World Wildlife Fund in Namibia

1. INTRODUCTION

National Environmental Health Consultants CC (NEHC CC) has been appointed by **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process in terms of the:

- Environmental Impact Assessments Regulations, which are regulated by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) in terms of the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007.
- This Act was gazetted on 27 December 2007 (Government Gazette No. 3966).
- The List of Activities that may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations: Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Government Gazette No. 4878) were promulgated on 6 February 2012.


EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC has acquired and registered four (4) NEPL Claims (Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licenses) for small scale mining. These four (4) NEPL Claims are as follows:

- **NEPL Claim 1** which was applied for on 7 September 2022, and registered under NEPL Number: 73701. **NEPL Claim 1** pertains to dimension stone and semi-precious stones, and the claim area measures an extent of 17.868 hectares.
- **NEPL Claim 2** which was applied for on 29 September 2022, and registered under NEPL Number: 73766. **NEPL Claim 2** pertains to dimension stone and semi-precious stones, and the claim area measures an extent of 15.6717 hectares.
- **NEPL Claim 3** which was applied for on 29 September 2022, and registered under NEPL Number: 73767. **NEPL Claim 3** pertains to dimension stone and semi-precious stones, and the claim area measures an extent of 17.1356 hectares.
- **NEPL Claim 4** which was applied for on 7 November 2022, and registered under NEPL Number: 73931. **NEPL Claim 4** pertains to both base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, precious metals, and semi-precious stones, and the claim area measures an extent of 16.7488 hectares.

It is the intention of **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** to perform, and conduct exploration, prospecting, and mining activities on the four (4) NEPL Claim areas listed hereinabove. All four (4) of the NEPL Claim areas falls exclusively within the boundaries of the Farm Rooiberg 83.

The Farm Rooiberg 83 is privately owned, and is used for residential, agricultural, and farming purposes, and is situated approximately 67 km (sixty-seven kilometers) from the town Matlahöhe, in a Southwestern direction, when driving on the C14 gravel road. The four (4) NEPL Claims have a combined extent measuring roughly 67.4241 hectares.

Although the four (4) NEPL Claims have been approved, and granted by the Ministry of Mines and Energy, no exploration, prospecting, or mining activities may be undertaken, prior to the issuance and obtainment of an Environmental Clearance Certificate, as issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism. In order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate, **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** must first undertake, and complete the Environmental Impact Assessment Process, as the exploration, prospecting, and mining activities which they intend to undertake, is a listed activity in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of 2012. The following listed activities will be undertaken by **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC**:

Date: 4 th of July 2023	Company: EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC – SMALL SCALE MINING – EIA – FARM ROOIBERG 83, HARDAP REGION	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen 	Project No: 2023/044/C
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- **Activity 3.1:** The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right, or other form of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right, or other form of authorization, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992.
- **Activity 3.2:** Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources, whether regulated by law, or not.
- **Activity 3.3:** Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities.

EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC is a wholly owned Namibian Company. In terms of both Namibia's Vision 2030, as well as the National Development Plan 4 and Harambee Prosperity Plan, the need for economic growth and employment creation is recognized, and significant value is placed thereon. It should be borne in mind that mining is one of the main contributing sectors to Namibia's Gross Domestic Product. Mining operations at its core has the potential to create substantial employment opportunities not only in the mining industry, but in the supply and service industry as well.

The proposed exploration, prospecting, and mining activities which **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** intends to conduct, and perform under this proposed project, will contribute to both economic growth as well as the creation of employment opportunities, in line with the Namibia's Vision 2030, the National Development Plan 4, and the Harambee Prosperity Plan. However, the economic growth and the creation of employment opportunities, this proposed project can bring about, is not limited to the mining industry alone, but also extends to the service and supply industry.

As previously stated, this proposed project will be entirely undertaken on the Farm Rooiberg 83, which is situated approximately 67 km (sixty-seven kilometers) from the town of Maltahöhe in a Southwestern direction, whilst traveling on the C14 gravel road, in the Hardap Region. It should be noted that the community in and around Maltahöhe have been plagued by high unemployment rates in recent years. Through this proposed project the community in and around Maltahöhe may experience some upliftment from their current circumstances and be granted a much-needed reprieve from the high unemployment rates.


An Environmental Scoping (EIA) and EMP report on the proposed activity, which is the subject of this report, was carried out to ensure that it will comply to and with the relevant requirements for approval by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.

The Environmental Scoping and EMP report were done quantitatively, consisting of descriptions of the installations, the operation, and processes. This was followed by identification of the material hazards, reviewing incident experience, and noting tests done. Hazardous events were also analyzed, their consequence severity and likelihood quantified. A combination of severity and likelihood allowed estimation of the risks, which were then compared with acceptability targets, from which the need for further risk treatment must be focused on.

2. PROJECT MOTIVATION

At its core, this project will entail the exploration, prospecting, mining activities and operations of dimension stone, and semi-precious stones in respect of NEPL Claims 1, 2, and 3. However, in respect of NEPL Claim 4, the project will entail exploration, prospecting, and mining activities and operations of base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial metals, precious metals, and semi-precious stones.

As already mentioned hereinabove, the mining sector and mining industry is regarded as one of the key contributors to Namibia's Gross Domestic Product. The mining industry in particular can have a significant impact on economic growth and the creation of employment opportunities.

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Considering that both economic growth and the creation of employment opportunities form a crucial part of Namibia's Vision 2030, the National Development Plan 4, and the Harambee Prosperity Plan, it can easily be construed that this proposed project not only aligns with these plans but is also encouraged by the aforesaid plans.

The economic growth and the employment opportunities which could potentially be brought about by this proposed project will not only benefit the mining sector but will also benefit the supply and service industry. The proposed exploration, prospecting, and mining activities and operations, which **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** intends to undertake will make positive contributions in respect of both economic growths, as well as the creation of employment opportunities, not only at a local level, but at a regional and national level as well.

However, the socio-economic climate and circumstances of the area and community surrounding the proposed project site, must be considered. It was mentioned above that this proposed project will entirely take place, and occur on the Farm Rooiberg 83, situated approximately 67 km (sixty-seven kilometers) from the town of Maltahöhe within the Hardap Region.

Through this proposed project, the community and service industry in, and around Maltahöhe will derive a direct benefit in the form of economic growth, employment creation, and service and product delivery. It is the intention of **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** to establish their base of operations for this proposed project within the confines of the town of Maltahöhe. Furthermore, the essential elements required by **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** to carry on their intended exploration, prospecting, and mining activities and operations, will be sourced from the community in and around Maltahöhe. In brief these essential elements which will be sourced in and around Maltahöhe, will primarily consist of labourers, products, supplies, and services needed by **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** in order to conduct and perform their exploration, prospecting, and mining activities.

Consequently, this proposed project will go a long way to aiding in the uplifting of the community in and around Maltahöhe and will give them a much-needed reprieve from their current socio-economic circumstances and situation. This project is thus needed in this area.


Therefore, the proposed project has the potential to benefit the country, society, as well as the surrounding communities, in particular the town of Maltahöhe. The direct economic benefits will be derived from wages, taxes, and profit. Indirect economic benefits on the other hand will be derived from the procurement of goods and services, and the increased spending power of employees through the creation of new employment opportunities at the proposed exploration, prospecting, and mining operations. **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC**, however, faces a challenge, which is the balancing of its contribution towards the achievement of these benefits, whilst at the same time working towards preventing and/ or mitigating potential negative social and environmental impacts, which may arise as a result of this project.

Not only is this proposed project desperately needed by the communities surrounding the project site, but the project is also viable, and would certainly be beneficial to the overall economy of Namibia. This proposed project is, furthermore, not just desirable for **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC**, but also for the community, and the service and supply industry in and around Maltahöhe.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Introduction

As indicated hereinabove, this proposed project will entail exploration, prospecting, and mining activities and operations in respect of four (4) NEPL Claims. The aforementioned four (4) NEPL Claims were issued *inter alia* in respect of: dimension stone, semi-precious stones, base and rare metals, industrial minerals, and precious metals.

Date: 4 th of July 2023	Company: EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC – SMALL SCALE MINING – EIA – FARM ROOIBERG 83, HARDAP REGION	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen 	Project No: 2023/044/C
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This proposed project will, furthermore, occur in its entirety on the Farm Rooiberg 83, situated approximately 67 km (sixty-seven kilometers) from the town of Maltahöhe located within the Hardap Region. The four (4) NEPL Claim areas cover a combined extent of 67.4241 hectares.

EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC intends to establish their base of operations within the town of Maltahöhe, and consequently access to the proposed project site will be gained through the utilization of the C19 tarterd road via the C14 gravel road, which can be accessed via D831 leads directly to the Farm Rooiberg 83 or via D824 connecting to D831. The C19, the C14 and D831 will be used for the transportation of employees, equipment, and product, not only to the base of operations of **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** in Maltahöhe, but dirt road C14 via Hellmeringhauzen/Bethanie to the main B4 tar road as well.

The information presented in the section below, was derived from the following sources:

- Visual observations which were made during site visits by NEHC CC,
- Discussions with local residents and authorities,
- Atlas of Namibia, 3rd edition (Mendelsohn *et al*, 2009), and
- Google Earth and spatial data from Environmental Information Services (EIS) Namibia.

The process of obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate in respect of listed activities are governed by the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007, as well as the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of 2012. The approval, issuance, and regulation of Environmental Clearance Certificates fall within the ambit of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism.


The Environmental Impact Assessment process for this project will include a screening phase and a scoping phase, which will include an Environmental Impact Assessment together with an Environmental Management Plan.

3.2 Details of the project developer

Business Registration:	EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC, Registration No: CC/2016/15259
Location of Activity:	Farm Rooiberg 83 Hardap Region
Scale and Scope of Activity:	Measuring 67.4241 hectares.
Nature of Activity:	Small scale mining, exploration, and prospecting
Contact person:	Mr. Eben Pieters
Designation:	Project Manager
Phone:	+264 81 487 2024
E-mail:	eben@dallnamibia.com.na

3.3 Proposed Site

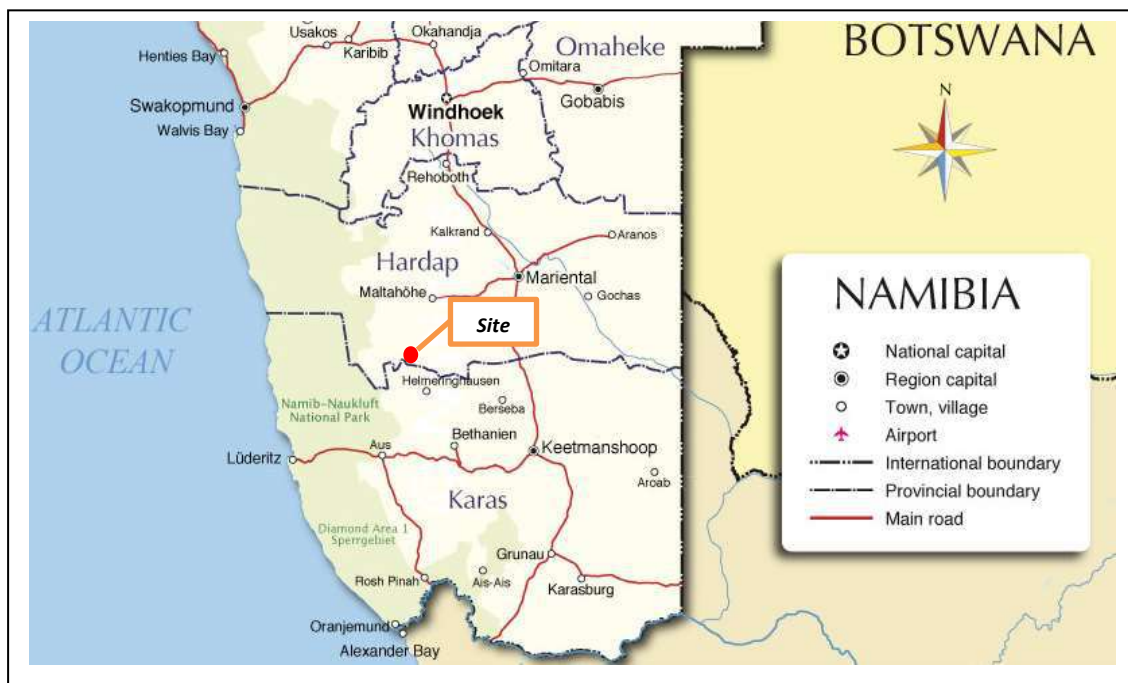
The four (4) NEPL Claim Areas which are the subject of this report are situated entirely on the Farm Rooiberg 83. Close to The Farm Rooiberg 83 is situated approximately 67 km (sixty-seven kilometers) from the town Maltahöhe in a Southwestern direction and located within the Hardap Region. The combined extent of the four (4) NEPL Claims measures 67.4241 hectares.

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The proposed project site and the areas adjacent to and surrounding the project site is comprised of farmland and agricultural land, which land is divided into separate farms, properties and one Lodge ± 20km from the proposed site nI. Duwisib Castle / Guest Farm in the area surrounding the proposed project site.

The climate of the Hardap Region can generally be described as a Subtropical Desert Climate and is located at an elevation of 1 111.95 meters above sea level. The area is regarded as generally dry and experiences very little rainfall. Maltahöhe on the other hand is considered to have a desert climate.

FIGURE 3.3.1: REGIONAL AND LOCAL SETTINGS:
 (<https://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/map/namibia-administrative-map.htm>)



3.4 Brief Process Description


3.4.1 Overview:

The proposed activity in respect of the four (4) NEPL Claims will entail survey activities for the exploration, prospecting, and mining of dimension stone and semi-precious stones in respect of all four (4) NEPL Claims. However, with NEPL Claim 4 the exploration, prospecting, and mining activities will also pertain base and rare metals, industrial minerals, and precious metals, in addition to dimension stone, and semi-precious stones.

This proposed activity will involve detailed exploration and reconnaissance for the aforesaid minerals and resources. Exploration follows three (3) phases, and these phases are:

- The Prospecting Phase,
- The Drilling Phase, and
- The Pitting, Trenching, and Trial Mining Phase.

Each of these phases will be discussed in detail hereinbelow.

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3.4.2 The Prospecting Phase

For the prospecting phase aerial data of the project site is ascertained from existing maps and reports. Remote sensing is also undertaken through the use of a remote ground-based device. This alone, however, is not sufficient, as both the outcome of the remote ground-based survey, together with the desktop research, has to be verified by, and through field work. It should be noted that the prospecting phase up to this point, has not yet required that any physical disturbance be carried out.

The field work which is required to verify the outcome and results of the remote ground-based survey, together with the desktop research, entails the conduction of lithological mapping, sampling, and analysis. The results obtained from the initial lithological mapping may need further confirmation by means of small exploration pits.

In general, prospecting is deemed to be an activity of low intensity, specifically when the prospecting constitutes the following:

- ❖ The performance of a walkthrough of the area with a rock hammer and GPS, examining and mapping the outcropped lithology, performed by a prospector, such as a Geologist or a Geo-Technician.
- ❖ The collection of rock and soil samples by hand for mineral or chemical analysis.
- ❖ Possible follow-up pitting.

It is estimated that no more than 6 (six) people will be needed to perform the field work in order to verify the results and outcome of the airborne electromagnetic survey and desktop research.

It is, furthermore, anticipated that the prospecting will be done according to the following preliminary timeline and schedule:

- **2 Months:** Data will be collected, where-after all the available data and information will be compiled into the GIS digital format, followed by the interpretation of the data.
- **2 Months:** Mapping of the area and prospect pitting.
- **4 Months:** Analysis of the samples which were collected.
- **5 Months:** The analysis data is recorded, and preliminary viability calculations are performed.


Should the initial stages of the prospecting phase yield positive results and outcomes, and the viability thereof, has been determined, further prospecting will be done through the performance and conduction of the following activities:

- The identification of potential mineral occurrences of dimension stone, semi-precious stones, base and rare metals, industrial minerals, and precious metals, through additional remote sensing techniques, and
- The identification of potential secondary mineral resources which may be of economic interest and value. The project site will also be regarded in the light of secondary mineralization, as well as for different types of mineral deposits.

3.4.3 The Drilling Phase:

The most commonly used drilling techniques are Reverse Circulation Drilling or Diamond Drilling. Both drilling methods are applied for exploration and resource evaluation. It is also subsequently used in defining an ore reserve.

Reverse Circulation Drilling uses a pneumatic hammer, which drives a rotating tungsten-steel bit. Through the use of the Reverse Circulation Drilling technique, large uncontaminated volumes of samples, which consists of rock chips are produced. The

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Reverse Circulation Drilling technique is normally quicker and cheaper, compared to the Diamond Drilling technique.

Exploration Diamond Drilling differs from other geological drilling, in that through Diamond Drilling a solid core is extracted from the depth of the surface, where-after it is examined above ground. The key component of the Diamond Drilling technique is the use of an actual diamond drill-bit, which is comprised of industrial diamonds, which have been set into a soft metallic matrix. The Diamond Drilling technique produces a core, which is logged, photographed, and split in a longitudinal manner. The split core which has been halved is then assayed to determine the content and quality thereof, while the other half of the split core is permanently stored for future use.

The target areas within the proposed project site of this Environmental Impact Assessment, which have been identified during the prospecting phase, will then undergo exploration drilling, using either the Reverse Circulation Drilling or the Diamond Drilling technique, in order to obtain undisturbed lithology samples, which are associated with the specific minerals which are present. It is possible that a number of consecutive drilling campaigns may be conducted, on increasingly closer-spaced exploration grids. Initially Diamond Drilling is performed to ascertain and establish the type of ore body. Once the type of ore body has been established, and understood, more closed-spaced samples must be obtained in order to gain information on the statistical variance. However, for the latter process of obtaining more closed-spaced samples, Reverse Circulation Drilling is the preferred technique.

Should there be signs of the specific target minerals are present, then the prospecting and exploration activities will be converted into a more detailed work program, as the drilling which is being performed will be required to go and penetrate deeper into the soil. The larger samples are then geologically logged, inventoried, and analysed in a laboratory.


3.4.4 The Pitting, Trenching, and Trial Mining Phase

In the advanced stages of the exploration, prospecting, and mining activities, larger amounts of sample material may be required, regardless of whether a main mineral is being target, or whether the secondary mineralization is the target. The larger amounts of sample material will be needed for the performance of processing trials, and metallurgical testing programs. The ground conditions and geo-technical parameters would then be established with the view of extracting the minerals from the ore reserve.

It should, however, be noted that the bulk sampling discussed hereinabove for analytical purposes will only be conducted, should it be found that the sample material, which was obtained during the drilling phase, is insufficient. Pitting entails the excavation and digging of pits to a depth of roughly four (4) meters, where samples measuring approximately 5m³ (five cubic meters) are taken from the soil. The location of the excavated pits, as well as the bulk sampling sites will depend on the results obtained during the Drilling Phase and will likely be in an area where drilling has already taken place.

During the Drilling Phase the size of the exploration, and prospecting team will increase. In respect of the Reverse Circulation Drilling technique, the Reverse Circulation Drilling rig team will consist of five (5) members, which includes the driver of the rig. The Reverse Circulation Drilling rig team will also a foreman and a geologist assigned thereto. In the case of the Diamond Drilling technique, the rig team will consist of five (5) members and will have a foreman and geologist assigned thereto as well. At this point in time the number of rigs which will be needed to be mobilized is unknown.

3.5 Transport and Access

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The entire project site falls within the property boundaries of the Farm Rooiberg 83. As mentioned hereinabove, it is the intention of **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** to establish their base of operations within the town of Maltahöhe. Access to the project site will be obtained through the utilization of the C14 gravel road, which intersects with D831 that leads directly to the Farm Rooiberg 83. Thus far, no new access routes or roads will be created or developed to obtain access to the project site, as the existing network of roads will be used to gain access to the project site.

The staff members employed by **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** will commute to and from the project site on a daily basis, as no campsite will be erected or established at the project site. Single-cab and double-cab motor vehicles will be used for the transportation of employees to and from the project site. However, machinery and equipment will be transported to the project site through the use of C19, C14 and D831. **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** will, furthermore, make use of the existing road networks to transport product, samples, machinery, and equipment to and from the project site.

Although the existing road network will be used to gain access to the project site, **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** will endeavour as far as is reasonably possible to only utilize existing roads whilst traveling on the project site. No new access roads or tracks will be created whilst on the project site, without the written consent of the farm owners. Should it be necessary that new access roads or tracks be created on the project site, same will not be done, without first performing an assessment to determine the environmental sensitivity thereof.

It is anticipated that the following surface infrastructure will be required:

- A fire control system,
- Surface water management in the form of water supply tanks, and clean and dirty storm water controls,
- Water tanks, and
- Temporary ablution facilities in the form of chemical toilets and/ or a sealed septic tank.


No employee campsite will be established on the proposed project site.

3.6 Water Supply and Management

The water which will be used on the project site, during both the Prospecting Phase as well as the Drilling Phase will be supplied by **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** and will be sourced from an alternative location and be transported to the project site. It is anticipated that no water originating from the project site will be used during both the Prospecting Phase as well as the Drilling Phase. The usage of water will be limited to the day-to-day operations on the project site.

However, should the need arise to source water from the project site during the Drilling Phase and/ or the Pitting, Trenching, and Trial Mining Phase, such water will be obtained through the use of boreholes on the project site. No boreholes will be drilled without the consent of the farm owners.

Water management facilities will be used on the project site to control storm water runoff, as well as to prevent pollution. Consequently, water supply tanks will be used, in conjunction with clean and dirty storm water controls, which will be designed to keep clean and dirty water systems separate from one another. Dirty water will be recycled and reused and the prevention of the discharge of dirty water will be a priority.

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3.7 Waste Management

3.7.1 Sewage

Due to the fact that no existing Town Council sewage connection point is available to service the new proposed site, it is proposed that there will be temporary/movable ablution facility for the proposed project. Temporary ablution facilities will be provided in the form of chemical toilets and/ or a sealed septic tank. This movable ablution facility will be cleaned on a regular basis.

Sewage will be treated by means of a containerised sewage system. The final effluent from the project site will meet all legal specifications for effluents currently applicable in Namibia in terms of the Water Resources Management Act, 2004.

The sewage produced at the site stems mainly from ablution and toilet flushing. The total quantity of domestic effluent production is estimated to be between 1 and 2m³/day. The grey water is disposed of into the environment via a soak away. The toilet facilities used are of the flushable type but will be supported and connected to a sealed septic tank.

The total freshwater consumption for domestic purposes on site is approximately 5l (5 litres) of water per person per day. Consumption of water, with a maximum of 20 (twenty) people on site equates to 100 litres a day. However, the water required for drilling is anticipated to be between 2 000 to 4 000 litres of water per day.


The sewerage system of the site will cater for 20 (twenty) people working an eight-hour shift. The sewerage effluent will be pumped to the process water tank or discarded in accordance with permit requirements.

3.7.2 Sources of Waste

The solid waste generated from the site, will primarily be domestic waste. Solid waste will be removed from the project site and be disposed of at Maltahöhe with consent from Maltahöhe village council. No waste will be burned, buried, or left at the project site. A comprehensive waste management plan, dealing with the classification and method of disposal for every material item brought onto site, will be developed for the project as product details and consumption rates become available. It is, however, recommended that secure waste bins be placed at, and on the project site, for the different categories of waste, such as domestic waste, and recyclable waste. Although the creation of hazardous waste is not anticipated, hazardous waste will be disposed of at the nearest approved hazardous waste dump facility by a certified and approved hazardous waste disposal contractor.

