ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL NO.8801

Karibib District, Erongo Region

APP-001511

2023

COMPILED BY

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

ANNEXURES

LIST OF ACRONYMS

DEA – Department of Environmental Affairs

EMP - Environmental Management Plan

EA - Environmental assessment

ECC – Environmental Clearance Certificate

EIA – Environmental Impact Assessments

EMA – Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007

ESA - Environmental Scoping Assessment

I&AP – interested and affected parties.

METF – Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Forestry

MME – Ministry of Mines and Energy

M –Meters

ASL - above sea level

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Chaneni Investment (Pty) Ltd (hereinafter referred to as the proponent) is granted an Exclusive prospecting Licence (EPL 8801) by the Ministry of Mines and Energy. The proponent intends to explore for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals. The EPL is located about 17 kilometres northeast of Arandis, within the Arandis and Karibib constituencies in Erongo Region.

The project triggers listed activities in terms of the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 (EMA), therefore an Environmental Clearance Certificate is required. As part of the Environmental Clearance Certificate application, an Environmental Impact Assessment is being undertaken in compliance with the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its associated regulations. This Environmental Scoping Report and Environmental Management Plan shall be submitted to the competent authority as part of the application for the Environmental Clearance Certificate. The scoping study is conducted to identify the potential environmental impacts caused by the proposed exploration project. Furthermore, the proponent is guided by various legislations and policies which includes the Mineral Act, the EMA etc.

The proposed exploration program will involve both non-invasive and invasive exploration methods. Non-invasive exploration methods will include activities such as geological desktop studies, interpretation of aeromagnetic and remote sensing images, field mapping, ground geophysical surveys, and sampling of surface rock and soil. Invasive exploration methods, include drilling (reverse circulation or diamond drilling) and pitting/trenching. The exploration program will follow a systematic approach, beginning with non-invasive methods to determine if invasive techniques are necessary.

The main aim of conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is to minimize any negative impact on the environment by thoroughly exploring and considering various project alternatives. The no-go option, which involves completely abandoning the project in environmentally sensitive areas, is an important aspect that is typically taken into account. However, in this project, the no-go option was not considered as it could result in economic losses. Nevertheless, for parts of the project that are more environmentally vulnerable, the no-go option will be applied. Additionally, the exploration of alternative project locations was

not undertaken because the decision to proceed with the chosen location was based on geological assessments, past exploration data, and promising mineralization indicators. Furthermore, the author has proposed several alternatives for service infrastructure to mitigate potential environmental impacts.

In compliance with the Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007, public consultations were conducted by actively engaging Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) through newspaper advertisements in the NAMIB times and the Confidante newspaper. Additionally, site notices were prominently displayed at key locations such as the Arandis town hall, Karibib Town Council, and the Erongo Regional Council. Moreover, a comprehensive background Information Document was circulated among both pre-identified and registered I&APs during from the 14th of June 2023 to the 17th of June 2023.

Geologically, the EPL is situated in the Central Zone of the northeast-trending Damara Belt, which is part of the Damara Orogen. The rocks within the EPL consist of schists, calc-silicates, and marbles from the Arandis Formation, as well as calcitic marbles from the Karibib Formation, and mica schists interbedded with calc silicates and thin marbles from the Kuiseb Formation. Topographically, the EPL area is relatively flat with undulating hills.

The key biophysical, environmental and social baseline factors considered in this project encompassed various aspects, such as climate, water resources (both surface and groundwater), fauna, flora, archaeological and heritage resources, social environment and demographics, economy and infrastructure, and land use. These baseline assessments aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the project's existing environmental and social conditions before any further developments or interventions take place.

The scoping assessment for EPL 8801 was carried out in adherence to the Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007 (EMA) and its Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2021 (GG No. 4878 GN No. 30). The process followed the conditions set by EMA for obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) to conduct specific listed activities.

During the scoping process, a comprehensive review of available data and on-site field assessments, including site visits, were conducted. Insignificant sensitive receptors were identified, while potential environmental risks requiring further investigation were related to

dust, noise, health and safety, land use, waste management, impacts on soil and surface, ecological impacts, groundwater and surface water quality, heritage resources, and socio-economic aspects.

After thorough investigation, it was determined that the potential effects of EPL 8801 would have minor significance, provided appropriate mitigation measures are implemented. These mitigation measures are outlined in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), encompassing specific actions and procedures to responsibly manage and minimize potential impacts throughout the project's duration.

Based on the evaluation of potential effects and the successful implementation of mitigation measures, the impacts are considered to be insignificant and localized. As a result, the environmental assessment is deemed comprehensive and satisfactory, necessitating no further assessment. Consequently, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) recommends the issuance of an environmental clearance certificate (ECC) under the condition that the specified management and mitigation measures outlined in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) are diligently implemented and adhered to.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Chaneni Investment (Pty) Ltd (hereinafter referred to as the proponent) has been granted an Exclusive prospecting Licence (EPL 8801) by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) to explore for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metals. The license has an area extent of 5947.9947 hectares and is demarcated by four corner coordinates as specified in Table 1. As part of the application process for obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed exploration activities, the proponent is currently undergoing the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. This process ensures that the potential environmental impacts resulting from the project's activities are thoroughly assessed, and suitable measures are identified to mitigate them effectively.

1.2 Locality.

The Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL No. 8801) is located approximately 17.2 kilometres northeast of Arandis within the Arandis and Karibib constituencies, in the Erongo Region. Arandis is internationally recognized as the uranium capital of the world, benefiting from its proximity to the Rossing Uranium Mine, the largest open-pit uranium mine globally, situated just 15 kilometres away. The license area is positioned at an elevation of 587.71 meters. The primary land use in both the EPL 8801 area and its surroundings consists of state land. The north-eastern part of the license falls within farm Trekkopje (Figure 1-1). Running in a northeast-southwest direction just south of Arandis town, the B2 tarred road provides convenient access to the area (Figure 1-1). To reach the EPL, a farm road branches off from the B2 road towards the northwest (Figure 3-1 and 3-2).

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR EPL 8801

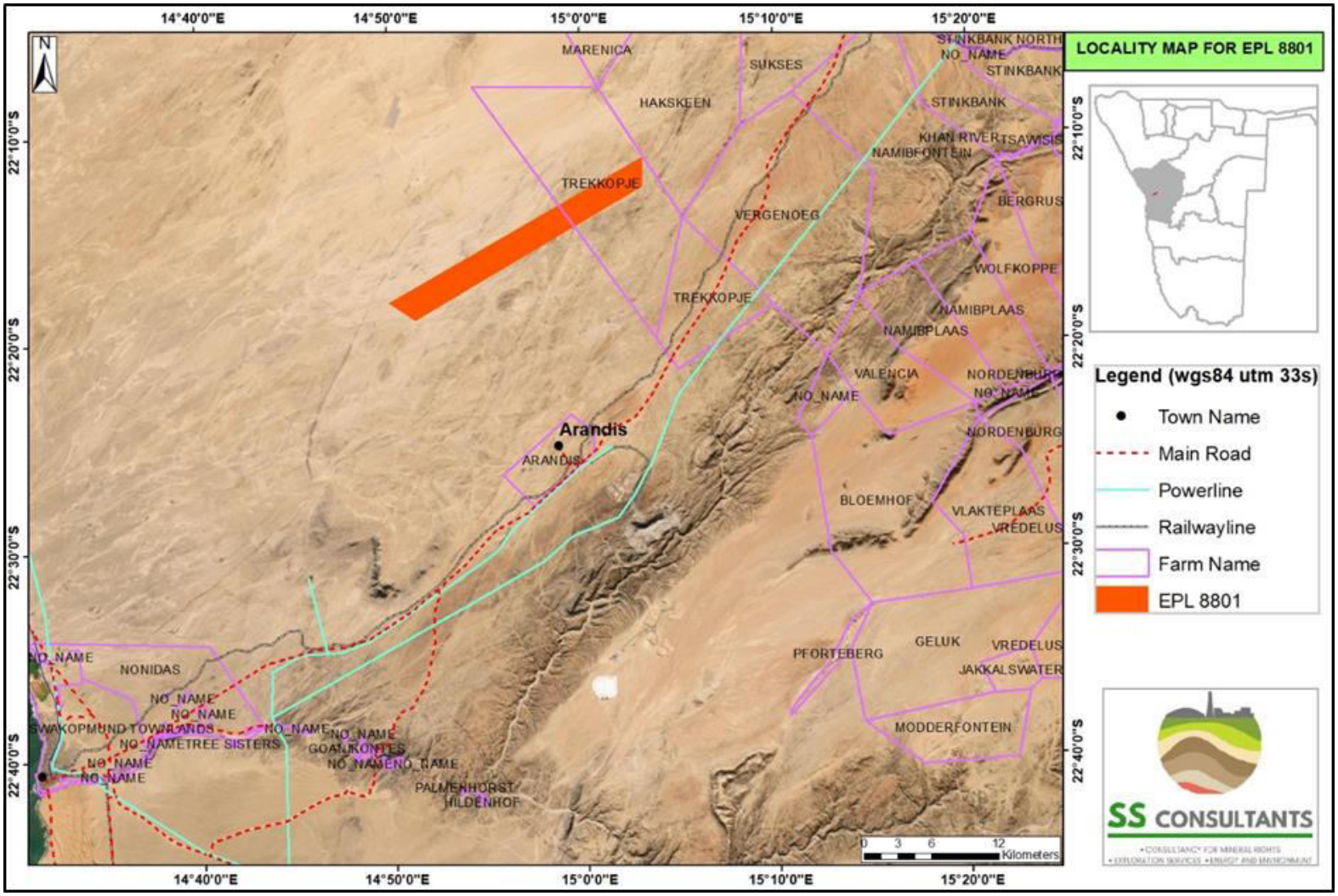

Figure 1-1: Google map showing the outline of EPL 8801 and road networks, towns, power line, and farms covering the EPL area.

Table 1-1: Corner coordinates for EPL 8801

	Geographic Coordinates	
	Latitude	Longitude
1	-22.185967S	15.052783E
2	-22.20912S	15.052566E
3	-22.315008S	14.854469E
4	-22.300232S	14.831672E

Table 1-2: Summary of EPL 8801 location details

Location	Approximately 17.2 km North of Arandis
Area size	5947.9947 hectares.
Constituency	Arandis and Karibib Constituencies
Regional Administration	Erongo Region
Nearest Town	Arandis

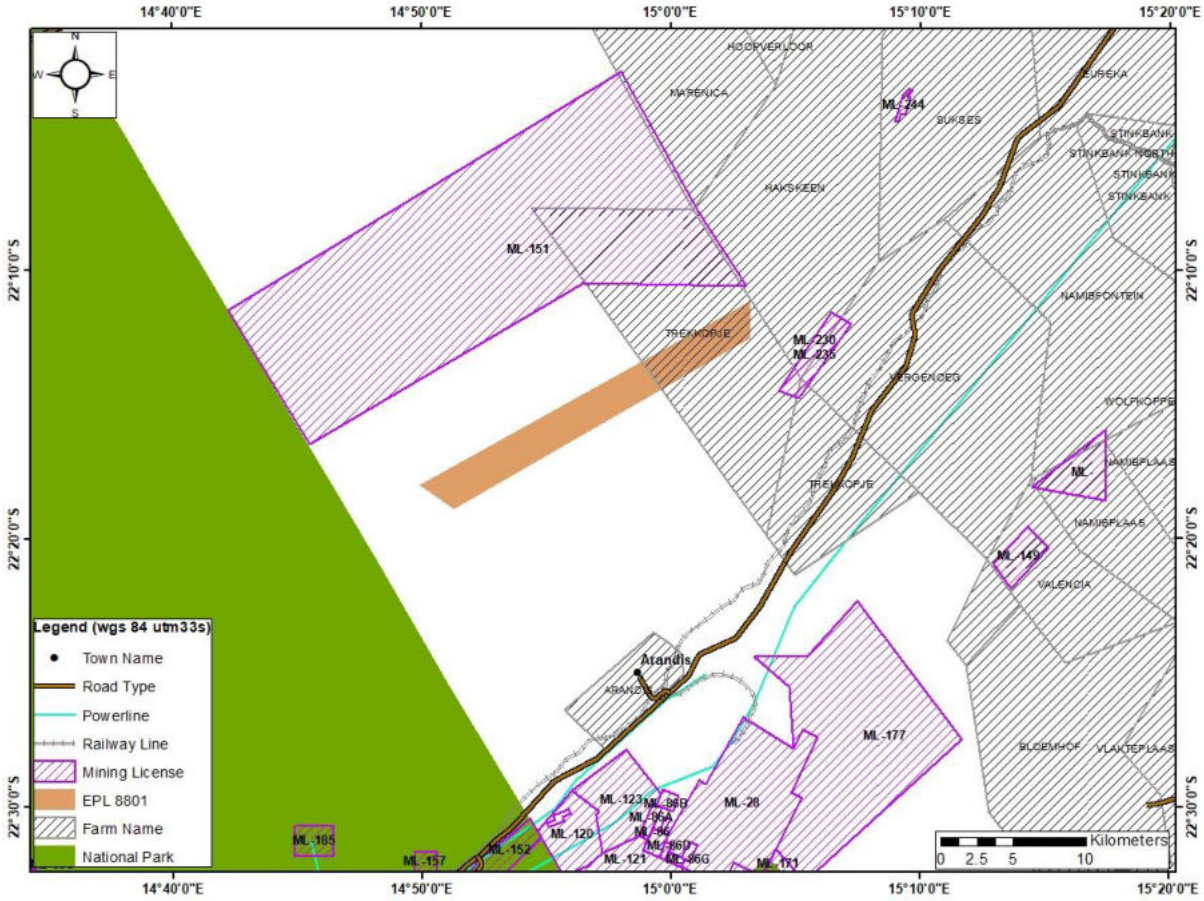

Figure 1-2: Map showing the location of EPL 8801 in relation to existing Mining Licenses in the area.

1.3 Need and Desirability of the Project

The mining sector in Namibia is a vital contributor to the country's economy, significantly impacting livelihoods and supporting various sectors. Private companies undertake mineral exploration, which has immense potential to drive development in other areas. These exploration activities not only create temporary employment but also generate tax revenue that funds social infrastructure projects. Moreover, the mining industry plays a pivotal role in earning foreign exchange and contributes significantly to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It also fosters the growth of a skilled workforce and small businesses that cater to local communities and can stimulate related industries. Furthermore, exploration activities promote the manufacturing of mining equipment and provide engineering and environmental services. The mining sector is integral to Namibia's Vision 2030, National Development Plan 5 (NDP5), and the Harambee Prosperity Plans (HPPs) I and II, aligning with

the country's goals of meeting global mineral demand and achieving national prosperity. Exploration activities on EPL 8801 has a potential for the establishment and operation of a mineral exploration program which will create direct permanent employment and indirect job creation in supporting services. These activities further have the potential for the discovery of an ore deposit of economic potential, which through mineral extraction, benefits the country in terms of employment, wealth, and economic development. The employment opportunities provided by the new project would be attractive to the local workforce due to the relatively higher wages offered, thereby contributing to economic growth in the Arandis and Karibib constituencies, as well as the surrounding towns and the country at large.

1.4 Scope of Work

The scoping study is carried out in accordance with the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (No. 7 of 2007) and its 2012 EIA Regulations (GG No. 4878 GN No. 30) to identify potential environmental impacts caused by the proposed exploration project. By utilizing secondary data from both desk research and fieldwork, relevant environmental information is compiled. The EIA report and EMP serve as essential tools for stakeholders and relevant Ministries to make well-informed decisions regarding the exploration activities, considering the environmental perspective. These documents provide guidance on assessing and managing environmental impacts, ensuring responsible and sustainable exploration practices. This report has taken into consideration all the requirements for preparation of all the supporting documents and application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate and lodgement of such application to the Environmental Commissioner (EC), Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET). After applying for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Ministry of Environment, Forests, and Tourism (MEFT): Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), the first stage of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process involves submitting a scoping report. Table 3 below provides a summary of the contents included in this report.

Table 1-3: A summary of the contents covered by the present report.

Description	Section of the Report
Introduction	Chapter 1
Legal Framework: The relevant legislation, policies and guidelines pertaining to the proposed project	Chapter 2
Project Activities: Overview of the different exploration methods to be undertaken	Chapter 3
Alternatives considered for the proposed project in terms of no-go option, location, exploration methods and services infrastructure	Chapter 4
The public consultation process followed (as described in Regulation 7 of the EMA Act) by which the interested and affected parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities are identified, informed of the proposed activity, and provided with a reasonable opportunity to give their concerns and opinions on the project	Chapter 5
Biophysical and social baseline: This chapter covers the geology of the area and impacts associated with proposed exploration activities and their impacts to the environment and society	Chapter 6
The identification of potential impacts, impacts description, assessment, mitigation measures and recommendations	Chapter 7
Recommendations and Conclusions to the report	Chapter 8

2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK: LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

This chapter outlines all the relevant Namibian legislation, policies and guidelines that need to be adhered to for an effective EIA process. The review of the legal framework helps to inform the Proponent, affected, and interested communities, and the decision makers at the

MEFT: DEAF about the requirements and expectations, as laid out in terms of these instruments, to be met so that the exploration activities could be conducted.

This scoping assessment was carried out based on the Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007 (EMA) and its Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2021 (GG No. 4878 GN No. 30), and following the conditions set by EMA for obtaining an ECC for permission to conduct certain listed activities.

The proponent must equally ensure adherence to the regulations put in place by the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act No. 33 of 1992 (Minerals Act) with regards to the exploration activities. This Act caters for the reconnaissance, prospecting, and mining for, and disposal of, and the exercise of control over, minerals in Namibia; and provides for matters incidental thereto.

Table 2-1: Presents the full list of all applicable legislations identified and conducted during the EIA process:

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 7 of 2007	Necessitate that projects with adverse environmental impacts are subject to an environmental assessment process (Section 27). Details principles which must guide all EAs.	EMA and its regulations should inform and guide this EA process.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations GN 28-30 (GG 4878)	Details requirements for public consultation within a given environmental assessment process (GN 30 S21). Details requirements for what should be part of the Scoping Report (GN 30 S8) and an Assessment Report (GN 30 S15).	
Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act No. 33 of 1992	To provide for the reconnaissance, prospecting, exploration, and mining for, and disposal of, and the exercise of control over, minerals in Namibia; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.	The Proponent should ensure compliance with the conditions set in the Minerals Act regarding exploration activities.
The Constitution of Namibia Act No. 1 of 1990	According to Legal Assistance Centre (LAC), there is no clear right to health in the Namibian Constitution. But based on Article 95 of the Namibian Constitution that deals with Principles of State Policy, the Namibian Constitution states, “the state shall enact legislation to ensure consistent	The Proponent should ensure compliance with the conditions of the Act.

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
	planning to raise and maintain an acceptable standard of living for the country's people" and to improve public health.	
Water Act No. 54 of 1956	The Water Resources Management Act 11 of 2013 is not yet gazetted; hence, the Water Act No 54 of 1956 is still in force: Interdict the pollution of water and implements the principle that a person disposing of effluent or waste has a duty of care to prevent pollution (S3 (k)). Provides for control and protection of groundwater (S66 (1), (d (ii)). Liability of clean-up costs after closure/abandonment of an activity (S3 (l)).	The safety of ground and surface water resources must be a priority throughout all exploration activities.
Water Resources Management Act No.11 of 2013	The act caters 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. The objects of this Act are to: Certify that the water resources of Namibia are managed, developed, used, conserved, and protected in a manner accordant with, or conducive to, the fundamental principles set out in Section 66 - protection of aquifers, Subsection 1 (d) (iii) provide for preventing the contamination of the aquifer and water pollution control (Section 68).	

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Soil Conservation Act No. 76 of 1969	The Act aim to prevent and control soil erosion and to protect, revamp, and conserve the soil, vegetation and water supply sources and resources, through directives declared by the Minister.	At a time of soil sampling, soil conservation must be taken care of, and management measures must be part of the EMP.
Nature Conservation Ordinance No.4 of 1975	To centralise 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.	The Proponent should ensure that any activities done in the project area do not in any way trade-off the wildlife and the ordinance requirements are adhered to.
Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act No. 6 of 1995 (Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Amendment Act No. 1 of 2014))	To provide for the acquisition of agricultural land by the State for the purposes of land reform and for the allocation of such land to Namibian citizens who do not own or otherwise have the use of any or of adequate agricultural land, and foremost to those Namibian citizens who have been socially, economically or educationally disadvantaged by past discriminatory laws or practices; to vest in the State a preferred right to purchase agricultural land for the purposes of the Act; to provide for the compulsory acquisition of certain agricultural land by the State, for the	The Proponent should ensure that relevant regulations set under this Act are always adhered to.