The waste which is likely to be produced on and at the project site, can be classified as follows:

- **Mineral Waste:** Consists of solid products, originating from the prospecting and exploration, and mineral concentration to acquire the targeted minerals. Mineral waste will be generated throughout the lifetime of the project. Mineral waste will be stripped and disposed of in allocated areas, as stipulated in the Environmental Management Plan.
- **Non-Mineral Waste:** Non-Mineral Waste will primarily be comprised of materials, and substances of an auxiliary nature, which will be used to support the proposed project from the prospecting phase up to, and until the pitting, trenching, and trial mining phase. The Non-Mineral Waste will *inter alia* include, but is not limited to empty containers, plastic, and other domestic waste. The Non-Mineral Waste will be collected, categorized, and disposed of in the secure waste bins mentioned

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hereinabove. Where-after the Non-Mineral Waste will be transported and disposed of at the ... landfill site, at regular intervals.

3.7.3 Spillages

The site will be designed to have a zero discharge of any spillages.

3.8 Employment and Housing

At this point in time, the number of employment opportunities which will be brought about by this proposed project, cannot be ascertained, as there are several unknown variables, which may have a direct impact on the employment opportunities which will be created.

As mentioned hereinabove, no more than 6 (six) employees will be needed during the prospecting phase of this project.

However, during the drilling phase of the project, the number of employees needed will depend on the type of drilling technique, which is to be deployed, as well as the amount of drill rigs which will be required. Should either the Reverse Circulation or Diamond Drilling technique be used, a total number of 7 (seven) employees will be needed for each drill rig.

The number of drill rigs which will be required will depend on the results obtained from the prospecting phase, and therefore, the number of employees which will be employed for this project, remains uncertain at this point in time.

Furthermore, no campsite will be established on the project site. Employees will commute to and from the project site.

The anticipated labour compliment for the full production is detailed in Table 3.8.1.

TABLE 3.8.1 Labour compliments:


Post	Number
Magazine Master Manager	1
Deputy MM	1
Yard maintenance	2
Forklift Driver	4
Security	4
Strapping Teams	20
Total	32

****Positions for health and safety staff are not included.***

3.9 Socio-Economic

To manage migration of job seekers in a similar manner that minimizes pollution of the environment and avoids disruption of socio-economic life of the local people, no migration measures are planned, as the number to be employed is small, nobody will be displaced as a result of the implementation of this project.

This proposed project will create employment opportunities throughout all of its planned phases. However, the number of jobs that will be created as a result of this project remains uncertain. Although the number of jobs which will be created cannot be determined at this stage, it is anticipated that the number of jobs that will be created, will be small. Even though the number is small, the project will nevertheless contribute to the improvement of the living standards of the nearby community.

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Secondary spin-off jobs may also lead to additional employment opportunities once the project has been established. It is envisaged that unskilled labour will be sourced from the community in and around the town of Maltahöhe.

3.9.1 Potential Socio-Economic Impacts

Within the accepted broad definition of the term “*environment*” that applies to Environmental Impact Assessments, it is required to assess potential socio-economic impacts as part of this study. Herein, the potential socio-economic factors associated with this proposed project, are listed below, with comments as to their relevance and significance to this particular project.

3.9.2 Changes in employment opportunities

The current estimates indicate that no more than six (6) employees will be appointed during the prospecting phase of the project. However, the number of people which will be employed during both the drilling phase, as well as the pitting, trenching, and trial mining phase cannot be determined at this stage, as the number of employees to be employed are dependent and contingent on the results of, and the outcome of the prospecting phase. During the drilling phase of the project 7 (seven) jobs will be created at the very least.

It is anticipated that these employees will be sourced from local employment seekers and therefore, this impact is not regarded as a significant impact.

It is recommended that:

- ❖ The employee recruitment process for this project must be fair and transparent, to ensure that there are no conflicts between newcomers to the area and local jobseekers, and
- ❖ Due to the high unemployment rate, preferential treatment should be given to the local community, should they meet the minimum requirements for the job.

3.9.3 Secondary business opportunities

Considering that this project, in all likelihood would not give rise to many employment opportunities, it is recommended that the local communities be considered, should any secondary business opportunities become available as a result of this project.


Possible secondary business opportunities that could serve to support the project include the following:

- ❖ Jobs in the transport industry, transporting goods, and product to and from the project site, and
- ❖ Vehicle Maintenance and Servicing.

To ensure any secondary business opportunities benefit the local community as a whole, as opposed to only a few individuals, it is recommended that this issue be further discussed amongst community leaders in order to initiate and implement any such plans.

3.9.4 Increased pressure on local services and infrastructure

In light thereof that this proposed project relates to exploration, prospecting, and mining activities and operations, which will be undertaken in a rather secluded area, no pressure, nor an increase in pressure on local services and infrastructure is anticipated.

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However, the water which will be required for both consumption as well as drilling on the project site, may result in an increase in pressure on local services, depending on where the water is obtained.

3.9.5 Conclusions

The socio-economic impacts associated with the scale of this project will not negatively affect the town of Maltahöhe. On the contrary the project will benefit the town of Maltahöhe, and the community in and around Maltahöhe. **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** will thus contribute positively to the development of, and the sustaining of the town of Maltahöhe, despite the fact that it is a relatively small employer.

3.10 Electricity

In terms of this proposed project, no power or electricity infrastructure to the project site is planned, nor is it anticipated.

It is, furthermore, anticipated that the power supply, required during the drilling phase, will be supplied by generators and/ or electric drives. It is estimated that approximately 3 000 litres (Three Thousand litres) of diesel fuel will be used daily.

3.11 Fuel

As already established, diesel generators will be utilized to provide the project site with power during the drilling phase of the proposed project. The diesel fuel will be transported to the project site, in air-tight containers, on either a mounted mobile trailer, or on the single or double-cabbed vehicles, which will also be used for the transportation of employees to and from the project site.

Whilst on site, the diesel canisters or containers will be stored in a bunded diesel bowser. The generators will also be placed on a form of bunding to minimize or eliminate the possibility of either soil or groundwater resource pollution or contamination from occurring. Furthermore, drip trays and spill kits will be available at the project site at all times, and all of the employees employed by **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** will be trained in the correct, and proper use thereof. Accidental fuel spillages will be cleaned immediately after the occurrence thereof.

3.12 Health and Safety


The site will have a health and safety programme in place which complies with local legislation as well as with international best practices.

To achieve this, **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** will:

- Assess and respond to risks by identifying hazards to health and safety,
- Provide and maintain a working environment that is safe and in which risks to the health and safety of employees is managed,
- Ensure an adequate supply of health and safety equipment and that the site is staffed with due regard to health and safety,
- Establish a health and safety policy,
- Prepare and implement Codes of Practice, and
- Provide health and safety training.

3.12.1 Occupational Health

The project will have an occupational health and medical surveillance programme in place, where pre-employment, periodical and exit medical examinations, including x-rays and audiometric testing are undertaken, and a full employee health record system is established and maintained.

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Occupational health is a specialised field, and it is recommended that this be outsourced to a qualified Occupational Health Practitioner who should conduct the pre-employment, periodic and exit examinations. Medical records must and will be kept both for current and former employees.

3.12.2 Occupational Hygiene

Occupational Hygiene is an applied science concerned with the identification, evaluation, and control of environmental factors and stressors, arising in, or from the work-place, and which may cause sickness, impaired health and well-being, or significant discomfort to and inefficiency of the employees. Through sound process design and engineering principles, coupled with maintenance of standards and equipment, occupational hygiene issues can be controlled.

In order to conform to internationally accepted Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL), a baseline risk assessment must first be performed, thereafter a survey should be carried out, to determine the exposure of the workforce, to pollutants which have been identified during the risk assessment.

As the monitoring and analysis of pollutants involves a number of expensive instruments, a properly equipped laboratory and especially qualified staff, it is suggested that this function be outsourced as well.

3.12.3 Codes of Practice / Standards

Codes of Practice or Site Standards will be developed for the project site. These Codes of Practice or Site Standards which pertains to the working environment, health, and safety, will *inter alia* cover topics such as:


- Mobile machinery operation, maintenance, and repair,
- Access to the site,
- Waste disposal,
- Fire risk and firefighting,
- Airborne pollutants, including dust,
- Noise and hearing conservation,
- Occupational health,
- Occupational hygiene monitoring,
- Environmental management, and
- Emergency procedures.

3.12.4 Health and Safety Training

All persons who are employed on the site will be trained, prior to the commencement of their employment, on all aspects of health and safety, as well as the requirements of the COP's that are relevant to their occupation. There will be regular refresher training for both workers and supervisors on health and safety. Responsibility for safety on site will be designated to appropriate supervisors and personnel.

3.12.5 Site Safety Program

EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC will only appoint suitably qualified and competent persons, to assume responsibility for health and safety. The Safety Officer position is a part time appointment. Participation by labour in health and safety matters will comply with labour regulations.

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3.12.6 Risk Assessment

The employer must identify the hazards and assess the risks to health and safety, to which employees may be exposed to. The employer must then determine how to eliminate, control, or minimise the said risks. This is a formal, documented process which must involve all relevant persons, including the health and safety committee at the site.

There are a variety of risk assessment techniques available. The one used should be straightforward, relatively simple, and easily understood by all the participants. The risk analysis matrix should be limited to Low, Medium, and High categories for both probability and severity. One should avoid risk assessment systems that use complicated matrices and jargon.

The group who performs the risk assessment should be chosen for expertise in the topic being assessed, this would include operators as well as any technical experts. Included therein, should be management (employer representation), employee representation, safety professionals, and where necessary the supplier or manufacturer, and a facilitator who should have appropriate technical knowledge.

Once the assessment team has been chosen, one must ensure that there is an understanding of the systems by all the participants. This is done by fully describing and discussing the systems. The systems are divided up into logical components for analysis. Any possible deviation or alternatives in design, installation, or use is subject to a process of hazard identification. Each hazard is then assigned a probability of occurrence and a severity rating. The product of this is the "risk rating".

Methods of reducing the probability and/or severity are discussed and evaluated. Those considered appropriate are noted, and the rating process is then repeated. The process is documented, and remedial action is taken on the design, installation, or operation. Risk assessments must be reviewed periodically and, on any occasion, where there is a change of operation or equipment.


3.13 Decommissioning and Rehabilitation of the Project Site

Upon completion of the exploration, prospecting, and mining activities and operations, **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** must restore the land and environment of the project area, to such a condition, that is as near as possible and practical, to its original state, prior to the commencement of the exploration, prospecting, and mining activities and operations.

Best Practice dictates that **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** must ensure that rehabilitation measures are in place, which will be implemented upon completion of the project. It is, furthermore, **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC's** responsibility to ensure that the project activities at the project site are completed and concluded in an environmentally conscious manner, which will enable the restoration and rehabilitation of the project site.

4. THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC

Environmental Impact Assessments are governed by the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007, and is regulated by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT). This Act was promulgated in the Government Gazette No. 3966 on 27 December 2007. The List of Activities that may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations: Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007 were promulgated on 6 February 2012 in Government Gazette No. 4878.

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The listed activities which are relevant to the proposed project by **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** are discussed hereinbelow.

4.1 Activities of **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC**

Table 4.1-1 List of activities that require an Environmental Clearance Certificate.

No. 29 List of activities that may not be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificate Act, 7 of 2007	
No	ACTIVITY
	MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITIES
3.1	The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right, or other form of authorisation, and the renewal of a license, right, or other form of authorisation in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992.
3.2	Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.
3.3	Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities.

4.2 **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC – Environmental Impact Assessment Process**

An application will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) for the activities relating to **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC**.

An EIA Scoping process is being conducted in terms of the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007. This process includes: a screening phase and a scoping phase, which includes an impact assessment and the production, and preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

The main purpose of this report is to provide information relating to the activities, which **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** intends to conduct and perform at the proposed site and to indicate, which environmental aspects and potential impacts have been identified during both the Screening and Scoping Phases. This Scoping Report was developed through site observations, input from relevant environmental specialists and consultation with relevant stakeholders.


This report will provide sufficient information for the MEFT to make an informed decision regarding the activities of **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC**, and whether an Environmental Clearance Certificate can be issued or not. An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is also compiled as part of this report, as required by Section 15 of the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007.

The overall objectives of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process are to:

- Provide an independent assessment of the potential environmental, social, and economic impacts associated with the proposed project,
- Undertake public consultation,
- Identify and integrate sustainable development criteria, and
- Develop mitigation measures for identified potential impacts, where necessary.

An EIA is influenced by national legislation, as well as by a range of guidelines. In this regard, the legislation applicable to this proposed project, will be discussed more fully hereunder.

This report is the scoping report followed by an Environmental Management Plan (EMP). The main purpose of this scoping report is to generate terms of reference for the EIA that will enable the meaningful assessment of all the relevant environmental and social issues.

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4.3 EIA Scoping Process

The process that was followed to develop this Scoping Report and EMP process and corresponding activities are outlined in **Table 4.3-1** below.

Table 4.3-1: Scoping process

Objectives	Corresponding activities
Project initiation/screening phase (March 2023)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Identify environmental aspects and potential impacts internally. ❖ Finalize TOR for specialists' studies. ❖ Initiate the Scoping (including assessment) process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Project initiation discussions with EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC. Identify environmental and social issues and determine legal requirements. ❖ APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE hand delivered at MEFT's Office in Windhoek.
Scoping phase (including assessment of impacts) (April 2023 to July 2023)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Further identify potential environmental issues associated with the proposed project. ❖ Considering alternatives. ❖ Provide a description of the potentially affected environment. ❖ Assessment of potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed project. ❖ Develop management and mitigation measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Site visits and focus meetings with owner and Project owners. ❖ Compilation of Scoping Report and EMP. ❖ Distribution of Scoping Report to Interested and Affected Parties (I and AP) for comment. ❖ Forward finalized Scoping Report with EMP and I and AP's comments to MEFT for decision-making.

4.4 Environmental Team

National Environmental Health Consultants CC (NEHC CC) is the independent company that has been appointed by **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment and related processes. Johan Cornelissen, the Project Manager has approximately thirty-six (36) years of relevant experience in environmental management, conducting/managing EIA's, compiling EMP's and implementing EMP's and Environmental Management Systems. The relevant curriculum vitae documentation is attached in **Appendix F**. The environmental project team is outlined in **Table 4.4-1** below.


Table 4.4-1: The environmental project team

Team	Name	Designation	Tasks and roles	Company
Client Interaction	Mr. Eben Pieters	Operational Manager	Responsible for the interface between EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC and the environmental team, and for the ensuring implementation of the EMP.	EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC
Project Management	Johan Cornelissen	Project Manager	Management of the process. Report Compilation.	NEHC CC
	Leonie Cornelissen	Project Assistant	Project administration, meetings, report compilation, etc.	NEHC CC

5. SCOPING METHODOLOGY

5.1 Information Collection

NEHC CC used various sources to identify the potential environmental issues associated with exploration, prospecting, and mining activities and operations, which **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** intends to undertake.

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The main sources of information for the preparation of this Scoping Report include:

- ❖ Information relating to the exploration, prospecting, and mining activities of **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** which includes:
 - Description of the activities of **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC**,
 - Maps indicating the location of the proposed **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** exploration, prospecting, and mining activities and operations, within the Hardap Region, and
 - Description of the associated activities.
- ❖ Site visits and inspections by NEHC CC.
- ❖ Literature research, consisting of:
 - Atlas of Namibia.
- ❖ Consultation with other key stakeholders and Interested and Affected Parties.


5.2 Scoping Report

The main purpose of this Scoping Report is to indicate which environmental aspects relating to the activities and operations of **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** might have an impact on the environment. Due to reasons mentioned in **Sections 4, 5 and 12**, these potential impacts could also be assessed, and the findings presented in this report. Furthermore, management and mitigation measures are provided to avoid or reduce these impacts.

Table 5.2-1 outlines the Scoping Report requirements contained in **Section 5** of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations promulgated in February 2012, in terms of the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007. The table includes references to the relevant sections in the report.

Table 5.2-1: Scoping report requirements stipulated in the EIA regulation

Requirements for a Scoping Report in terms of the February 2012 regulations	Reference in report
a) the curriculum vitae of the EAP who prepared the report;	Appendix F
b) a description of the proposed activity;	Sections 3
c) a description of the site on which the activity is to be undertaken and the location of the activity on the site	Section 4
d) a description of the environment that may be affected by the proposed activity and the manner in which the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic and cultural aspects of the environment may be affected by the proposed listed activity;	Sections 4 & 5
e) an identification of laws and guidelines that have been considered in the preparation of the Scoping Report;	Section 6
f) details of the public consultation process conducted in terms of regulation 7(1) in connection with the application, including - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the steps that were taken to notify potentially interested and affected parties of the proposed application; ii. proof that notice-boards, advertisements and notices notifying potentially interested and affected parties of the proposed application have been displayed, placed or given; iii. a list of all persons, organizations and organs of state that were registered in terms of regulation 22 as interested and affected parties in relation to the application; and iv. a summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties, the date of receipt of and the response of the EAP to those issues; 	Section 5.3, Appendix B, Appendix C, Appendix D, Appendix E.
g) a description of the need and desirability of the proposed listed activity and any identified alternatives to the proposed activity that are feasible and reasonable, including the advantages and disadvantages that the proposed activity or	Sections 2, 7 & 10

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Requirements for a Scoping Report in terms of the February 2012 regulations	Reference in report
alternatives have on the environment and on the community that may be affected by the activity;	
h) a description and assessment of the significance of any significant effects, including cumulative effects, that may occur as a result of the undertaking of the activity or identified alternatives or as a result of any construction, erection or decommissioning associated with the undertaking of the proposed listed activity;	Section 11
i) Description of the exploration, prospecting, and mining activities	Sections 3, 7.1
j) a draft management plan, which includes - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. information on any proposed management, mitigation, protection or remedial measures to be undertaken to address the effects on the environment that have been identified including objectives in respect of the rehabilitation of the environment and closure; ii. as far as is reasonably practicable, measures to rehabilitate the environment affected by the undertaking of the activity or specified activity to its natural or predetermined state or to a land use which conforms to the generally accepted principle of sustainable development; and iii. a description of the manner in which the applicant intends to modify, remedy, control or stop any action, activity or process which causes pollution or environmental degradation remedy the cause of pollution or degradation and migration of pollutants. 	Section 11 & 12 & EMP

5.3 Public Participation Process

The Public Participation Process for the proposed activities to be conducted by **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC**, is aimed to ensure that all persons, such as residents and authorities, as well as organizations that may be affected by, or interested in, the proposed activities were informed of the project and could register their views and concerns. By consulting with the I and AP's the range of environmental issues to be considered in the Scoping Report (including the assessment of impacts) has been given specific context and focus.

Included below is a summary of the people consulted, the process that was followed, and the issues that were identified.

5.3.1 Stakeholders

The following **Table 5.3(a)** provides a broad list of stakeholders that are relevant to the proposed project. They were informed about the activities of **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** and the public consultation process.

Table 5.3(a): Stakeholders

Stakeholder Grouping	Organization
Government Ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) ❖ Ministry of Mines and Energy
Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Maltahöhe Village Council
Other interested and affected parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any other people with an interest in, or who may be affected by, the proposed project.

The full stakeholder database for this project is included in **Appendix D** of the report.

5.3.2 Steps in the Consultation Process

Table 5.3-1 sets out the steps in the consultation process that were conducted during the EIA Scoping process.



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Table 5.3-1: Consultation process with Interested and Affected Parties

TASK	DESCRIPTION	DATE
Notification - regulatory authorities and IAPs		
MEFT. APPLICATION REGISTRATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE	Done on MET's Website Registered as: APP-001264	4 April 2023
I and AP identification	The stakeholder database was created and has been updated throughout the EIA Scoping process, where required. A copy of the I and AP database is attached in Appendix D .	May / June 2023
Distribution of background information document (BID) and telephone calls	If applicable, BID's were distributed via email to the relevant authorities and I and AP's on the stakeholder database and hard copies were made available on request. Hard copies of the BID were also made available during the focus group meetings. The purpose of the BID was to inform I and AP's about the activities of EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC , the EIA (Scoping) process being followed, possible environmental impacts and means of providing input to the EIA (Scoping) process. Attached to the BID was a registration and response form, which provided I and AP's with an opportunity to submit their names, contact details and comments on the project.	May / June 2023
Site notices	A site notice was erected on the site. A photo of the site notice is attached in Appendix C .	14 th of April 2023
Newspaper Advertisements	Block advertisements were placed as follows: ❖ The Republikein (14 th and 21 st of April 2023) Copies of the advertisements are attached in Appendix B .	April 2023
Focus Group Meeting and submission of comments		
Focus group meetings Submission of Comments	Due to the fact that no one registered as an I and AP, no Focus group meetings were held. Register is included in Appendix D .	May / June 2023
Comments and Responses	As no parties registered as I and AP's, no comments or responses were received.	
Review of draft Scoping Report		
I and AP's and authorities (excluding MEFT) review of Scoping Report and EMP	The Scoping Report (excluding Appendices) will be distributed to all I and AP's that are registered on the I and AP database via e-mail (where available) and on MEFT electronic porthole.	August 2023
	Authorities and I and AP's have 21 working days to review the Scoping Report and submit comments in writing to NEHC CC. The closing date for comments will be 29 August 2023.	29 August 2023
Comments on the Scoping Report	All comments will be considered and included in the final documentation submitted to MEFT.	5 September 2023

5.3.3 Summary of issues raised.

As no parties registered as Interested and Affected Parties, no comments, issues, or concerns were raised, and no responses were received.

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6. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The environmental legal requirements are summarized below.

The Republic of Namibia has five tiers of law and a number of policies relevant to environmental assessment and protection, which includes:

- ❖ The Constitution,
- ❖ Statutory law,
- ❖ Common law,
- ❖ Customary law, and
- ❖ International law.

Key policies currently in force include:

- ❖ The EIA Policy (1995), and
- ❖ Namibia’s Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation (1994).

As the main source of legislation, the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, 1990, makes provision for the creation and enforcement of applicable legislation. In this context, and in accordance with its constitution, Namibia has passed numerous laws intended to protect the natural environment and mitigate against adverse environmental impacts.

The Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007

Environmental Impact Assessments were introduced in the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007, which was promulgated and published in Government Gazette 3966, on 27 December 2007, and is regulated by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT). In addition to the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations were promulgated and published in accordance with the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007, in Government Gazette 4878, on 6 February 2012.

In accordance with the legal framework put forth by the relevant legislation discussed herein, certain activities have been identified, which may not commence without the obtainment of an Environmental Clearance Certificate, to be issued by the MEFT. The MEFT, however, will not issue an Environmental Clearance Certificate, without first having regard to, and considering the Environmental Impact Assessment.


The following activities (**Table 6.1-1**) are relevant to the proposed project. Please note that all activities which might be included in the construction are listed, and form part of the Environmental Clearance.

Table 6.1-1 List of activities that require an Environmental Clearance Certificate.

No. 29 List of activities that may not be undertaken without Environmental Clearance Certificate Act, 7 of 2007	
No	ACTIVITY
MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITIES	
3.1	The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right, or other form of authorisation, and the renewal of a license, right, or other form of authorisation in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992.
3.2	Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.
3.3	Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities.

6.1 Applicable Laws and Policies

In the context of the proposed exploration, prospecting, and mining activities and operations, there are several laws and policies currently applicable.

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6.2 Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance, 11 of 1976

The Ministry of Health and Social Services is responsible for the regulation of Atmospheric Pollution Prevention, as contemplated in the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance, 11 of 1976. There are a number of sections of the aforesaid Ordinance which relates to 'Air Pollution Control Certification, Dust Control, Closure Certificates etc. The following sections would thus, find application: **Sections 5(1), 7, 8(1), 11(1), (2), (3), 12(1), 13(1), (2), (4), (5), (6), 24(1), 25(1) and (2)**. At present, the Ministry does not grant any certificates as no procedures or guidelines exist. The best practice would be to notify the Ministry of the anticipated emissions.