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
	purposes of the Act; to regulate the acquisition of agricultural land by foreign nationals; to establish a Lands Tribunal and determine its jurisdiction; and to provide for matters connected therewith.	
Forestry Act No. 12 of 2001	The Act cater for the management and use of forests and related products/resources. It provides protection to any living tree, bush or shrub growing within 100 meters of a river, stream or watercourse on land that is not surveyed or even of a local authority area. In such instances, a license would be required to cut and remove any such vegetation. These provisions are only guidelines.	Before removing any protected plant species within the proposed exploration site, the proponent must secure a permit from the Forestry office in either Arandis or Swakopmund.
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance No. 11 of 1976	This ordinance sets for the prevention of air pollution.	Measures should be set to ensure that dust and fumes emanating from exploration activities is kept at acceptable levels.
Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919	Section 119 states that “no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.”	The Proponent and all its employees/contractors should adhere to the provisions of these legal instruments.

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Health and Safety Regulations GN 156/1997 (GG 1617)	Details various requirements regarding health and safety of labourers.	
The Regional Councils Act No. 22 of 1992	This Act sets out the conditions under which Regional Councils must be elected and administer each delineated region. From a land use and project planning point of view, their duties include, as described in section 28 "to undertake the planning of the development of the region for which it has been established with a view to physical, social and economic characteristics, urbanisation patterns, natural resources, economic development potential, infrastructure, land utilisation pattern and sensitivity of the natural environment." The main objective of this Act is to initiate, supervise, manage, and evaluate development.	The relevant Regional Councils are considered to be I&APs and must be consulted during the Environmental Assessment (EA) process. The Erongo Regional Council (Karibib Constituency) is the responsible Regional Authority of the area in which the proposed activity will be undertaken, therefore should be consulted for this EA.
Labour Act No. 6 of 1992	Ministry of Labour (MOL) aim to ensure harmonious labour relations through promoting social justice, occupational health and safety and enhanced labour market services for the benefit of all Namibians. This ministry insures effective implementation of the Labour Act no. 6 of 1992.	The Proponent should ensure that the proposed activity does not compromise the safety and welfare of workers.

Legislation/Policy/ Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
Best Practice Guide: Environmental Principles for Mining in Namibia- Exploration	Outlines the regulatory and legislative requirements for exploration in Namibia. Serves as a guiding framework for the exploration phase of the mining life cycle.	The proponent should be guided by this framework for best practice mining and exploration activities in Namibia.
National Heritage Act (27 of 2004)	Part V Section 46 of the Act prohibits removal, damage, alteration, or excavation of heritage sites or remains. Section 48 off sets out the procedure for application and granting of permits such as might be required in the event of damage to a protected site occurring as an inevitable result of development. Section 51 (3) sets out the requirements for impact assessment. Part VI Section 55 Paragraphs 3 and 4 require that any person who discovers an archaeological site should notify the National Heritage Council. Heritage sites or remains are defined in Part 1, Definitions 1, as “any remains of human habitation or occupation that are 50 or more years old found on or beneath the surface”.	The project must ensure that no heritage resources are damaged and/or removed during its operations. All protected heritage resources (e.g., human remains, paintings etc.) discovered, need to be reported immediately to the National Heritage Council (NHC) and require a permit from the NHC before they may be removed and/or relocated.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT ACTIVITIES

3.1 Planned Exploration Techniques

The proponent plans to conduct an exploration program on EPL 8801, with a focus on base and rare metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, nuclear fuels, and precious metals. The program will involve both non-invasive and invasive exploration methods. Non-invasive exploration methods will include activities such as geological desktop studies, interpretation of aeromagnetic and remote sensing images, field mapping, ground geophysical surveys, and sampling of surface rock and soil. These techniques aim to gather information about the geological characteristics of the area without causing significant disturbance. The primary objective of the non-invasive methods is to assess the need for more invasive exploration. If the non-invasive methods yield positive results, indicating the likelihood of economically viable deposits, the program will proceed to more invasive activities. Invasive exploration methods, such as drilling (reverse circulation or diamond drilling) and pitting/trenching, will be used to gather more detailed data. This includes site-specific drilling, trenching, and sampling to provide a clearer understanding of the mineral deposits. The exploration program will follow a systematic approach, beginning with non-invasive methods to determine if invasive techniques are necessary. If non-invasive exploration yields positive results, indicating the presence of promising mineralization, detailed site-specific drilling, trenching, and sampling will be conducted. This approach ensures that invasive activities are only undertaken when there is a high likelihood of discovering valuable mineral resources. It also helps minimize environmental impact by prioritizing non-invasive techniques for initial assessment and decision-making. The proposed exploration activities will be implemented through the following sequential phases.

Phase 1: Desktop study and geological mapping

The phase entails conducting a thorough review of available geological map data for the area and conducting on-site visual assessments of exposed rocks. To achieve this, a contemporary integrated data approach will be adopted, utilizing geospatial data that incorporates various sources such as geological, geophysical, remote sensing (Sentinel; ESRI Earth), and topographic data sets. The primary focus of the geological mapping will be to identify and map lithological units, geological structures, mineralization zones, and alteration zones.

Geological maps will be produced and will be accompanied by geological reports that provide comprehensive descriptions and interpretations of the geological features observed. The reports may include additional analysis, such as mineralogical studies or interpretations of geological processes. Additionally, the dataset will enable the development of cross-sections, which provide a vertical representation of the geological features.

Phase 2: Geophysical Surveys

Geophysical surveys involve the use of various sensing technologies to collect data about the subsurface or substrate. These surveys will be conducted were necessary to detect and assess different geological features, including mineralization, within a specific area. Ground geophysical surveys can be carried out using vehicle-mounted or handheld sensors, which are designed to measure and record physical properties of the Earth's subsurface, such as magnetic fields, electrical conductivity, gravitational anomalies, and seismic waves. The captured data from these instruments provides valuable insights into the geological structures and potential mineral deposits present in the surveyed area. In contrast, airborne geophysical surveys mount sensors onto aircraft, allowing them to systematically collect data as they fly over the target area. By interpreting this data, detailed maps, and models of the subsurface can be generated, aiding in mineral exploration, resource assessment, and geological mapping.

Phase 3: Geochemical sampling

Geochemical sampling surveys involve the collection of different types of earth materials, such as rocks, soils, and sediments, for analysis. These samples are sent to analytical laboratories to determine the presence and quantities of base metals (such as copper, lead, and zinc), rare metals (like niobium and tantalum), precious metals (such as gold and silver), or industrial minerals (like lithium and beryllium) etc. Typically, small pits measuring approximately 25 cm by 25 cm by 35 cm may be dug, and about 1 kilogram of material is extracted and sieved to obtain around 50 grams for analysis. After sampling, the pits are filled back, ensuring that the disturbed area is restored as closely as possible to its original state. This practice minimizes the visual impact and environmental disturbance caused by the sampling activities.

Phase 4: Trenching and pitting.

Trenching and pitting involve excavating or digging an area to obtain a representative bulk sample of mineralization. The depth of the pit is typically around 5 meters, but it can vary depending on the target mineral and project requirements. The dimensions and methods for excavation, such as manual or using an excavator, should be discussed, and agreed upon with the landowners or community members involved. To minimize risks and ensure safety, excavations will be either opened and closed on the same day or fenced off until the project is completed. This prevents harm to livestock or wildlife.

Phase 5: Drilling and core sampling

If the results from geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys meet the desired criteria, drilling will be conducted on the EPL. Exploration drilling involves penetrating the ground and extracting rocks from different depths beneath the surface to verify the underlying geology or obtain samples for further chemical analysis. Experienced operators employed by contractors typically carry out this process in areas where previous geological mapping and geophysical surveys have indicated mineralization potential. Two commonly used drilling methods are reverse circulation (RC) drilling and diamond drilling. RC drilling employs a pneumatic hammer with a rotating tungsten-steel bit, producing dry rock chips. Diamond core drilling, on the other hand, uses a diamond-impregnated drill bit attached to hollow drill rods to extract cylindrical cores of solid rock. Water is often used during drilling, and all drill-water is collected in drill sumps to prevent overflow. These sumps must be constructed at least 100 feet away from bodies of water, such as rivers, streams, ponds, seeps, or springs, unless approved by a qualified hydrologist. Depending on the results of the prospecting phase and the extent of drilling requirements, an exploration team consisting of 15 individuals, including drilling teams, geologists, and technicians, may be needed to meet market demands and investor expectations.

3.2 Infrastructure and Services

In addition to the planned exploration methods, the project's Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has considered the necessary infrastructure and services, including water,

electricity, road networks, accommodation, and transportation. These components are vital for the project, especially during the advanced stages. To meet the increased infrastructure and service requirements, a temporary campsite will be established within the EPL 8801. The selection of campsite locations will involve consultation with local farm owners or community members and will operate under strict conditions to control litter and minimize disturbances. The campsite will adhere to the provisions outlined in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to mitigate any potential harm to the environment. During the exploration phase, efforts will be made to minimize the campsite's footprint and its impact on the surroundings.

3.2.1 *Water Supply*

Water will be primarily utilized for general usage, cleaning, drilling-related activities, and dust suppression. The water supply will be obtained from either existing boreholes or new ones, depending on agreements made with landowners and community members (Figure 3-2). The utilization of water from existing boreholes will be determined through individual agreements with landowners and community members. All necessary permits and requirements for water drilling will be obtained from mandated authorities. Additionally, water used for drilling will be recycled to promote efficiency and conservation. Alternatively, water can be obtained from the Arandis Municipality if need be.

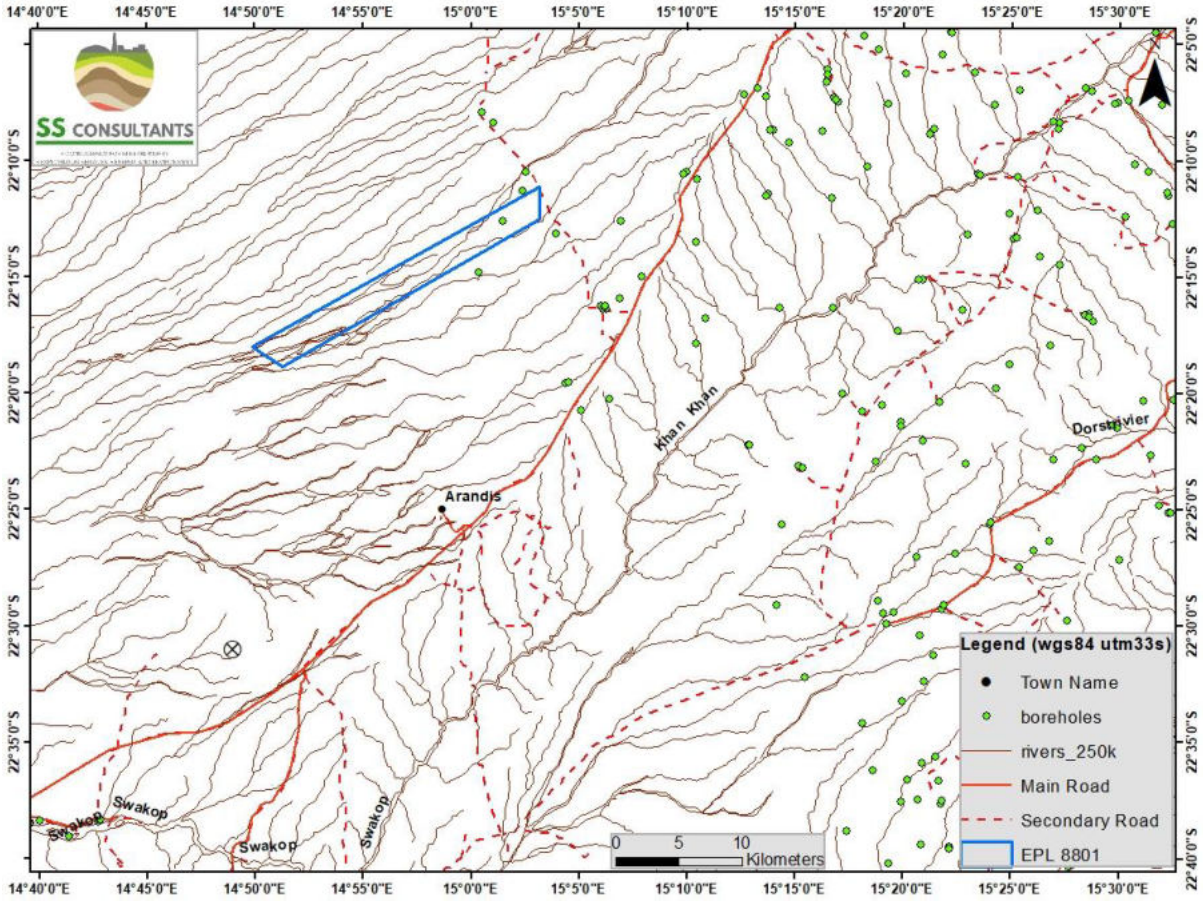

Figure 3-1: Map showing existing water points/drillholes in the area.

3.2.2 *Power Supply*

The project's location a few kilometres from Arandis town presents the option to source power from the Arandis Municipality. Alternatively, diesel power generation will be utilized, and the fuel will be stored in mobile fuel bowsers of small to medium sizes. The primary electricity demand will be for operating small machinery during the exploration process and, if necessary, providing power to temporary office blocks or containers. Refuelling of the drill rigs can be accomplished using Jerry cans or directly from the fuel bowser. This approach ensures flexibility and mobility in power supply, making it suitable for situations where connection to the Arandis Municipality is not feasible or reliable. All potential environmental impacts resulting from diesel power generation will be thoroughly assessed, and efforts will be made to explore alternative power sources.

3.2.3 *Road Access*

The EPL is conveniently accessible via a farm road that branches off from the main Swakopmund-Usakos B2 tared road (Figure 3-3). Within the EPL, there are several smaller track roads. To minimize environmental impact during geological mapping, sampling, and geophysical surveys, motorized access will be limited to the existing tracks. However, if new access routes are needed for drilling, they will be identified, marked, and assessed for environmental sensitivity before drilling commences. Prior to initiating exploration activities, the final alignment of any new access tracks will be discussed and mutually agreed upon with the landowner or community members to ensure their input and address any concerns.

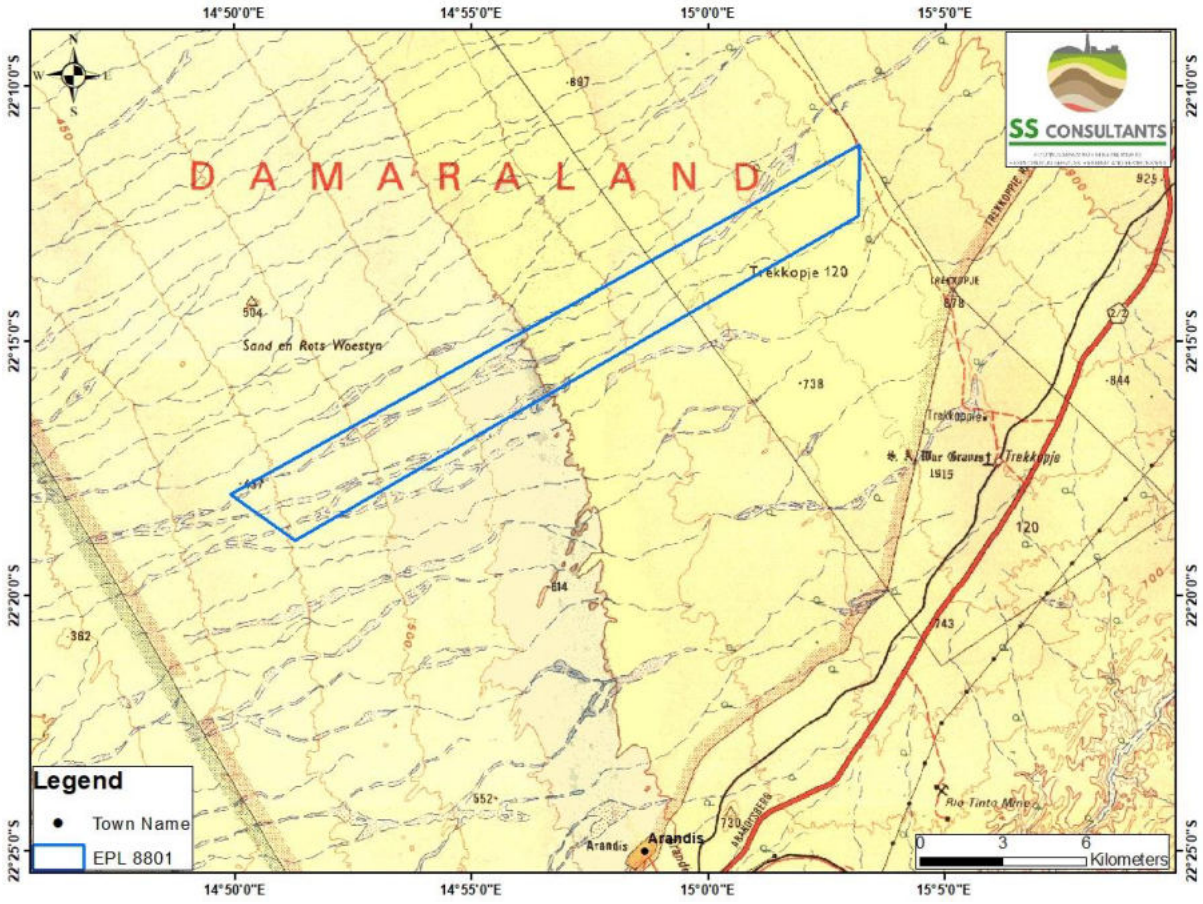

Figure 3-2: Topographic map showing existing road network within the EPL area.

3.2.4 *Transportation*

Transportation for everyday exploration activities will be restricted to the use of 4x4 pickups. These vehicles will be employed to carry out routine exploration tasks. However, as the project progresses, trucks and drilling machines will be utilized at an advanced stage. The 4x4 pickups will continue to be employed for everyday exploration activities, while the drilling machines will remain stationed at the specific drill site and will only be relocated when moving to the next drilling location.

3.2.5 *Domestic and hazardous waste*

All sites will be furnished with secure waste bins designated for each type of waste, including general waste and hazardous waste. Depending on the volume of waste generated, it will be sorted and collected as frequently as required and transported to the nearest certified landfill site. Prior to utilizing these facilities, agreements will be established with various waste management facility operators/owners, and necessary authorizations or permits will be obtained, specifically for the disposal of hazardous waste.

3.2.6 *Human personal and Site Safety*

The exploration project will employ a total of 15 individuals, all of whom will be provided with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) that will be regularly replaced or repaired to ensure their occupational health and safety. As a safety and security precaution, areas with high risk of incidents will be temporarily fenced off. Additionally, fire extinguishers will be equipped in exploration vehicles and at all drilling sites to handle potential fire outbreaks during exploration activities. All employment during the exploration phase will be temporary. Most of the workforce for the exploration project will be recruited from Arandis and the surrounding towns.

3.2.7 *Rehabilitation*

Once the exploration program is completed, any damages or impacts resulting from the exploration activities will be addressed and rehabilitated in accordance with the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) requirements. The EMP outlines the necessary

measures and procedures to mitigate and restore any environmental damage or disturbances caused by the exploration activities. The goal is to ensure that the affected areas are rehabilitated to their pre-exploration condition, following approved environmental standards and guidelines. By adhering to the EMP, the project aims to minimize any long-term negative impacts and promote environmental sustainability.

4 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Alternatives are defined as “different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity” (Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007) of Namibia and its regulations (2012)). This chapter discussed different ways in which the project can be undertaken, as well as identify the alternatives that, in a practical way, can be applied to ensure minimal damage to the environment.

Different alternatives for proposed exploration activities have been identified. The most common and most important alternatives considered are the no-go option, location, services infrastructure. These alternatives are discussed as follows.

4.1 No-Go Option

The “No-Go” alternative refers to the choice of not proceeding with the proposed project or activity. In this case it would mean that planned exploration activities of EPL 8801 would not take place. By selecting the “No-Go” alternative, none of the potential impacts, whether positive or negative, associated with the project would occur. This includes the potential benefits of discovering and extracting mineral ores in the EPL area, as well as any negative impacts that might arise from such activities. Essentially, the “No-Go” alternative means that the area will remain untouched and unexplored, and the presence of any mineral ores will remain unknown since no exploration or identification efforts will take place. If the "No-Go" option is chosen and the proposed project does not proceed, there are several key losses that may never be realized. These losses can include:

- **Economic Loss**: Mining can contribute significantly to the economy by creating jobs, generating revenue, and stimulating local businesses. Without exploration and subsequent mining activities, potential economic opportunities and growth may be

missed, particularly in Arandis town where mining plays a crucial role in the local economy.

- **Resource Depletion**: Mining allows for the extraction of valuable minerals and resources from the Earth, such as metals, coal, and oil. Without exploration, these resources may remain untapped, potentially leading to a shortage of key materials for various industries and hindering technological advancements and economic development that rely on these resources.
- **Technological Innovation:** Mining exploration often involves the development and application of advanced technologies and techniques. These innovations can have broader applications beyond mining, leading to technological advancements in areas such as geology, engineering, and environmental monitoring. Without exploration driving these innovations, progress in these fields may be slower.
- **Scientific Knowledge:** Mining exploration contributes to our understanding of Earth's geology, mineralogy, and natural resources. Through exploration activities, valuable scientific data is gathered, enabling researchers to gain insights into geological processes, mineral formations, and the overall dynamics of the earth. The absence of exploration may impede scientific discoveries and hinder our understanding of Earth’s natural resources.
- **Environmental Considerations:** While mining can have adverse environmental impacts, exploration activities provide an opportunity to assess the potential environmental risks and develop strategies for mitigation and responsible resource extraction. Without exploration, there may be a lack of comprehensive environmental planning and management practices, which could lead to unregulated mining activities with potentially more severe ecological consequences.
- **Social and Cultural Impacts:** Mining operations often involve engaging with local communities, providing employment, infrastructure development, and community investment. Exploration activities can help identify potential social and cultural impacts early on, allowing for dialogue and collaboration with affected communities. Without exploration, opportunities for community engagement and addressing social concerns may be missed, leading to potential conflicts and negative social impacts.

- **Infrastructure and community development:** The proposed project includes plans for infrastructure development, such as roads, drill holes etc that will have had positive effects on the local community. With the "No-Go" option, these infrastructure improvements and potential community development projects will not be realized, resulting in missed opportunities for growth and improvement in the area.

Based on a careful evaluation of the potential risk, benefits, and trade-offs associated with the project, the "No-Go" option was not considered for this project. For specific areas of the project site that are considered environmentally sensitive and/or protected, alternative strategies such as stakeholder engagement, conservation and prevention, avoidance etc, will be implemented.

4.2 Alternative Project Location

No alternative sites were considered for this project because the decision to pursue exploration activities in this area was primarily based on geological assessments, previous exploration data, and indication of mineralization in the area. It's worth noting that when selecting a site for exploration, multiple factors are typically considered, such as geological characteristics, accessibility, existing infrastructure, and potential mineral resources.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Mines and Energy through its geological surveys and assessments, conduct studies to identify areas with potential mineral deposits. These studies involve geological mapping, sampling, and analysis to understand the mineral potential of different areas within Namibia. Based on the findings of these studies, the Ministry categorizes the identified areas according to their mineral potential, considering factors such as the type of mineralization, geological characteristics, and historical mining activities. This categorization helps in prioritizing exploration efforts and guiding potential investors in identifying areas of interest. The Namibia Mining Cadastral Map serves as a centralized database and visual representation of the mineral potential and existing mining rights across Namibia.

4.3 Services Infrastructure

The EIA process has identified the services that may be required for the proposed exploration activities. Table 3 below presents the alternatives for the identified services.

Table 4-1: Alternatives considered in terms of services infrastructure.

Services	Proposed source	Alternative source
Water	Obtaining water from the communal farm's sources within the EPL or from Arandis. The proposed source will be used to ensure that the project will not generate depletion on the water level/availability of the sources that the local community uses.	Hauling water from the nearest Water pump station near the project or from Arandis with permission from the municipality and local authority.
Power for equipment	Diesel power generators will be used to power the project.	Alternatively, the project will put up solar panels on site, to ensure that it does not entirely depend on the generator for power. The solar can be used for instance, cell phone charging and lighting.
Power for cooking and lighting for the campsite	For cooking purposes, Gas stoves will be used during the project activities. Using gas stove ensure that the contractors will not use firewood from the area which would increase deforestation. Lighting system for the campsite will be via portable solar lamps that will be erected on site.	Firewood (purchased from permit holding suppliers) will be used in cases of emergencies (For instance, when the gas is unexpectedly fished). Gas lamps will be an alternative lighting source. Mitigate global warming as well as prevent major soil and groundwater pollution that could have otherwise developed from always using a diesel generator.

Services	Proposed source	Alternative source
Workers' accommodation	A temporary limited-sized campsite will be constructed within the boundary of the EPL. The campsite will be developed in the EPL area that is far from the close by farms to minimise noise pollution.	In cases where there is an absence of a suitable site for a camp, accommodation in the nearest town i.e., Arandis will be an option. The workers will be accommodated at any facility with the necessary ablution and electricity infrastructure.
Waste Management		
Sewage	Portable toilet – these are easily transportable and have no direct impact on the environment and ecology (if properly disposed). These are chosen at the drill sites.	
Domestic waste	Onsite waste bins, regularly emptied at the nearest landfill is the chosen option. This will prevent an everyday drive from and to the nearest town for waste disposal, which can damage the road and disseminate dust within the area.	Driving waste to the nearest town landfill, 000which is an alternative, but not viable as it can result in road damaging.

Services	Proposed source	Alternative source
Drilling waste (chemicals)	Waste generated is to be transported to and disposed of at an appropriate facility in the nearest town equipped for the disposal of hazardous waste to ensure that the area is not polluted.	In cases of emergencies, organic chemicals will be used.

5 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

5.1 Objective

Public consultations play a vital role in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, aiming to engage Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP) from the project's inception to its completion. These consultations provide platforms for I&APs to express opinions and raise concerns, making public engagement a crucial element. The EMA and its 2012 EIA Regulations considers all comments and concerns raised during these consultations as essential components of the assessment process. Consequently, they must be included in the final scoping report and considered when making decisions regarding the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

Furthermore, early dissemination of project information and conducting consultations with the affected and interested community are crucial for identifying potential social risks associated with project activities. The community members possess valuable knowledge about their locality, making their input essential in comprehensively understanding potential impacts and determining the need for further investigations. Additionally, public consultations facilitate the identification of appropriate approaches for monitoring impacts and implementing effective mitigation measures. The public consultation for this scoping study has been conducted following the guidelines set forth by the EMA and its EIA Regulations.

5.2 Approach

The process for the public participation is shepherd by the public consultation definitions and guidance given by the MET as per the regulation 21 of the EIA.

a) Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)

The project took proactive steps to identify and involve relevant national, regional, and local authorities, as well as other interested individuals. Initially, pre-identified interested and affected parties (I&APs) were directly contacted. Additionally, individuals who responded to project advertisement notices in newspapers were registered as I&APs upon their request. This inclusive approach ensured that all

stakeholders were informed and had the opportunity to participate in the project. Engaging with authorities at various levels of governance and involving interested members of the public fostered transparency, compliance with regulations, and effective coordination. By directly reaching out to pre-identified I&APs and accommodating requests from others who expressed interest, the project demonstrated a commitment to inclusivity, active engagement, and a well-rounded decision-making process.

Additionally, as invitations for public participation were extended, the stakeholders list was expanded to include additional interested and affected parties (I&APs) who registered for the project. These I&APs, who expressed their interest, have been incorporated into the ongoing process of engaging with the public. You can find a comprehensive list of these I&APs in ANNEXURE C. This ANNEXURE encompasses all individuals and organizations who have actively shown their interest and have been included as stakeholders, ensuring a diverse range of perspectives and concerns are considered throughout the project.

b) A Background Information Document (BID) containing descriptive information about the proposed exploration activities was compiled (ANNEXURE D) and circulated with both pre-identified and registered I&APs between the 14th of June 2023 to 17 June 2023.

c) Advertisements were published in the Market Watch section of the NAMIB Times Newspaper on June 2nd, 2023, and June 9th, 2023. Additionally, an advertisement appeared in the Confidante newspaper from June 9th to June 15th, 2022. Furthermore, on June 22nd, 2023, an advertisement was posted on the Confidante Facebook site. The purpose of these advertisements was to notify the public about the proposed exploration activities on EPL 8801, providing a brief explanation of the activities and their location. Refer to ANNEXURE E for more details.

d) Site notices were placed at the Arandis town hall, Karibib Town Council, and the Erongo Regional Council (see ANNEXURE G).

5.3 Public consultation

The initial public consultation meeting for EPL 8801 was planned for June 17, 2023, at the Arandis Community Town Hall, based on the advertisements in ANNEXURE E. However, it was later discovered that EPL 8801 falls under the jurisdiction of the! OE≠GAN TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY, rather than the #Gaingu communal conservancy as previously believed. In light of this information, a meeting was organized in Karibib with Mr. Gruzi and headman Benjamen Naruseb of the! OE≠GAN TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY, Chief Naruseb was unable to attend the meeting due to other commitments.

During the meeting, the environmental practitioner discussed EPL 8801 locality and the proposed exploration work targeting various minerals, including industrial minerals, dimension stone, precious metals, base and rare metals, and nuclear fuel minerals. It was emphasized that according to the Environmental Management Act (EMA), an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is crucial before any exploration work can take place within the EPL.

Mr. Gruzi expressed his request that the proponent should inform community members and the traditional authority about the project. He was pleased that the initial steps of engaging with the community were being taken. Additionally, he encouraged the proponent to consider ways to benefit the community if the project moves forward. Specifically, he suggested drilling extra boreholes to provide more water since water scarcity is a challenge in the area. Increased water availability would support activities such as crop farming, which could contribute to uplifting the community he stressed.

Mr. Gruzi mentioned that the area surrounding EPL 8801 is currently uninhabited and primarily used for goat and sheep farming. He highlighted the importance of plants and animals in the area, as they are significant species in the ecosystem. He further emphasized that the OE≠GAN, traditional authority is actively involved in drafting a community beneficiation policy, and he is part of this process to ensure the community's interests are well represented and accounted for. ANNEXURE H contains the attached meeting minutes and attendance registers.

Figure 5-1: Meeting with Mr Gruzi from the OE≠GAN traditional authority in Karibib.

6 BIOPHYSICAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE

Exploration activities are always undertaken in an environment with specific conditions, which get impacted by these activities in one way or another. For this reason, it is always critical to have a thorough understanding of the pre-project conditions before commencement. Additionally, it is equally vital to ensure that a baseline understanding of the area is formed and to make effective decisions on certain issues that may come up through or after the project's operations. The next subchapters outline the environmental and social baseline for the project area.

6.1 Geology

6.1.1 *Regional geology*

EPL 8801 is situated in the northeast-trending intracontinental arm of the Damara Orogeny, which forms the Damara Belt. The Damara Belt is divided into different district zones based

on stratigraphy, structure, and metamorphic grade. These zones include the Northern Platform, Northern Zone, Central (Swakop) Zone, Okahandja Lineament Zone, Southern Zone, Southern Margin Zone, and the Southern Foreland (Miller, 1984a). These district zones are separated by major linear structures, such as faults or lineaments that exhibit significant aeromagnetic characteristics. The Central Zone, where EPL 8801 is located, is characterized as a high-temperature-low-pressure (HTLP) zone. It consists of various granitic intrusions that have undergone significant deformation during the D3 phase, forming dome structures.

The oldest rocks in the Central Zone are the Palaeo-Proterozoic ortho- and paragneisses, as well as metasedimentary and amphibolites of the Abbabis Metamorphic Complex. These basement rocks are most prominent along the Swakop and Khan rivers, where they form dome-shaped structures. Overlying the basement rocks in an unconformable manner are the metasedimentary rocks of the late Proterozoic Damara Supergroup, which dominate the area covered by the EPL. The Damara Suoergroup in this area represented by the basal Nosib Group, primarily composed of meta-arkoses and calc-silicate rocks and the upper Swakop Group consisting of alternating layers of marble, calc-silicate rock, and schist,

Various types of granitic bodies were intruded into the Damara Belt during or after the deformational and metamorphic events. These range from early syn-tectonic dioritic plutons, known as the Goas Suite, to- late, post-tectonic alaskites and pegmatites.

In addition to the older rocks, there are recent Quaternary deposits found in the Namib Desert Plains. These deposits are widespread in the southern region of the Swakop River, along the coast, and to the east of the Khan River.

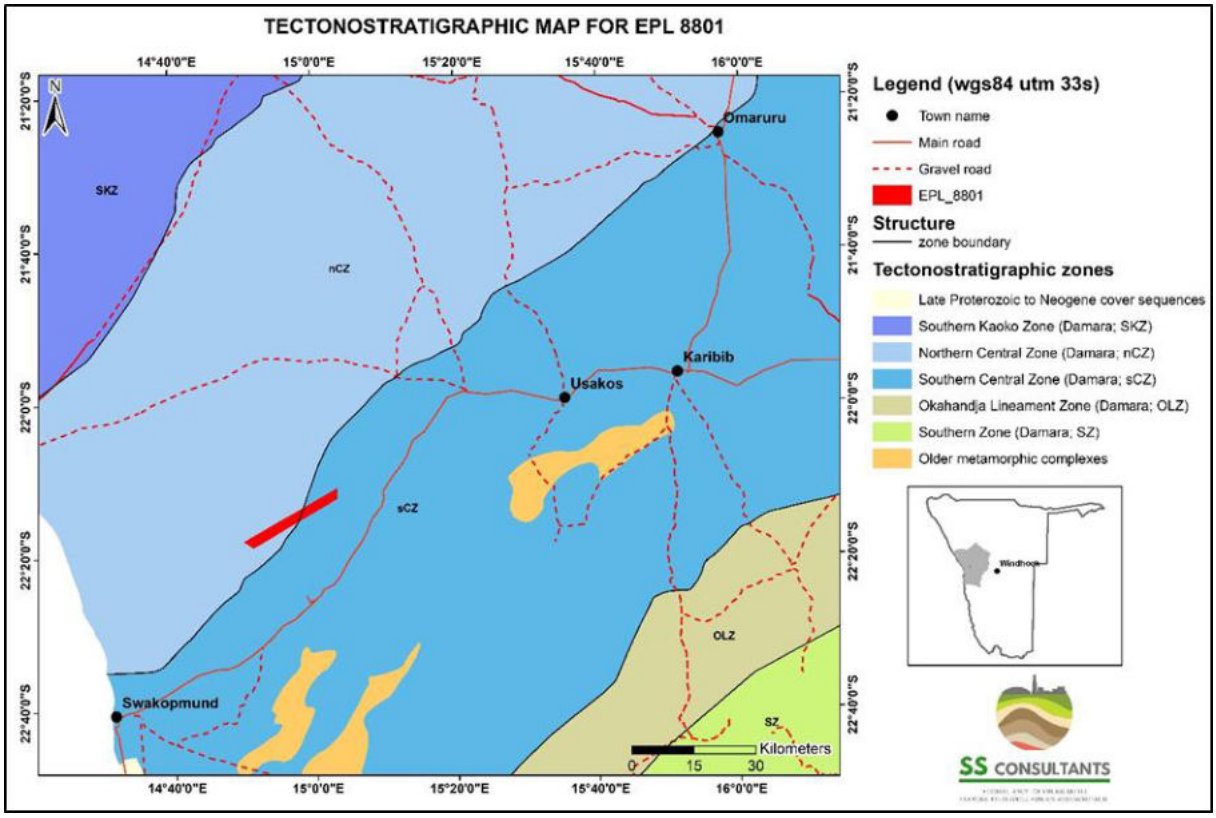

Figure 6-1: Tectonostratigraphic map of the area surrounding EPL 8801 (Modified after Miller, 2008).

6.1.2 *Local geology surrounding EPL 8801*

EPL 8801 is primarily characterized by the presence of rocks from the Damara Supergroup, which dominate the area. The remaining portion of the EPL is covered by undifferentiated surficial deposits belonging to the Kalahari Group, as depicted in Figure 6-2. Within this geological setting, Late-Cretaceous dolerites have intruded the country rocks, predominantly in a north-north-easterly direction. The Damara Supergroup in this region consists of two main divisions: the basal Nosib Group and the upper Swakop Group. However, only the Swakop Group is exposed within EPL 8801. This Swakop Group is further divided into subgroups, namely the Ugab, Usakos, and Navachab Subgroups. In EPL 8801, the Navachab and Usakos Subgroups are the only ones extending into the EPL. The Arandis Formation is situated between the Chuos and Karibib Formations and consists of schists, calc-silicates, and marbles. It was formed during multiple periods of sedimentation on a continental shelf, involving both carbonate and siliciclastic processes (Badenhorst, 1992). The thickness of the unit varies, but its most extensive development is observed near the town of Arandis.

Within the project area, the Navachab Subgroup includes the Karibib and Kuiseb Formations. The Karibib Formation conformably overlays the Arandis Formation and is predominantly composed of light-colored marbles. It is further divided into the lower Otjongeama, Arises River, and upper Onguati Members. In EPL 8801, only the Arises Member, characterized by calcitic marble, is exposed. The Kuiseb Formation is widespread in the project area and primarily consists of quartz-mica schists interbedded with calc silicates and thin marbles. These schists display intense deformation and metamorphism, forming synclines that encircle domes and anticlines in the Khan-Swakop region.

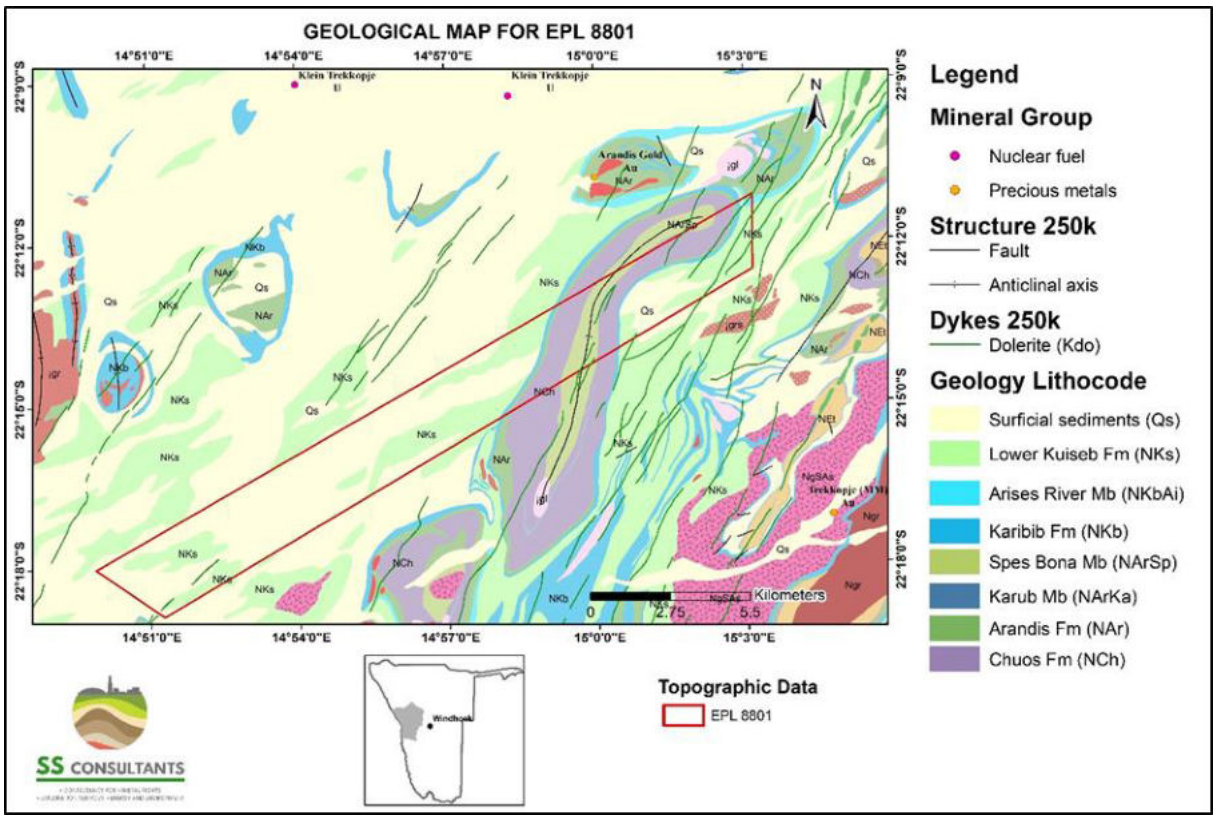

Figure 6-2: Local geology map around EPL-8801.