6.3 Hazardous Substance Ordinance, 14 of 1974

This Ordinance regulates the validity of licenses or registration referred to in Section 5. It deals with hazardous substances of Groups I to IV. However, while environmental aspects are not really explicitly stated, guidelines for the importing, storage, handling, etc. of hazardous substances are set out therein, and is regulated by the Drug Law Enforcement Unit (DLEU) of the Namibian Police Force, which forms part of the Ministry of Safety and Security.

6.4 The Regional Councils Act, 22 of 1992

In terms of the Act, Regional Councils are governed by the Ministry for Regional Local Government Housing and Rural Development (MRLGHRD). The Regional Councils are responsible for the planning and coordination of regional policies and priorities. Section 28 thereof states that the powers, duties, functions, rights, and obligations of regional councils include overseeing the general implementation of regional development activities. They, thus, have the power to undertake, with due regard to the powers, duties, and functions of the National Planning Commission, the planning of the development of the region for which it has been established, bearing in mind:

- The natural and other resources, and the economic potential of such regions,
- The general land utilisation pattern, and
- The sensitivity of the natural environment.

6.5 The Labour Act, 6 of 1992, as amended by the Labour Act, 11 of 2007


In accordance with the aforementioned Act, the Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations, and Employment Creation, is the designated Ministry, responsible for the regulation and enforcement of the Act. The Act aims to *"promote and maintain the welfare of the people and to further a policy of labour relations conducive to economic growth, stability and productivity"*. It details basic conditions of employment, as well as health, safety and welfare requirements employers must adhere to.

6.6 The Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 33 of 1992

Part 5 of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 33 of 1992, sets out the provisions relating to Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licenses (NEPL's). Considering that **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** is the holder of four (4) NEPL Claims, the provisions contained in Part 5 will be applicable to this proposed project.

Section 16 establishes the rights of holders of Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licenses and determines that holders of such Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licenses shall be entitled:

- To carry on prospecting operations of any land for any mineral or group of minerals,
- To remove any mineral or group of minerals other than a controlled mineral or sample of such mineral or group of minerals, for any purpose other than sale or disposal, from any place where it was found, or incidentally won in the course of prospecting operations to any place within Namibia, and

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
- With the permission of the Commissioner previously obtained generally, or in every particular case in writing, and subject to such conditions as may be determined by the Commissioner, or subject to the conditions of an exemption granted under Section 137 to remove any mineral or group of minerals for any purpose other than sale or disposal, from any place where it was found, or incidentally won in the course of prospecting operations to any place outside Namibia; to remove any controlled mineral or sample of such mineral, for any purpose other than sale or disposal, from any place where it was found, or incidentally won in the course of prospecting operations to any place, whether within or outside Namibia; to remove any mineral or group of minerals, for purposes of sale or disposal, from any place where it was found, or incidentally won in the course of such prospecting operations; to sell or otherwise dispose of any such mineral or group of minerals.

Section 16(2) stipulated that the holder of a Non-Exclusive Prospecting License shall not exercise any rights conferred upon such holder:

- In, on, or under any private land until such time as such holder has by way of an endorsement on such license, or otherwise obtained the permission in writing of the owner of such land to exercise such rights on such land without the payment of compensation to such owner, or has complied *mutatis mutandis* with the provisions of Section 52(1)(a), or has been granted an ancillary right as provided in Section 110(4) to exercise such rights on such land,
- Unreasonably and in such manner that the rights and interests of the owner of any land to which such license relates are adversely affected, except to the extent to which such owner is compensated,
- In respect of any mineral or group of minerals, in, on, or under any land forming part of:
- Any land in relation to which an application by any other person for a reconnaissance license and an exclusive right referred to in Section 59, in respect of such mineral or group of minerals, submitted to the Commissioner and posted on the notice board in the office of the Commissioner, is pending,
 - A reconnaissance area in relation to which an application by any other person for an exclusive right referred to in Section 59 in respect of such mineral or group of minerals, submitted to the Commissioner, and posted on the notice board in the office of the Commissioner is pending, or
 - A reconnaissance area in relation to which an exclusive right referred to in Section 59 has been conferred upon any person in respect of such mineral or group of minerals,
 - In, on, or under any land in a claim area, a prospecting area, a retention area, or a mining area, or, subject to the provisions of Section 29, in, on, or under any claim,
 - In, or, or under any land in respect of which an application by any other person for an Exclusive Prospecting License, a Mineral Deposit Retention License, or a Mining License, submitted to the Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of Section 47, and posted on the notice board in the office of the Commissioner, is pending, and
 - In, on, or under any land in respect of any source material specified in Part 5 of Schedule 1.

It should be noted that both Section 52 and 53 apply to the holders of Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licenses.

In terms of Section 16(5) the holder of a Non-Exclusive Prospecting License who has removed, any mineral or group of minerals, other than a controlled mineral, or any sample of such mineral, or group of minerals, from the place where it was found, or incidentally won, for any purpose other than for sale or disposal, to any place within Namibia, shall, except to the extent to which such holder has been exempted under the provisions of Section 137, from the provisions of this sub-section, inform the Commissioner in writing of such removal, not later than 14 days, or such longer period after such removal, as the Commissioner may allow, and provide particulars of

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the nature of such sample, mineral, or group of minerals, and the place to which it has been removed.

Section 18 relates to applications for Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licenses and determines that an application for a Non-Exclusive Prospecting License shall be made to the Commissioner in such form and manner, as may be determined in writing by the Commissioner, and must be accompanied by the application fee and such license fee. The Commissioner, may furthermore, grant the application on such terms and conditions as the Commissioner may deem necessary or appropriate.

Section 22 states that Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licenses shall be valid for a period of twelve (12) months. However, in terms of Section 23, a Non-Exclusive Prospecting License may not be transferred or renewed, and the holder of any Non-Exclusive Prospecting License shall not grant, cede, or assign any interest in such license to any other person, and no person shall be joined as the joint holders of such license or interest.

Section 24 deals with the records to be kept and the returns to be submitted by license holders of Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licenses. Section 24(1) stipulates that the holder of a Non-Exclusive Prospecting License:


- Shall keep at an address in Namibia, a proper record in such form as may be determined in writing by the Commissioner in relation to –
 - The nature and mass, or volume of any mineral, or groups of minerals found, or incidentally won in the course of such prospecting operations, and
 - The nature, mass, or volume and value of any mineral or group of minerals sold, or otherwise disposed of, and the full names and address of any person to whom such mineral or group of minerals has been sold, or otherwise disposed of, and shall retain such records for a period of not less than three years as from the expiry of such license.
- Shall submit in respect of the period of such license's currency to the Commissioner in such form as the Commissioner may determine, a statement of income and expenditure derived, or incurred in relation to the information contemplated hereinabove.
- Shall upon the request of the Commissioner produce the record referred to herein, or any copies of such records to the Commissioner for inspection.

The other provisions of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 33 of 1992, which may be relevant are:

Section 52 of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 33 of 1992, requires mineral license holders to enter into a written agreement with the affected landowners, before exercising their rights conferred in terms of the mineral license. It, furthermore, provides that a mineral license holder may not exercise his/ her rights in any town or village, on or in a proclaimed road, land utilized for cultivation, within a 100m of any water resource (borehole, dam, spring, drinking trough etc.) or no operations in municipal areas, which should individually be checked to ensure compliance.

Should the mineral license holder intend to abandon the mineral license area, written notice of such an intention to abandon must be submitted to the Mining Commissioner in terms of Section 54.

In terms of Section 68, an application for an Exclusive Prospecting License shall contain the particulars of the condition of, and any existing damage to the environment in the area to which the application relates, and an estimation of the effect which the proposed prospecting operations may have on the environment, and the measures to be taken to prevent or minimise any such effect.

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Section 91 stipulates that rehabilitation measures should be included in an application for a mineral license.

6.7 Road Traffic and Transport Act, 22 of 1992

The Road Traffic and Transport Act not only provides for the establishment of the Transportation Commission of Namibia, but also for the control of traffic on public roads, the licensing of drivers, the registration and licensing of vehicles, the control and regulation of road transport across Namibia's Borders, and for matters incidental thereto.

Should the Proponent wish to undertake activities involving road transportation, or access onto existing roads, the relevant permits as determined by this Act, will be required.

6.8 The Public Health Act, 36 of 1919

The Public Health Act, through the implementation of Section 119 aims to remove, avoid, or minimise nuisances and states that no person shall cause a nuisance or shall allow a nuisance to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge, were such a nuisance or such other condition, is liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.

6.9 The Forestry Act, 12 of 2001

The purpose of the Forestry Act is to provide for the management and use of forests and forest products.

Section 22(1) provides that unless otherwise authorised by this Act, or by a license issued under Section 22(3), no person shall on any land which is not part of a surveyed erven of a local authority area, as defined in Section 1 of the Local Authorities Act, 23 of 1992, cut, destroy, or remove vegetation which is on a sand dune or drifting sand, or on gully, unless the cutting, destruction, or removal is done for the purpose of stabilizing the sand or gully, or any living tree, bush, or shrub, growing within 100m of a river, stream, or watercourse.

It should be noted that no acts of deforestation, or cutting, removal, or destruction of any trees is anticipated at the project site. However, should it become apparent that such cutting, removal, or destruction of any trees are absolutely necessary and unavoidable, then the Proponent shall apply for the requisite permits, as envisaged in this Act.

6.10 The Public and Environmental Health Act, 1 of 2015


Similarly, to the Public Health Act, 36 of 1919, the Public and Environmental Health act aims to reduce and eliminate nuisances and such other conditions which may be injurious or dangerous to health.

6.11 The Soil Conservation Act, 76 of 1969

The Soil Conservation Act is aimed at the prevention and control of soil erosion, and the protection, improvement, and conservation of soil, vegetation, and water supply sources and resources. The aims of the Soil Conservation Act are achieved through the implementation of directives, as declared by the Minister.

6.12 The National Heritage Act, 27 of 2004

According to the preamble of the National Heritage Act provides for the protection and conservation of places, and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects, and to further establish a National Heritage Council, as well as to establish a National Heritage Register.

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The Proponent must ensure strict compliance with the requirements as established by the National Heritage Act. The proponent must, furthermore, ensure that all necessary management measures and related permitting requirements are taken, and in place, which is achieved through consultation with the National Heritage Council. The necessary management measures should be incorporated into the Environmental Management Plan.

6.13 The Water Resource Management Act, 11 of 2013

The Water Resources Management Act will provide for the management, protection, development, use, and conservation of water resources, and provides for the regulation, and monitoring of water services, and to provide for incidental matters thereto. The objects of the Water Resource Management Act are to ensure that the water resources of Namibia are managed, developed, used, conserved, and protected in a manner consistent with, or conducive to, the fundamental principles for the protection of aquifers, and the prevention of contamination of aquifers, and water pollution control.

It should, however, be noted, that although the Water Resource Management Act has been published, it is, however, not yet in force, nor of any effect.

6.14 The Water Act, 54 of 1956

The Water Resource Management Act, 11 of 2013 intends to repeal the Water Act, 54 of 1956, but since the Water Resource Management Act is not yet in force, or effect, the provisions as encapsulated in the Water Act, remains in force and effect.

The Water Act *inter alia* prohibits the pollution of water and implements the principle that a person disposing of effluent or waste has a duty of care to prevent pollution. It further provides for the control and protection of groundwater.

6.15 Nature Conservation Ordinance, 4 of 1975

The purpose of the Nature Conservation Ordinance is to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the conservation of nature, the establishment of game parks and nature reserves, the control of problem animals, and to provide for matters incidental thereto.

6.16 Petroleum Products and Energy Act, 13 of 1990


The key aspects of the Petroleum Products and Energy Act, which are relevant for the purpose of this proposed project, are the provisions which pertains to the safe disposal of petroleum products, as well as for control of the furnishing of certain information regarding petroleum products.

6.17 Best Practice Guide: Environmental Principles for Mining in Namibia – Exploration

The Best Practice Guide: Environmental Principles for Mining in Namibia – Exploration, outlines the regulatory and legislative requirements for exploration in Namibia. It also serves as a guiding framework during the exploration phase of the mining life cycle.

6.18 The Parks and Wildlife Management Bill of 2008

Should this Bill become formal legislation, and is enacted, it will aim to provide a regulatory framework for the protection, conservation, and rehabilitation of species and ecosystems, the sustainable use and the sustainable management of indigenous biological resources, and the management of protected areas, to conserve biodiversity, and to contribute to national development.

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7. ALTERNATIVES

In terms of the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007, and its corresponding regulations, alternatives should be considered, assessed, and discussed in the Scoping Report of the Environmental Impact Assessment. The purpose of considering and assessing alternatives, is to ensure that potential environmental impacts, costs, and the technical feasibility of the proposed project, has been considered and assessed throughout both the development and decision-making process, to ensure that the best option has been chosen.

In this context, '*alternatives*' are defined as a different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity. The alternatives that were considered during the Scoping and Screening Assessment are discussed hereinbelow.

7.1 Location

Although the exact location of the exploration activities on the four (4) NEPL Claims have not yet been defined, it should be noted that all four (4) of the NEPL Claims are situated on the Farm Rooiberg 83. Therefore, regardless of the alternatives considered, the project site will remain Farm Rooiberg 83.


It should, however, be noted that the location on the project site, which allows for the least environmental and social harm, is the preferred option. In addition, thereto, it should be noted that the drilling phase of the proposed project, is merely an exercise to determine whether the mineral resources to which the four (4) NEPL Claims pertains, are available within the NEPL Claim Areas. It would thus follow that exploration will in all likelihood not occur on the entire NEPL Claim Areas. The location of the NEPL Claims is determined by the type of mineral deposits which are sought after.

Cognisance should be taken that with exploration, prospecting, and mining activities and operations, it is impossible to find alternative locations for the proposed project, considering that the presence of the minerals or mineral ores which are sought after, is area specific, which in turn is primarily determined by the geology, and known historical deposit of the commodity. Therefore, the proposed project site would be the only viable location for the undertaking of the proposed exploration, prospecting, and mining activities and operations.

7.2 Infrastructure

All possible service infrastructure alternatives have already been assessed, and will be implemented to minimise any potential environmental impacts. The following alternatives were considered, and have been chosen so to minimise and mitigate the potential environmental impacts thereof:

- Instead of obtaining water from the proposed project site, through boreholes etc., water will be obtained from alternative sources and be transported to the project site.
- Electricity and power for the project site will be obtained from the use of generators and/or electric drives.
- The employees employed by **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** will reside at the nearest accommodation facility, and no campsite will be erected or constructed on the project site.
- Chemical Toilets and/ or a sealed septic tank will be used for ablution facilities, and the chemical toilets and/ or sealed septic tank will be cleaned regularly, and the sewerage thereof will be disposed of at the nearest sewerage plant at frequent and regular intervals.
- Domestic waste whilst on site, will be placed in secure categorized waste bins, which will be disposed of at the nearest landfill site at periodic intervals. No waste will be burned, buried, or disposed of at the project site.

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- Should hazardous waste be generated during the proposed project, such hazardous waste will be disposed of by a registered hazardous waste removal contractor, at a registered hazardous waste dumpsite.

7.3 Drilling Methods

As was mentioned hereinabove, the two drilling techniques commonly used during the drilling phase are the Reverse Circulation Drilling technique and the Diamond Drilling technique. However, the type of drilling technique, which is to be deployed at the project site, cannot be determined at this stage, as it is contingent of the outcome and results which will be obtained during the prospecting phase of this proposed project.

7.4 Socio-Economic

Many of the direct, indirect, and accumulative impacts, which have already been discussed in this report, will have a positive impact of significance on the local community.

7.5 NO-GO Option

The NO-GO option alternative in essence, is the option of not proceeding with the activity, which typically implies that the current *status quo* is being maintained. In the instance where the selection is made to either not proceed with the proposed activity, or to discontinue the proposed activity, none of the potential impacts, whether they are of a positive or negative nature, would occur. In terms of the NO-GO option the NEPL Claim areas will remain unexplored and unmined. The effect thereof will also result therein that the anticipated employment creation will not be realized, nor would the local, regional, and national economic contribution of the proposed project.

Therefore, in order for the proposed project to start with its activities, the management and mitigation measure as presented in this report, needs to be implemented to ensure the potential negative impacts on the environment can either be minimized or avoided.

8. IDENTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND IMPACTS


The activities described above has the potential to have an impact on the environment. Some environmental aspects and potential impacts were identified during the screening and scoping phases of the Environmental Impact Assessment, which was held in consultation with the relevant authorities, the Interested and Affected Parties (I and AP) and the environmental team.

The following issues were assessed in this process and the findings are presented in this Scoping Report:

8.1 Groundwater and surface water

The proposed project site is situated exclusively on Farm Rooiberg 83, which is situated approximately 67km (sixty-seven kilometers) from the town of Maltahöhe in a Southwestern direction when driving on the C14 gravel road and is located within the Hardap Region of Namibia. The Hardap Region is described as a subtropical desert climate, with an elevation of 1 111.95 meters above sea level. The yearly temperature is 23.12 °C, and the Hardap Region has a mean annual rainfall of less than 20mm per annum. The town of Maltahöhe on the other hand is considered to have a desert climate and gets very little annual precipitation. The average temperature of Maltahöhe is 20.3 °C and has a mean annual rainfall of 198 mm.

The NEPL Claim areas has no surface water, except in times of exceptional rainfall. In respect of groundwater resources, it was found that the NEPL Claim Areas, are entirely covered by thin soils, underlain by unfractured rock bodies, with little potential as groundwater resources, as the rock types in the area, are poor aquifers. Due to the limited groundwater potential of the rock

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bodies around the NEPL Claim Areas, the areas fall within a zone of low sensitivity to groundwater pollution.

Generally, water resources are impacted by project developments and activities in one of two ways, being: Through the pollution of water, thus effecting the water quality, or through the over-abstraction of water, which effects the water quantity, or by both. Should the amount of water, which is extracted, exceeds the amount of water which can be restored from the low groundwater potential locations, the impact thereof would be severe, not only for the farm owners, but for their livestock as well.

The effect of the proposed and intended project activities on the water resources will be determined and influenced by the amount of water the proposed project will require. During the drilling phase of the proposed project, an extensive amount of water is used. However, the amount of water to be used during the drilling phase is largely dependent on the outcome and results of the prospecting phase of the project, as these results and outcome will determine the number of holes which will be drilled, the drilling techniques which would be deployed, and the number of drilling rigs which will be required.

Given the low groundwater potential of the project site, the proponent will secure water from an alternative source, and transport the water to the project site.

No underground resources will be utilized for the proposed activity, the underground water sources are therefore unlikely to be impacted. There is, however, already an existing footprint on the Farm Rooiberg 83. This project does, however, contain an inherent risk of contamination of the underground water sources. Throughout all the phases of the project, vehicles and trucks will be used to transport personnel, supplies, equipment, machinery, and products to, and from the project site. Oil leakages or spillages from these vehicles and trucks may result in the contamination and pollution of the underground water resources. Furthermore, during the drilling phase, as well as the pitting, trenching, and trial mining phase of the project, power or electricity will be needed, which will be supplied by generators, powered by diesel fuel. The generators itself, as well as the refueling of the generators, also poses an inherent risk of the underground water resources being polluted or contaminated, should a spillage or leakage occur. The possibility of the occurrence of the pollution or contamination of the underground water resources, can be eliminated and minimized through the implementation of the mitigation and management measures, as recommended in the Environmental Management Plan.

8.2 Temperature and Climate


As mentioned hereinabove, the Hardap Region is described as having a subtropical desert climate and is situated at an elevation of 1111.95 meters above sea level. The Hardap Region experiences an average annual temperature of 23.12 °C and has an average rainfall of 17.26 mm per annum. Maltahöhe on the other hand, which is situated in close proximity to the proposed project site, experiences an average annual temperature of 20.3 °C and experiences an average annual rainfall of 198 mm.

8.3 Biodiversity

Fauna:

It should be noted that the both the fauna and flora in the Maltahöhe area has become specifically adapted to the unique and severe physiographical characteristics of the area which they call home. Seeing that the project site is situated exclusively on the Farm Rooiberg 83, there is to a limited extent, an existing footprint on the project site. Despite the limited existing footprint on the project site, the proposed project will undoubtedly disturb the natural fauna and flora to a certain extent.

The project site, and the rock areas thereof, are home to numerous insects, scorpions, and arachnids, and the endemic Tenebrionid Beetles may also be found in some of the rock areas

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surrounding Maltahöhe. Larger game such as Springbok, Zebra, Black-Backed Jackals and Aardwolf have also been seen on occasion, roaming the Farm Rooiberg 83. Several smaller burrowing mammals, such as rabbits, gerbils, rats, and mice can also be found in the area. The fact that the Farm Rooiberg 83, does not have game-proof fencing, signifies that the animals are free roaming, and come and go as they please.

It should, however, be noted that the owners of Farm Rooiberg 83, has livestock, which occasionally roams the proposed project site, and the proposed exploration, prospecting, and mining activities will result in livestock being moved to roam and graze in other areas, which will undoubtedly be a disruption.

More than 300 bird species have been recorded in the area around Maltahöhe.

Flora:

In this part of Namibia, the biggest and most important environmental variable affecting vegetation, is rainfall, and to a lesser extent frost, but micro-habitat conditions and rangeland management practices, determines grass composition and bush density. Grazing resources in this area, is made up of a wide variety of grass species, which varies greatly in palatability and abundance. On farmlands where selective grazing by livestock is exercised, visible signs of bush encroachment are visible, and the densification of bushes has led to a decrease in carrying capacity on most farms in the area.

Based on the sparse trees, shrubs, and grass cover, the area of the project site, is described as a dry farming area, with Kalahari-like vegetation. In the savannah biome, the predominant plant life, consists of acacia trees and shrubs, and there are typically no more than ten plant species, which is indicative thereof that there is low endemism. Plants in the area have adapted to survive by acquiring, retaining, and storing atmospheric moisture through a variety of creative adaptations.


The proposed exploration, prospecting, and mining activities and operations will in all probability result in new areas having to be cleared, which will cause an impact on the natural vegetation, and the associated loss of habitat for fauna. The machinery and equipment to be used during both the drilling phase, as well as the pitting, trenching, and trial mining phase, together with the vehicles and trucks used for transportation of personnel, supplies, equipment, machinery, and products, to and from the project site, will also cause a disturbance to the animals which may roam within the project site.

Ecologically it is a low energy system because of the lack of water and the plants grow slowly while annual ones can only grow in the years with adequate rain. As a result, a long period of time is required for the vegetation of the area, to recover from disturbances.

8.4 Air quality

The impacts on the air quality, resulting from exploration, prospecting, and mining activities and operations, is associated with the release of airborne particulate matter into the air and the atmosphere. The operation and use of vehicles, trucks, and generators at the project site will also lead to the emission of greenhouse gases and various air contaminants, such as sulphur oxide, nitrogen oxide, carbon monoxide, and other particulate matter.

Throughout the entire duration of the project, dust will be created, whether through land clearing, excavation, blasting, crushing, grinding, dumping, and transportation. Despite the best endeavors of the proponent to minimize and mitigate the creation of dust, there are some cases where the concentration of dust might be more elevated. The movement of vehicles and trucks on the roads will contribute to the creation of dust and may compromise the air quality of the area. It is, however, anticipated that the drilling activities may be the primary contributor to air pollution, whether in the form of emissions from machinery, equipment, or vehicles, or in the form of dust creation.