6.2 Landscape and Topography

The EPL is situated in the central western region of Namibia within the Erongo Region. The topography of the Erongo Region gradually rises from sea level to approximately 100 meters across the Namib Desert. In the broader expanse of the Namib, the land steadily rises from sea level to about 1,000 meters. The terrain of the Namib Desert primarily consists of flat to gently undulating gravel plains, occasionally punctuated by ridges and isolated hills known as "inselbergs." These distinctive inselbergs stand out amidst the otherwise flat or slightly rolling

landscape. The EPL area itself is characterized by a relatively flat topography with undulating hills and sits at an elevation of 587.71 meters (1,928.18 feet) above sea level. The topography within the EPL and surrounding is shown in figure 7.2 below.

Figure 6: Topography and landscape of EPL 8801 (Photo Amukwa, 2023)

6.2.1 *Climate*

The Exploration activities proposed within an EPL are significantly influenced by the climatic conditions of the area. Understanding climatic conditions is crucial as it helps determine the suitable and unsuitable times for conducting exploration activities and to avoid unfavourable or hazardous times.

6.2.1.1 Rainfall

Arandis primarily receives rainfall during the summer season, specifically from January to March, with precipitation peaking at 10 mm during this period. The months of February and March are the wettest, both receiving 10 mm of rainfall, while June, July, and August are the driest months, with no recorded rainfall (0 mm) (Figure 6-3). In Arandis, March typically has the highest number of rainy days, averaging around 5.7 days, and February and March have the highest cumulative precipitation of 10 mm (Figure 6-4). From May to November, minimal to no rainfall is expected annually.

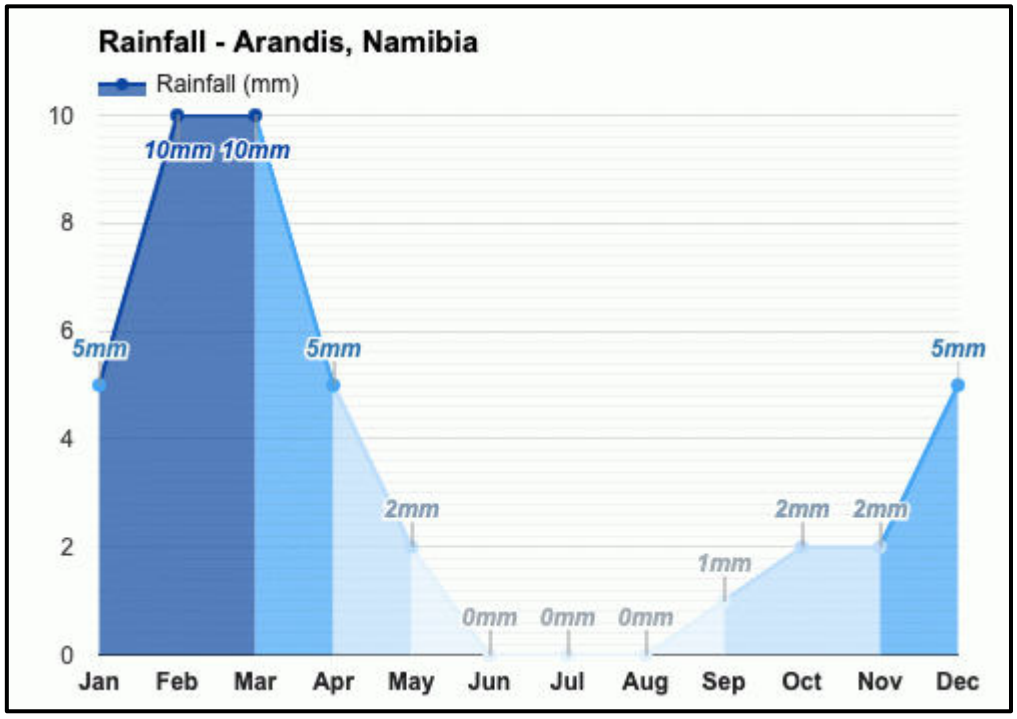

Figure 6-3: Monthly average rainfall for Arandis and surrounding area (Weather Atlas/ Arandis-climate, 2022)

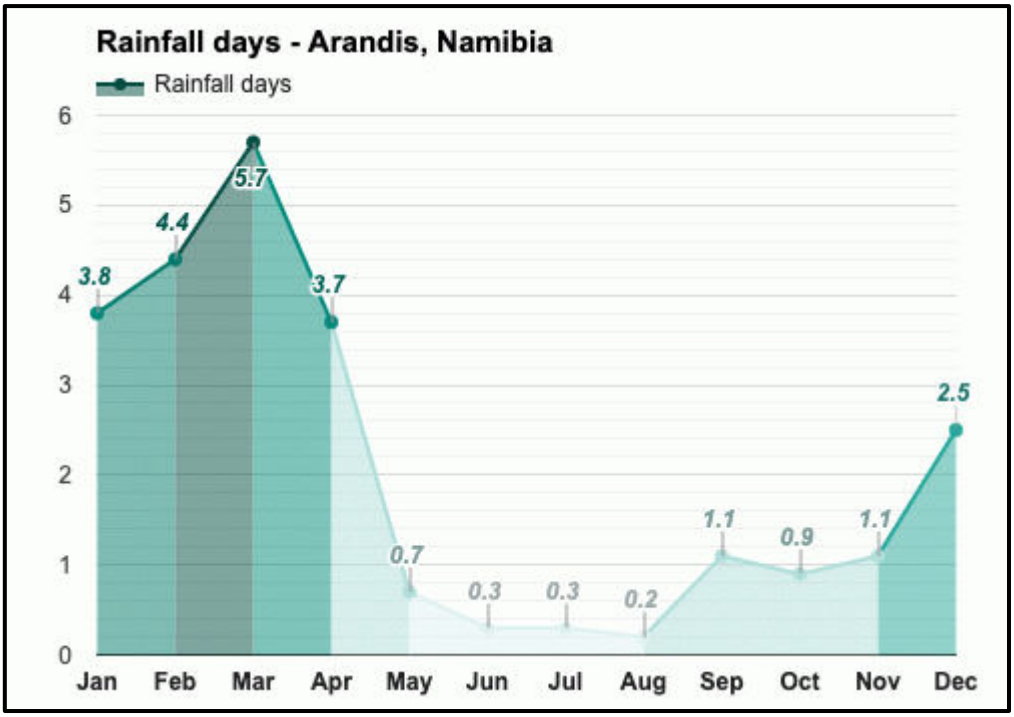

Figure 6-4: Average rainfall days in Arandis (Weather Atlas/ Arandis-climate, 2022).

6.2.1.2 Temperature

During the summer months (September to March), the days are generally warm, with average high temperatures reaching 20 °C. However, nights tend to be cool. In contrast, the winter period (April to August) experiences warmer temperatures, with average highs peaking at 23.5 °C. The highest average maximum temperature occurs in April, while the lowest is observed in September and October, both averaging 20 °C. August and September have the lowest average minimum temperatures, reaching 14 °C, while March sees the highest average minimum temperature at 19.3 °C.

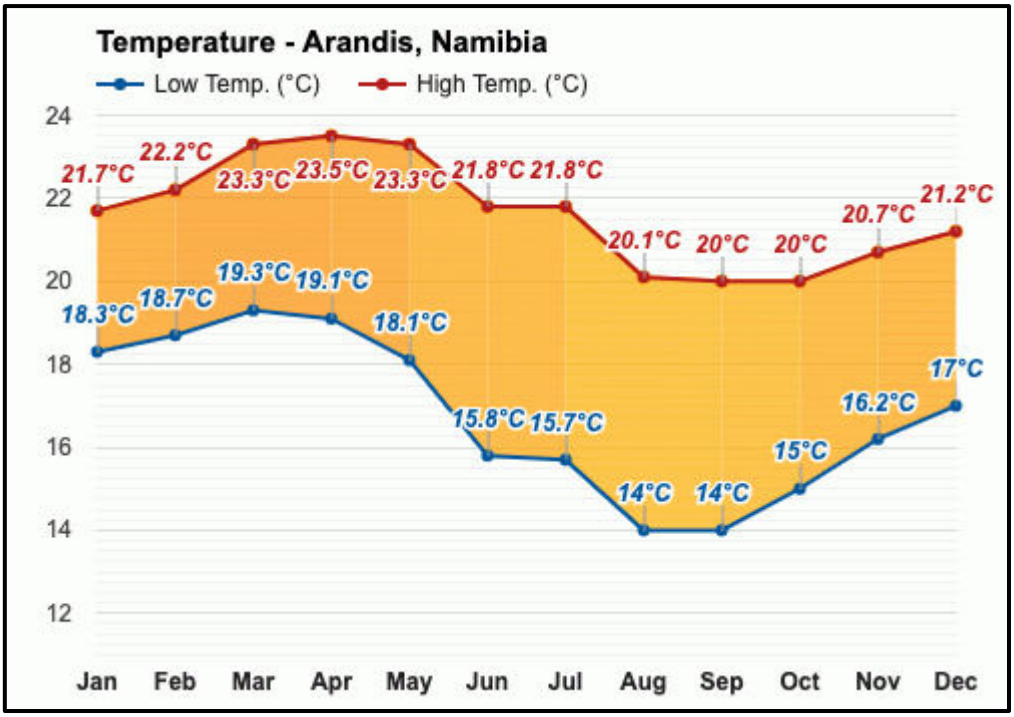

Figure 6-5: Monthly average minimum and maximum temperatures for Arandis Weather Atlas/ Arandis-climate, 2022).

6.2.2 *Water Resources: Surface and Groundwater*

In the project area, the EPL contains rock bodies with little ground water potential (Figure 6-6). This means that the rocks have moderate permeability and is therefore challenging to obtain significant amounts of ground water from these rock formations. As a result, it is crucial that the mitigation measures outlined in this report and in the EPM are strictly adhered to.

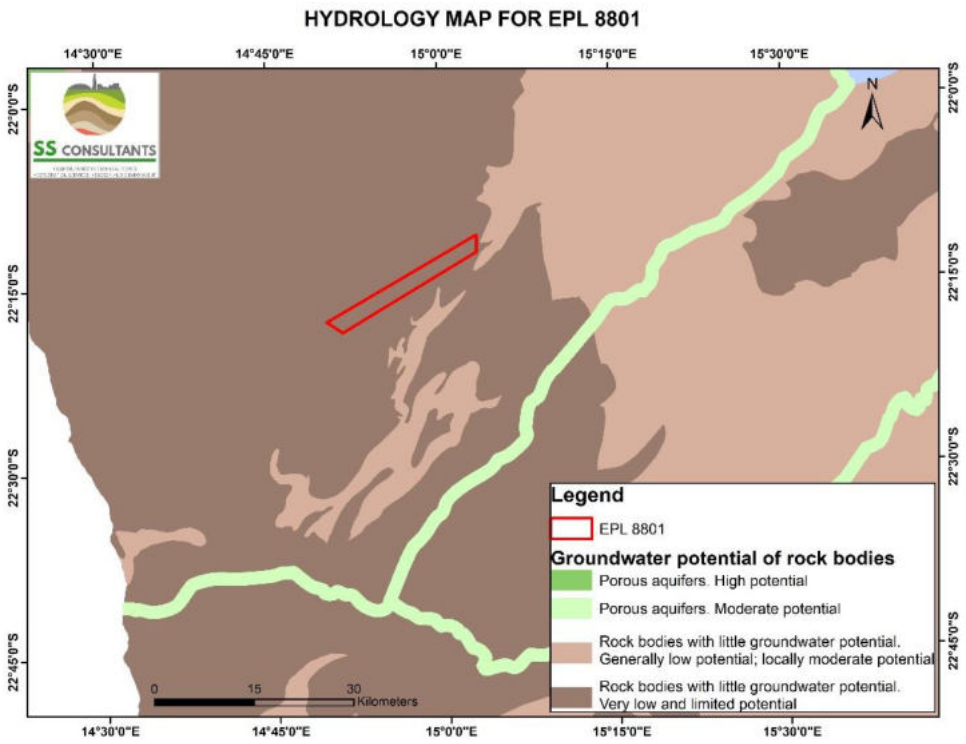

Figure 6-6: Ground water potential map for the area surrounding the EPL.

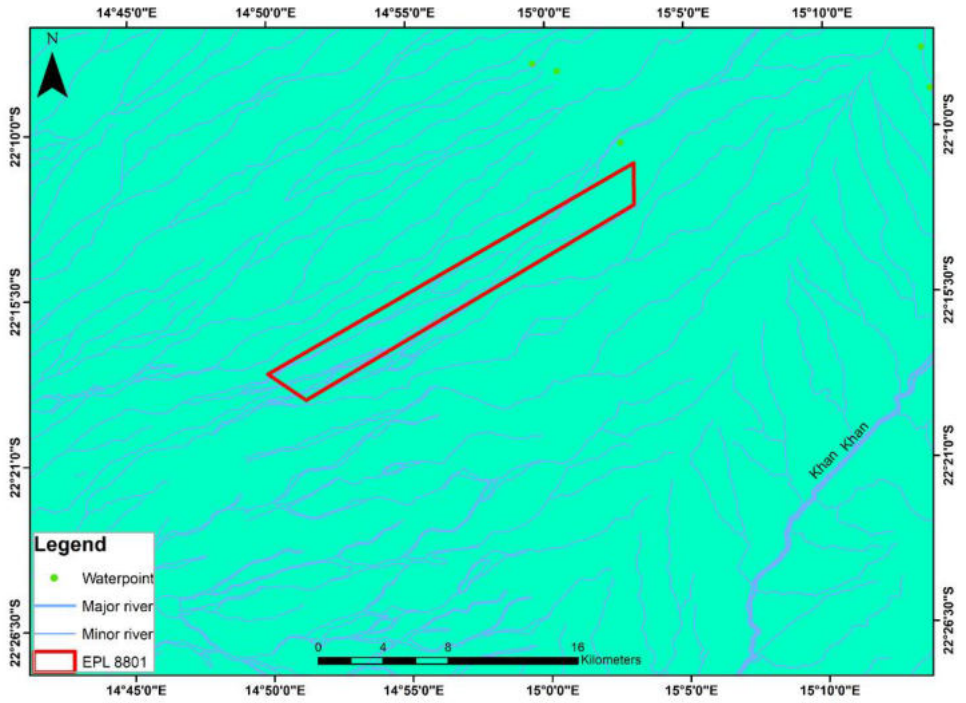

Figure 6-7: Map showing major and minor rivers within and surrounding the EPL area.

6.2.3 *Fauna and Flora*

Flora

Arandis is situated on the edge of the Central-Western Plains stretching from the coast to about 450 km to the east, which connects the Escarpment. The escarpment divides most of the country into two general landscapes: the low-lying coastal plain (which includes Arandis), and the higher inland plateau (Khomas Hochland to the east of Arandis). The study area comprised the following habitat types:

- Marble ridges; and
- Ephemeral river channels;

The central desert biome was observed within EPL area. There are common plants on site such as shrubs composed mainly of white thorn The EPL 8801 is situated towards the eastern edge of the Central Namib Desert vegetation zone. This zone extends southwards to the Kuiseb River, and to the east, known as the Escarpment Zone. Even though the Central Namib Desert is considered a distinct vegetation zone, there is a distinctive east-west distribution pattern within this zone. This pattern is closely related to the inland distribution of coastal fog. The fog can reach as far as the Rossing Mine. However, all the plant species found within this region are considered to be drought-tolerant, drought-resistant or succulents.

Figure 6-8: Shrubs found on EPL 8801.

Fauna

The vicinity of the EPL serves as a significant boundary for several vertebrate species, resulting in a remarkably diverse range of identified vertebrates. These animals vary in their residency patterns, with some being permanent residents, while others are regular commuters or occasional transients. Specialists have diligently categorized and described these vertebrates based on their respective groups, species, and habitats. Broadly, the vertebrates in this area can be grouped into mammals, reptiles (including snakes, skinks, lizards, geckos, and others), frogs, and birds. The region boasts an impressive diversity, with approximately 44 species of mammals, 45 species of reptiles, 2 species of frogs, and over 200 species of birds. Among these, four reptile species hold special conservation significance due to their recent discovery, limited geographical range, and/or insufficient knowledge about them. These reptiles are the Schieferberg sand lizard, the Damara tiger snake, the Delalande's blind snake, and the Husab sand lizard.

The habitats around the EPL area can be broadly divided into three broad habitat types, namely:

- Rocky Hillsides: Least vegetated habitat due to the very shallow soils or no soil, and loose surface rocks.
- Open Plains: Features scattered bushes and shrubs due to the deeper soils. The plains are interrupted with rocky outcrops of varying sizes.
- Watercourses: More vegetation in the form of larger bushes and trees along the length of the course, due to the more frequent availability of water. Water is usually only available for short periods. The soil is usually sandy and loose.

6.2.4 *Archaeological and Heritage Resources*

Archaeological and Heritage Consultants (OTAH) and ESM Cultural Heritage Consultants (JV) was appointed to undertake an archaeological/heritage assessment for EPL 8801. Details and findings of this study is attached to this report (ANNEXURE J)

6.3 SOCIAL BASELINE

6.3.1 *Social and demographic environment*

According to the 2011 National Census, a total of 150,400 people were counted in the Erongo Region, accounting for approximately 7.1 percent of Namibia's total population, which was recorded as 2,104,900. Notably, the region's population was experiencing a consistent annual growth rate of 3.4 percent, signifying ongoing demographic changes. The majority of residents, around 87 percent, chose to reside in urban areas, while only approximately 13 percent lived in rural regions. This urban predominance was largely influenced by a significant influx of migration from rural to urban areas, mainly driven by young adults seeking better job opportunities and improved living standards in towns. Erongo Region comprises of (7) constituencies, namely: Arandis, Dâures, Omaruru, Karibib, Swakopmund, Walvis Bay Rural and Walvis Bay Urban. The project area falls largely within the Arandis constituency with the north-eastern part extending into the Karibib constituency. The combined total area of the Arandis and Karibib constituencies is 28011 km2 (Table 1). The Arandis and Karibib Constituencies are among the least densely populated area in Erongo Region with population densities of approximately 0.8 and 0.9 persons per km^2, respectively.

6.3.2 *Economy and infrastructure*

Arandis, located central western Namibia, is characterized by a mix of economic activities, primarily centred around mining and farming. One of the most significant mining activities in the area is Rossing Uranium, and Arandis also plays a vital role in supporting the Husab and Trekkopje uranium mines. The town is home to the Namibian Institute of Mining and Technology, an institution focused on training skilled workers for the industrial sector. In terms of education, the town has the Kolin Foundation Secondary School and U.B. Dax Primary School, catering to the educational needs for the local population. Transportation infrastructure is well-established with the Arandis Railway Station serving as a crossing loop on the Trans-Namib Railway between Swakopmund and Usakos. Additionally, Arandis Airport is in close proximity, enhancing connectivity.

Unemployment is a concern in Arandis, with a reported rate of 30% for working-age residents (15 years and older). Although this rate is lower than the national average of 37%, addressing unemployment remains crucial for the town's development.

6.4 Land Use

In Arandis, the predominant land uses revolve around mining and tourism. However, it is important to acknowledge that the primary land affected by EPL 8801, the proposed exploration project, is largely unoccupied state land. The specific activities associated with this exploration project will take place on the designated private farmland within the project area.

Mining holds a significant role in the region's economic activities, with prominent operations like Rossing Uranium contributing to land use for mineral extraction and processing. On the other hand, tourism is also a significant land use in the area, capitalizing on the potential for nature-based attractions that draw visitors to the region.

Taking into account the existing land uses is crucial when considering potential interactions with the proposed exploration activities. Understanding the land use context is essential for assessing the potential impacts and ensuring that the exploration project aligns with existing land use patterns and adheres to regulations in Arandis.

7 IMPACTS IDENTIFICATION, DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT

7.1 Impact Assessment

The purpose of this section is to assess and identify the most pertinent environmental impacts by describing certain quantifiable aspects of these impacts and to provide possible mitigation measures to minimize the magnitude of the impacts that would be expected from the various activities that constitute the proposed minerals exploration on EPL 8801.

The following potential impacts on the environment during exploration activities have been identified:

- Socio economic impact

- Impacts on soil
- Impacts on the flora and fauna
- Air quality (generation of dust)
- Groundwater and surface water impacts
- Disturbance to Archaeological & Heritage Resources
- Health, safety, and welfare impact
- Land use

ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY FOR EVALUATING POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The impact screening criteria are summarized in the following table

Table 7-1: Impact Screening Criteria

Aspect	Description
Nature	Focuses on the type of effect that the project will have on environmental components. Addresses questions related to "what will be affected and how?"
Extent	Spatial extend of the project and anticipated spatial extend of impacts indicating whether the impact will be within a limited area (on site where construction is to take place); local (limited to within 15km of the area); regional (limited to ~100km radius); national (extending beyond Namibia's boarders).
Duration	This looks at the temporal issues pertaining to time frames e.g., whether the impact will be temporary (during construction only), short term (1-5 years), medium term (5-10 years), long term (longer than 10 years, but will cease after operation) or permanent.
Intensity	Establishes whether the magnitude of the impact is destructive or innocuous and whether it exceeds set standards, and is described as none (no impact); low (where natural/ social environmental functions and processes are negligibly affected); medium (where the environment continues to function but in a noticeably modified manner); or high (where environmental functions and processes are altered such

	that they temporarily or permanently cease and/or exceed legal standards/requirements).
Probability	Considers the likelihood of the impact occurring and is described as uncertain, improbable (low likelihood), probable (distinct possibility), highly probable (most likely) or definite (impact will occur regardless of prevention measures).
Significance	Significance is given before and after mitigation. Low if the impact will not have an influence on the decision or require to be significantly accommodated in the project design, Medium if the impact could have an influence on the environment which will require modification of the project design or alternative mitigation (the route can be used, but with deviations or mitigation) High where it could have a "no-go" implication regardless of any possible mitigation (an alternative route should be used).

The application of the above criteria will be used to determine the significance of potential impacts using a combination of duration, extent, and intensity/magnitude, augmented by probability, cumulative effects, and confidence. Significance is described as follows:

Impact Rating Criteria

The impact rating criteria are summarised in the following table

Table 7-2: Impact Rating Criteria

Significance Rating	Criteria
Low	Where the impact will have a negligible influence on the environment and no modifications or mitigations are necessary for the given development description. This would be allocated to impacts of any severity/ magnitude, if at a local scale/ extent and of temporary duration/time.

Moderate	Where the impact could have an influence on the environment, which will require modification of the development design and/or alternative mitigation. This would be allocated to impacts of moderate severity/magnitude, locally to regionally, and in the short term.
High	Where the impact could have a significant influence on the environment and, in the event of a negative impact the activity(ies) causing it, should not be permitted (i.e. there could be a 'no-go' implication for the development, regardless of any possible mitigation). This would be allocated to impacts of high magnitude, locally for longer than a month, and/or of high magnitude regionally and beyond.

By subjecting each of the potential impacts to the matrix above, the EIA team established the significance of each impact prior to implementing mitigation measures and then after mitigation measures have been implemented. Some of the mitigation measures are mentioned but detailed descriptions of management actions are contained in the accompanying EMP.

Environmental impact assessment matrix for the proposed EPL 8801.

Environmental Impact	Element	Impact	Phase	Duration	Magnitude	Extent	Type	Probability	Significance
TOPOGRAPHY	Topography and Landscape	Alternation of existing topography	Operation	Short term	Low	Local	Direct	Probable	Low
	Topography and Landscape	Topographic changes and visual Impact from overburden material.	Operation	Medium term	Moderate	Local	Direct	probable	Moderate
SOILS	Soil	Loss of usable topsoil material	Operation	Long term	Low	Local	Direct	Highly probable	Moderate
	Soil	Contamination to soil from waste disposal	Operation	Long term	Moderate	Local	Direct	Improbable	Low
LAND CAPABILITY	Socio Economic Activities	Land utilization for the benefit of the people	Operation	Long term	High	National	Indirect	Probable	Moderate

	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Decreased in vegetated land (biodiversity zones) within the Exploration zones	Operation	Long term	Low	Local	Direct	probable	Low

Environmental Impact	Element	Impact	Phase	Duration	Magnitude	Extent	Type	Probability	Significance
GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER	Groundwater quality	Groundwater source and soil may be polluted by vehicular movements, mineral exploration drilling, etc.	Operation	Short term	High	Local	Direct	probable	Moderate
	Surface water quality	Increased sediment load from exposed surfaces	Operation	Short term	Low	Local	Direct	Probable	Moderate
	Surface water quality	Storm water generation from, the large open surface area may create	Operation	Long term	High	Local	Direct	Highly Probable	Moderate

		storm water which may result in pollution.							
	Surface water quality	Increase in surface water run- off from a large open surface area on site because of vegetation removal	Operation	Short term	Moderate	Local	Direct	Improbable	Low
AIR QUALITY	Air Quality	Generation of dust during drilling and campsite construction.	Construction, operation	Short term	Low	Local	Direct	Probable	Moderate
	Noise Pollution	Generation of dust during drilling and campsite construction.	Construction and operation	Long term (operation)	Low	local	Direct	Probable	Low
	Topography and Landscape	Visual impacts due to use of unsustainable disposal methods	Construction and Operations	Long term	Low	Local	Direct	Probable	Moderate

Environmental Impact	Element	Impact	Phase	Duration	Magnitude	Extent	Type	Probability	Significance
	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Loss of habitat, and clear or damage to vegetation	Construction and Operations	Long term	Moderate	Local	Direct	Probable	Low
FAUNA	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Loss of habitat and clearing or damage to vegetation	Construction, Operation	Short Time	Moderate	Local	Direct	Highly Probable	High
FLORA	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Proliferation of invasive species Establishment of bush encroachers in disturbed areas.	Construction and Operations	Long Term	Low	Local	Direct	Probable	Low
	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Illegal collection of firewood	Construction and Operations	Long Term	Low	Local	Direct	Probable	Low

	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Clearing of land may lead to destruction of protected vegetation and loss of biodiversity. Loss of mature and protected tree species due to clearing of land for parking space.	Construction	Short Term	Moderate	Local	Direct	Highly Probable	Moderate
	Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity	Uncontrolled/accidental fires	Construction and Operations	Long Term	High	Local	Direct	Probable	Moderate
SOCIO-ECONOMIC	Socio Economic Activities	Temporary employment prospects in the area	Construction	Short Term	Low	Local	Direct	Probable	Moderate Positive

Environmental Impact	Element	Impact	Phase	Duration	Magnitude	Extent	Type	Probability	Significance
	Socio Economic Activities	Security concerns due to increased number of persons in areas	Construction and Operations	Long	High	Local	Direct	Probable	Moderate Positive
	Socio Economic Activities	Job creation construction workforce	Construction and operations	Long term	High	Local	Direct	Highly Probable	Moderate Positive
	Socio Economic Activities	Job creation permanent workforce	Operations and constructions	Long term	Moderate	Local	Direct	Probable	Moderate Positive
	Contributing to the National economy	Improved transport infrastructure and services	Operations	Long Term	Moderate	National	Direct	Highly Probable	High Positive
	Contribution to Local Economy	Employment and local procurement.	Construction and Operations	Long Term	Moderate	Local	Direct	Probable	Moderate Positive

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are summarised in table 7-3 below.

Table 7-3: Mitigation measures

Impacts	Mitigation
Socio Economic	The population change can be mitigated by employing people from the local community and encouraging the contractors to employ local individuals. The perception of risks will be mitigated by putting up safety signs wherever possible and ensuring that all employees and visitors to the site undergo a safety induction course.
Soil	During any excavating and clearing the contractor shall take care to remove as little topsoil as possible. All soil within 100mm of the cleared surface level shall be regarded as topsoil. Remove and separately stockpile any subsoil material that can be used for site backfilling. Topsoil shall be stockpiled (and seeded) in areas within the site boundary and approved by the Project Engineer in conjunction with the Environmental Consultant, for reuse and restoration.
Flora and Fauna	Some habitat areas such as the river and tunnel outcrops will be avoided wherever possible. A fauna survey will be conducted to determine the effect of fragmented habitat to game species should the need arise. No animals shall be killed, captured, or harmed in any way. No food stuff shall be left lying around as this will attract animals which may result in human-animal conflict.

Noise Pollution	Disturbance to fauna that roam the area will be minimized by training the employees on ways to minimize noise.
Air Quality	All staff on should be equipped with dosimeters that measure exposure levels to radiation. All staff must be made aware of the health risk and obliged to wear dust masks.
Water	Implementing water conservation practices to reduce water wastage and increase efficiency. Encourage the collection and storage of rainwater for non-potable uses, such as irrigation or toilet flushing. Developing and implementing water recycling and reuse systems, particularly for industrial activities. Treating and reusing water for non-potable purposes Groundwater Management: Managing and monitoring groundwater resources to prevent over-extraction and ensure sustainable use. This will involve setting up monitoring wells, implementing pumping restrictions, and assessing the aquifer's recharge rates. Desalination: Exploring desalination as an alternative water source. Although desalination can be energy-intensive, it can provide a viable option for obtaining freshwater in coastal areas where seawater is abundant.

8 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusion

In conclusion, this project in EPL 8801 will explore base and rare metals, industrial minerals, dimension stone, nuclear fuel minerals and precious metal group of minerals. Through exploring for these commodities, contributions to the Namibia’s economy will be made and

continued employment to the existing staff is made possible. For all aspects of operations and prospecting work strict adherence to the company's environment, Health and Safety policies must be ensured. Environmental training of the work force as well as monitoring of all aspects pertaining to the Environment, Health and Safety must be carried out in accordance with the approved EMP. During the exploration activities within the EPL, the company will follow a phased approach, which will be in line with the relevant Namibian legislation and regulations. The exploration program will be conducted in line with the EMP thus implementing the necessary mitigation measures, monitoring, and stipulated rehabilitation. It is of utmost importance that good relations are upheld with the farming community, community members and any other affected parties.

8.2 **Recommendation**

According to the information in the report, SS Consultants are confident that the risks and impacts associated with the proposed exploration activities can be brought down to tolerable levels, ensuring only negligible harm to the environment. This can be accomplished by successfully executing and closely monitoring the recommended measures in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

SS consultants therefore recommends that an ECC be granted on the following conditions:

- That the EMP be effectively implemented and monitored
- The proponent must engage with the local and traditional authorities prior to the commencement of the exploration activities.
- That once a target area has been identified all invasive work should be conducted in accordance with the EMP.

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ANNEXURE A: CV_ ANNA MT NEKUTA

ANNEXURE B: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

ANNEXURE C: LIST OF INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

PROJECT TITLE: ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT REORT FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPL 8801

Table 4: THE LIST OF THE REGISTERED INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES I&AP

NAME AND SURNAME	ORGANISATION	POSTAL ADRESS	CONTACT NUMBER	EMAIL
1. **Iipinge Ndelimona**	Namibia Environment and Wildlife Society		+264814138822	**ndeliimonachox@gmail.com**
2. **Stanley Norris**	Arandis Town Council		+26464512440	**ceo@atc.com.na**
3. **Silvanus Makili**	Arandis Town Council		+26464512440	**technical@atc.com.na, cpa2ceo@atc.com.na, orporate@atc.com.na**
4. **Bronwynn Basson**	**Arandis Town Council**		**+26464512440**	**bronwynn@spc.com.na**

ANNEXURE D: BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID)

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA) FOR THE PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL MINERALS, DIMENSION STONE, PRECIOUS METALS, BASE AND RARE METALS AND NUCLEAR FUEL MINERALS EXPLORATION ACTIVTIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) 8801 LOCATED IN KARIBIB AND ARANDIS DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA.

PUBLIC INVITATION TO REGISTER AND COMMENT

PURPOSE OF DOCUMENT

The purpose of the Background Information Document (BID), is to provide basic detailed information about the proposed listed activities and to be shared with all registered potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) during the public consultation as part of the EIA process. Furthermore, the BID aims to outline the EIA process and public consultation methods to be followed.

Hence, BID aims to provide:

- An overview of proposed exploration activities on **EPL 8810 for industrial minerals, dimension stone, precious metals, base and rare metals and nuclear fuel** mineral groups.
- An overview of the Environmental Impact Assessment process; and
- Guidance on how members of public can participate in the EIA process

I&APs comments and concerns are vital to the success of the EIA process and potential public members are encouraged to register and participate.

Please register / complete registration form and submit to SS Consultants CC on or before the **14 June 2023**:

Attention: Ms. Anna Nekuta
Address: Unit 24, Bougain Villa, Sam Nuuyoma Road, Windhoek, Namibia
Email: jadmin@ssconsultants.co
Cell: +264812409124

INTRODUCTION

SS CONSULTANTS CC (hereafter referred to as the consultant), an independent mineral resource and environmental consulting company has been appointed by **Chaneni Investment (Pty) Ltd** (here after referred to as the Proponent) to undertake an environmental scoping assessment process and obtain an environmental clearance certificate on behalf of the proponent for the proposed mineral exploration activities on **EPL 8801**.

The proposed exploration activities fall in the listed activities under the Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 – activities which may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate. Hence the proponent is expected to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate from the Environmental Commissioner prior to the commencing of these exploration activities.

The proposed development is therefore related to the specific listed activities as outlined by relevant sections in the Environmental Management Acts Regulations of 2012:

- *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 (Section 3.1);*
- *Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not (Section 3.2);*
- *Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities (Section 3.3);*
- *Abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes (Section 8.1).*
- *Manufacturing, storage, handling, or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974 (Section 9.1).*
- *Any process or activity which requires ……. (Section 9.2).*

1. Project Description

EPL 8801 was applied by **Chaneni Investment (Pty) Ltd,** on the 10th of March 2022 of which a notice of preparedness to grant EPL was presented to the company by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME). To execute any exploration activities within EPL 8801, it is a requirement under the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (2017) and its 2012 EIA Regulations that the proponent obtains an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) from the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET). The EEC will allow the owner to conduct exploration activities for industrial minerals, dimension stone, precious metals, base and rare metals, and nuclear fuel minerals. The project area is made up of one EPL license which may be converted to a mining license (s) if an economically viable deposit is discovered and the licensing requirements are met. The proposed exploration activities will involve both non-invasive and invasive exploration methods. Non-invasive exploration methods usually include remote sensing, geological field mapping, ground geophysical survey and surface soil and rock sampling. whereas invasive exploration methods include techniques such as reverse circulation or diamond drilling and pitting/trenching. Non-invasive exploration activities will be undertaken first in order to define the need for more invasive activities. Should the results from the non-invasive activities be positive the detailed site-specific drilling, trenching, and sampling will be undertaken. The license falls within a well serviced area with infrastructure, such as water, national roads, railways, telephones, petrol stations (Usakos, Arandis, Swakopmund, Walvis Bay) and 3-phase electricity from NamPower. Thus, the applicant will use the existing water and electrical infrastructure in the area. Utilization of these infrastructure will depend on the agreement reached with other landowners and or community members and all the necessary permits and requirements will be obtained from the necessary authorities. During exploration, various geological consultants and contractors will be appointed during different exploration phases. In addition to this, a geophysics expert will potentially be contracted during exploration to conduct geophysical surveys. Drilling operations will be executed by an appointed registered drilling contractor, and is expected that they will have their own work force (drilling crew). Furthermore, exploration activities on EPL 8801 has a potential for the establishment and operation of a mineral exploration program which will create direct permanent employment and indirect job creation in supporting services. These activities further have the potential for the discovery of an ore deposit of economic potential, which through mineral extraction, benefits the country in terms of employment, wealth and economic development. Employment on the new project will be attractive to the local workforce by virtue of the comparatively high wages offered, which will boost economic growth in the economy of the Arandis/ Karibib Constituency and surrounding towns, constituencies and the country at large. The nearest populated towns are Arandis, Swakopmund and Walvis Bay from which unskilled labour can be sourced from. It is anticipated that the workforce will be housed in temporary site camps or may reside in the nearest towns throughout the exploration program.

2. Project Location

EPL 8801 is located north of Arandis town in the **Erongo Region**. The project covers an area of 5947.9947 hectares and is demarcated by four (4) corner coordinates as shown on Figure 1 below. The main land use of the area within and outside the EPL is predominated by state land with the northeastern part of the EPL falling within farm Trekkopje.

Coordinates and Shape

Coordinates

Official Area: 5947.9947 Ha

Coordinate system: GCS Bessel 1841

Order	Latitude	Longitude
Part 1		
1	22° 11' 09.47" S	15° 03' 10.12" E
2	22° 12' 32.82" S	15° 03' 09.33" E
3	22° 18' 54.01" S	14° 51' 16.19" E
4	22° 18' 00.82" S	14° 49' 54.13" E

Shape

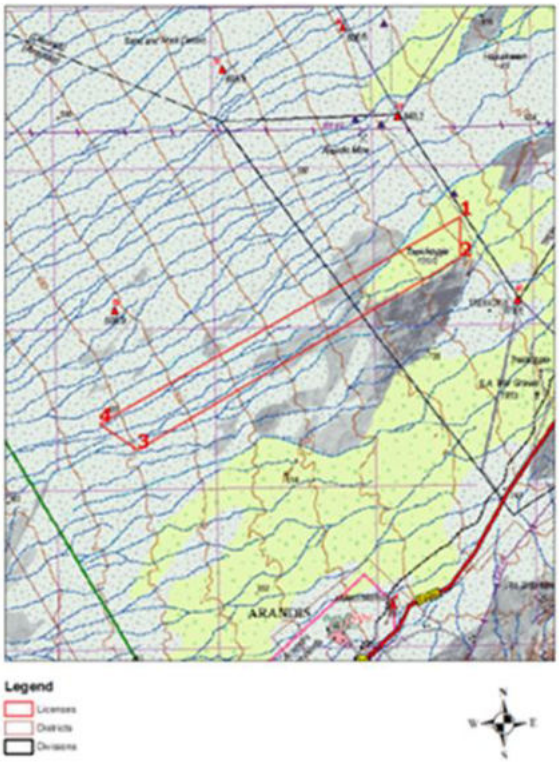


Figure 1: Map depicting the coverage of EPL 8801 and corner coordinates of the license area