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It should be noted that no air quality study has been performed at the project site, the impacts of the proposed project on air quality in the area, will be monitored and managed with the Environmental Management Plan.

No existing sources of air pollution were found at the project site.

8.5 Noise and Vibration

The existing sources of noise within and around the project site includes:

- o Natural sounds from the wind, animals, and birds,
- o Vehicle movement on the public road network, and
- o Noise arising from the day-to-day activities of the owners of the farm.

In this regard, the potential receptors of noise are the owners of the farm, and possibly the neighboring farm-owners. The sensitivity of noise receptors usually increases at night when conditions are tranquil and ambient noise levels are at their lowest.

During all the phases of the proposed project noise and vibration may be generated and produced, which may cause nuisances to the owners of Farm Rooiberg 83, and possibly to the neighboring farm-owners, depending on the noise levels. The excessive noise and vibration levels generated by the proposed activities and operations will not only cause nuisances to the farm-owners, but may also be hazardous to the health and safety of the employees of **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC**.

It is anticipated that the initial continuous noise generated by the proposed project, will result in wildlife moving from the area, but the wildlife may return to the project site once they have become accustomed to the noise. Although there is a possibility that the noise and vibration levels generated during the project may exceed the boundaries of the project site, the probability thereof is minimal.

8.6 Visual

The four (4) NEPL Claims which are the subject of this report, is situated on a portion of Farm 83 Rooiberg, which has remained largely untouched and undeveloped. Consequently, any activity within the four (4) NEPL Claim Areas will create a visual impact, and in general a loss of “*sense of place*”.

8.7 Socio-Economic Structure/Profile

It was mentioned that the area in and around the town of Maltahöhe has experienced high poverty and unemployment rates, of late. Through this proposed project, the community in, and surrounding Maltahöhe will be granted the opportunity to lift themselves out of their current circumstances, as the proposed project will not only bring about the creation of direct or primary employment opportunities, but the capital investment as well as the capacity building to be brought about by the proposed project, will aid with the improvement of the surrounding community’s quality of life.

The regional setting of the proposed site is included in Table 8.6-1 and is illustrated in Figure 3.4-1 and Table 3.9-1 respectively.

TABLE 8.7-1: Regional Setting:

Region	Hardap Region
Local authorities	Maltahöhe Village Council
National authorities	Ministry of Regional Local Government Housing and Rural Development (MRLGHRD), Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
Project location	New light industrial zone, currently zoned as agriculture
Closest towns/ communities	Maltahöhe

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Catchments	None
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8.8 Health and Safety

The personnel employed by **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** for this project may be exposed to health and safety risks. Accidents may occur and injuries may be sustained by employees. It is the proponent's duty and responsibility to ensure the health and safety of his employees.

The use of heavy machinery and equipment, such as the drilling rigs, together with the presence of hydrocarbons, may result in accidental fire outbreaks, which may pose safety risks to the employees, machinery, equipment, and vehicles. However, should such accidental fire not be properly extinguished, or contained, it may lead to a widespread veld fire, which may have disastrous consequences.

9. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

9.1 Groundwater

9.1.1 *Impact on groundwater resources*

With regard to groundwater resources, the four (4) NEPL Claim Areas is covered by thin soil, which is underlain by unfractured rock bodies, with little groundwater potential. The rock types in the four (4) NEPL Claim Areas is poor aquifers. In light thereof that the rock bodies in the four (4) NEPL Claim Areas has little and limited groundwater potential, which means that it falls within a zone of low sensitivity to groundwater pollution.


As mentioned above, water resources are largely impacted by either water pollution, which affects the quality of the water, or by over-abstraction, which has an impact on water quantity. Considering that the project site has low or little groundwater potential, and to further minimize the additional pressure of extraction water from the project site, the proponent will obtain the water needed for the proposed project from an alternative source and transport the water to the project site.

Although, it is anticipated that the proposed project will not have any adverse impacts on the groundwater resources, as far as water extraction, or over-abstraction is concerned, water pollution remains a possibility.

Throughout all the phases of the proposed project, vehicles and trucks will be utilized on and at the project site, albeit for the transportation of personnel, supplies, machinery, equipment, or products. Stationary vehicles and trucks may contaminate and pollute the groundwater resources, in instances where fuel, or oil spillages or leakages occur. The proponent, furthermore, intends to make use of generators as a primary source of power and electricity at the project site. The generators itself are also susceptible to oil and fuel leakages, and in addition thereto, fuel spillages or leakages may also occur during the refueling process, which also poses an inherent risk of polluting and contaminating the underground water resources.

However, the possibility of groundwater resources being polluted or contaminated, can be negated and minimized through the development and implementation of mitigation and management measures.

Without the implementation of such mitigation and management measures, the overall significance thereof is rated as medium, however, the overall significance thereof can be regarded as low in the instances where the appropriate mitigation and management measures have been implemented.

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9.1.2 *Reduction of aquifer thickness*

Since it has already been established that the rock bodies of the project site are poor aquifers, the overall significance of the reduction of aquifer thickness is rated as low, regardless of whether mitigation and management measures are deployed.

9.1.3 *Groundwater quality*

As already established, the vehicles, trucks, and generators to be used at the project site, has the inherent potential to contaminate and pollute the groundwater resources, should leakages or spillages occur. The contamination and pollution of the groundwater resources will undoubtedly compromise the quality of the groundwater resources.

However, as stated above, although the over significance of the potential impacts of the proposed project on the quality of groundwater is rated as medium in the unmitigated scenario, the overall significance thereof can be downgraded to low, through the implementation of mitigation and management measures.

9.2 **Surface Water**

The project site has no surface water.

9.2.1 *Downstream decrease in Surface Water runoff*

Considering that the project site has no surface water, the main factor which should be considered is, that there are no significant downstream users of the surface water produced by flood events. The overall significance is rated as low and remains low in the mitigated case.

9.2.2 *Pollution of Surface Water runoff*


It should be noted that the project site is situated in close proximity to the town of Maltahöhe, which experiences on average 198mm of rainfall annually. Furthermore, in light thereof that there are no sources of surface water at the project site, and no downstream users of the surface water produced by flood events. Consequently, the overall significance of pollution of surface water runoff is rated as low in the instance where no mitigation and management measures are deployed. However, the overall significance will remain rated as low, should mitigation and management measures be deployed.

9.3 **Socio-Economic Impacts**

9.3.1 *Job Creation and Economic Development*

This proposed project will bring about positive socio-economic impacts, not only through the creation of employment opportunities, but also with the capacity building and capital investment of, and into this project. It was mentioned hereinabove that the town of Maltahöhe has, in recent years experienced an increase in the unemployment rate and in their poverty levels, however, through the implementation of this proposed project the community of Maltahöhe will be afforded an opportunity to not only improve their living conditions, but also an opportunity to lift themselves out of their current circumstances. Therefore, this project is desperately needed in the area.

Despite the fact that the number of jobs created by this proposed project is small, it will still have a positive socio-economic impact on the community in, and around Maltahöhe, and as such, the overall positive significance of hereof is rated as medium, regardless of whether mitigation and management measures are implemented.

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9.4 Biodiversity

9.4.1 Fauna and Flora

Mining projects generally bring about the destruction, degradation, and fragmentation of ecosystems and habitats through the generation of dust, the production of noise and vibrations, the clearing of vegetation, and the removal of topsoil. This proposed project will be no different.

Although the project area has a limited existing footprint, it is nonetheless anticipated that the exploration, prospecting, and mining activities and operations may not only disturb, but also disrupt the natural fauna and flora within the project site. Such disturbances and disruptions will rise in the form of dust fallout, and noise and vibration generation.

It is inevitable that through this proposed project that, noise, vibration, and dust fallout will be generated, and that some vegetation will be lost.

However, considered that the exploration, prospecting, and mining activities will to a certain extent be limited and localized to specific areas, thus making the potential impacts of this proposed project on fauna and flora, manageable. The overall severity of the potential impacts on fauna and flora is rated as medium. But, considering that exploration sites must be rehabilitated to not only protect wildlife and livestock, but to prevent the loss of biodiversity, as well as the prevent the damage of, and destruction to land and habitats. Therefore, should appropriate mitigation and management measures be enacted, the overall severity of the proposed project on fauna and flora will be rated as low.

9.4.2 Degradation of Land


It is common cause that the process of digging landscapes for the purpose of resource extraction completely destroys the physical properties of such landscape. The removal of soil layers and the unearthing of soil in open pits further serves to destabilize the ground and may further cause subsidence and soil erosion.

The overall significance and severity of the degradation of the land which will be brought about by this project is rated as medium. Should appropriate mitigation and management measures be developed, implemented, and adhered to, the overall significance and severity of the potential degradation of land will be reduced to low.

9.4.3 Destruction of rangeland and grazing areas

The owners of Farm Rooiberg 83 has livestock which roams the farm and grazes on the available vegetation on the farm. In addition to the grazing livestock, free-roaming wildlife and game have also been observed on the property. It is anticipated that the exploration, prospecting, and mining activities and operations, such as drilling, pitting, and trenching will disrupt, and even destroy grazing areas on the project site. In instances such as these where the livelihood of both the wildlife as well as the livestock are dependent on the availability of grazing areas, the impact of the proposed project on grazing areas and rangeland has a medium to high significance and severity.

Although the impact of the proposed project on rangeland and grazing areas is regarded to be of a medium to high significance and severity, the implementation of adequate and appropriate mitigation and management measures, will reduce the potential impact to a low to medium significance and severity.

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9.5 Visual

9.5.1 Visual impact and impact on “Sense of Place”

The severity of visual impacts is determined by assessing the change to the visual landscape as a result of **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC’s** activities. The visual landscape is determined by considering: the landscape character, sense of place, aesthetic value, sensitivity of the visual resource, and sensitive views. In this regard, the general area is considered to have a relatively significant visual landscape.

Out of a sensitive receptor viewpoint (i.e., the farm-owners) will experience significant visual impacts as a result of the proposed activity, throughout all the phases of the proposed project, as the project area is entirely undeveloped. Therefore, any activity in or at the project site will give rise to visual impacts. The unmitigated severity is low and remains low in the mitigated case.

9.6 Third Party Safety

9.6.1 Safety impacts on third parties

Third parties visiting the project area and/or using the C19, C14 and D831 gravel roads, which leads to the proposed project site, could possibly encounter **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** vehicles. This presents opportunities for accidents to occur, which in turn could lead to third parties or employees of **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** suffering injuries, or even resulting in fatalities. Third parties at the project site are also susceptible to suffering accidents or sustain injuries should equipment or machinery malfunction.

The unmitigated severity is high however, in the mitigated scenario this issue can be prevented, which reduces the severity to low.

9.7 Air quality

9.7.1 Air quality impacts on surrounding receptors


It has already been established that the proposed exploration, prospecting, and mining activities and operations will result in the release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, which originates from the operation of vehicles, trucks, and generators. In addition, thereto, it is anticipated that dust emissions will be released throughout the entire duration of the proposed project, whether emanating from vehicular movements on access roads, or from the drilling activities.

Without the deployment of mitigation and management measures, the overall significance and severity of the potential impacts on the air quality of the project site, is rated as medium, but in the event where mitigation and management measures are implemented, the overall significance and severity of this potential impact, could possibly be reduced from a medium rating to a low rating.

9.8 Soil Contamination and Pollution

9.8.1 Impacts of Soil Contamination and Pollution

In any mining operation or project, there are numerous and various possible pollutants and contaminants which may pose risks to the environment, such as fuel, oil, wastewater, lubricants etc. Should the aforementioned pollutants and contaminants to be handled, and dealt with in an adequate and appropriate manner, such pollutants and

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contaminants may not only pollute and contaminate the soil, but eventually they may also pollute and contaminate underground water resources and surface water. During the course of the proposed project, it is evident that potential sources of soil and groundwater resource pollution and contamination may arise from hydrocarbons such as oil, originating from vehicles, trucks, machinery, equipment, and generators. Other potential sources are fuel-related spillages and leakages, and even effluent or wastewater originating from exploration activities.

Such spillages and leakages could possibly infiltrate and be absorbed by the soil, and thus resulting in the pollution and contamination of the soil. However, such spillages and leakages may infiltrate further into the soil, and eventually reaching the already fractured and faulted aquifers of the project site, and thereby contaminating and polluting the groundwater resources of the project site as well.

Although the area where soil contamination and pollution may occur, is localized to site-specific areas within the project site, the overall severity and significance thereof is rated as low to medium in the unmitigated scenario. However, with the establishment of mitigation and management measures, the potential impact's severity and significance can be rated as low.

9.9 Environmental Noise

9.9.1 Environmental Noise impacts on surrounding receptors

Out of a sensitive receptor viewpoint (i.e., the farm-owners) will experience significant environmental noise impacts as a result of the proposed activity, considering that the project site has to a large extent remained undeveloped. Therefore, any activity on the project site will have an impact on the environmental noise.

The unmitigated severity is medium and remains rated as medium in the mitigated case.

9.10 Waste


9.10.1 Waste generation and disposal

The generation and disposal of waste, irrespective of the type or category of waste, can potentially have visual impacts, and may also have impacts of the soil, groundwater resources, and surface water. The creation and generation of waste during the lifetime of the proposed project is unavoidable, however, the manner in which the waste is managed, dealt with, and disposed of, can be controlled.

In order to ensure that waste is managed in a responsible and sustainable manner, it was recommended that the waste, excluding hazardous waste, be dispatched in secure and categorized waste and refuse bins, and that such waste bins be disposed of at the local landfill site, at periodic and frequent intervals. Hazardous waste, however, should be disposed of by a registered hazardous waste disposal contractor, at a registered hazardous waste disposal facility.

Should the waste generated at the project site not be dealt with, managed, and disposed of in a responsible manner, it can lead to waste being swept into the surrounding and receiving environment by strong gusts of wind, which gives of the impression that the project site is messy and in disarray. Certain sources of waste, specifically hazardous waste, such as hydrocarbon or oil products, can also potentially contaminate and pollute the soil, groundwater resources, and surface water of the project site.

Without the enactment of mitigation and management measures, the overall unmitigated severity and significance is deemed to be medium, but with the adoption and implementation of environmentally responsible and sustainable mitigation and

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management measures, the effects of this potential impact can be greatly avoided, and minimized, thus, resulting therein that the overall severity and significance of the impact is deemed to be low in the mitigated scenario.

9.11 Health and Safety

9.11.1 Occupational Health and Safety

Just like with any other form of employment, the mining sector also poses health and safety risks to its employees. The employees employed for this proposed project may in addition to the health and safety risks and hazards associated with the performance and conduction of exploration, prospecting, and mining activities and operations, be exposed to occupational hygiene stressors.

Some of the occupational hygiene stressors employees may be exposed to are thermal stress, ergonomics, dust, and the inhalation of chemical fumes, to name but a few.

Left unmanaged and unmitigated, the potential impact of the proposed project on the occupational health and safety of employees, is regarded to have an overall significance and severity rating of medium.

But, in terms of the legislation such as the Labour Act, 6 of 1992, as amended by the Labour Act, 11 of 2007, coupled with the Public Health Act, 36 of 1919, the proponent is legally obliged to ensure that the workplace is safe, and that potential risks to the health and safety of employees, are identified, assessed, and mitigated. The proponent can thus, by ensuring strict compliance with, and adherence to, the aforesaid legislation, reduce the overall significance and severity of the impact, to be regarded as an overall low significance and severity impact.

9.11.2 Safety and Social Nuisances


Access to the proposed project site should be strictly controlled and should be limited to project employees only. The presence of third parties and non-workers on the project site will undoubtedly create a nuisance and annoyance for the farm-owners, especially if said third parties or non-workers commits acts such as vandalism or theft on the property, or inflicting damage to the property in some other manner. A further potential impact may be that the illegal hunting and livestock theft which has plagued the area may be exacerbated by the presence of such third parties or non-workers at, and on the project site.

Seeing that the effect of this potential impact can largely be avoided and negated, the significance and severity thereof is rated medium, but through the implementation of mitigation and management measures, the potential impact can be significantly reduced, if not avoided, or negated at all, thus resulting therein that the overall significance and severity of the impact being rated as low.

9.12 Roads and Traffic

9.12.1 Impacts on Roads and Traffic

As discussed under third party safety, there is a probability that, traffic volumes on both the C19, as well as the, C14 and on the D831 gravel roads may increase as a result of proposed exploration, prospecting, and mining activities. The transportation of personnel, products, machinery, equipment, and supplies to, and from the project site is unavoidable. Hence, the increase in road usage and traffic volumes is inevitable and will most likely persist throughout all the phases of the proposed project.

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The increase in the traffic volumes, likewise, also increases the possibility that vehicular collisions may occur, which in turn may result in injuries, and even fatalities being suffered by third parties and employees alike. The increase of roads usage and traffic volumes, furthermore, results in additional pressure being exerted on the gravel roads which are to be used. This additional pressure on the gravel roads may to some extent result in the deterioration of the quality and usability of the gravel roads.

Without the implementation of any mitigation and management measures the severity of this potential impact is rated as high, however, with the implementation of adequate mitigation and management measures, the effects of these potential impacts can to some extent be avoided entirely, or reduced to a significant extent, thus resulting therein that the severity thereof is rated as low in the mitigated case.

9.13 Noise and Vibration

9.13.1 *The generation of noise and vibration*

The proposed project will result in the generation of both noise and vibration, which originates from the vehicles, trucks, generators, and machinery and equipment used on the project site. Although it is expected that the noise and vibration levels generated during the prospecting phase, will be less, compared to the noise and vibration levels which will be generated during both the drilling and pitting, trenching, and mining phases of the project.

The project site is situated on Farm Rooiberg 83, and despite the limited existing footprint on the farm itself, the project site is rather secluded and almost entirely undeveloped. Therefore, any activity at the project site will create a nuisance in respect of both noise and vibration. Therefore, the overall significance thereof is rated as medium, irrespective of whether mitigation and management measures are implemented.


9.14 Archaeological and Heritage Sites

9.14.1 *The disturbance of, and to archaeological and heritage sites*

It should be noted that most of the archaeological and heritage sites in Namibia have already been discovered, some of which provide evidence of long-term occupation. Consequently, the probability of coming across such an archaeological or heritage site, is highly improbable. There is, however, one heritage site in the vicinity of the project site, which is Duwisib Castle.

Although it is highly improbable that an archaeological or heritage site be discovered at the project site, all exploration, prospecting, and mining activities and operations will be suspended with immediate effect should such an archaeological or heritage site be discovered at the project site. After all activities and operations have ceased, buffer zones must be established in the event where any archaeological or culturally significant artefacts have been discovered, where-after the Namibian National Heritage Council must be informed.

In light thereof that the possibility that this impact may occur, is highly unlikely and highly improbable, the overall significance and severity thereof can be rated to be of a low significance and severity. The overall significance and severity of the impact will, however, remain rated as low, if mitigation and management measures are established and deployed.

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10. IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Potential impacts that were identified during the scoping process, in consultation with specialists, are discussed under environmental component headings in this section. These discussions should be read with the corresponding descriptions of the current environment discussed in **section 8 and 9** of the scoping report. This section was also updated after consultation with the I and AP's.

Due to the fact that sufficient information was obtained during the scoping stage, preliminary impact assessments are provided and are available in accordance with the methodology described in **Table 10.12**.

Impacts associated with this project are therefore, cumulatively assessed in this Scoping Report. Based on all the available information at this stage, it was possible to compile an EMP at this stage of the process. All management and mitigation measures are therefore, contained in the EMP.

Management and mitigation objectives to address the identified impacts are discussed in this section and the detailed actions are included in the EMP.

TABLE 10.1: CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING IMPACTS

Note: Both the criteria used to assess the impacts and the method of determining the significance of the impacts is outlined in the following table. Part A provides the definition for determining impact consequence (combining severity, spatial scale and duration) and impact significance (the overall rating of the impact). Impact consequence and significance are determined from Part B and C. The interpretation of the impact significance is given in Part D.

Briefly describe the methodology utilized in the rating of significance of impacts.

TABLE 10.1: Criteria for Assessing Impacts

MAGNITUDE	DURATION
10 - Very high/don't know	5 - Permanent (longer than 10 years)
8 - High	4 - Long-term (7 to 10 years; impact ceases after site closure has been obtained)
6 - Moderate	3 - Medium-term (3 months to 7 years; impact ceases after the operational life of the activity)
4 - Low	2 - Short-term (0 to 3 months; impact ceases after the construction phase)
2 - Minor	1 - Immediate

SCALE	PROBABILITY
5 - International	5 - Definite/don't know
4 - National	4 - Highly probable
3 - Regional	3 - Medium probability
2 - Local	2 - Low probability
1 - Site only	1 - Improbable
0 - None	0 - None

Significance Points= (Magnitude + Duration + Scale) x Probability Thus:


SP >60	Indicates High environmental significance	An impact which could influence the decision about whether or not to proceed with the project regardless of any possible mitigation.
SP 30-60	Indicates moderate environmental significance	An impact or benefit which is sufficiently important to require management and which could have an influence on the decision unless it is mitigated.

SP<30	Indicates <i>low</i> environmental significance	Impacts with little real effect and which will not have an influence on or require modification of the project design.
+	Positive impact	An impact that is likely to result in positive consequences/effects.


Table 10.2: Identification and Description of Potential Environmental Impacts.

Potential impacts:	Significance rating of impacts:	Proposed mitigation:	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:
DIRECT IMPACTS: ALL PHASES			
<p><u>Pollution and Contamination of Soil, Groundwater and Surface water</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clearing of the site will result in exposed soil surfaces which may be prone to erosion, creation of dust, and sedimentation of streams. Spillages and leakages of oil, lubricants, and fuel from vehicles, trucks, generators, and machinery have the potential to contaminate the soil and groundwater. Flora in these areas where contamination occurs will die. The discharge of effluent and wastewater may also result in the contamination and pollution of the soil, as well as groundwater resources. Storm water runoff has the potential to erode the topsoil and result in sedimentation on streams, if not controlled. Ineffective waste management, may result in waste being released into the surrounding environment, which, if left unattended, also has the potential to contaminate and pollute both the soil and groundwater resources. 	<p>Magnitude: 6 Duration: 2 Scale: 1 Probability 4</p> <p>SP= 36 Moderate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance plan on all earth moving equipment. Daily inspections on all equipment used on site. No servicing of any equipment on site. Refuelling of equipment in demarcated area, which area should be bunded. Generators should only be operated on a bunded surface, and it is, furthermore, recommended that fuel and oil be stored in a bunded area as well. Appropriate erosion and storm water management structures must be installed around the project site. All vehicles, trucks, generators, machinery, and equipment must be properly maintained to prevent leaks. Machinery, equipment, and vehicles are to be repaired immediately upon developing leaks. Drip trays and spill kits shall be supplied for all repair work undertaken on machinery on site. Drip trays and spill kits must be readily available at the project site and each vehicle and truck must be equipped with its own drip tray and spill kits. Employees must be trained in accordance with the correct and appropriate use of the drip trays and spill kits. Drip trays are to be utilised during daily greasing and re-fuelling of machinery and to catch incidental spills and pollutants. Drip trays are to be inspected daily for leaks and effectiveness and emptied when necessary. This is to be closely monitored during rain events to prevent overflow. Vehicles and trucks are to be kept in good working condition and should not be the source of excessive fumes. Products must be stored in adequate storage facilities that are secure, enclosed and bunded. All disturbed areas must be stabilized. Strict procedures for the management of the site must be developed and adhered to. Staff must be trained to prevent spillages. Ensure that after the completion of exploration holes and trenches, drill cuttings are put back into the hole, and that the holes are filled and levelled, and that trenches are backfilled. 	<p>Magnitude: 4 Duration: 2 Scale: 1 Probability 2</p> <p>SP= 14 Low</p>


Potential impacts:	Significance rating of impacts:	Proposed mitigation:	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:
<p><u>Risks of Fires and Explosions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presence of fuels, and hydrocarbons, such as oil on the project site, poses an inherent fire and explosion risk. Accidental fire outbreaks do not only pose a risk to the health and safety of employees, but if fires are left unattended, and if they are not dealt with appropriately and immediately, such accidental fire outbreaks may result in widespread veldfires. 	<p>Magnitude: 4 Duration: 1 Scale: 1 Probability 4</p> <p>SP= 24 Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The health and safety regulations contained in the Labour Act, must be strictly complied with, and adhered to. Fire extinguishers must be easily accessible. The following signs must be installed in accordance with local Fire Department <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "NO SMOKING" "NO NAKED FLAME" "NO CELL PHONES" Staff must be trained adequately so as to identify and minimise the impacts of leaks and to deal with fires. Firefighting facilities must conform to the oil industry standard and be regularly inspected. Possible refuse on site. Removal of vegetation must be limited as far as possible. The demarcated areas for stationary vehicles and trucks, generator operations, and fuel storage, must be secured and the appropriate warning signs must be displayed in a conspicuous manner. The site must be managed appropriately and all rubbish and rubble, must be removed to a recognised waste facility. A certificate of disposal must be obtained for any waste that is disposed of. Waste must not remain on site for more than 2 weeks. Refuse bins must be provided by the contractor for rubbish to be discarded by staff. No waste may be placed in any excavations on site. Lighting on site is to be sufficient for safety and security purposes, but shall not be intrusive to neighbouring residents, disturb wildlife, or interfere with road traffic. 	<p>Magnitude: 2 Duration: 1 Scale: 1 Probability 2</p> <p>SP= 8 Low</p>
<p><u>Visual Intrusion and Light Pollution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Littering and illegal dumping on the site may result in an alteration of the visual character of the site. As the project site is entirely undeveloped, any activity at the project site will be regarded to be visually intrusive. Alteration of the site will alter the visual characteristics of the site and the surroundings. 	<p>Magnitude: 8 Duration: 2 Scale: 2 Probability 4</p> <p>SP= 48 Moderate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An effective waste management plan must be developed to ensure that no waste pollutes or contaminates the project site. Littering, rubbish, and illegal dumping on the site is NOT allowed. Refuse bins must be provided. These must be sufficient in number. Waste must be disposed of, at appropriate and registered landfill sites. No waste may be left, disposed of, buried, or burned at the project site. 	<p>Magnitude: 4 Duration: 2 Scale: 2 Probability 3</p> <p>SP= 24 Low</p>
<p><u>Destruction of Flora and Fauna and grazing areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the project site is entirely undeveloped, any operations and activities at the site will result in the disruption of fauna. 	<p>Magnitude: 6 Duration: 2 Scale: 1 Probability 2</p> <p>SP= 18 Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site clearing and the removal of vegetation should be limited as far as possible. Noise and vibration be mitigated by daytime work and equipment operating with adequate exhaust system. Site clearing is to be limited to only the area necessary for carrying out the specified works so the destruction of vegetation should be minimised. 	<p>Magnitude: 2 Duration: 1 Scale: 1 Probability 1</p> <p>SP= 4 Low</p>

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Potential impacts:	Significance rating of impacts:	Proposed mitigation:	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clearing of vegetation will result in the loss of habitat, habitat fragmentation and possibly a loss of species on the site. The noises and vibrations resulting from machinery and blasting could impact on faunal species outside the site. Pollution resulting from the project site such as litter, solid waste, sewerage and spills of oil, lubricants and product could reduce the quality of the habitats in the surrounding area and directly impact on the health and welfare of the fauna and flora surrounding the site. Due to the disturbance of the site alien plants will be able to establish and could become a problem by infesting neighbouring land. The activities and operations associated with the proposed project will result in the loss, and destruction of rangeland and grazing areas. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No littering by workers is permitted. Any litter will be collected and removed off-site. Cleared indigenous vegetation can be stockpiled for possible reuse in later rehabilitation or landscaping, or as a brush pack for erosion prevention. Stockpiles of vegetation are only to be located in areas approved by the ECO and may not exceed 2 m in height. Methods of stacking must consider for the possible creation of a fire hazard. No burning of stockpiled vegetation is permitted. All alien plants on site will be removed. Disturbance to birds, animals and reptiles and their habitats should be prevented at all times. The illegal hunting or capture of wildlife will not be tolerated. Such matters will be handed over to the relevant authorities for prosecution. Neither will the theft of livestock be allowed. Both the movements of vehicles, trucks, and machinery must be restricted to existing access roads and tracks, to avoid inflicting further damage to vegetation and grazing areas. No on-site vegetation may be cut or used for firewood. Suitable and appropriate operational management guidelines must be formulated and implemented in respect of cleared areas and these operational management guidelines must be incorporated into progressive rehabilitation measures. Employees must refrain from disturbing, killing, or stealing livestock as well as soil and rock outcrop species found on the project site. The importance of the preservation of biodiversity must be included in the environmental awareness training provided to employees. The unnecessary removal or destruction of grazing land as a result of the exploration, prospecting, and mining activities and operations should be avoided at all costs. The vegetation found on the project site, which does not fall within the site-specific exploration areas must not be disturbed and must remain intact so as to preserve biodiversity and grazing land. 	
<p><u>traffic and Access</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of the exploration, prospecting, and mining activities and operations traffic will increase on the existing road network, which can result in increased traffic congestion. The increase in traffic may also place unnecessary pressure on the road surfaces, which can result in the deterioration and degradation thereof. 	<p>Magnitude: 8 Duration: 5 Scale: 3 Probability 5</p> <p>SP= 80 High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heavy truck loads must comply with the maximum allowed speed limit for respective vehicles while transporting materials and equipment on both the existing roads as well as the access road. Minimize unnecessary movement of vehicles to and from the project site. The drivers of project vehicles and trucks must be in possession of valid drivers' licenses, and must adhere to road safety rules. The proponent must ensure that the site access roads are equipped with temporary traffic and road signs to cater for vehicles and trucks travelling to and from the project site throughout the lifetime of the project. To minimize the destruction of grazing areas and the loss of biodiversity, drivers may only utilize existing access roads. No project vehicles or trucks may be parked outside of the project site. 	<p>Magnitude: 6 Duration: 5 Scale: 3 Probability 4</p> <p>SP= 56 High</p>

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
Potential impacts:	Significance rating of impacts:	Proposed mitigation:	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To control traffic movement on the project site, it is recommended that deliveries to and from the project site be performed in strict accordance with a well-planned delivery schedule, with deliveries ideally taking place on weekdays, between working hours, that is between 08:00 AM and 17:00 PM. The site access roads must be upgraded to an acceptable standard, so as to ensure that the access roads can not only accommodate project related vehicles, but the vehicles of the farm-owners as well. The proponent should ensure that the C14 gravel road, leading from Maltahöhe, to the project site, is maintained regularly, to ensure that the road is in a good condition for local road users. 	
<p>Noise Pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the project site is located on an entirely undeveloped portion of Farm Rooiberg 83, any activities at the project site will result in noise pollution. <p>Noise from the proposed facility will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicular movement to and from the project site. General noise emanating from the operation of vehicles, machinery, and equipment. 	<p>Magnitude: 4 Duration: 2 Scale: 2 Probability 3</p> <p>SP= 24 Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where practicable noise from the operation of vehicles and machinery and equipment, should be kept to acceptable levels. Project activities to occur during daytime hours only i.e., 08:00 AM - 17:00 PM. The proponent should be conscious of the noise generated during their specific activities, and to limit excessive noise generation where possible. Noise levels shall be kept within acceptable limits, and employees must abide by National Noise Laws and local by-laws regarding noise. If work is to be undertaken outside of normal work hours permission, must be obtained. Prior to commencing any such activity, the proponent is also to advise the potentially affected neighbouring residents. Notification could include letter-drops. No sound amplification equipment such as sirens, loud hailers or hooters are to be used on site except in emergencies and no amplified music is permitted on site. Operation and management activities involving use of the service vehicle, machinery, hammering etc, must be limited to the hours between 08:00 AM and 17:00 PM on weekdays. All reasonable and practical measures will be taken to reduce the generation and transmission of vibration caused by machinery and equipment. Equipment that is fitted with noise reduction facilities (e.g., side flaps, silencers etc) must be used as per operating instructions and maintained properly during site operations. Noise levels should comply with the SANS Code of Practice 100103 - 0994 (recommended noise levels). Hearing protection equipment should be made available to employees and visitors at the project site, to reduce the exposure to excessive noise levels. Noise affected areas should be indicated through the posting of appropriate signage. 	<p>Magnitude: 4 Duration: 3 Scale: 2 Probability 2</p> <p>SP= 18 Low</p>

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
Potential impacts:	Significance rating of impacts:	Proposed mitigation:	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:
<p><u>Atmosphere Pollution and Odours</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the activities and operations of this proposed project, increased dust, smoke, and emissions will occur, which may be hazardous to the health and safety of employees and the farm-owners. 	<p>Magnitude: 4 Duration: 2 Scale: 2 Probability 3</p> <p>SP= 24 Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance plan on all earth moving equipment. Daily inspections on all equipment used on site. Dust suppression actions including wetting of soil prior to earth moving actions. Consideration of wind direction and wind speed during earth moving actions. To avoid dust generation around the project site, project vehicles and trucks should not drive at excessive speeds. Dust generation should be kept to a minimum at all times. Dust must be suppressed on access roads and exploration areas during dry periods by the regular application of water or a biodegradable soil stabilisation agent. Speed limits must be implemented in all areas, including public roads and private property to limit the levels of dust pollution. It is recommended that the clearing of vegetation from the site should be selective and done just before exploration, prospecting, and mining so as to minimise erosion and dust. Sand stockpiles are to be covered with Hessian, shade cloth or DPC plastic. Where possible stockpiles are to be located in sheltered areas and the usable/cut face orientated away from the direction of the prevailing wind for that season. Excavating, handling, or transporting erodible materials in high wind or when dust plumes are visible shall be avoided. All materials transported to site must be transported in such a manner that they do not fly or fall off the vehicle. This may necessitate covering or wetting friable materials. Should weather conditions be of such a nature that the continuation of work may result in unacceptably high risks of significant releases of airborne particulate matter, all work and operations must temporarily cease until weather conditions improve. 	<p>Magnitude: 4 Duration: 2 Scale: 1 Probability 2</p> <p>SP= 14 Low</p>

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
Potential impacts:	Significance rating of impacts:	Proposed mitigation:	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:
<p><u>Safety and Security</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project site can be a dangerous place, and as such, harm may come to people and property. • Theft is also a significant risk in the area surrounding the project site. 	<p>Magnitude: 4 Duration: 1 Scale: 1 Probability 2</p> <p>SP= 12 Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that the site-specific exploration areas be fenced off, for the duration of the project. • Access control should be implemented. • No unauthorized personnel on site. • Signs should be erected on all entrance gates, indicating that no temporary jobs are available, thereby limiting opportunistic labourers and crime. • The site and crew are to be managed in strict accordance with the Labour Act, 6 of 1992, as amended by the Labour Act, 11 of 2007, and the National Building Regulations. • All structures that are vulnerable to high winds must be secured (including toilets). • All holes, pits, and excavations should be covered and must be clearly demarcated with danger tape. Additionally, signage must also be posted indicating the danger. • Potentially hazardous areas such as trenches are to be cordoned off and clearly marked at all times. • The Proponent is to ensure traffic safety at all times, and shall implement road safety precautions for this purpose. • Necessary Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and safety gear appropriate to the task being undertaken is to be provided to all site personnel (e.g., hard hats, safety boots, masks etc.). • All vehicles and equipment used on site must be operated by appropriately trained and / or licensed individuals in compliance with all safety measures as laid out in the Labour Act, 6 of 1992, as amended by the Labour Act, 11 of 2007. • An environmental awareness training programme for all staff members shall be put in place by the proponent. Before commencing any work, all staff members shall be appropriately briefed about the EMP and the relevant occupational health and safety issues. • All employees shall be issued with ID badges and clearly identifiable uniforms. • Access to equipment stores is to be strictly controlled. • No employees shall be allowed to leave the boundaries of the project site. • No unauthorized firearms are permitted on site. • Emergency procedures must be produced and communicated to all the employees on site. This will ensure that accidents are responded to appropriately, and that the impacts thereof are minimised. This will also ensure that potential liabilities and damage to life and the environment are avoided. 	<p>Magnitude: 2 Duration: 1 Scale: 1 Probability 2</p> <p>SP= 8 Low</p>

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
Potential impacts:	Significance rating of impacts:	Proposed mitigation:	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate emergency facilities must be provided for the treatment of any emergency on the site. • The nearest emergency service provider must be identified during all phases of the project as well as its capacity and the magnitude of accidents it will be able to handle. • Emergency contact numbers are to be displayed conspicuously at prominent locations around the project site. • Spill kits and drip trays must be available at the project site and must include absorbent material that can handle all forms of hydrocarbon, as well as floating blankets / pillows that can be placed on water courses. • Staff should be adequately trained with respect to dealing with crime. • Equipment and materials should only be handled by staff that have been supervised and adequately trained. • Staff must be regularly updated regarding safety procedures. • Emergency facilities must be available and adequately supplied for use by staff and visitors. • Ensure that after the completion of exploration, that holes, trenches, drill cuttings are put back into the holes and that the holes are filled and levelled, whilst trenches are backfilled respectively. 	
<p>Hygiene</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The health of workers may be adversely affected by unhygienic working conditions on the project site. • Workers may be exposed to diseases such as tick bite fever, malaria, HIV-AIDS. • Unhygienic conditions result in the transmission of diseases. • Areas of potential concern include the ablutions, cooking areas, and standing water on the site. 	<p>Magnitude: 4 Duration: 1 Scale: 1 Probability 2</p> <p>SP= 12 Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of adequate ablution facility on site. • Running water on site. • Adequate resting area for employees. • Induction training to all employees. • Medical fitness certificates for all employees. • The proponent shall make available safe drinking water for human consumption at the site and all other working areas. • Washing and toilet facilities shall be provided on site. • Adequate numbers of chemical toilets must be maintained at the project site, to service the staff using this area. At least 1 toilet must be available per 20 workers using the camp. Toilet paper must be provided. • The chemical toilets servicing the site must be maintained in a good state, and any spills or overflows must be attended to immediately. • The chemical toilets must be emptied on a regular basis. • The chemical toilets must be sited, considering the possibility of the prevailing wind unfavourably dispersing unpleasant odours. • HIV AIDS awareness and education should be undertaken by all staff. • Care should be taken to adequately drain areas surrounding water points in order to avoid the development of pools of standing water, as these tend to be a breeding source of flies, mosquitoes and other vectors. • Management policies and strategies must be in place to prevent unhygienic conditions from developing. 	<p>Magnitude: 2 Duration: 1 Scale: 1 Probability 2</p> <p>SP= 8 Low</p>

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Potential impacts:	Significance rating of impacts:	Proposed mitigation:	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:
<p><u>Spread of Alien Vegetation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the disturbance of the site alien plants will be able to establish and could become a problem by infesting neighbouring land. 	<p>Magnitude: 4 Duration: 2 Scale: 1 Probability 2</p> <p>SP= 14 Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of vegetation and site clearing must be strictly limited as far as practicable. 	<p>Magnitude: 2 Duration: 1 Scale: 1 Probability 1</p> <p>SP= 4 Low</p>
<p><u>Socio Economic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed project will result in direct job opportunities being created. Indirectly jobs will also be created in the supply and service industry. The proposed development will lead to an increase in the level local employment in the areas surrounding the project site. Both short-term and long-term employment will be created in this case. 	<p>Magnitude: 6 Duration: 2 Scale: 2 Probability 4</p> <p>SP= 40 Moderate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local community should be utilized as far as possible for this project. Utilize as far as possible the local community in regard to services, support and obtaining goods and materials. 	<p>Magnitude: 6 Duration: 2 Scale: 2 Probability 4</p> <p>SP= 40 Moderate</p>
CUMULATIVE IMPACTS: ALL PHASES			
<p><u>Surface Water Pollution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flora and fauna in these areas where contamination occurs will die. Spillages of oil, lubricants, and fuel from vehicles, trucks, generators, machinery, and equipment, has the potential to contaminate surface water. 	<p>Magnitude: 6 Duration: 5 Scale: 2 Probability 3</p> <p>SP= 39 Moderate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance plan on all machinery and equipment. Daily inspections on all equipment used on site. No servicing of any equipment on site. Oil trays for all equipment while not in use. Refuelling of equipment in demarcated area. Detailed planning and design of storm water runoff. 	<p>Magnitude: 6 Duration: 2 Scale: 2 Probability 3</p> <p>SP= 30 Moderate</p>
<p><u>Increased run off of Water</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storm water runoff has the potential to erode the topsoil and result in sedimentation of streams if not controlled. 	<p>Magnitude: 4 Duration: 1 Scale: 2 Probability 3</p> <p>SP= 21 Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed planning and design of storm water runoff. Removal of vegetation and site clearing must be strictly limited as far as is reasonably practicable. 	<p>Magnitude: 4 Duration: 1 Scale: 2 Probability 2</p> <p>SP= 14 Low</p>
<p><u>Groundwater Pollution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will result in increased infiltration of contaminants into the groundwater and soil. The clearing of the site will result in exposed soil surfaces which may be prone to erosion, creation of dust and sedimentation of streams. Spillages of oil, lubricants, and fuel from vehicles, trucks, generators, machinery, and equipment, have the potential to 	<p>Magnitude: 4 Duration: 1 Scale: 2 Probability 3</p> <p>SP= 21 Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance plan on all equipment and machinery. Vehicles and trucks will be well maintained and in a good working condition. Daily inspections on all equipment used on site. No servicing of any equipment on site. Oil trays for all equipment while not in use. Refuelling of equipment in demarcated area. Detailed planning and design of storm water runoff. 	<p>Magnitude: 4 Duration: 1 Scale: 2 Probability 2</p> <p>SP= 14 Low</p>

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Potential impacts:	Significance rating of impacts:	Proposed mitigation:	Significance rating of impacts after mitigation:
contaminate the soil and groundwater resources. Furthermore, flora in these areas where contamination occurs will die.			
<p><u>Socio Economic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed project will result in direct employment opportunities being created for the duration of the project. However, through this project indirect job opportunities will also be created in the service and supply industry. The proposed project will lead to the increase in the level of local employment in the areas surrounding the project site. Both short-term and long-term employment will be created in this case. 	<p>Magnitude: 6 Duration: 2 Scale: 2 Probability 4</p> <p>SP= 40 Moderate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local community will be utilized as far as possible for employment opportunities arising from this proposed project. Utilize as far as possible the local community in regard to services, support and obtaining goods and materials. 	<p>Magnitude: 6 Duration: 2 Scale: 2 Probability 4</p> <p>SP= 40 Moderate</p>
<p><u>Faunal Displacement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The displacement of fauna as a result of an increase in ambient noises, vibrations is likely to remain even with mitigation. 	<p>Magnitude: 4 Duration: 2 Scale: 1 Probability 2</p> <p>SP= 14 Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of vegetation and site clearing should be limited as far as is reasonably practicable. 	<p>Magnitude: 2 Duration: 1 Scale: 1 Probability 1</p> <p>SP= 4 Low</p>

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Criteria for ranking the SPATIAL SCALE of IMPACTS	H	Permanent. Beyond closure. Long term.			
	L	Localised - Within the site boundary.			
	M	Fairly widespread – Beyond the site boundary. Local			
	H	Widespread – Far beyond site boundary. Regional/ national			
PART B: DETERMINING CONSEQUENCE					
SEVERITY = L					
DURATION	Long term	H	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Medium term	M	Low	Low	Medium
	Short term	L	Low	Low	Medium
SEVERITY = M					
DURATION	Long term	H	Medium	High	High
	Medium term	M	Medium	Medium	High
	Short term	L	Low	Medium	Medium
SEVERITY = H					
DURATION	Long term	H	High	High	High
	Medium term	M	Medium	Medium	High
	Short term	L	Medium	Medium	High
			L	M	H
			Localised Within site boundary Site	Fairly widespread Beyond site boundary Local	Widespread Far beyond site boundary Regional/ national
SPATIAL SCALE					
PART C: DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE					
PROBABILITY	Definite/ Continuous	H	Medium	Medium	High
	Possible/ frequent	M	Medium	Medium	High
	Unlikely/ seldom	L	Low	Low	Medium
			L	M	H
CONSEQUENCE					
PART D: INTERPRETATION OF SIGNIFICANCE					
Significance		Decision guideline			
High		It would influence the decision regardless of any possible mitigation.			
Medium		It should have an influence on the decision unless it is mitigated.			
Low		It will not have an influence on the decision.			

*H = high, M= medium and L= low and + denotes a positive impact.

Against the above background, the potential impacts associated with all the phases (construction, operations, decommissioning and closure) have been conceptually identified and described, and reference has been made to the studies/investigations that are required to provide the necessary additional information.

10.1 Topography

Phase in which impact(s) may occur:

Construction	Operational	Decommissioning	Closure
X	X	X	X

The following potential impacts on the topography may occur if the project is implemented:

- Hazardous excavations and the dangers they present to animals and humans,
- Alteration of drainage patterns,
- Surface subsidence and the impact this can have on water drainage and topography, and
- Visual aspects. No additional work is required to address this issue in more detail.

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10.2 Soils and land capability

Phase in which impact(s) may occur:

Construction	Operational	Decommissioning	Closure
X	X	X	X

A loss of topsoil (through sterilisation, erosion, or contamination) would generally result in, a decrease in the rehabilitation and the future land use potential of any land that is disturbed by the project. In particular, the soil crust is seen as an important soil component in the desert environment. No additional work is required to address this issue in more detail.

10.3 Land use

Phase in which impact(s) may occur:

Construction	Operational	Decommissioning	Closure
X	X	X	

This proposed exploration, prospecting, and mining project, will occur in its entirety on the Farm Rooiberg 83, in the Hardap Region, and the property is consequently zoned as ‘*agricultural*’. Although this project will undoubtedly have a negative impact on the land use of the project site, in that the proposed project will result in a loss of biodiversity and the destruction of grazing area, it will, however, have a positive impact on the socio-economic conditions of the local community. No additional work is required to address this issue in more detail.

10.4 Natural vegetation and animal life

Phase in which impact(s) may occur:

Construction	Operational	Decommissioning	Closure
X	X	X	

The development of the project could cumulatively cause a loss of natural vegetation. This could lead to habitat fragmentation and degradation. It follows that the existence of and/or the habits of animal life (vertebrates and invertebrates) may also be impacted in a negative manner. Together, these impacts may cause a reduction in ecosystem functionality. No additional work is required to address this issue in more detail.

10.5 Surface water

10.5.1 Altering drainage patterns

Phase in which impact(s) may occur:

Construction	Operational	Decommissioning	Closure
X	X	X	X

Although rainfall is scarce in the region, if and whenever significant rainfall events do occur, it will cause temporary flow of surface water. The proposed project could have a negative impact on drainage patterns, and drainage can likewise have a negative impact on the project. The selection of project alternatives will influence this impact to a limited extent. No additional work is required to address this issue in more detail.

10.5.2 Contamination of surface water

Phase in which impact(s) may occur:

Construction	Operational	Decommissioning	Closure
X	X	X	

Projects of this nature will generally present a number of possible pollution sources which could have a negative impact on surface and sub-surface water quality, if left unmanaged. Typically, the following pollution sources exist, fuel and lubricant spillages and leakages, sewage, dirty water circuit, hazardous waste, general waste and erosion of particles from exposed soils. No additional work is required to address this issue in more detail.