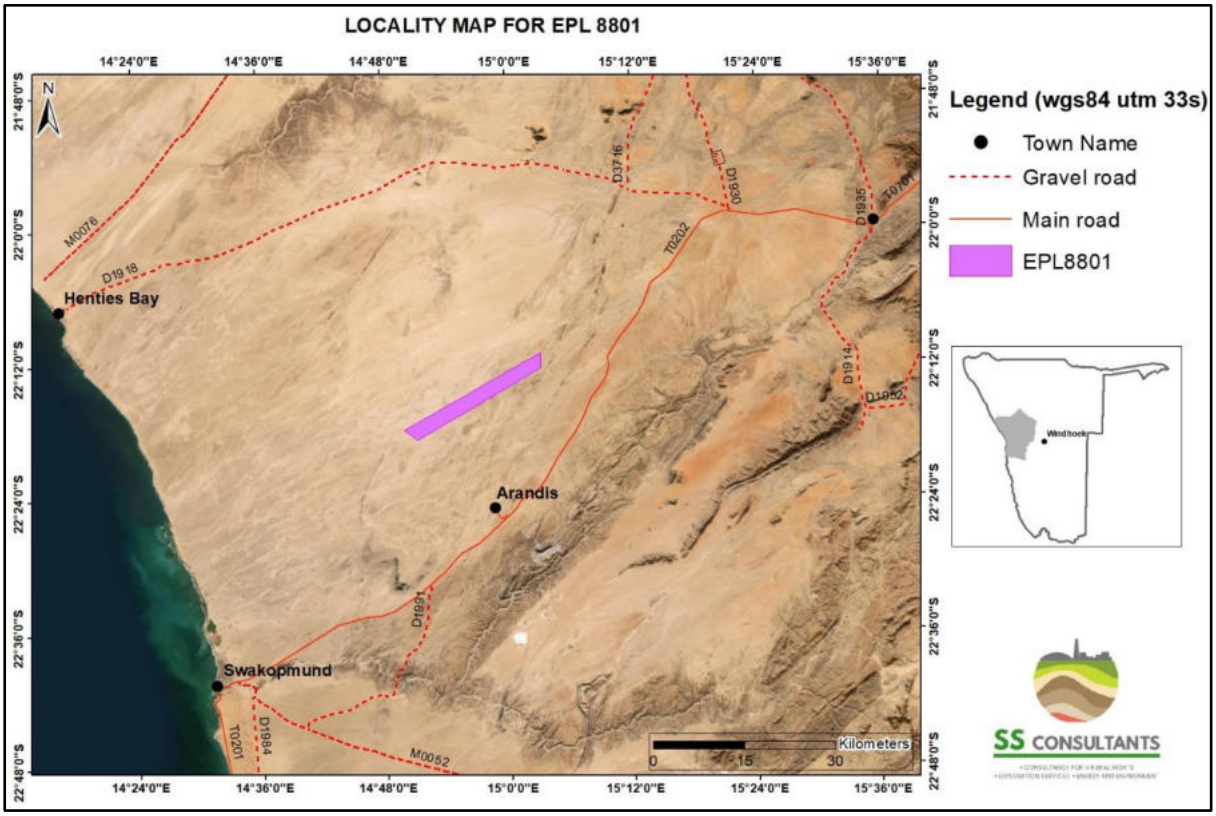
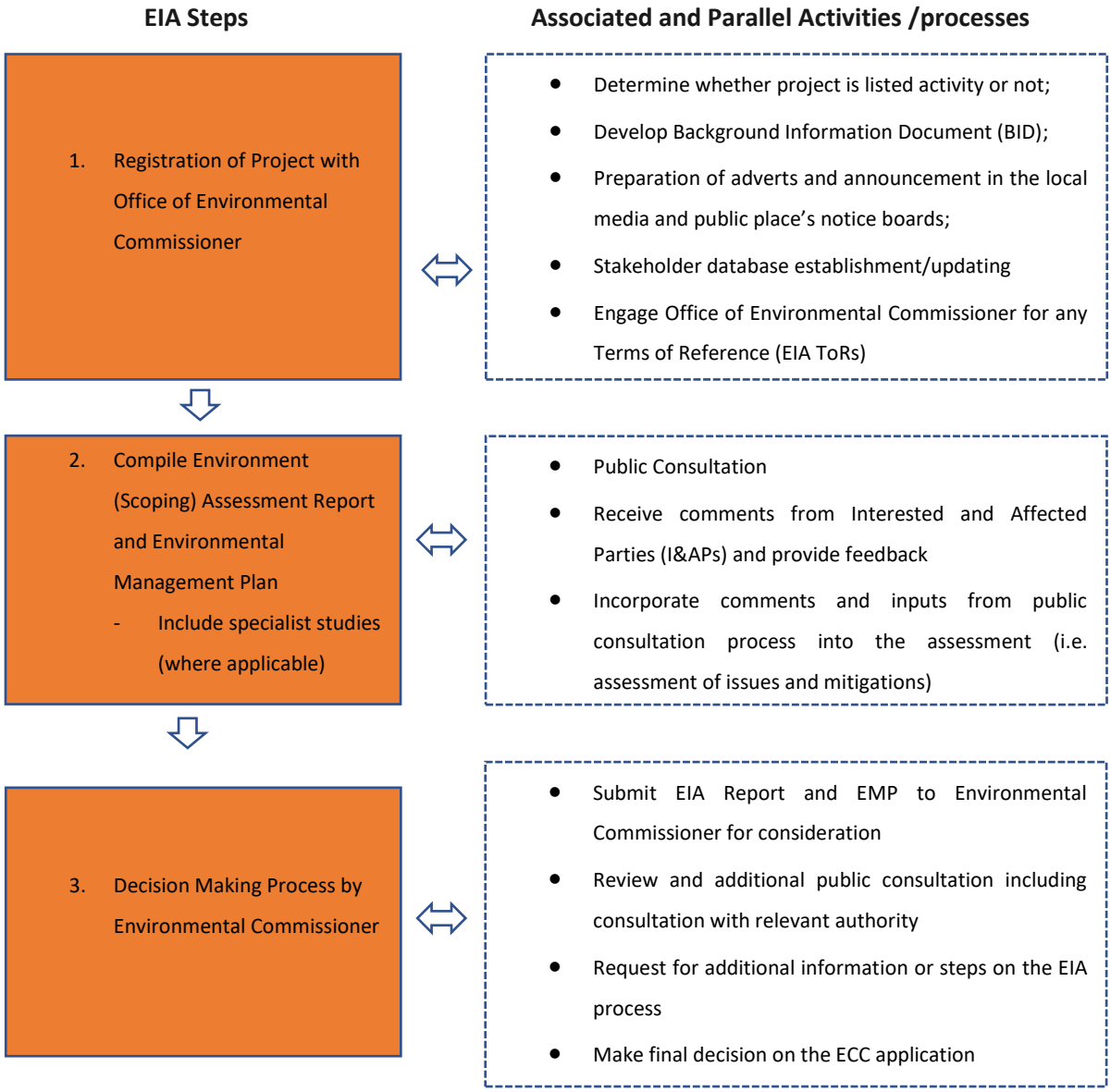


Figure 2: Google image showing the location of EPL 8801, north of Arandis, in the Erongo Region.

3. Environmental Impact Assessment process

The EIA process follows the general guideline as outlined in the 2012 EIA regulations of the EMA. The process followed is summarized below.



4. Potential Impacts

Below are the potential impacts that have been identified from the proposed exploration activities on the license area:

- **Temporary job creation** this is the hiring of workers non-skilled to skilled workers from the area to be involved during the clearing of the fauna and flora in order to access target sites, and to also assist during pitting and trenching as well as drilling and associated exploration works.

- **Impact on vegetation and fauna:** some vegetation may need to be removed to create access roads, pitting and trenching, geophysical lines as well as drilling sites. This may also lead to habitat destruction for some fauna.
- **Traffic safety:** very slow drilling rigs and associated vehicles may compromise traffic safety in the area.
- **Environmental degradation** through different types of waste generated on the site.
- **Soil and water contamination** from chemicals and other substances used in drilling fluids.
- **Noise and dust** generated by pitting and trenching as well as drilling vehicles and activities.
- **Health and safety risks** which may result to workers operating on site.
- **Archaeological and Heritage Impacts** if these sites are located close to the planned exploration area.

5. Public consultation

Public participation is an essential part of any Environmental Assessment process. Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) include any person or organization that will be directly or indirectly involved and/or affected by the project.

Registered I&APs will be kept informed of the Public Participation Process throughout the Environmental Assessment process, they will be given the opportunity to review and comment on the EIA reports and documents and, will also receive feedback on how comments have been taken into account, and will be informed of the outcome of the assessment. All comments will be recorded and presented to the project team and competent authority by means of the Project Comments and Responses Register (CRR).

Notices for public invitation to participate in the process will still be placed in the local newspaper as well as at strategic public places (notice boards). The date and venue for the public consultation meeting will be communicated.

If you categorize yourself as an I&AP who wishes to receive information regarding the above-mentioned project and/or provide input into the Environmental Impact Assessment process, you are hereby invited to register using the form on Page 6. You may also communicate with SS Consultants via email, or telephone to obtain further information or comment on the proposed project.

Contact details:

Ms. Anna Nekuta

Environmental Specialist (Environmental Assessment Practitioner)

SS Consultant CC

Physical Address: Unit 24B**,** Bougain Villa**,** Sam Nuuyoma Road**,** Windhoek**,** Namibia

Email: admin@ssconsultants.co

Mobile number: +264 812409124

REGISTRATION OF INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES (I&APs)

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED INDUSTRIALS MINERALS, DIMENSION STONE, PRECIOUS METALS, BASE AND RARE METALS AND NUCLEAR FUEL MINERAL GROUPS; EXPLORATION ACTIVTIES ON EPL No.8801 LOCATED IN KARIBIB AND ARANDIS DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA

Ms. Anna Nekuta
Environmental Specialist (Environmental Assessment Practitioner)

SS Consultant Cc
Physical Address: Unit 24, Bougain Villa, Sam Nuuyoma Road, Windhoek, Namibia
Email: admin@ssconsultants.co
Cell: +264 812409124

Title (Mr/Ms/Dr/Prof)		**Name**/Initials	
Surname			
Interested Parties or		**Affected Parties?**	
Physical Address and or Postal Address			
Tel No:		**Cell No:**	
Email Address:			
Comments/Issues/Concerns (Please if the space is not enough, use additional separate sheet)			

ANNEXURE E: NEWSPAPER ADVERTS

Four Namibian teams create four books in 12 hours

In late October 2022, four creative volunteer teams from Namibia worked in just 12 hours to create beautiful Namibian children's books that can be freely translated, printed and distributed by anyone.

The first Booksprint Namibia event was sponsored by the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Windhoek and the Goethe-Institut Windhoek. The "Book-Sprint Namibia Books" are based on the "Book Dash" project that was developed in South Africa, because they believe every child should own a hundred books by the age of five, before they enter school. In teams of three, each consisting of a writer, illustrator and graphic designer and children's and young adult author Nasrin Siege as editor for 4 all teams, four books were created in Windhoek in 12 hours of joint work, which may be published free of charge.

All books are richly illustrated and will be printed with a print run of 1000 copies to be distributed free of charge in libraries, kindergartens, primary schools and at the Goethe-Institut.

MUNICIPALITY OF WALVIS BAY

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 63(2)(b) of the Local Authorities Act, 1992 (Act 23/1992), that the Municipality of Walvis Bay intends to lease, by private transaction, a Portion of Farm 38 to Sugar Room Namibia Trading CC.

DESCRIPTION	AREA(m²)	LEASE AMOUNT EXCLUDING 15% VAT (N$)
a Portion of Farm38	20000	17 800.00

Full particulars pertaining to the lease will lie for inspection by interested persons until **Tuesday 13 June 2023** at room 45, Municipal Offices, Kuisebmond. For more information Mrs Merinda /Keis be contacted at telephone (064) 2013235 during office hours.

Any person objecting to the proposed lease, may in writting lodge an objection together with the grounds/motivation thereof, to the Manager: Housing and Properties at the above address or to Private Bag 5017, Walvis Bay, before or on **Friday, 16 June 2023** at 12:00.

Jack Manale
Manager: Housing and Properties
Tel: (064) 201 3338
Email: jmanale@walvisbaycc.org.na

ECT — NOTICE FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMEN

Environam Consultants Trading cc (ECT) hereby gives notice to all potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that applications for Environmental Clearance Certificates will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) on behalf of the **Municipality of Walvis Bay** (the **Proponent**) for the following Projects:

PROJECT NAME: Subdivision of Erf 5766 Kuisebmond into Portions 1-17 and Remainder (Street), Permanent Closure of Portions 1-17 (Portions of Erf 5766) Kuisebmond as "Street" and Rezoning (Conversion) of Portions 1-17 (Portions of Erf 5766) Kuisebmond
PROJECT LOCATION: Erf 5766 Kuisebmond, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region

PROJECT NAME: Proposed Subdivision of Erf 4171 Kuisebmond into Portions 1-26 and Remainder (Street) and Rezoning of Portions 1-26 of Erf 4171 Kuisebmond, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region
PROJECT LOCATION: Erf 4171 Kuisebmond, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region

PROJECT NAME: Subdivision of Remainder Portion B of the Farm Walvis Bay Town and Townlands No. 1 into Portions 238-253 and Portion 254 (Street) and Rezoning of Portions 238-253 (Portions of Remainder Portion B) from "Undetermined" to "Light Industrial"
PROJECT LOCATION: Industrial area of Walvis Bay Extension 5, Erongo Region.

PROJECT NAME: Subdivision of Remainder Erf 5238 Walvis Bay Ext. 14 into Portions A and B and Remainder, Permanent Closure of Portion A (A Portion of Remainder Erf 5238) Walvis Bay Ext. 14 as a Public Open Space, Rezoning (Conversion) of Proposed Portion A (A Portion of Remainder Erf 5238) Walvis Bay Extension 14 From "Public Open Space" to "Combined Land Use" Permanent Closure of Portion B (A Portion of Remainder Erf 5238) Walvis Bay Ext. 14 as a Public Open Space
PROJECT LOCATION: Erf 5238 Walvis Bay Extension 14, Erongo Region

PROJECT NAME: Subdivision of Erf 7809 Kuisebmond Extension 7 into Portions A & B and Remainder Erf 7809 Kuisebmond Extension 7, and Permanent Closure of Portion A (A Portion of Erf 7809) Kuisebmond Extension 7 as Public Open Space
PROJECT LOCATION: Erf 7809 Kuisebmond Extension 7, Walvis Bay, Erongo Region

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing, Kindly contact:
Colin P Namene
Email: colin@environam.com
Fax: 061 258 470 or Mobile: 0814 584 297 on or before **09 June 2023.**

NOTICES NOTICES NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 8801)

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with the provisions of Environmental Manage-ment Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of the envisaged exploration activities for industrials minerals, dimension stone, precious metals, base and rare metals and nuclear fuel minerals.

Project Location: EPL 8801 is located 19km north of Arandis town in Erongo Region and falls largely on state land and partly within Trekkopje farm.

Proponent: Chaneni Investment (Pty) Ltd

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are cordially invited to participate in public consultation meeting on the 17th of June 2023 in Arandis Community Town Hall. Registration, as well as sub-missions of I&APs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document), must be done on or before 14th June 2023, to:

SS Consultants CC
Cell: 081 2409124
Email: admin@ssconsultants.co

ERONGO red

NOTICE OF POWER OUTAGES

TO RUBY SWITCHING STATION

Notice is hereby given that the electricity supply will be interrupted on the following date:

DATE: 13 June 2023
DAY: Tuesday
TIME: 08:00 – 16:00

JUNE 2023

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

This outage will only affect the following customers:

- Walvis Bay Airport
- Rooikop Army Base
- NamWater - Roolbank
- NamWater - Swartbank
- Native Holdings Namibia
- Dune 7 Adventures
- MTC
- Telecom/TN Mobile
- BC Stone Walvis Bay

The reason for the outage is for NamPower to dismantle and remove the old 5MVA transformer.

TO ROSSING ARANDIS 22KV RETICULATION

Notice is hereby given that the electricity supply will be interrupted on the following date:

DATE: 14 June 2023
DAY: Wednesday
TIME: 07:00 – 09:00
17:00 – 18:00

JUNE 2023

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Please take note that the morning and afternoon interruptions will occur as indicated above. During the period from 08:00 to 17:00, power to the reticulation and Arandis town will be supplied from an alternative reticulation. This reticulation will be in an abnormal state hence possible interruptions might be experienced. Erongo RED will manage the network to ensure continuous supply, although this cannot be guaranteed during the stipulated period.

This outage will only affect the following customers:

- Arandis Town
- Arandis Airport
- Sekeduin
- MTC
- UNIK Construction
- TN Mobile/Telecom Namibia
- Husab Base Station
- Husab Booster Station 1
- NamWater Base Station
- NDC – Rossing Mountain
- Arandis Solar Plant
- Namib Lead & Mine Zinc Mine
- DWA NamWater Boosters No: 1, 2 & 3

The reason for the outage is for NamPower to replace the pressure relief valve.

PLEASE NOTE:
YOUR INSTALLATION MUST BE REGARDED AS "LIVE" AT ALL TIMES AS THE POWER SUPPLY MAY BE SWITCHED ON AT ANY TIME DURING THE ABOVE MENTIONED PERIOD.

Issued by:
Public Relations & Marketing Section
Mr. Benjamin Nangombe
Tel: +264 64 201 9000

Enquiries:
Mr. Filiipus Nandilinotya
Tel: +264 (64) 201 9085
Cell: +264 (81) 124 5764

NOTICES & VACANCIES
NOTICES & VACANCIES
NOTICES & VACANCIES

WALLET DOCTOR INVESTMENTS CC

ENVIRODU CONSULTING & TRAINING SOLUTIONS CC

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/SCOPING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A FISH SHOP AT ERF. 2604 (MONDESA EXT. 4), ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA

MONDESA FISH SHOP (Or the Proponent) intends to construct and operate a fish shop at Erf. 2604 (Mondesa Ext. 4) within the Swakopmund Municipal boundaries (Erongo Region, Namibia). Erf. 2604 has been rezoned for this activity; however, the activity may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

PUBLIC NOTICE: This public notice is in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its Regulations of 2012 that application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner/Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.

APPOINTED CONSULTANT: The appointed Consultant (**ENVIRODU CONSULTING & TRAINING CC**) shall facilitate public consultations and prepare Reports required to support an application for the ECC.

INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE: Interested & Affected Parties (I & APs) are notified to register in order to participate in the public participation process.

In order to receive information about this project, kindly register as I & APs by contacting: Ms. Naemi Nelumbu
Envirodu Consulting & Training Solutions cc
P. O. Box 4120, Swakopmund
Email: nelumbu7@gmail.com Mobile: +264 816343170

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 8801)

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with the provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of the envisaged exploration activities for industrials minerals, dimension stone, precious metals, base and rare metals and nuclear fuel minerals.

Project Location: EPL 8801 is located 19km north of Arandis town in Erongo Region and falls largely on state land and partly within Trekkopje farm.

Proponent: Chaneni Investment (Pty) Ltd.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are cordially invited to participate in public consultation meeting on the 17th of June 2023 on Arandis Community Town Hall. Registration, as well as submissions of I&APs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document), must be done on or before 14th June 2023, to:

SS Consultants CC
Cell: 081 2409124
Email: admin@ssconsultants.co

SS CONSULTANTS

NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING ACT, 2018 AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 2007

Please take note that Stewart Planning – Town & Regional Planners intends to apply, on behalf of registered owner, to the Municipal Council of Walvis Bay, the Urban and Regional Planning Board and the Environmental Commis-sioner for permission for the following:

Rezoning of Erf 3662 Kuisebmond (C/o Khomashochland and Gold Street) from "General Residential 2" (1:150m²) to "General Business" to permit the redevelopment of the erf into a grocery shop with a liquor store. Application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the above rezoning.

The aforementioned application are submitted in terms of the Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2018 (Act No 5 of 2018) and the Walvis Bay Zoning Scheme. The rezoning of land from residential to commercial use is a listed activity, and an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made in terms of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007).

Please take note that –

(a) the rezoning application lies open for inspection at Room 101 of the Roads and Building Control Department of the Municipality of Walvis Bay situated at Civic Centre, Walvis Bay or can be downloaded from www sp com na/projects;

(b) Potential interested and affected parties are invited to register with Stewart Planning, and any person having comments or objections to the application, may in writing lodge such objections and comments, together with the grounds thereof, with the Chief Executive Officer of the Municipality of Walvis Bay and with Stewart Planning within 14 days of the last publication of this notice;

© Registration and written comments or objections must be submitted before or on 17.00 Thursday, 6 July 2023.

Applicant:
Stewart Planning
Town & Regional Planners
P O Box 2095 Walvis Bay
otto@sp.com.na
064 280 773

Local Authority:
Chief Executive Officer
Municipality of Walvis Bay
Private Bag 5017 Walvis Bay
townplanning@walvisbaycc.org.na
064 201 3339

MUNICIPALITY OF SWAKOPMUND

CONSENT USES, ERECTION OF BUILDINGS AND USE OF LAND IN TERMS OF THE SWAKOPMUND ZONING SCHEME

Notice is hereby given in terms of Clause 6 of the Swakopmund Zoning Scheme that the Municipal Council considers the following consent uses, erection of buildings and use of land, details of which are obtainable from the General Manager: Engineering & Planning Services.

1. Erf 3973, Swakopmund Extension 10 (Einstein Street): Special consent to operate an Administrative Office.
2. Erf 758, Mondesa Extension 2 (Mondelani Street): Special consent for a Resident Occupation – Administrative Office.
3. Erf 2545, Mondesa Extension 3 (Annaky Nashilundo Street): Special consent for a Resident Occupation – Administrative Office.
4. Erf 1583, Mondesa Proper (Masilo Street): Special consent for a Resident Occupation – Administrative Office.
5. Erf 2008, Mondesa Extension 3 (Cemetry Cresent): Special consent for a Resident Occupation – Administrative Office.
6. Erf 4183, Mondesa Extension 10 (Pauline Nashilundo): Special consent for a Resident Occupation – Administrative Office.

Contact Person: Mr. J. Heita (Manager: Town Planning)
Tel: +264 (64) 4104403.