10.6 Groundwater contamination

Phase in which impact(s) may occur:

Construction	Operational	Decommissioning	Closure
X	X	X	X

Groundwater could become contaminated from a number of sources, as detailed in **section 5.1**. No additional work is required to address this issue in more detail.

10.7 Air quality

Phase in which impact(s) may occur:

Construction	Operational	Decommissioning	Closure
X	X	X	

As mentioned, and discussed hereinabove, numerous possible sources of pollution and contamination in respect of air quality were identified, such as the creation and generation of dust from, and by vehicles, trucks, the clearing of the site, the removal of vegetation, and machinery, and equipment. Other potential sources of pollution and contamination may originate from emissions, from vehicles, trucks, machinery, and equipment. It is, therefore, possible that the proposed project may have a negative impact on the ambient air quality, ecosystem functionality, and the surrounding land uses. However, the impact and effect thereof, can be limited and minimized. No additional work is required to address this issue in more detail.

10.8 Noise

Phase in which impact(s) may occur:

Construction	Operational	Decommissioning	Closure
X	X	X	

Seeing that this project will occur on a relatively undeveloped portion of Farm Rooiberg 83, any activities and operations on the project site, will result in disturbances and nuisances. However, this project is considered to have a medium impact in regard to generated noise, that could be heard from surrounding areas. Taking into consideration that no night work will be performed, which is when ambient noise levels are at their lowest. Additional monitoring will be required to address this issue in more detail.

10.9 Visual

Phase in which impact(s) may occur:

Construction	Operational	Decommissioning	Closure
X	X	X	

Similarly, to the noise generation discussed above, any activities and operations on the project site will result in a sense of visual pollution or intrusion, due to the undeveloped nature of the project site. It should further be noted that no other developments or industrial infrastructure exists in the vicinity of the project site. The project is expected to have an impact on the visual aspects of the surrounding area. No additional work is required to address this issue in more detail.

10.10 Socio-economic

Phase in which impact(s) may occur:

Construction	Operational	Decommissioning	Closure
X	X	X	X

The proposed project is likely to have the following positive and/or negative impacts:

Save for the direct employment opportunities which will be potentially created throughout all the phases of the proposed project, additional indirect job opportunities will be created in the service and supply industry, such as the transportation of product and supplies to and from the project site, the rendering and delivering of insurance and accounting services, the service and maintenance of machinery, vehicles, and equipment, etc. Further jobs will be created through the provision of services - such as the collection of waste from the site, the transport of raw materials to and from the site, storage facility service and maintenance, and accounting and insurance services.

However, most of these positions will become redundant should the activities and operations cease. These posts may become redundant when the facility ceases to operate. It should once again be noted that no clear determination can be made at this point, as to the number of employment opportunities which will be created by and through this project, as the number of employees which may be necessary is contingent upon the outcome, and results obtained during the prospecting phase of the proposed project. Although the number is small, the project will nevertheless contribute to the improvement of the living standards of the nearby community. These numbers exclude services and support personnel.

10.11 Health and Safety


Phase in which impact(s) may occur:

Construction	Operational	Decommissioning	Closure
X	X	X	X

The exploration, prospecting, and mining activities and operations will have a health and safety programme in place that complies with local legislation and with international best practices.

To achieve this, **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** will:

- Assess and respond to risks, by identifying hazards to health and safety,
- Provide and maintain a working environment that is safe,
- Provide and maintain a working environment which manages health and safety risks,
- Ensure an adequate supply of health and safety equipment,

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- Staff the operations with due regard to health and safety,
- Establish a health and safety policy,
- Prepare and implement “Codes of Practice”, and
- Provide health and safety training.

10.12 Environmental Monitoring and Audit Programs

EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC intends to contain spillages in a bunded area, and all leakages and spillages will be properly and sufficiently cleaned, immediately after the occurrence thereof.

Management will conduct Environmental Monitoring and Audit Programs to assess whether the established environmental, safety and healthy criteria are being met.

11. WAY FORWARD

11.1 WAY FORWARD FOR THE SCOPING REPORT

The way forward for the EIA scoping phase is as follows:

- ❖ MEFT review the final scoping (including assessment) Report and EMP (this report) and provide record of its decision, and
- ❖ Sufficient information is available and no further specialist investigations will be required.


12. CONCLUSIONS

It is common cause that this proposed project may have some adverse impacts on the environment in general, however, these potential adverse impacts have been identified and assessed as part of this EIA Scoping Process, and various mitigation and management measures have been identified and recommended, in order to reduce the adverse impacts which this proposed project may bring about. Relevant mitigation and management measures have been provided and are included in the EMP that accompanies this scoping report.

The mining industry can be regarded as one of the cornerstones of the Namibian economy, as it is one of the main contributors to the economy. There will always be a need for mining as the minerals which are being mined plays an integral part in our daily lives. However, there is also a responsibility which is being placed on companies, such as the proponent, and that is, that their mining activities and operations be performed and conducted in an environmentally sound and sustainable manner. It is the intention of **EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC** to perform and conduct their exploration, prospecting, and mining activities and operations in a safe and environmentally sound, responsible, and sustainable manner, whilst also meeting the demand for mined minerals, and thus making a positive contribution to the Namibian economy.

NEHC CC believes that a thorough assessment of the proposed project has been conducted, and achieved, and that an Environmental Clearance Certificate should be issued herein, provided that on the condition that the mitigation and management measures, as stipulated in the EMP are complied with, and adhered to.

This proposed project is viable, and beneficial to the overall economy of Namibia.

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
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
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
ANNEXURE B: COMPLAINTS RECORD SHEET

RECORD OF COMPLAINTS	PAGE OF	DATE: / /
Complainant:		
Capacity of complainant:		
Complaint recorded by:		
Complaint:		
Corrective measure:		
ECO: Date:		
Notes by ECO:		

**APPENDIX A:
THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND
TOURISM (MEFT): APPLICATION FOR CLEARANCE**

Date: 4 th of July 2023	Company: EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC – SMALL SCALE MINING – EIA – FARM ROOIBERG 83, HARDAP REGION	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen 	Project No: 2023/044/C
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
APPENDIX B: NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT

Date: 4 th of July 2023	Company: EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC – SMALL SCALE MINING – EIA – FARM ROOIBERG 83, HARDAP REGION	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen 	Project No: 2023/044/C
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
APPENDIX C: PICTURE OF SITE NOTICE BOARD

Date: 4 th of July 2023	Company: EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC – SMALL SCALE MINING – EIA – FARM ROOIBERG 83, HARDAP REGION	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen 	Project No: 2023/044/C
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
APPENDIX D: I and AP's REGISTER

Date: 4 th of July 2023	Company: EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC – SMALL SCALE MINING – EIA – FARM ROOIBERG 83, HARDAP REGION	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen 	Project No: 2023/044/C
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APPENDIX E: ISSUES AND RESPONSE REPORT

Date: 4 th of July 2023	Company: EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC – SMALL SCALE MINING – EIA – FARM ROOIBERG 83, HARDAP REGION	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen 	Project No: 2023/044/C
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APPENDIX F: CURRICULUM VITAE

Date: 4 th of July 2023	Company: EVERGREEN INVESTMENTS 114 CC – SMALL SCALE MINING – EIA – FARM ROOIBERG 83, HARDAP REGION	Occupational Hygienist Johan Cornelissen 	Project No: 2023/044/C
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APPENDIX A:

Application for Environmental Clearance Certificate

ANNEXURE 1
FORMS

Form 1

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 2007
(Section 32)

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

**PART A: DETAILS OF APPLICANT**

1. Name: (person or business): **Evergreen Investments 114 CC**
2. Business Registration / Identity No.
(if applicable): **2016/15259**
3. Correspondence Address: **P.O. Box 8416, Swakopmund**
4. Name of Contact Person: **Johan Cornelissen**
5. Position of Contact Person: **Environmental Consultant**
6. Telephone No.: **+264 64 404 146**
7. Fax No.: **+264 64 404 179**
8. E-mail Address : (if any): **info@nehcafrica.com**

 Tick () the appropriate box

PART B: SCOPE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

1. The environmental clearance certificate is for:

- This is an application for a new Environmental Clearance Certificate for small scale mining in respect of 4 NEPL Claims on the Farm Rooiberg 83. These 4 NEPL Claims are:
 - NEPL Claim 1 registered under NEPL Number: 73701, applied for on 7 September 2022, pertaining to dimension stone and semi-precious stones, with an extent of 17.868 hectares.
 - NEPL Claim 2 registered under NEPL Number: 73766, applied for on 29 September 2022, pertaining to dimension stone and semi-precious stones, with an extent of 15.6717 hectares.
 - NEPL Claim 3 registered under NEPL Number: 73767, applied for on 29 September 2022, pertaining to dimension stone and semi-precious stones, with an extent of 17.1356 hectares.
 - NEPL Claim 4 registered under NEPL Number: 73931, applied for on 7 November 2022, pertaining to base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, precious metals, and semi-precious stones, with an extent of 16.74.88 hectares.

2. Details of the activity(s) covered by the environmental clearance certificate:

[Note: Please attach plans to show the location and scope of the designated activity(s), and use additional sheets if necessary:

Title of Activity: **Evergreen Investments 114 CC**

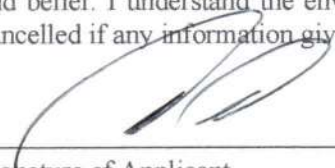
Nature of Activity: **Mining and Exploration of 4 NEPL Claims**

Location of Activity: **Hardap Region, approximately 67 km from Maltahöhe in a South Western direction, driving on the C14 gravel road.**

Scale and Scope of Activity: **The combined extent of the 4 NEPL Claim Areas, combined, is approximately 67.4241 hectares.**

PART C: DECLARATION BY APPLICANT

I hereby certify that the particulars given above are correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand the environmental clearance certificate may be suspended, amended or cancelled if any information given above is false, misleading, wrong or incomplete.


Johan Cornelissen Env. Practitioner

Signature of Applicant Full Name in Block Letters Position

on behalf of NEHC CC 05/04/2023.

Date

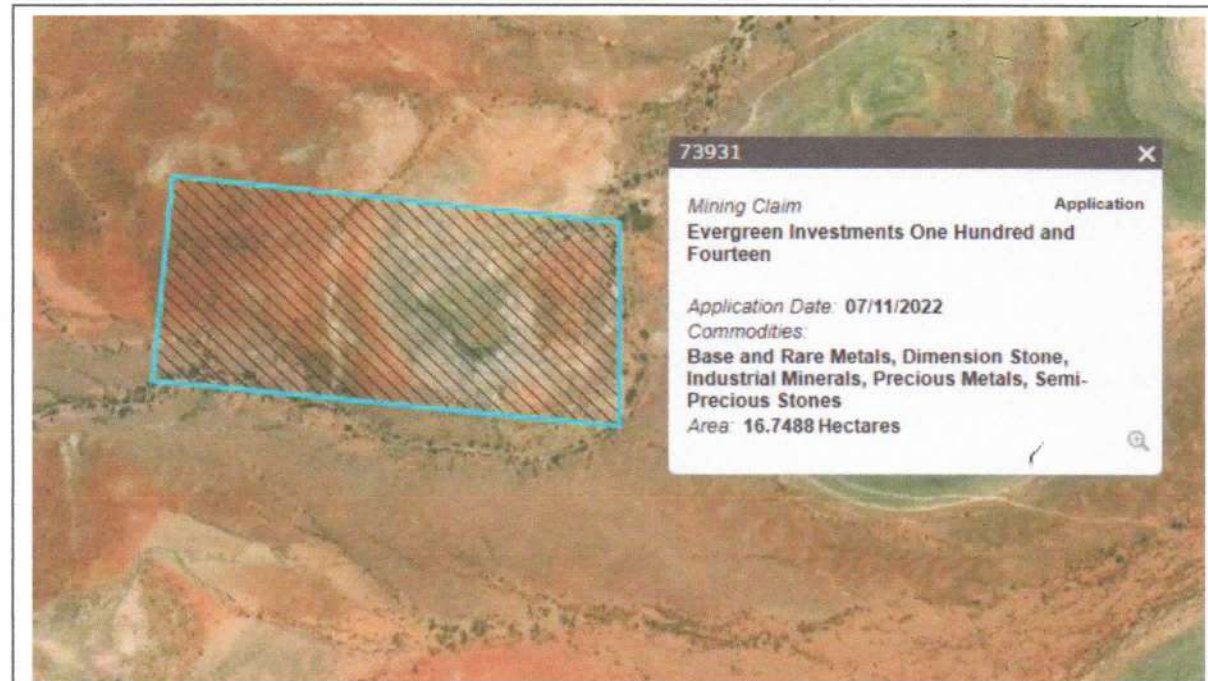
Please see the following page for a map of the 4 NEPL Claim Areas.

NEPL CLAIM 1



NEPL CLAIM 2



NEPL CLAIM 3**NEPL CLAIM 4**

APPENDIX B:

Newspaper Advertisements

**A CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION &
ENGAGEMENT:**

**ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR THE
PROPOSED PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES
OF NON-EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSES (NEPL) NO.
73701, 73766, 73767, AND 73931; NEAR MALTÄHÖHE, ON
THE FARM ROOIBERG, NO. 83, IN THE HARDAP REGION,
NAMIBIA**

Name of Proponent: Evergreen Investments 114 CC has appointed National Environmental Health Consultants (NEHC CC) to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for above mentioned project in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007), the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) and within the framework of the Terms of Reference of this project all interested and affected parties need to be consulted to ensure that their concerns are taken into account for the following activity:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
PROPOSED PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Location:

Farm Rooiberg, No. 83, which is located approximately 67 km South West of Maltahöhe, and covers an area of 67.4241 hectares.

Interested parties are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). To be identified as an interested and / or affected party, please submit your name, comments, issues, concerns or interest in the project and contact information to the consultants below within the said date (before or on 12 May 2023) in writing.

Date for comments and/or registration is 30 days from 14 April 2023. (Last date: 14 May 2023)

Please note: no late registration or comments will be accepted.

Name of Consultant:
NEHC CC
P O Box 8416,
SWAKOPMUND

Contact Person:
Johan Cornelissen
Tel: 064 404 146
Fax No.: 064 404 179

E-mail: info@nehc.co.na

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices

A CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION & ENGAGEMENT:

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES OF NON-EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSES (NEPL) NO. 73701, 73766, 73767, AND 73931; NEAR MALTAHÖHE, ON THE FARM ROOIBERG, NO. 83, IN THE HARDAP REGION, NAMIBIA

Name of Proponent: Evergreen Investments

114 CC has appointed National Environmental Health Consultants (NEHC CC) to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for above mentioned project in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007), the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) and within the framework of the Terms of Reference of this project all interested and affected parties need to be consulted to ensure that their concerns are taken into account for the following activity:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
PROPOSED PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

LOCATION:
Farm Rooiberg, No. 83, which is located approximately 67 km

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices



Estate of the Late

HESTER ELIZABETH SOLE

Identity Number: 39102600048

D.O.B: 3/03/2023

PENSIONER OF OMARURU

ESTATE NO: E573/2023

Creditors and Debtors in the above Estate are hereby called upon to lodge their claims with and pay their debts to the undersigned within thirty days of the publication hereof.

FNB FIDUCIARY NAMIBIA (PTY) LTD
P.O. BOX 448, WINDHOEK NAMIBIA

DM0202300409308

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices



Estate of the Late

WILHELMINA PETRONELLA CONRADIE

Identity Number: 46101700011

PENSIONER OF OKAHANDJA

ESTATE NO: E2690/2022

Notice is hereby given that the First and Final Liquidation and Distribution Account in the above Estate will lie for inspection at the Office of the Master of the High Court, WINDHOEK and a duplicate thereof at the Office of the Magistrate at OKAHANDJA for a period of 21 days from the publication thereof.

FNB FIDUCIARY NAMIBIA (PTY) LTD
P.O. BOX 448, WINDHOEK NAMIBIA

DM0202300409310

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998

(Regulations 14, 26 & 33)

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

1. Name and address of applicant: KAAP AGRI NAMIBIA (PTY) LTD, P O BOX 5824, AUSSPANNPLATZ, WINDHOEK
2. Name of business or proposed business to which application relates to: KAAP AGRI - KALAHARI FARM-STALL
3. Address/location of premises to which application relates: FARM ASTRA NO. 205, WINDHOEK DISTRICT
4. Nature and details of application: APPLICATION FOR THE GRANT OF A BOTTLE STORE LIQUOR LICENCE
5. Clerk of the Court with whom application will be lodged: WINDHOEK
6. Date on which application will be lodged: 20 APRIL 2023
7. Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: 14 JUNE 2023.

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

DM0202300409277

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998

(Regulations 14, 26 & 33)

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant: SATHYAGULAN THAMBAPILAI, P.O. BOX 25314, WINDHOEK
2. Name of business or proposed business to which application relates: El Tigre Restaurant
3. Address/location of premises to which application relates: UNIT 6, HILLTOP VILLAGE, ERF 1331, C/O GROVE&OMBIKA STREET, KLEINE KUPPE, WINDHOEK
4. Nature and details of application: APPLICATION FOR A RESTAURANT LIQUOR LICENCE.
5. Clerk of the court with whom application will be lodged: KATUTURRA MAGISTRATES COURT, WINDHOEK
6. Date on which application will be lodged: 14 APRIL 2023
7. Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: 15 MAY 2023

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

DM0202300409325

F.M. OEHL TRUST cc

ESTATE OF THE LATE DANIELA LANGE
a resident of Henties Bay, Namibia
ID: 410525 0016 1
ESTATE NO: E2503 / 2022

Notice is hereby given that the First and Final Liquidation and Distribution Account in the above estate will lie for inspection at the offices of the Master of the High Court Windhoek and Magistrates office of Swakopmund, for a period of 21 days from the publication thereof.

F M OEHL - TRUST CC
P.O. Box 90290
Tel: 223680
Klein-Windhoek 11009

DM0202300409309

F.M. OEHL TRUST cc

ESTATE OF THE LATE EMILY ANNA PIENAAR
single and resident of KEETMANSHOOP in the Republic of Namibia.
ID: 670614 0007 2
ESTATE NO: E533/2023

Debtors and Creditors in the above estate are hereby called upon to file their claims with and to pay their debts to the undersigned within 30 days as from 14 APRIL 2023.

F M OEHL - TRUST CC
P.O. Box 90290
Tel: 223680
Klein-Windhoek 11009

DM0202300409311

TE KOOP SKOON ROLLE WIT KOERANTPAPIER VIR VELE GEBRUIKE

•PANEELKLOPPERS •NYWERHEDE •RESTAURANTE •SKOLE
•VERPAKKINGSMATERIAAL

per kg
Prys op aanvraag

SKAKEL : +264 61 330 500 OF 130 502
2 - 4 EIDERSTRAAT, LAFRENZ INDUSTRIEEL



South West of Maitland, and covers an area of 67.4241 hectares.

Interested parties are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). To be identified as an interested and / or affected party, please submit your name, comments, issues, concerns or interest in the project and contact information to the consultants below within the said date (before or on 12 May 2023) in writing. **Date for comments and/or registration is 30 days from 12 April 2023.** (Last date: 12 May 2023)

Please note: no late registration or comments will be accepted.

Name of Consultant:
NEHC CC,
P O Box 8416,
Swakopmund

Contact Person:
Johan Cornelissen
Tel: 064 404 146
Fax No.: 064 404 179
E-mail:
info@nehcafrica.com



Anne-Marie Nitschke

01.10.1968 - 09.04.2023

Loving Daughter, Sister, Mother and Grandmother

Memorial Service:

Friday 14 April 2023, 19h00
Martin Luther Parish

Funeral Arrangements

Sat, 15 April 2023

08h00 at her House
(895, Bunting Street, Khomasdal)

09h00
Martin Luther Parish
(M U Greef Road, Khomasdal)

*Jesus said to her, "I am the resurrection and Life.
whoever believes in me, though he die,
yet shall he live..."*

John 11:25

Contact Fritz 081 210 3904

LOSING CONTROL ?



ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS NAMIBIA

*If you want to drink, that's
your business. If you want to
stop, that's ours.*

WINDHOEK: 081-325 6144
SWAKOPMUND: 081 243 2649

E-MAIL:

alcoholicsanonymousna@gmail.com

Multiple Sclerosis NAMIBIA

Office hours from
Monday - Friday
Between 09h00 - 17h00
info@msnamibia.org

WHAT IS MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS?

*A chronic
disease
of the brain
and central
nervous system*

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices

NOTICE OF MOTION Managing Judge: Not yet allocated

Roll Type: Second Motion Court Roll(Rule 108)
Date of Set Down: 5 May 2023
Particulars of party filing: Dr. Weder Kauta Hoveka Legal Practitioners for Plaintiff WKH House, Jan Jonker Road WINDHOEK

Per: T. Luwindao
IN THE High Court of Namibia (Main Division)

Case No. HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2022/00046
BANK WINDHOEK LIMITED, Applicant/Plaintiff and MALEAGI NGARIZEMO, Respondent/Defendant
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT this the above-named Applicant / Judgment Creditor will make application to this Court on FRIDAY, 5 May 2023, at 10:00 or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, for an order in the following terms:

1. An order declaring the following immovable property specially executable:
CERTAIN: Erf No. 677 Epako (Extension 1)

SITUATE: In the Municipality of Gobabis, Registration Division "L", Omaheke Region
MEASURING: 277 (two hundred and seventy seven) square metres
HELD BY: Deed Of Transfer No. T8896/2019

SUBJECT: to all the conditions contained therein.

2. Costs of suit on a scale as between attorney and own client as agreed.

3. Further and or alternative relief.

TAKE NOTICE FURTHER THAT the affidavit of ANTON DE WIT will be used in support of this application.
DATED AT WINDHOEK THIS 19th day of APRIL 2023.
DR WEDER KAUTA & HOVEKA INC
PER: TSHUKA LUVINDAO
LEGAL PRACTITIONER FOR PLAINTIFF

WKH HOUSE
JAN JONKER ROAD
WINDHOEK
REF: MAT74282/TL/TDK
TO: THE REGISTRAR
HIGH COURT - MAIN DIVISION

WINDHOEK
AND TO: MALEAGI NGARIZEMO
ERF NO. 677, S KAE STREET, EPAKO EXTENSION 1
GOBABIS
NAMIBIA

(Service by the Deputy Sheriff)
AND TO: ALL LESSEES
ERF NO. 677, S KAE STREET, EPAKO EXTENSION 1
GOBABIS
NAMIBIA

DM0202300409435

NOTICE: CONSENT FOR THREE STOREY DWELLING UNIT

Take note that on behalf of the owner Dr Duve, an application for the erection of a three storey residential building on erf 299, 10 Chamonix Street, Auasblück will be submitted to the Windhoek Municipal Council.

Erf 299 Auasblück is 2910sqm in extent and zoned residential with a density of 1 dwelling per erf. A three storey residential building has been constructed on the erf. Council's consent is required for the construction of a three storey building on a residential erf. The consent, if granted will enable the owner to obtain compliance from City of Windhoek for the three storey residential building on the erf. The building is used for residential purposes. Enough onsite parking is provided in accordance with Municipal regulations.

Further take note that the locality plan of the erf lies for inspection on the Town Planning Notice board in the Customer Care Centre, Municipal offices, Rev Michael Scott Street, Windhoek.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of land asset out above may lodge such objection together with the ground thereof with the City Council and the application in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice (final date for objections is 12 May 2023)
Applicant:
D.Muller
Box 6294 Ausspannplatz
Windhoek
Cell: 081-1222545
Email: dfmuller57@gmail.com
DM0202300409429

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices

IN THE High Court Of Namibia

Case No: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2022/05075
In the matter between:
BEATE HAAK, Plaintiff and LIJAHNE MELANIE LOUW, Defendant
NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

Pursuant to a Judgment granted by the above Honourable Court, the following goods will be sold in execution by way of online auction by the Acting Deputy Sheriff for the district of Swakopmund starting on Monday, 8 MAY 2023 at 10h00 and ending on Wednesday, 10 May 2023 at 13h00 at the premises of Aucor Namibia, No. 25. Hidipo Hamutenya Street, Swakopmund.

1x L-Shape couch, 1x coffee table, 1x television cabinet, 1x TEK Flat screen television, 1x fold-up chair, 3x small wooden tables, 1x office desk with chair, 3x wooden racks, 1x sound system speakers, 1x air dry rack, 1x couch set, 1x Skyworth flat screen Television, 1x Muller & Haupt Ice Maker, 2x wooden benches, 1x garden bench, 1x sleeper couch, 1x wooden cabinet, 1x double mattress, 15x small plastic chairs, 2x benches, 1x double couch, 2x camping cots, 3x single beds, 1x gazebo, 1x kitchen table with 4 chairs, 1x 2-door Defy Fridge, 1x Sansui Microwave, 1x cabinet, 1x desk with chair, 2x wooden standing cabinets.

TERMS: Voetstoots CASH to the highest bidder.
Dated at Windhoek this 28th day of February 2023
(electronically signed: C DE KONING)
KINGHORN ASSOCIATES INC.
LEGAL PRACTITIONERS FOR PLAINTIFF
UNITS 35 & 36 TENBERGEN VILLAGE
Corner of ROBERT MUGABE AVENUE & JULIUS NYERERE STREETS
WINDHOEK
(Ref: CDK/HAA7/0003-80)
DM0202300408578

IN THE High Court of Namibia
Main Local Division
Windhoek

Case No HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2022/00041
In the matter between:
STANDARD BANK NAMIBIA LIMITED, Plaintiff and CORNELIUS JOHN JANSEN, First Defendant
ROBERTHA VALERY JANSEN, Second Defendant
NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

In EXECUTION of a Judgment of the High Court of Namibia, given on the 24th day of JUNE 2022, a Judicial Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION will be held of and at the undermentioned immovable property on 9 MAY 2023 at 10:00 at Erf 5425 (a portion of Erf 4295), No. 44A Tecomaria Street, Extension 11, Walvis Bay of a:

CERTAIN: Erf No. 5425 (a portion of Erf No. 4295) Walvis Bay (Extension 11)
SITUATE: In the Municipality of Walvis Bay, Registration Division "F", Erongo Region
MEASURING: 366 (three six six) square metres
HELD BY: Deed Of Transfer No. T7802/2018

SUBJECT: to all the terms and conditions contained therein
The following improvements are on the property (although nothing in this respect is guaranteed):
3x bedrooms, 1x dining with BBQ, 1x lounge, 1x scullery, 1x kitchen, 2x bathrooms sh/wc/hwb, double garage.

The property will be sold by the Deputy Sheriff to the highest bidder subject to the conditions of sale.
The conditions of sale to be read out by the Deputy Sheriff, Walvis Bay, at the time of the sale and which conditions may be inspected prior to the sale at the offices of the Deputy Sheriff Walvis Bay, and at the offices of ENSAfrica Namibia (incorporated as Lorentz Angola Inc.), Ground Floor, Unit 4, Ausspann Plaza, Dr. Agostinho Neto Road, Windhoek.

Dated at WINDHOEK on this 13th day of MARCH 2023.
Legal Practitioner for Plaintiff ENSAfrica Namibia (incorporated as Lorentz Angola Inc.)
Ground Floor, Unit 4, Ausspann Plaza
Dr. Agostinho Neto Street
WINDHOEK
(Ref: MC21069)
DM0202300409449

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices

IN THE High Court Of Namibia

Case No. HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2019/05199
In the matter between:-
STANDARD BANK NAMIBIA LIMITED, Plaintiff and TONY CHARL FARMER, First Defendant
LILIAN JUNE FARMER, Second Defendant
NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

Pursuant to Judgment of the above Honourable Court granted on 16 OCTOBER 2020, the following immovable property will be sold without reserve and voetstoots by the Deputy Sheriff of the District of Windhoek on the 08TH OF MAY 2023 at 10H30 in the afternoon at Section No 11, Roca Vista, Rocky Crest, Windhoek, Republic Of Namibia

CERTAIN: Section No 11, Roca Vista, Rocky Crest
SITUATED: In the Municipality of Windhoek, Registration Division "K", Khomas Region
MEASURING: 119 (ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN) square metres
CONSISTING OF: Open-plan Kitchen with bic, lounge, 3 bedrooms with bic, full bathroom (b/s/t), half bathroom (s/t), garage, entertainment area, outside braai
The "Conditions of Sale-in-Execution" will lie for inspection at the office of the Deputy Sheriff at WINDHOEK and at the Head Office of Plaintiff at WINDHOEK and Plaintiff's Attorneys, Fisher, Quarumby & Pfeifer, at the undermentioned address.
Dated at Windhoek this 01ST day of March 2023
FISHER, QUARUMBY & PFEIFER
LEGAL PRACTITIONER FOR PLAINTIFF
Cnr Robert Mugabe Avenue & Thorer Street
Entrance in Burg Street
WINDHOEK
FPC/sr/243245
DM0202300408569

ECHO REHOBOTH SERVICE STATION CC (IN LIKWIDASIE)
MEESTER SE VERWYSINGS-NOMMER: W13/2023
Kennis geskied hiermee dat die eerste en tweede vergadering van skuldeisers in die bogenoemde aangeleentheid gehou sal word voor die Meester van die Hoogeregshof, Windhoek op 3 Mei 2023 om 10h00.
*Vir die bewys van eise teen die maatskappy;
*Om die likwidateur te bemagtig aangaande die administrasie van die maatskappy soos uiteengesit in die resoluë wat voorgelê sal word vir oorweging en bevestiging;
*vir die voorlegging van die likwidateursverslag; en
*Vir ondervraging, indien moontlik.
Likwidateur:
W.D.V. SCHICKERLING
14 Perkin Street
Posbus 32098
Windhoek
Tel: 061-258438
Faks: 061-258453
DM0202300409286

NOTICE
(In terms of Section 35(5) of Act 66 of 1965)

Notice is hereby given that the First and Final Liquidation and Distribution Account in the Estate of the Late **GERHARD-PETER SCHAARY (Estate No E2639/2022)** will lie for inspection for 21 (twenty one) days at the offices of the Master of the High Court, Windhoek as from **Friday, the 21st of April 2023.**

C BEZUIDENHOUT
Agent of the Executor
c/o Kinghorn Associates Incorporated
estates1@kinglaw.com.na
Tel: 083 333 0370

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices

NOTICE TO CREDITORS ESTATE LATE NICODEMUS BOOYSEN - E 513/2023

Creditors of the estate are called upon to lodge their claims against the estate within a period of 30 days from the date of publication hereof.

Estate of the Late NICODEMUS BOOYSEN, ID No 57032400140 born on 24 March 1957, a major male, residing at Erf 1378, Keetmanshoop, Republic of Namibia, who died on 14 February 2021 and who was married in Community of Property to Magde Booyesen, ID No. 68030210094.
Per: Francois Bangamwabo
FB Law Chambers
35 Schubert Street
Windhoek West
Windhoek
DM0202300409257

A CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION & ENGAGEMENT:
ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES OF NON-EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSES (NEPL) NO. 73701, 73766, 73767, AND 73931; NEAR MALTAAHÖHE, ON THE FARM ROOIBERG, NO. 83, IN THE HARDAP REGION, NAMIBIA

Name of Proponent:
Evergreen Investments
114 CC has appointed National Environmental Health Consultants (NEHC CC) to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for above mentioned project in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007), the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) and within the framework of the Terms of Reference of this project all interested and affected parties need to be consulted to ensure that their concerns are taken into account for the following activity:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY: PROPOSED PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES
LOCATION:
Farm Rooiberg, No. 83, which is located approximately 67 km South West of Maltahöhe, and covers an area of 67.4241 hectares.

Interested parties are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). To be identified as an interested and / or affected party, please submit your name, comments, issues, concerns or interest in the project and contact information to the consultants below within the said date (before or on 12 May 2023) in writing. Date for comments and/or registration is 30 days from 14 April 2023. (Last date: 14 May 2023)

Please note: no late registration or comments will be accepted.
Name of Consultant:
NEHC CC,
P O Box 8416,
Swakopmund
Contact Person:
Johan Cornelissen
Tel: 064 404 146
Fax No.: 064 404 179
E-mail:
info@nehcafrica.com

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN DECEASED ESATES ESTATE LATE: ONESMUS ABED

MASTER'S REF. NO: E 390/2023
ID NO: 63050800712
SINGLE
DATE OF DEATH: 13 DECEMBER 2022
LAST ADDRESS: OLUKONDA, ONDANGWA DISTRICT

All Creditors and Debtors of the above Estate are hereby called upon to lodge their claims against and/or pay their debts to the Estate at the undermentioned address within a period of 30 (thirty) days as from date of the publication hereof.
TANGENI P. AUSIKU
AGENT OF THE EXECUTOR
AUSIKU ATTORNEYS
P. O. BOX 27078, WINDHOEK
11 DELIUS STREET, ERF 3989
WINDHOEK WEST
EMAIL: tangeni@ausikuattorneys.com
TEL: +264 81 215329 1
DM0202300409419

IN THE High Court of Namibia, Main Division,
Case No: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2022/00046
Held At Windhoek on Wednesday, the 08th day of March 2023
Before the Honourable Justice Parker

In the matter between:
BANK WINDHOEK LIMITED, Plaintiff and MALEAGI NGARIZEMO Defendant
COURT ORDER
Having read the pleadings for HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2022/00046 and other documents filed of record, in chambers and in the absence of the parties:
IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. The Applicant serve the Rule 108 application and all other documents under Case Number HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2022/00046 on the Respondent by way of substituted service in Namibia, for the following relief:
1.1. An Order to bring an application in terms of rule 108(1)(b) for an order declaring the following immovable property executable:

CERTAIN: Erf No. 677 Epako (Extension 1)
SITUATE: In the Municipality of Gobabis, Registration Division "L", Omaheke Region
MEASURING: 277 (two hundred and seventy seven) square metres
HELD BY: Deed of Transfer No. T8896/2019

SUBJECT: To all the conditions contained therein.
1.2. Costs of suit.

2. The Rule 108 process (and any or all other necessary documents from this Court) shall be served by way of substituted service to the Respondent in the following manner:
2.1. by email to the Respondent's email address of mtngarizemoo@yahoo.com.
2.2. by delivery via text and or WhatsApp to cell phone number 081 277 5740.
2.2. by publishing the Rule 108 application and any other necessary documents hereafter in a single publication of both the Republiekin and Namibian Newspapers.

3. The Respondent is given 10 days within which to file his notice of intention to oppose and to provide the above Honourable Court reasons why the immovable properties should not be declared specifically executable.
4. Costs of this application on the scale as between attorney and own client as agreed.

6. Matter is removed from the roll: Case Finalized
BY ORDER OF THE COURT REGISTRAR
TO: TSHUKA LUVINDAO
On behalf of Plaintiff
Dr Weder, Kauta & Hoveka Inc.
WKH House Jan Jonker Road
Ausspannplatz
WINDHOEK KHOMAS
Namibia
AND TO: MALEAGI NGARIZEMO
Defendant
Erf 677 S Kae Street
Epako Extension 1
Gobabis Omaheke
Namibia 9000
DM0202300409434

035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices

OKAKARARA TOWN COUNCIL SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY BY WAY OF PRIVATE TREATY

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 63 (2) of the Local Authorities Act, 1992 (Act No. 23 of 1996) as amended, together with Section 30 (1) (t) that the Okakarara Town Council intends to sell erven listed below by way of private transaction.

NO. 1 ERF PORTION 12 (Now Erf 2101 Okakarara),
SIZE: 2.5972 ha
APPLICANTS ACH: Trading SUBURB Farm Okakarara Town and Townlands No.517
ZONING: Undetermined (Block Layout)
VALUE (N\$)250 000.00
COUNCIL RESOLUTION: 13 March 2019 Council Resolution No. 13.03.01
NO. 2, ERF 2154 (A PORTION OF Erf 1132)
SIZE: 8042 m²
APPLICANTS: Fortitude Property group
SUBURB: Okakarara Ext 2
ZONING: Business
VALUE (N\$)1,013 418.00
COUNCIL RESOLUTION: Council Resolution No. 01.07.06.1
NO. 3 ERF 171
SIZE: 2,3908 ha
APPLICANTS: Namtera Investment No. One (Pty) LTD
SUBURB: Pamue
ZONING: Business
VALUE (N\$)357 000.00
COUNCIL RESOLUTION: 10.2/30//06/2022
NO. 4 ERF PORTION 14
SIZE 4 ha
APPLICANTS KMN Properties
SUBURB: Farm Okakarara Town and Townlands No.517
ZONING: Undetermined (Block Layout)
VALUE (N\$)1 000 000.00
COUNCIL RESOLUTION: Council Resolution No: 31.03.2021.

Objections to the proposed sale of properties through private treaty are to be addressed to The Chief Executive Officer, Private Bag 2104, Okakarara, within 10 days after the appearance of this notice in accordance with Section 63 (2)(b) of the above Act
Enquiries: Mc-cloud Katjizeu, Tel: +264 67 317084 Email: km-bazuko@gmail.com
Helga Humbu: Tel +264 67 317084 Email: okakarara@gmail.com
Chief Executive Officer
Ernest Katjiku
DM0202300409437

Estate of the Late JOHANNES MOUTON

I.D: 341018 0013 8
PENSIONER OF REHOBOTH
Date of Death: 31/01/2016
ESTATE NO: E 574/2023

Notice is hereby served that the First and Final creditors/debtors and Distribution Account in the above estate is lying for inspection at the office of the Master of the High Court and the office of the MAGISTRATE REHOBOTH, for a period of twenty-one days from date of publication of this notice.

MR. S. MOUTON
ESTATE PRACTITIONER
PO BOX 3628
REHOBOTH
NAMIBIA
TEL: 081 261 4460

NOTICE
EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES NAMIBIA

Estate of the late:
MONIKA VALERIA LOURENS
I.D: 55011201341
PENSIONER
WALVIS BAY, ERONGO
SURVIVING SPOUSE:
BAREND PETRUS JOHANNES LOURENS
I.D: 43111300285
NUMBER: E 42/2023
Debtors and creditors in the above estate are requested to forward their claims and pay their debts to the undersigned within a period of 30 days from date of publication of this notice.
BANK WINDHOEK LIMITED
TRUST DEPARTMENT
PO BOX 15, WINDHOEK
Hendrina Shambwila
Bank Windhoek
A member of Capenhorn Group
DM0202300409441

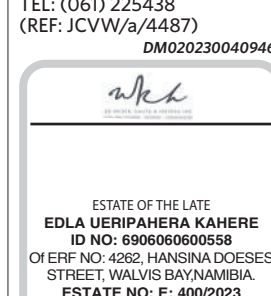
035 Regskennisgewings Legal Notices

IN THE High Court of Namibia

Main Division, Windhoek
Case No.: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2020/02455
In the matter between:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NAMIBIA LIMITED, Plaintiff and LIEN STEVENS, Defendant
NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

Pursuant to a Judgement of the Court granted on the 6th day of AUGUST 2020, the following movable property will be sold by the Deputy Sheriff for the District of Lüderitz on the 5th day of MAY 2023 at 12H00 in front of the Magistrate's Office, Lüderitz.
1x 3-piece Lounge Suite, 1x Smart Television, 1x TV Cabinet, 1x KIC Refrigerator, 1x Defy Washing Machine, 1x LGHIFI with speakers, 1x Kelvinator Stove, 1x Samsung Freezer Combination, 1x Table with 3 chairs.
CONDITIONS OF SALE
Voetstoots and cash to the highest bidder.

Dated at WINDHOEK on the 18th day of APRIL 2023.
J C VAN WYK
J C VAN WYK ATTORNEY
LEGAL PRACTITIONER FOR PLAINTIFF
18 LOVE STREET, WINDHOEK
TEL: (061) 225438
(REF: JCVW/a/4487)
DM0202300409463



ESTATE OF THE LATE
EDLA UERIPAHERA KAHERE
ID NO: 6906060600558
OF ERF NO: 4262, HANSINA DOESES STREET, WALVIS BAY, NAMIBIA.
ESTATE NO: E: 400/2023
D.O.D: 02 JUNE 2002
All persons having claims against the abovementioned Estate are required to lodge their claims with the undersigned within 30 days after the date of publication hereof.
NAME & ADDRESS OF AGENT:
R.B. STRAUSS C/O DR. WEDER, KAUTA & HOVEKA INCORPORATED
P.O. BOX 864, WINDHOEK
TEL: (061) 275550
FAX: (061) 220533
MAT83049/NF



Help for relatives of Alcoholics

AL-ANON Family groups offer help for friends and relatives of alcoholics.

They provide assistance for people who live with alcoholics.
Mail: vollmerdj@telecom.na
Dawnnam@gmail.com
Cell: 081 256 6229
VENUE: cnr Lüderitz and Kasino Street
DATE AND TIME:
Thursdays at 19H00

APPENDIX C:

Site Notice Board Photos

Denomin

A CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION & ENGAGEMENT:

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES OF NON-EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSES (NEPL) NO. 73701, 73766, 73767, AND 73931; NEAR MALTAHÖHE, ON THE FARM ROOIBERG, NO. 83, IN THE HARDAP REGION, NAMIBIA

Name of Proponent: Evergreen Investments 114 CC has appointed National Environmental Health Consultants (NEHC CC) to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for above mentioned project in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007), the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) and within the framework of the Terms of Reference of this project all interested and affected parties need to be consulted to ensure that their concerns are taken into account for the following activity:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
PROPOSED PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Location:

Farm Rooiberg, No. 83, which is located approximately 67 km South West of Maltahöhe, and covers an area of 67.4241 hectares.

Interested parties are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to the

A CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION & ENGAGEMENT :

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES OF NON-EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSES (NEPL) NO. 7373766, 73767, AND 73931; NEAR MALTAHÖHE, ON THE FARM ROOIBERG, NO. 83, IN THE HARDAP REGION, NAMIBIA

Name of Proponent: Evergreen Investments 114 CC has appointed National Environmental Health Consultants (NEHC CC) to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for above mentioned project in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007), the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) and within the framework of the Terms of Reference of this project all interested and affected parties need to be consulted to ensure that their concerns are taken into account for the following activity:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY:
PROPOSED PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Location:

Farm Rooiberg, No. 83, which is located approximately 67 km South West of Maltahöhe, and covers an area of 67.4241 hectares.

Interested parties are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). To be identified as an interested and / or affected party, please submit your name, comments, issues, concerns or interest in the project and contact information to the consultants below within the said date (before or on 12 May 2023) in writing.

Date for comments and/or registration is 30 days from 14 April 2023. (Last date: 14 May 2023)

Please note: no late registration or comments will be accepted.

Name of Consultant:
NEHC CC
P O Box 8416,
SWAKOPMUND

Contact Person:
Johan Cornelissen
Tel: 064 404 146
Fax No.: 064 404 179

E-mail: info@nehcafrica.com

APPENDIX D:

Interested and Affected Parties Register and Notices of
Intent

Reg. No.: CC1996/044367/23 | VAT Reg.: 4260167756
South Africa | P. O. Box 2477 | BRITS | 0250
Tel: +27 82 514 1532 | Fax: 086 515 5972
2 Troupand St, Brits 0250



Reg. No.: CC/2005/3574 | VAT Reg.: 4097118-01-5
Namibia | P.O. Box 8416 | SWAKOPMUND
Tel: +264 64-404 146 | Fax: +264 64-404 179
2 Woker Street, Swakopmund, 13001

(AIA) APPROVED INSPECTION AUTHORITIES | REGISTERED OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENISTS | ISO/IEC 17020

Maltahöhe Village Council
62 to 65 Main Street
Maltahöhe, Hardap Region
Tel: +264 63 293 048
Fax: +264 63 293 074
P.O. Box 98
Maltahöhe

Date: 3 May 2023

Our Reference: 2023/044/C

To whom it may concern

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS (EIA) OF THE PROPOSED SMALL SCLAE MINING AND EXPLORATION OF FOUR (4) NEPL CLAIMS ON THE FARM ROOIBERG, NO. 83, APPROXIMATELY 67 KM'S SOUTH WEST OF MALTAHÖHE, IN THE HARDAP REGION

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Evergreen Investments 114 CC has appointed National Environmental Health Consultants (NEHC CC) to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for above-mentioned project in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007), the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012), and within the framework of the Terms of Reference of this project, all interested and affected parties need to be consulted to ensure that their concerns are taken into account for the following activity:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY: **Small scale mining and exploration of four (4) NEPL Claims. Farm Rooiberg, No. 83 ± 67kms South-West of Maltahöhe, Hardap Region**

3. MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITIES:

- 3.1 Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources, whether regulated by law or not.
- 3.2 Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities.

Location: Farm Rooiberg, No. 83, ± 67 kms South-West of Maltahöhe, in the Hardap Region

Name of Proponent: Evergreen Investments 114 CC

**Name of Consultant: NEHC CC
P.O. Box 8416,
SWAKOPMUND**

Contact Person: Johan Cornelissen
Tel: 064 404 146
Fax No.: 064 404 179
E-mail: info@nehcafrica.com

Last date for comments and/or registration is 17 May 2023.

In order to be identified as an interested and / or affected party, please submit your name, interest in the project and contact information to the consultants above within 14 days of placement of this notice in writing.

Project Reference Number: 2023/044/C

Kind Regards,

Recipient Name and Surname: _____

Tel & Fax no: _____

Email Address: _____

Address: _____

Johan Cornelissen
ADM-FRM-111

Members: Mr. J. Cornelissen (ROH SAIOH EAP);
Rev. 03

Mrs. L. Cornelissen (ROHA, MSc. Man)
Signature: _____ Date: 11 March 2019

Occupational Hygienist
(EAP, ROH SAIOH, B. Tech. Env. Health)



Department of
Employment and Labour
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
Reg. No.: OH0057-CI016



Ministry of Labour,
Industrial Relations and
Employment Creation
NAMIBIA



(AIA) APPROVED INSPECTION AUTHORITIES | REGISTERED OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENISTS | ISO/IEC 17020

The Commissioner
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Head Office Windhoek
Phillip Troskie Building
Tel: +264 61 284 2111
P.O. Box 13306
Windhoek
Attention: Damian Nchindo

Date: 3 May 2023

Our Reference: 2023/044/C

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS (EIA) OF THE PROPOSED SMALL SCLAE MINING AND EXPLORATION OF FOUR (4) NEPL CLAIMS ON THE FARM ROOIBERG, NO. 83, APPROXIMATELY 67 KM'S SOUTH WEST OF MALTAHÖHE, IN THE HARDAP REGION

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Evergreen Investments 114 CC has appointed National Environmental Health Consultants (NEHC CC) to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for above-mentioned project in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007), the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012), and within the framework of the Terms of Reference of this project, all interested and affected parties need to be consulted to ensure that their concerns are taken into account for the following activity:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY: **Small scale mining and exploration of four (4) NEPL Claims. Farm Rooiberg, No. 83 ± 67kms South-West of Maltahöhe, Hardap Region**

3. MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITIES:

- 3.1 Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources, whether regulated by law or not.
- 3.2 Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities.