Any person having any objections to the proposed activities may lodge such objections, duly motivated in writing, with the Chief Executive Officer before or on 3rd **July 2023.**

NOTICE NO: 28/2023

A Benjamin
Chief Executive Officer

NOTICE

CONSENT USES, ERECTION OF BUILDING AND USE OF LAND IN TERMS OF SWAKOPMUND TOWN PLANNING SCHEME REGULATIONS

Notice is hereby given in terms of Clause 6 of the Swakopmund Town Planning Scheme Regulations that the Municipal Council considers the following consent uses, erection of buildings and use of land, details of which are obtainable from the General Manager: Engineering and Planning Services.

Paradise 2 Entertainment trading as Big Boss Gambling herewith intends to apply to the Municipality of Swakopmund for special consent to operate a Place of Amusement- Bar & Gambling on the premises of erf 3739, (No 58. Waterberg Street) Mondesa Ext. 8.

Any person having any objections against such application should lodge such objection/s in writing and within 14 days of the last publication to the Swakopmund Municipality and the applicant, during normal business hours.

Closing date for objections or comments is 3 July 2023.

Contact person: Mrs Chrismari Oosthuizen Cell: 081 431 9292
Email: chrismaridewit@gmail.com

Mr. J. Heita (Manager: Town Planning)
Tel: +264 (64) 4104403.

GENDEV GROUP

We are an Equal Opportunity Employer seeking to employ an:

HUMAN RESOURCES PRACTITIONER (Grade D1)

We are seeking a motivated individual as Human Resources Practitioner. As a member of the team, you will oversee and manage the Human Resources and Payroll departments to ensure the efficient and effective management of the organization's workforce. Key responsibilities include: strategic management; budget and forecasting; HR reporting and payroll; full recruitment process; performance management; training; employee relations; policy development, implementation and communication; AA reporting; vessel crew rotation; wage negotiations.

If you honor our values

We care● We serve● We think smart● We grow people● We talk to each other● We walk the talk

And have the following skills:

- A Degree in Human Resources Management
- Minimum of 5 years' proven experience as HR Practitioner in a manufacturing environment
- Good computer skills on an advanced level (MS Office & VIP)
- Good knowledge of various legislations
- Must be able to manage a small team
- High ability to think analytically and creatively to resolve problems
- Able to take initiative and decisions
- Have a high attention to detail and accuracy
- Excellent interpersonal and communication skills
- Have high integrity and adhere to principles and values
- Be able to cope with a demanding work life
- Must have excellent numeric and verbal abilities (preferably multi-languages)
- Must have excellent planning, organisational and administrative abilities
- Must be able to cope with pressure and set backs
- Must be a Namibian citizen with a valid driver's license

Please email your resume, cover letter, and any relevant supporting documents to: yvonne@gendev.com.na **by no later than 23 June 2023.**

IN THE SECOND ROUND, CANDIDATES WILL BE ASSESSED
NO DOCUMENTS WILL BE RETURNED

PARTNERS IN **POTENTIAL.**

As pioneers in mining, we produce materials essential to human progress. Our talented workforce uses industry-leading mining processes and technology to ensure our operations are safe, low cost and efficient. We have an opportunity available:

RÖSSING URANIUM VACANCY

- Blasters- Fixed Term Contract
- Skills Trainer (Processing)

The closing date for applications is 23 June 2023.

Find out more at www.**rossing.com (vacancies)**

Learn more about Rössing in our Reports & Research section at www.rossing.com

09 June - 15 June 2023 CONFIDENTE | lifting the lid Page. 13

Being a heavy metal band in Namibia is no easy feat: Viljoen

• BY MARTHA NANGOMBE

WITH a burning desire to be the best heavy metal rock 'n' roll band, As Night Fades (ANF) says they aim to increase the country's exposure to rock 'n' roll music and raise the Namibian flag worldwide.

The rock band was formed in 2016 and is comprised of lead vocalist Stephen Slabber, drummer J-P Jacobs, bass guitarist Izzy Martin, and guitarists Dewald de Kock and Juan Phillip Viljoen.

"ANF was formed in 2016 after current group members who used to be in other bands came together. We were all good friends, and our love for rock 'n' roll motivated us to form a new band after our former band disbanded. This is how As Night Fades was born," Viljoen explained.

The band has performed in Cape Town, Botswana, and most of Namibia's major rock festivals.

In 2022, ANF released their debut album *The Fall*, which features an acoustic version of the song "*Morphine*," which has received airplay on radio stations such as RadioWave and Kosmos and attracted a large heavy metal rock 'n' roll following.

"We have carved a niche for ourselves in the music industry, particularly in a genre that is rarely heard in our country, and we are continuing on this path, playing as many shows as possible. And by doing so, we have begun to build a very unique following, bringing more and more people to realise how much fun heavier music can be.

"We performed at five Sound for Sight festivals, as well as the 18 Till I Die festival in Cape Town, and we also performed at the Ghanzi Winter Metal Mania Fest in Botswana," he continued.

The band has shared the stage with renowned musicians such as Saving Silence, Prime Circle, and Fokofpolisiekar and performed at the Namibia Rock 'n' Roll Fiesta alongside Jo Black and Heuwels Fantasties.

ANF released their first music video titled "*Where Are We Then*" on February 20, and Viljoen said they had received endless positive feedback from their fans.

The lead singer said the band aspires to obtain greater exposure and opportunities to tour internationally to convey that Namibia can also produce amazing rock/metal music.

PUBLIC NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 8801)

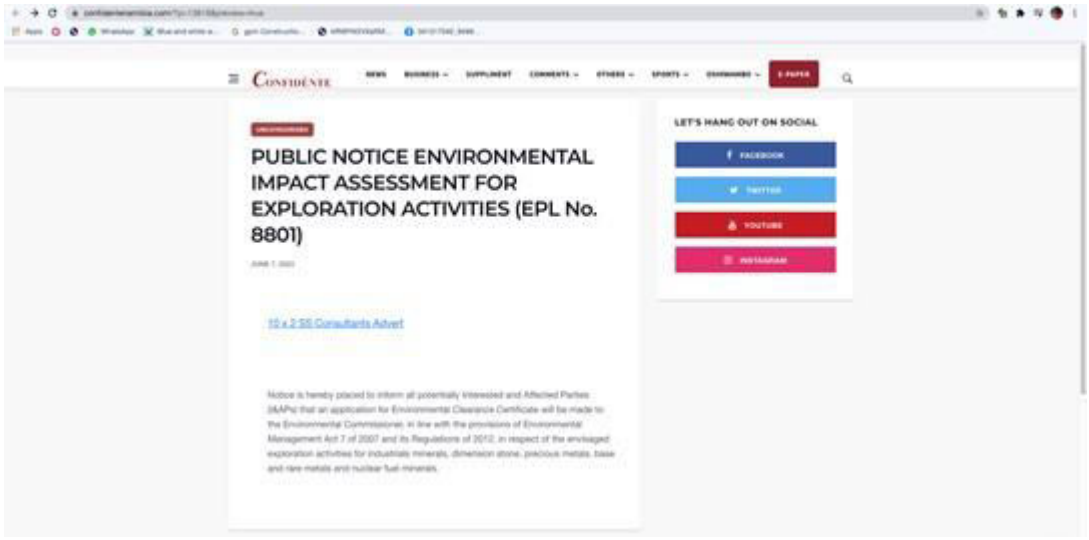
Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with the provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of the envisaged exploration activities for industrials minerals, dimension stone, precious metals, base and rare metals and nuclear fuel minerals.

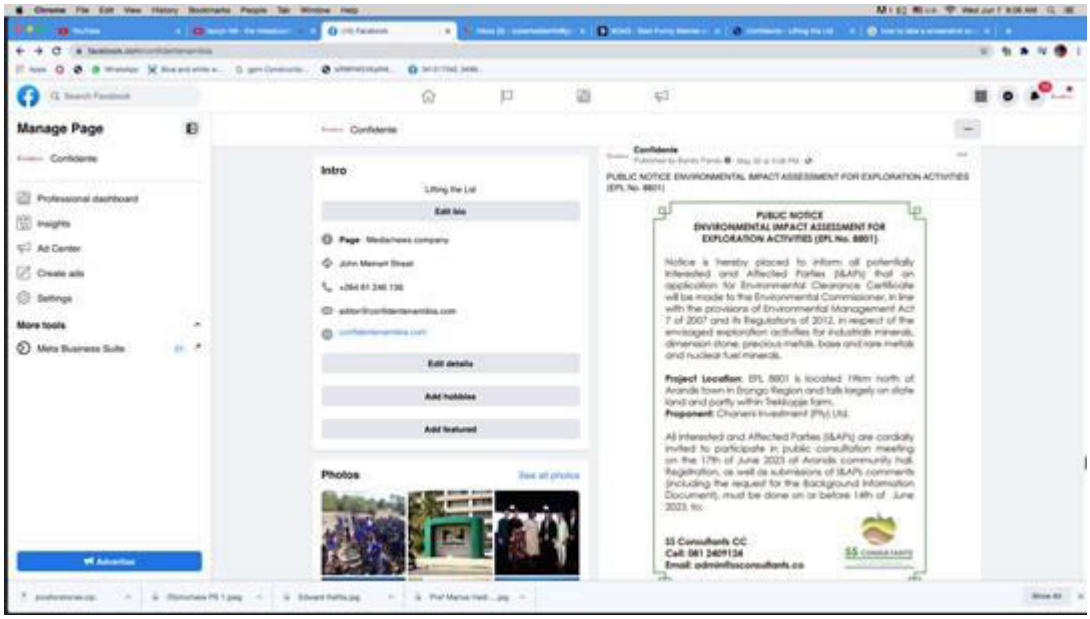
Project Location: EPL 8801 is located 19km north of Arands town in Erongo Region and falls largely on state land and partly within Trekkopje farm.
Proponent: Chaneni Investment (Pty) Ltd.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are cordially invited to participate in public consultation meeting on the 17th of June 2023 at Arands community hall. Registration, as well as submissions of I&APs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document), must be done on or before 14th of June 2023, to:

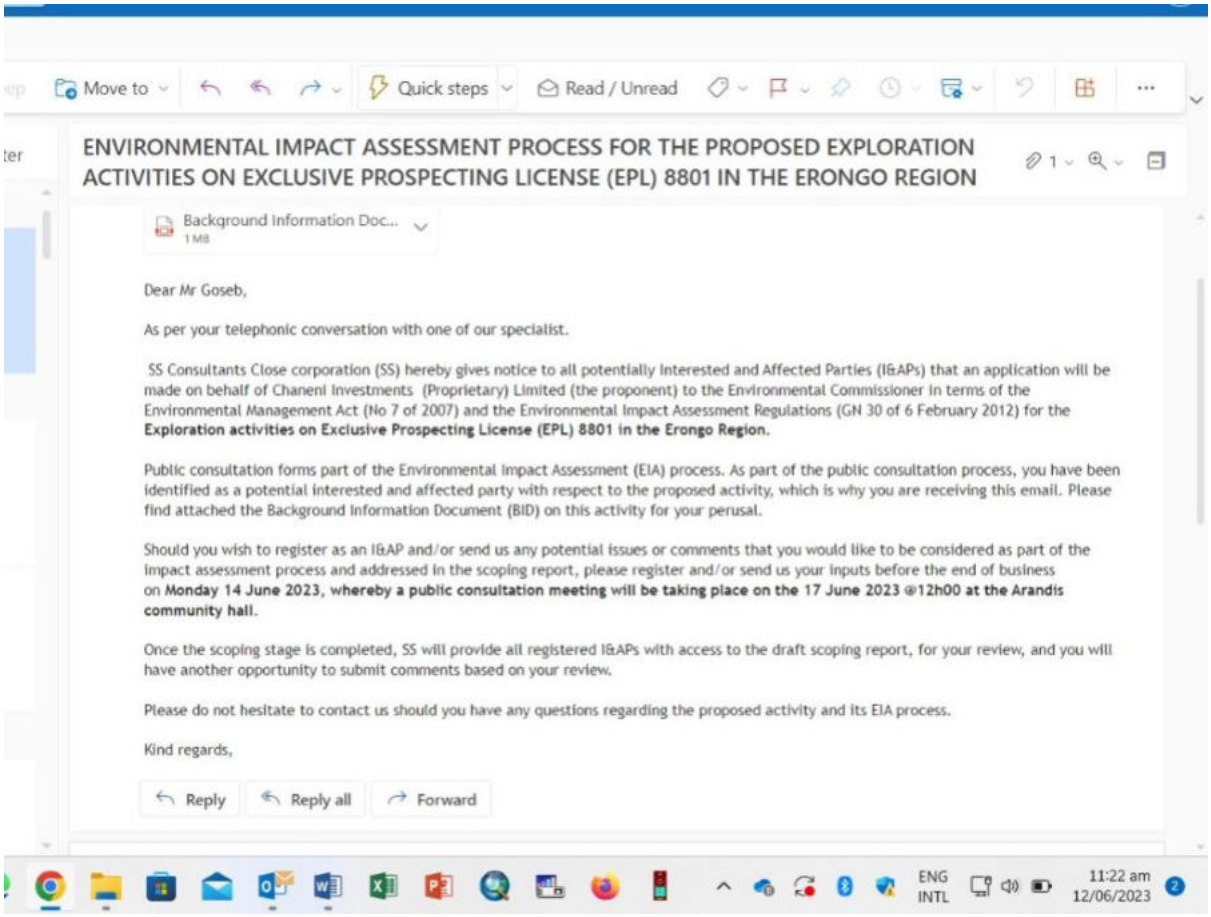
SS Consultants CC
Cell: 081 2409124
Email: admin@ssconsultants.co

SS CONSULTANTS


CONFIDENTE
PUBLIC NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 8801)
LET'S HANG OUT ON SOCIAL
FACEBOOK
YOUTUBE
10 x 2 SS Consultants Advert


Manage Page
Confidente
Professional dashboard
Insights
Ad Center
Create ads
Settings
More tools
Meta Business Suite
Intro
Edit bio
Edit details
Add hobbies
Add featured
Photos
PUBLIC NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 8801)
PUBLIC NOTICE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR
EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 8801)
Project Location: EPL 8801 is located 19km north of Aranda town in Erongo Region and falls largely on state land and partly within Trekkopje farm.
Proponent: Chariven Investment (Pty) Ltd.
SS Consultants CC
Cell: 081 2409124
Email: admin@ssconsultants.co

ANNEXURE F: EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE



Move to | Quick steps | Read / Unread

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) 8801 IN THE ERONGO REGION

Background Information Doc...
1 MB

Dear Mr Goseb,

As per your telephonic conversation with one of our specialist.

SS Consultants Close corporation (SS) hereby gives notice to all potentially interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made on behalf of Chaneni Investments (Proprietary) Limited (the proponent) to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the **Exploration activities on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) 8801 in the Erongo Region.**

Public consultation forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. As part of the public consultation process, you have been identified as a potential interested and affected party with respect to the proposed activity, which is why you are receiving this email. Please find attached the Background Information Document (BID) on this activity for your perusal.

Should you wish to register as an I&AP and/or send us any potential issues or comments that you would like to be considered as part of the impact assessment process and addressed in the scoping report, please register and/or send us your inputs before the end of business on **Monday 14 June 2023, whereby a public consultation meeting will be taking place on the 17 June 2023 @12h00 at the Arandis community hall.**

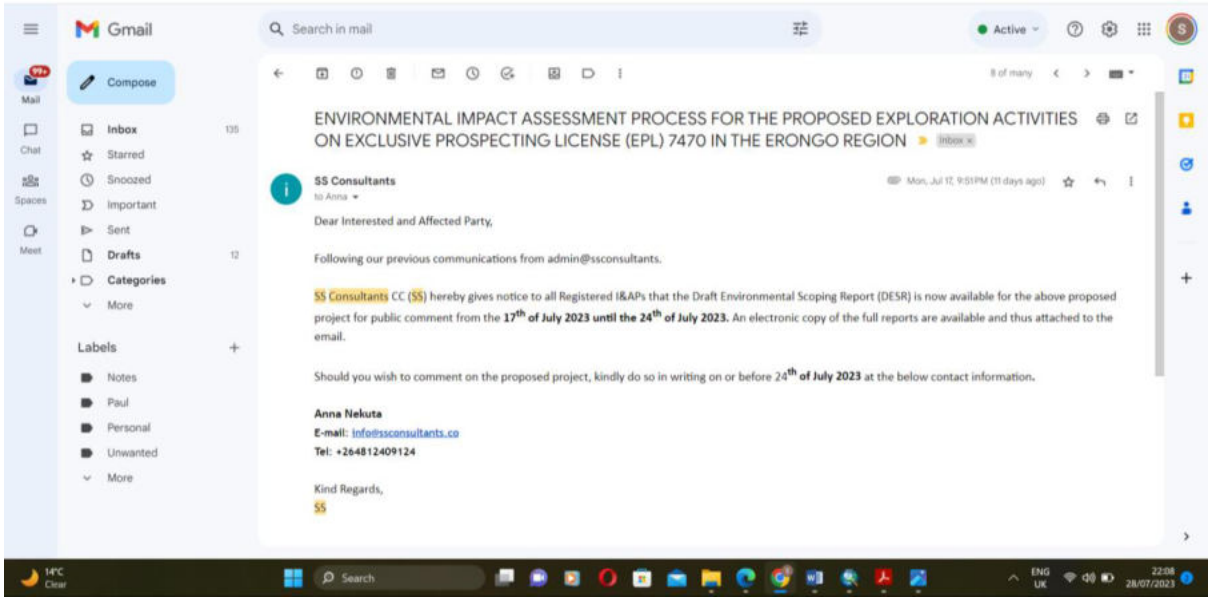
Once the scoping stage is completed, SS will provide all registered I&APs with access to the draft scoping report, for your review, and you will have another opportunity to submit comments based on your review.

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any questions regarding the proposed activity and its EIA process.