Location: Farm Rooiberg, No. 83, ± 67 kms South-West of Maltahöhe, in the Hardap Region

Name of Proponent: Evergreen Investments 114 CC

**Name of Consultant: NEHC CC
P.O. Box 8416,
SWAKOPMUND**

Contact Person: Johan Cornelissen
Tel: 064 404 146
Fax No.: 064 404 179
E-mail: info@nehcafrica.com

Last date for comments and/or registration is 17 May 2023.

In order to be identified as an interested and / or affected party, please submit your name, interest in the project and contact information to the consultants above within 14 days of placement of this notice in writing.

Project Reference Number: 2023/044/C

Kind Regards,

Recipient Name and Surname: _____

Tel & Fax no: _____

Email Address: _____

Address: _____


Johan Cornelissen
Occupational Hygienist
(EAP, ROH SAIOH, B. Tech. Env. Health)

Members: Mr. J. Cornelissen (ROH SAIOH EAP);
Rev. 03

Signature: **Mrs. L. Cornelissen (ROHA, MSc. Man)**
Date: 11 March 2019

Date: _____



Reg. No.: CC1996/044367/23 | VAT Reg.: 4260167756
South Africa | P. O. Box 2477 | BRITS | 0250
Tel: +27 82 514 1532 | Fax: 086 515 5972
2 Troupand St, Brits 0250



Reg. No.: CC/2005/3574 | VAT Reg.: 4097118-01-5
Namibia | P.O. Box 8416 | SWAKOPMUND
Tel: +264 64-404 146 | Fax: +264 64-404 179
2 Woker Street, Swakopmund, 13001

(AIA) APPROVED INSPECTION AUTHORITIES | REGISTERED OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENISTS | ISO/IEC 17020

Ministry of Mines and Energy
Dusch Street
Industrial Business District
Tel: +264 64 410 5800
Fax: +264 64 410 5811
P.O. Box 1909
Swakopmund

Date: 3 May 2023

Our Reference: 2023/044/C

To whom it may concern

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS (EIA) OF THE PROPOSED SMALL SCLAE MINING AND EXPLORATION OF FOUR (4) NEPL CLAIMS ON THE FARM ROOIBERG, NO. 83, APPROXIMATELY 67 KM'S SOUTH WEST OF MALTAHÖHE, IN THE HARDAP REGION

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Evergreen Investments 114 CC has appointed National Environmental Health Consultants (NEHC CC) to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for above-mentioned project in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007), the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012), and within the framework of the Terms of Reference of this project, all interested and affected parties need to be consulted to ensure that their concerns are taken into account for the following activity:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY: **Small scale mining and exploration of four (4) NEPL Claims.**
Farm Rooiberg, No. 83
± 67kms South-West of Maltahöhe, Hardap Region

3. MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITIES:

- 3.1 Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources, whether regulated by law or not.
- 3.2 Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities.

Location: Farm Rooiberg, No. 83, ± 67 kms South-West of Maltahöhe, in the Hardap Region

Name of Proponent: Evergreen Investments 114 CC

Name of Consultant: NEHC CC
P.O. Box 8416,
SWAKOPMUND

Contact Person: Johan Cornelissen
Tel: 064 404 146
Fax No.: 064 404 179
E-mail: info@nehcafrica.com

Last date for comments and/or registration is 17 May 2023.

In order to be identified as an interested and / or affected party, please submit your name, interest in the project and contact information to the consultants above within 14 days of placement of this notice in writing.

Project Reference Number: 2023/044/C


Kind Regards,

Recipient Name and Surname: _____

Tel & Fax no: _____

Email Address: _____

Address: _____


Johan Cornelissen
Occupational Hygienist

ADM-FRM-111

Members: Mr. J. Cornelissen (ROH SAIOH EAP);
Rev. 03

Mrs. L. Cornelissen (ROHA, MSc. Man)

Signature: _____ Date: 11 March 2019

Department of Employment & Labour



Department:
Employment and Labour
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
Reg. No.: OH0057-CI016



Date: _____
Ministry of Labour,
Industrial Relations and
Employment Creation
NAMIBIA



(AIA) APPROVED INSPECTION AUTHORITIES | REGISTERED OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENISTS | ISO/IEC 17020

Dear Mr. / Mrs.

Date: 11 May 2023

Our Reference: 2023/044/C

To whom it may concern

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS (EIA) OF THE PROPOSED SMALL SCLAE MINING AND EXPLORATION OF FOUR (4) NEPL CLAIMS ON THE FARM ROOIBERG, NO. 83, APPROXIMATELY 67 KM'S SOUTH WEST OF MALTAHÖHE, IN THE HARDAP REGION

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Evergreen Investments 114 CC has appointed National Environmental Health Consultants (NEHC CC) to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for above-mentioned project in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007), the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012), and within the framework of the Terms of Reference of this project, all interested and affected parties need to be consulted to ensure that their concerns are taken into account for the following activity:

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Location: Farm Rooiberg, No. 83, ± 67 kms South-West of Maltahöhe, in the Hardap Region

Name of Proponent: Evergreen Investments 114 CC

Name of Consultant: NEHC CC
P.O. Box 8416,
SWAKOPMUND


Contact Person: Johan Cornelissen
Tel: 064 404 146
Fax No.: 064 404 179
E-mail: info@nehcafrica.com

Last date for comments and/or registration is 17 May 2023.

In order to be identified as an interested and / or affected party, please submit your name, interest in the project and contact information to the consultants above within 14 days of placement of this notice in writing.

Project Reference Number: 2023/044/C

Kind Regards,


Johan Cornelissen
Occupational Hygienist
(EAP, ROH SAIOH, B. Tech. Env. Health)

Recipient Name and Surname: _____

Tel & Fax no: _____

Email Address: _____

Address: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Members: Mr. J. Cornelissen (ROH SAIOH EAP);

Mrs. L. Cornelissen (ROHA, MSc. Man)

ADM-FRM-111

Rev. 03

Date: 11 March 2019



Reg. No.: CC1996/044367/23 | VAT Reg.: 4260167756
South Africa | P. O. Box 2477 | BRITS | 0250
Tel: +27 82 514 1532 | Fax: 086 515 5972
2 Troupand St, Brits 0250



Reg. No.: CC/2005/3574 | VAT Reg.: 4097118-01-5
Namibia | P.O. Box 8416 | SWAKOPMUND
Tel: +264 64-404 146 | Fax: +264 64-404 179
2 Woker Street, Swakopmund, 13001

(AIA) APPROVED INSPECTION AUTHORITIES | REGISTERED OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENISTS | ISO/IEC 17020

The Roads Authority
Snyman Circle, Ausspannplatz
Tel: +264 61 284 7000
Fax: +264 61 284 7158
E-mail: pr@ra.org.na
P.O. Box 12030
Windhoek

Date: 3 May 2023

Our Reference: 2023/044/C

To whom it may concern

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS (EIA) OF THE PROPOSED SMALL SCLAE MINING AND EXPLORATION OF FOUR (4) NEPL CLAIMS ON THE FARM ROOIBERG, NO. 83, APPROXIMATELY 67 KM'S SOUTH WEST OF MALTAHÖHE, IN THE HARDAP REGION

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Evergreen Investments 114 CC has appointed National Environmental Health Consultants (NEHC CC) to conduct the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for above-mentioned project in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007), the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012), and within the framework of the Terms of Reference of this project, all interested and affected parties need to be consulted to ensure that their concerns are taken into account for the following activity:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY: **Small scale mining and exploration of four (4) NEPL Claims.**
Farm Rooiberg, No. 83
± 67kms South-West of Maltahöhe, Hardap Region

3. MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITIES:

- 3.1 Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources, whether regulated by law or not.
- 3.2 Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities.

Location: Farm Rooiberg, No. 83, ± 67 kms South-West of Maltahöhe, in the Hardap Region

Name of Proponent: Evergreen Investments 114 CC

Name of Consultant: NEHC CC
P.O. Box 8416,
SWAKOPMUND

Contact Person: Johan Cornelissen
Tel: 064 404 146
Fax No.: 064 404 179
E-mail: info@nehcafrica.com

Last date for comments and/or registration is 17 May 2023.

In order to be identified as an interested and / or affected party, please submit your name, interest in the project and contact information to the consultants above within 14 days of placement of this notice in writing.

Project Reference Number: 2023/044/C

Kind Regards,

Recipient Name and Surname: _____

Tel & Fax no: _____

Email Address: _____

Address: _____

Johan Cornelissen
ADM-FRM-111

Members: Mr. J. Cornelissen (ROH SAIOH EAP);
Rev. 03

Mrs. L. Cornelissen (ROHA, MSc. Man)
Signature: _____ Date: 11 March 2019


Occupational Hygienist
(EAP, ROH SAIOH, B. Tech. Env. Health)



Department:
Employment and Labour
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
Reg. No.: OH0057-CI016



Date: _____
Ministry of Labour,
Industrial Relations and
Employment Creation
NAMIBIA

	ADMINISTRATIVE MANUAL			Doc. No: ADM-FRM-168	
	Title: EIA I&A Parties Register			Page No: 2 of 2	
	Prepared by: J. Cornelissen	Checked by: L. Cornelissen	Approved by: J. Cornelissen	Rev: 01	Date: 16 May 2014

APPENDIX E:

Issues and Response Report

Considering that no party registered as an Interested and Affected Party to this Environmental Impact Assessment, no issues, comments, concerns, or queries were received by **National Environmental Health Consultants (NEHC CC)**. Thus, no issues and response report was formulated or prepared in respect of this proposed activity.

APPENDIX F:

Curriculum Vitae: Johan Cornelissen

Johan Cornelissen

DOB: 8 April 1965 | ID: 650408 5019 086

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Curriculum Vitae

PROFESSION

Occupational Hygienist – ROH 0159

DATE OF BIRTH

8 April 1965

NATIONALITY

RSA, Permit for Permanent Residence - 21582

MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER BODY REGISTRATIONS

- 2015 to date: British Occupational Hygiene Society (BOHS)
- 2014 to date: SANS ISO/IEC 17020 accredited for "Inspection of Occupational Hygiene Workplaces".
- 2012 to date: A member of the International Occupational Hygiene Association (IOHA) which is in its turn recognized by the International Labour and the World Health Organisations.
- 2011 to date: Board of Registration for Occupational Hygiene, Safety and Associated Professionals
- 2008 to date: The South African Society of Occupational Health Nursing Practitioners
- 2007 to date: Environmental Practitioner
- 1986 to date: Occupational Hygienist registered at SAIOH – Registration Nr: 0159
- 1986 to date: Department of Labour, South Africa – Approved Inspection Authority
- 2005 to date: Ministry of Labour, Namibia – Approved Inspection Authority
- 1986 to date: South African Medical and Dental Council

KEY AREAS OF COMPETENCE

Analytical Occupational Hygienist and Environmental practitioner with a comprehensive understanding of the interaction between Health, Safety, Occupational Hygiene, Environmental and Quality within commercial settings, complete with a strong background in science and specific interest in the impact of the environment on health.

- Occupational Hygiene Planning , Implementation and Managing, Surveys and Monitoring of work related Stress Factors (Noise, Illumination, Dust, Lead, Asbestos, Vibration, VOC, Hazardous Chemicals, Ergonomics, Radiation, ext.).
- Proficient in sampling techniques
- Environmental Assessment Process (Impact Assessments, Strategic Assessments and Integrated Assessments, Environmental Management Plans)
- Development of cost-effective strategies to encourage employee health
- Broad knowledge basis with scientific principles
- Environmental Health specialising in Food Safety, Processing and Auditing
- Air Quality Management (Isokinetic Stack Sampling, Ventilation and Aspiration Systems)
- Project Planning, Management and Development
- Management Systems Implementation and training (ISO 9001 / ISO 14001 / OHSAS 18001 / HASSP)
- Safety and Health Auditing / Risk Assessments and Investigations

KEY QUALIFICATIONS, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

2016 to date	Current enrolled in Master of Science Healthcare – MSc Healthcare	ALDERSGATE COLLEGE – Philippines
2013	Asbestos Fibre Counting (PCM)	National Institute for Occupational Health
2013	Key knowledge Certificate - Legislation	North West University of Potchefstroom
2010	Radiation Safety Officer Course (RSO)	The Uranium Institute Namibia
2009	Understanding Asbestos	National Institute for Occupational Health NIOH
2009	Stoffenmanager Exposure Assessment and Control Tool	National Institute for Occupational Health NIOH
2007	Lead Auditor Training ISO 9001, 14001 and OSHAS 18001	QMI
2007	Integrated Management Systems	QMI
2004	TWR Certificate in Audiometry 171	WITS University
1999	Occupational Health and Safety Act	UNISA
1996	Certificate in Occupational Hygiene Legislation	Technicon Pretoria
1996	Baccalaureus Technologiae Environmental Health	Technicon Pretoria
1994	National Higher Diploma Public Health	Technicon Pretoria
1986	National Diploma Public Health	Technicon Pretoria
1985	Certificate in Industrial Audiometry and Calibration	Technicon Pretoria

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Technical Experience

May 1994 – Current **Business Owner for NEHC South Africa and NEHC Namibia:
National Environmental Health Consultants CC (NEHC CC)
Swakopmund, Namibia | Brits, South Africa**

Current Roles and Responsibilities

Occupational Hygiene Work related Stress Factor Measurement and Monitoring	Physical measuring of all Occupational Hygiene Stress factors in various industries in Africa, Namibia, Uganda, Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya and South Africa (E.g., asbestos, lead, dust exposure, noise, chemicals, illumination, biological, radiation, ventilation, ergonomics etc.)
Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA)	Completion, Management and auditing of EIA's at various industries in South Africa and Namibia: (e.g., Petrochemical, agriculture, township developments, production, mining, fishing and manufacturing)
Environmental Management Plans (EMP)	Development and Monitoring of EMP's for various sectors
Occupational Safety, Health, Hygiene & Environmental Risk Assessments (SHE)	Comprehensive risk assessments with legal compliant suggestions and implementation of Occupational Safety, Health, Hygiene and Environmental programmes
Health, Safety and Environmental Management Systems	Implementation of management systems using ISO 9001 ; 14001; OSHAS 18001 Internal Audits of ISO 9001; 14001; OSHAS 18001. 'Lead Auditor' and associated training.
Environmental Health Monitoring	Food Safety, water and food sampling and analyses, disease vectors, solid and liquid waste, personal health, hygiene and legislation training
Air Monitoring	Dust fall-out, PM 10 & PM 2.5 and asbestos air monitoring for various industries. Isokinetic Stack sampling, Ventilation and Aspiration Systems.
Auditing	Comprehensive internal and external Safety, Health, Hygiene, Environment and Quality audits. Evaluating and reporting on findings, evaluating and identifying HEGs.
Safety Monitoring	PPE, legal compliance audits, safe work procedures, construction safety, Accident and Incident investigations

Recent Projects – 2011-2018

Namibia and South Africa

Air Monitoring – Asbestos Namibia

RÖSSING URANIUM (NAMIBIA).	Inspection and remedial action recommendation of houses in Arandis. Arandis asbestos project.
ARANDIS TOWN COUNCIL / RÖSSING URANIUM (NAMIBIA).	
NAMDEB DIAMOND CORPORATION (PTY) LTD.	The provision of monitoring of asbestos for demolition at Namdeb's operation.
NAMIBIA TRAINING AUTHORITY (NTA)	Monitoring the removal of asbestos roofing.
RESOLVE MARINE	Chamarel Project- Demolishing - Asbestos Exposure.
P&I ASSOCIATES (Pty) Ltd:	Chamarel Project – Asbestos Exposure Monitoring & Protecting & Indemnity Club Training and Correspondents.
SMIT SALVAGE:	Chamarel Project – Caretaker Phase, Asbestos Exposure Monitoring.
MINISTRY OF WORKS:	Air monitoring during demolishing of old Oshakati Exposure Monitoring.
TUNACOR:	Building of new cold storage facility.
NAMPOWER:	Demolishing of old facilities Walvis Bay.
ENGEN:	Demolishing of old facilities Walvis Bay.
MINISTRY OF HEALTH:	Asbestos Exposure Monitoring, Windhoek.

Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Environmental Management plans (EMP)

ENAEX	EIA / EMP - Explosives Mixing Plant
SPITZKOPPE REST CAMP	EIA / EMP - Rest Camp
KAAP AGRI	Interested and Affected Party (EIA)
TSUMEB ABATTOIR	EIA / EMP – Filling Station
WESTPORT RESOURCES NAMIBIA - NAMIBPLAAS	EIA / EMP – Uranium Mining
OMATJETE MINING COMPANY	EIA / EMP – Gold Exploration
WESTPORT RESOURCES NAMIBIA - VALENCIA MINE	EIA / EMP -: Residential Village
BME	EIA / EMP - Explosives Plant and Storage Facility Arandis
ERONGO LOGISTICS (PTY) LTD:	EIA / EMP - Storage Facility, Swakopmund
SEAL PRODUCTS (PTY) LTD:	EIA / EMP - Abattoir, Hentiesbay
TOTAL BRITS:	EIA / EMP - Filling Station and Associated Facilities, Pretoria North (SA)
EHLERS FARMING:	EIA / EMP - Broiler, Brits
SEVE SEASONS TRADING:	EIA / EMP - Residential Development, Brits (SA)
EXPACTO CHROME	EIA / EMP - Chrome wash Plant, Rustenburg (SA)
MONSANTO SA (PTY) LTD:	EIA / EMP - Expansion on existing Plant and Dryer facilities, Lichtenburg
CEDDARFALLS:	EIA / EMP - Township Development, Brits (SA)
SAND ROSE INVESTMENTS:	EIA / EMP – Town Development & Planning

Occupational Hygiene Work related Stress Factor Measurement and Monitoring

Various industries: Ministries: Off-Shore Mining; Mining; Fishing; Construction; Manufacturing; Packaging; Engineering; Chemical

Occupational Health, Hygiene & Environmental Risk Assessments (SHE)

Various industries: Off-Shore Mining; Mining; Fishing; Construction; Manufacturing; Packaging; Engineering; Chemical

Auditing

Various industries: Off-Shore Mining; Mining; Fishing; Construction; Manufacturing; Packaging; Engineering; Chemical

KEY PROJECTS – 2014-2018

ARANDIS TOWN COUNCIL / RÖSSING: Arandis asbestos project.

NAMDEB DIAMOND CORPORATION (PTY) LTD: The provision of monitoring of asbestos for demolition at Namdeb's operation.

NAMIBIA TRAINING AUTHORITY (NTA): Monitoring the removal of asbestos roofing.

NAMPORT: Walvis Bay and Lüderitz: Occupational Hygiene Surveys.

Namibia Training Authority (NTA): Technical Working Group – Unit Standard Development - Occupational Health & Safety.

NAMPORT: Walvis Bay: Asbestos Inspection and remedial action recommendations.

Dundee Precious Metals Tsumeb: Occupational Hygiene Surveys.

Cenored: Occupational Hygiene Surveys - Whole Region.

RCL Foods Randfontein: Occupational Hygiene Surveys.

ENAEX: Explosives Mixing Plant.

Puma energy: Occupational Hygiene Surveys.

NAMPORT EMP: Independent Compliance Appointment for the New Container Terminal, Walvis Bay.

WESTPORT RESOURCES NAMIBIA, NAMIBPLAAS: Appointed to complete an EIA.

B2 GOLD MINE: Baseline Occupational Hygiene Surveys.

SWAKOP URANIUM MINE Pty Ltd: Baseline Health and Safety Risk Assessment and baseline Occupational Hygiene Survey (5 year appointment).

LANGER HEINRICH URANIUM MINE (Pty) Ltd: Occupational Hygiene Surveys.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM / MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES / WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION: Appointed as Specialist Consultant for above mentioned Ministries to evaluate the impact of Namibia Custom Smelters (Copper) on employees and neighbouring town of Tsumeb.

P&I ASSOCIATES (PTY) LTD: Appointed as Specialist Consultant to evaluate and identify possible Asbestos exposure on the burned Chamarel (Vessel) - classified as an environmental disaster, off shore.

ELGIN BROWN & HAMMER NAMIBIA: Dry Dock: Implementation of OSHAS 18001 System.

PREVIOUS WORK EXPERIENCE

1994 – To date: National Environmental Health Consultants CC – Senior Hygienist and Environmental Practitioner

- Occupational Safety, Health, Hygiene, Environment and Quality consultant for various industries.
- Appointed as preferred SHEQ consultant for Monsanto South Africa (Pty) Ltd, also serving their Africa Plants since 1995
- Appointed as Kwezi V3 Civil Engineers SHEQ consultants on all their projects in the North West Province (SA) since 2008
- Appointed as De Beers Marine Namibia's preferred SHEQ consultant since 2005
- Compiling of EIAs and EMPs for various clients

1989 – 1994: Brits Town Council, North West Province - Health and Senior Health Inspector for the Council

- Enforcement of applicable legislation within the Brits Town Council jurisdiction.
- Public and Environmental Health
- Food Safety
- Meat Inspections(Abattoir)
- Evaluation of EIA AND EMP's by consultants within the Councils jurisdiction.
- Water Sampling
- Approval of building Plans
- Waste Management

1984 – 1989: Department of Health and Population Development - Health Inspector in Training / Health Inspector

- Enforcement of applicable legislation within the Department of Health and Population Development jurisdiction.
- Public and Environmental Health
- Evaluation of EIA AND EMP's by consultants within the Departments jurisdiction.

- Water Sampling
- Waste Management
- Hazardous Chemicals
- Ministerial Compliance
- Schedule 7 Medicine Control
- Inspections of all Ministerial Premises.
- Communicable and contagious disease control.
- Vector Control

1987 – 1989 SADF Medical Corps – Lt. Health Officer

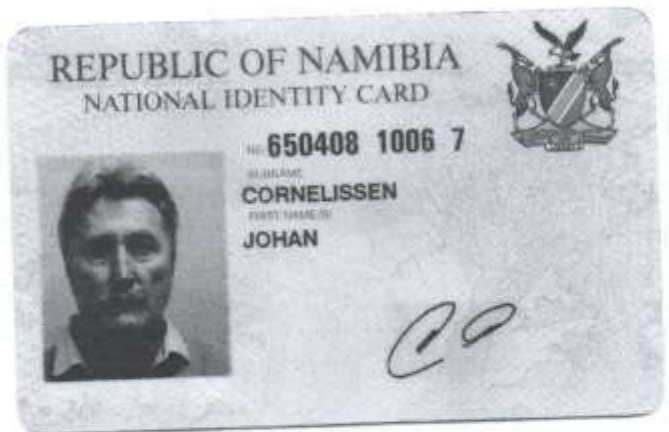
- Enforcement of applicable legislation within the SADF jurisdiction.
- Public and Environmental Health
- Evaluation of EIA AND EMP's by consultants within the SADF's jurisdiction.
- Water Sampling
- Waste Management
- Inspections of all SADF Premises.
- Communicable and contagious disease control.
- Vector Control

LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

	Reading	Writing	Speaking
English	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Afrikaans	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

OTHER REFEREES

Dr. Herma Strauss Principle Medixx Namibia Tel: 064 – 221 050 E-mail: herman@medixx.com.na	Dr. Ali El Sherif Chief Medical Officer Ministry of Health and Social Services Namibia Tel: +264 81124480 E-mail: elsherif@mhss.gov.na	Me. Quinta Nendongo SHEQ Aveng Water Treatment (Pty) Ltd Namibia Tel: +264 812227111	Mrs. M van der Merwe Chief Health and Environmental Services of Tshwane Local Municipality Tel: +27 82 498 0685
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I hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of the original and that the information is correct and true and that I am not aware of any other information.

Johan Cornelissen
Signature