Kind regards,

Reply | Reply all | Forward

ENG INTL 11:22 am 12/06/2023


Gmail
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Inbox
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Notes
Paul
Personal
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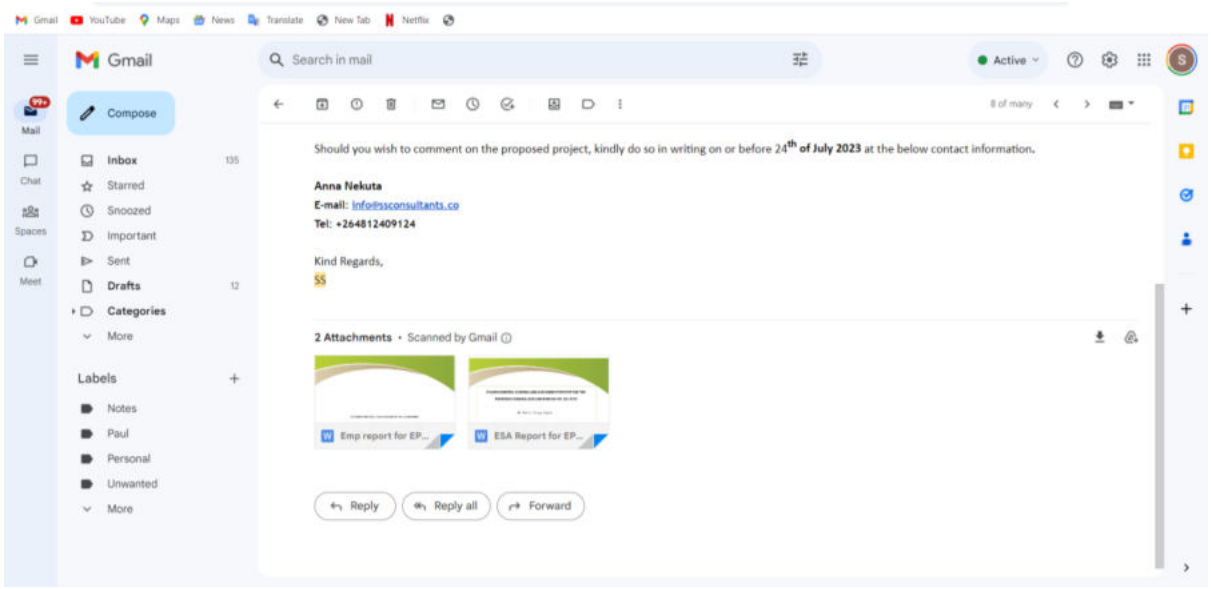
More
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) 7470 IN THE ERONGO REGION
SS Consultants
Dear Interested and Affected Party,
Following our previous communications from admin@ssconsultants.
SS Consultants CC (SS) hereby gives notice to all Registered I&APs that the Draft Environmental Scoping Report (DESR) is now available for the above proposed project for public comment from the 17th of July 2023 until the 24th of July 2023. An electronic copy of the full reports are available and thus attached to the email.
Should you wish to comment on the proposed project, kindly do so in writing on or before 24th of July 2023 at the below contact information.
Anna Nekuta
E-mail: info@ssconsultants.co
Tel: +264812409124
Kind Regards,
SS


Gmail
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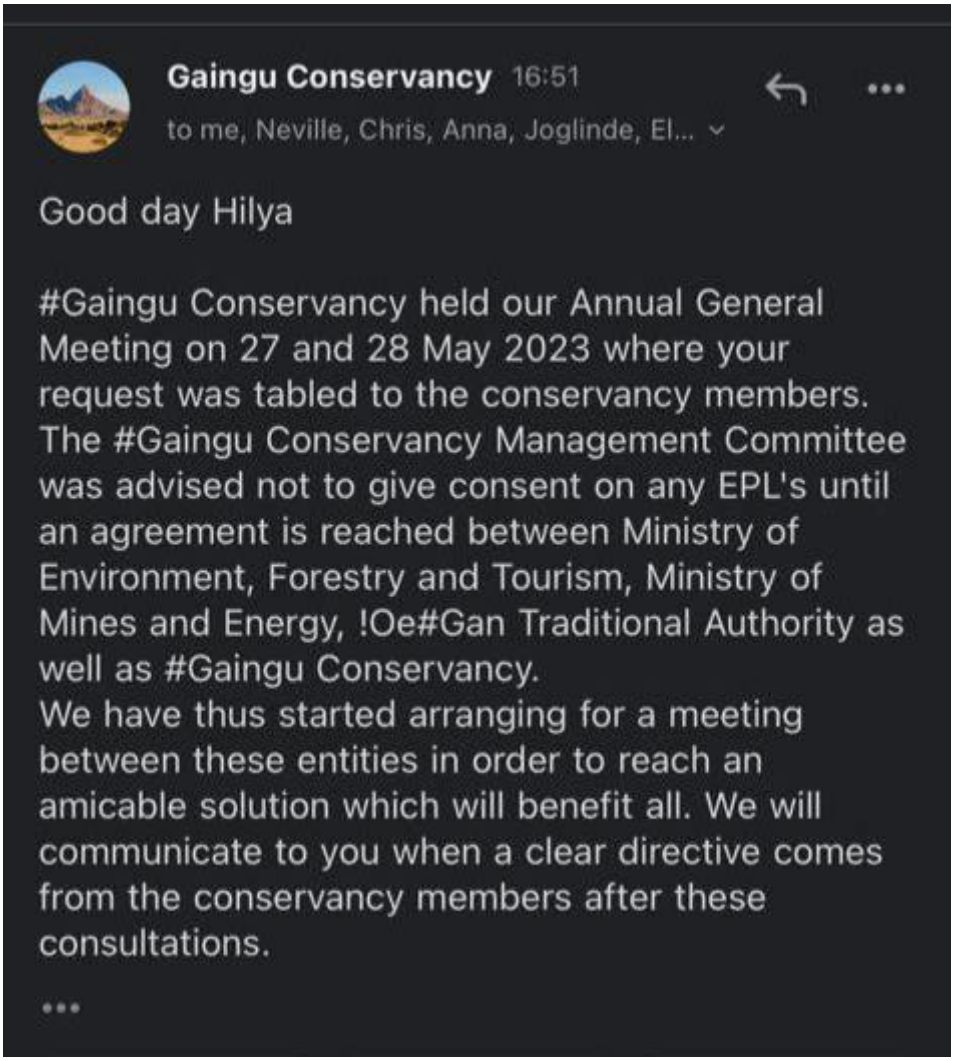
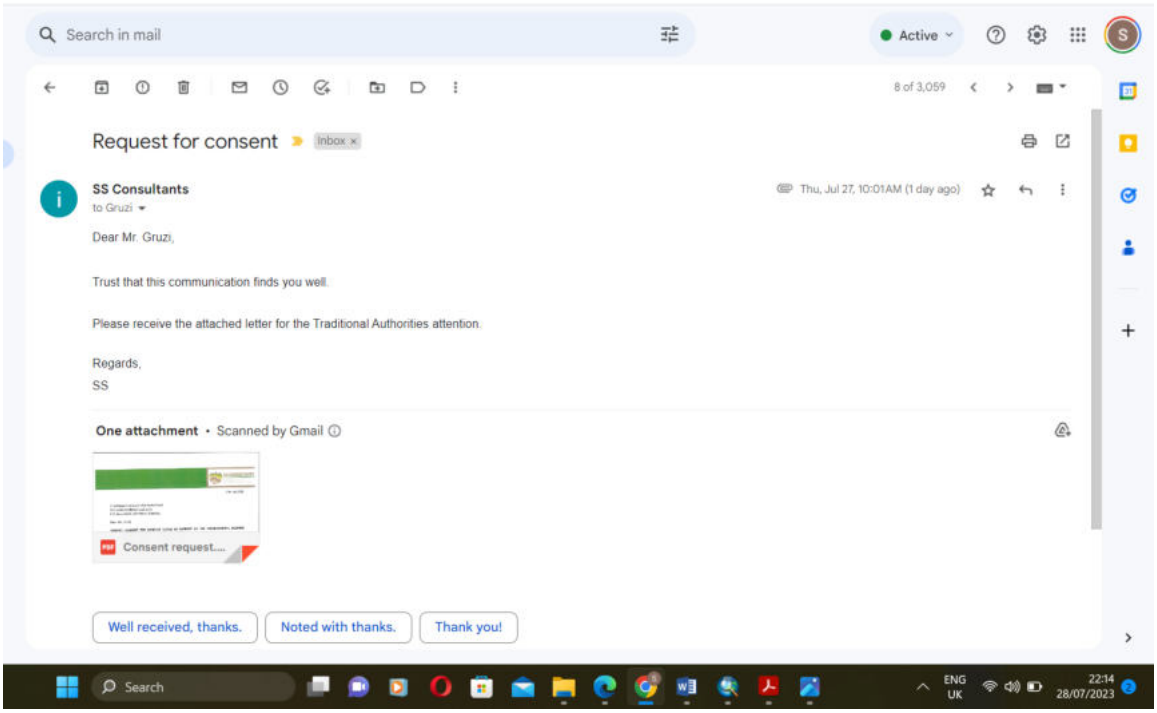
Categories
More
Labels
Notes
Paul
Personal
Unwanted
More
Should you wish to comment on the proposed project, kindly do so in writing on or before 24th of July 2023 at the below contact information.
Anna Nekuta
E-mail: info@ssconsultants.co
Tel: +264812409124
Kind Regards,
SS
2 Attachments • Scanned by Gmail
Emp report for EP...
ESA Report for EP...
Reply
Reply all
Forward


Gaingu Conservancy 16:51
to me, Neville, Chris, Anna, Joglinde, El...
Good day Hilya
#Gaingu Conservancy held our Annual General Meeting on 27 and 28 May 2023 where your request was tabled to the conservancy members. The #Gaingu Conservancy Management Committee was advised not to give consent on any EPL's until an agreement is reached between Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, Ministry of Mines and Energy, !Oe#Gan Traditional Authority as well as #Gaingu Conservancy.
We have thus started arranging for a meeting between these entities in order to reach an amicable solution which will benefit all. We will communicate to you when a clear directive comes from the conservancy members after these consultations.


Search in mail
Active
Request for consent
Inbox
SS Consultants
to Gruzi
Thu, Jul 27, 10:01AM (1 day ago)
Dear Mr. Gruzi,
Trust that this communication finds you well.
Please receive the attached letter for the Traditional Authorities attention.
Regards,
SS
One attachment • Scanned by Gmail
Consent request....
Well received, thanks.
Noted with thanks.
Thank you!

ANNEXURE G: SITE NOTICES

Site notices at the Arandis Town Council

Site notice at the Karibib Town Council.

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (EPL No. 8801)

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with provisions of Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007 and its Regulations of 2012, in respect of proposed exploration activities for industrials minerals, dimension stone, precious metals, base and rare metals and nuclear fuel minerals exploration activities.

Project Location: Karibib District, Erongo Region (as depicted on the map)

LOCALITY MAP FOR EPL 8801

Proponent: Chaneni Investment (Pty) Ltd

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are cordially invited to participate in public consultation meeting on the 17th of June 2023 in Arandis. Registration, as well as submissions of I&APs comments (including the request for the Background Information Document), should be done on or before the 14th of June 2023, to:

SS Consultants CC
Cell: 081 2409124
Email: admin@ssconsultants.co

SS CONSULTANTS

Site notice at the Erongo Regional Council.

ANNEXURE H: MEETING MINUTES AND MEETING ATTENDANCE REGISTER

16 June 2023

SS CONSULTANTS CC
(Registration number: SS/2016/13499)

MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD DAURES DAMAN TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY IN UIS SETTLEMENT OFFICE HELD 16 June 2023

QUORUM:
!Oe # Gan Traditional Authority
IN ATTENDANCE
The Senior Committee Member
Ms. Hilya Amukwa

The meeting Commenced in Karibib

_____

The Consultants welcomed everyone present at the meeting.

_____

The senior environmentalist took the chair of the meeting.

_____

1. Concerns raised by the committee members
    - How will their farmers be accommodated and well alerted before hand
    - Pollution from the exploration companies
    - Employment should be provided to the community members
    - The members had concerns about their small scale miners and how they will be affected
    - The members of the committee asked that they be given sometime so that they may be able to talk to the affected farm owners within the area so that there can be some sort of agreement and arrangement.

2. **<u>CLOSING:</u>**
   There being no other business, the meeting closed at 18:00.

Attendance Register for EPL 8801

Exploration application for environmental clearance certificate

Name	Surname	Organization	Email	Cell phone Number	Signature
isAAC GRUZi	[illegible]	[illegible] TA.	gosch.gruzi@gmail.com.	0815332775	[illegible]
Hilya	Amulhuaci	SS Consultants		0817282934	[illegible]
Shali ~~Setson~~	Setson	OTAH Consultans		0816680633	[illegible]
Henry	Neikale	OTAH Consultans		0816680633	[illegible]

ANNEXURE I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK ASSESSMENT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR EXCLUSIVE PROPESCTING LICENSE (EPL) NO. 8801, ARANDIS DISTRICT, ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA

Compiled by:

Kaarina Shagwanepandulo Efraim (Bachelor of Arts Honours Degree in History and Sociology - UNAM), (Post Graduate Diploma in Secondary Education Bachelor - IUM) (Masters in Archaeology -UP).

Prepared for:

Chaneni Investment (Pty) Ltd

Project Details

Item	Description
Proposed development and location	**Chaneni Investment (Pty) Ltd (The Proponent)** is intending to carry out exploration activities on Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) No. 8801. The EPL is located in the Arandis and covers a surface area of 5947.9947hectares (ha).
Title	**ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENSE (EPL) NO. 8801, ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA**
Purpose of the study	The purpose of this document is an Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment report that describes the cultural values and heritage factors that may be impacted on by the proposed mining activities.
Coordinates Municipalities	EPL Centred at - 22.1445 and 14.5719 Arandis District
Predominant land use of surrounding area	Farming and Mining
Heritage Consultant	Omapipi Tageya Archaeological and Heritage Consultants (OTAH)
Author(s) identification	**Kaarina Shagwanepandulo Efraim**

In terms of land ownership, the land - use of the EPL 8801 extends over communal land.

Copyright

Authorship: This A/HIA Report has been prepared by Ms. Kaarina Shagwanepandulo Efraim. The report is for the review of the National Heritage Council of Namibia.

Geographic Co-ordinate Information: Geographic co-ordinates in this report were obtained using a hand-held Garmin Global Positioning System device. The manufacturer states that these devices are accurate to within +/- 5 m.

Maps: Maps included in this report use data extracted from the NTS Map and Google Earth Pro.

Disclaimer: The Authors are not responsible for omissions and inconsistencies that may result from information not available at the time this report was prepared.

The Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment Study was carried out within the context of tangible and intangible cultural heritage resources as defined by the National Heritage Council Regulations and Guidelines as to the authorisation of proposed exploration project being proposed by Chaneni Investment (Pty) Ltd.

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that I do:

1. Have knowledge of and experience in conducting archaeological assessments, including knowledge of Namibian legislation, specifically the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004), as well as regulations and guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;

2. Perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favorable to the applicant;

3. Comply with the aforementioned Act, relevant regulations, guidelines and other applicable laws. I also declare that I have no interests or involvement in:
   (i) the financial or other affairs of either the applicant or his consultant; and
   (ii) the decision-making structures of the National Heritage Council of Namibia.

Signed by:

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

Executive Summary

An archaeological impact assessment was carried out for **Chaneni Investment (Pty) Ltd** focusing on the proposed exploration activities on EPL 8801 which is located about 17 km West of Arandis town in the Erongo region. The assessment therefore reviewed the archaeological records, historical documents from the previous studies surrounding the area, interview with locals, GIS spatial data and a field survey as a basis of inference to conclude that damage or disturb sites or materials protected under the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004) is unlikely to occur. However, due to the possibility that buried archaeological remains could come to light during the course of exploration activities the proponent is advised to adopt the Chance Finds Procedure attached as Appendix 1 to this report.

Acronyms

Abbreviation	**Description**
AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
LIA	Late Iron Age
NHA	Nation Heritage Act, Act 27 of 2004
SM	Site Manager
NHCN	National Heritage Council of Namibia
ESA	Later Stone Age
EPL	Exclusive Prospecting License
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
CFP	Chance Find Procedure
EMA	Environmental Management Act

Key Concepts and Terms

Periodization Archaeologists divide the different cultural periods according to the dominant material finds for the different time periods. This periodization is usually region-specific, such that the same label can have different dates for different areas. This makes it important to clarify and declare the periodization of the area one is studying.

These periods are nothing a little more than convenient time brackets because their terminal and commencement are not absolute and there are several instances of overlap. In the present study, relevant archaeological periods are given below;

Early Stone Age (~ 2.6 million to 250 000 years ago)

Middle Stone Age (~ 250 000 to 40-25 000 years ago)

Later Stone Age (~ 40-25 000, to recently, 100 years ago)

Early Iron Age (~ AD 200 to 1000)

Late Iron Age (~ AD1100-1840)

Historic (~ AD 1840 to 1950, but a Historic building is classified as over 60 years old)

Definitions Just like periodization, it is also critical to define key terms employed in this study. Most of these terms derive from Namibian National heritage legislation and its ancillary laws, as well as international regulations and norms of best-practice. The following aspects have a direct bearing on the investigation and the resulting report:

Cultural (heritage) resources are all non-physical and physical human-made occurrences, and natural features that are associated with human activity. These can be singular or in groups and include significant sites, structures, features, Eco facts and artefacts of importance associated with the history, architecture or archaeology of human development.

Cultural significance is determined by means of aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual values for past, present or future generations.

Value is related to concepts such as worth, merit, attraction or appeal, concepts that are associated with the (current) usefulness and condition of a place or an object. Although significance and value are not mutually exclusive, in some cases the place may have a high level of significance but a lower level of value. Often, the evaluation of any feature is based on a combination or balance between the two.

Isolated finds are occurrences of artefacts or other remains that are not in-situ or are located apart from archaeological sites. Although these are noted and recorded, but do not usually constitute the core of an impact assessment, unless if they have intrinsic cultural significance and value.

In-situ refers to material culture and surrounding deposits in their original location and context, for example an archaeological site that has not been disturbed by farming.

Archaeological site/materials are remains or traces of human activity that are in a state of disuse and are in, or on, land and which are older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains, and artificial features and structures. According to the Namibia National Heritage Act (NNHA) (Act No. 27 of 2004), no archaeological artefact, assemblage or settlement (site) and no historical building or structure older than 60 years may be altered, moved or destroyed without the necessary authorization from the National Heritage Council or a provincial heritage resources authority.

Historic material are remains resulting from human activities, which are younger than 100 years, but no longer in use, including artefacts, human remains and artificial features and structures.

Chance finds means archaeological artefacts, features, structures or historical remains accidentally found during development.

A grave is a place of interment (variably referred to as burial) and includes the contents, headstone or other marker of such a place, and any other structure on or associated with such place. A grave may occur in isolation or in association with others where upon it is referred to as being situated in a cemetery (contemporary) or burial ground (historic).

A site is a distinct spatial cluster of artefacts, structures, organic and environmental remains, as residues of past human activity.

Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) refers to the process of identifying, predicting and assessing the potential positive and negative cultural, social, economic and biophysical impacts of any proposed project, which requires authorization of permission by law and which may significantly affect the cultural and natural heritage resources. Accordingly, an HIA must include recommendations for appropriate mitigation measures for minimizing or circumventing negative impacts, measures enhancing the positive aspects of the proposal and heritage management and monitoring measures.

Impact is the positive or negative effects on human well-being and / or on the environment.

Mitigation is the implementation of practical measures to reduce and circumvent adverse impacts or enhance beneficial impacts of an action.

Mining heritage sites refer to old, abandoned mining activities, underground or on the surface, which may date from the pre-historical, historical or the relatively recent past.

Study area or 'project area' refers to the area where the developer wants to focus its development activities (refer to plan).

Phase I studies refer to surveys using various sources of data and limited field walking in order to establish the presence of all possible types of heritage resources in any given area.

1.0 Introduction

The Government of Namibia recognizes that the exploration and development of its mineral wealth could best be undertaken by the private sector. The government, therefore, focuses on creating an enabling environment through appropriate competitive policy and regulatory frameworks for the promotion of private sector investment coupled with the provision of national geo-scientific databases essential for attracting competitive exploration and mining (Draft Minerals Policy of Namibia, MME).

It is with this background that **Chaneni Investment (Pty) Ltd** (hereafter referred to as the proponent) has decided to conduct exploration activities for industrial minerals, dimension stone, precious metals, base and rare metals and nuclear fuel minerals on Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL 8801) located in the Arandis district. The laws of the Republic of Namibia are clear regarding this in that it requires an Environmental Clearance Certificate. Such a certificate is issued in line with the Environmental Management Act (2007). The proponent has appointed SS CONSULTANTS CC to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) as per the requirements of the Ministry of Mines and energy (MME) and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) in terms of mining activities and clearance of land.

In this respect, SS CONSULTANTS CC has then appointed the undersigned OTAH Consultancy to provide an archaeological and cultural heritage assessment as envisaged under the provisions of the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004). This report presents the results of an archaeological/heritage field survey of the area, focusing on EPL 8801. The report suggests recommendations and mitigation measures that would be in keeping with the applicable laws and policies governing the preservation of archaeological remains in Namibia. The exclusive prospecting license is located about 17km west of Arandis town in the Erongo Region.

Due to the destructive tendency of such exploration activities, which may include earth-moving/ land alteration operations, it is a pre-requisite to conducting an Archaeological and/ or Heritage Impact Assessment (AIA) as obligated by the National Heritage Act, Act No. 27 of 2004. The main thrust of the provisions of the aforementioned legislation is to protect and salvage cultural/ archaeological and environmental resources from potential destruction resulting from mining activities.

It was against this backdrop that an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) was carried out on EPL 8801 to fulfil the following objectives:

a) To identify and document cultural/ archaeological materials and sites occurring in the area within and around the EPL.
b) To assess the nature and scale of archaeological impact of the exploration activities on heritage resources.
c) To suggest some conservation strategies for the cultural heritage resources that might occur in the area proposed for explorations which can be potentially destroyed in the course of such activities.

Project Description

Chaneni Investment (Pty) Ltd applied for EPL 8801 on 10 March 2022, from the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) to execute any exploration activities within the EPL. The project area is made up of one EPL license which may be converted to a mining license (s) if an economically viable deposit is discovered and the licensing requirements are met. The proposed exploration activities will involve both non-invasive and invasive exploration methods. Non-invasive exploration methods usually include remote sensing, geological field mapping, ground geophysical survey and surface soil and rock sampling. whereas invasive exploration methods include techniques such as reverse circulation or diamond drilling and pitting/trenching. Non-invasive exploration activities will be undertaken first in order to define the need for more invasive activities. Should the results from the non-invasive activities be positive the detailed site-specific drilling, trenching, and sampling will be undertaken.

Project Location

The proposed explorations will take place on EPL 8801, which is situated 17 km west of Arandis town in the Erongo region **see figure 1** below. The project covers an area of 5947.9947 hectares and is demarcated by four (4) corner coordinates as shown on **Figure 3** below. The main land use of the area within and outside the EPL is predominated by state land with the north-eastern part of the EPL falling within farm Trekkopje.

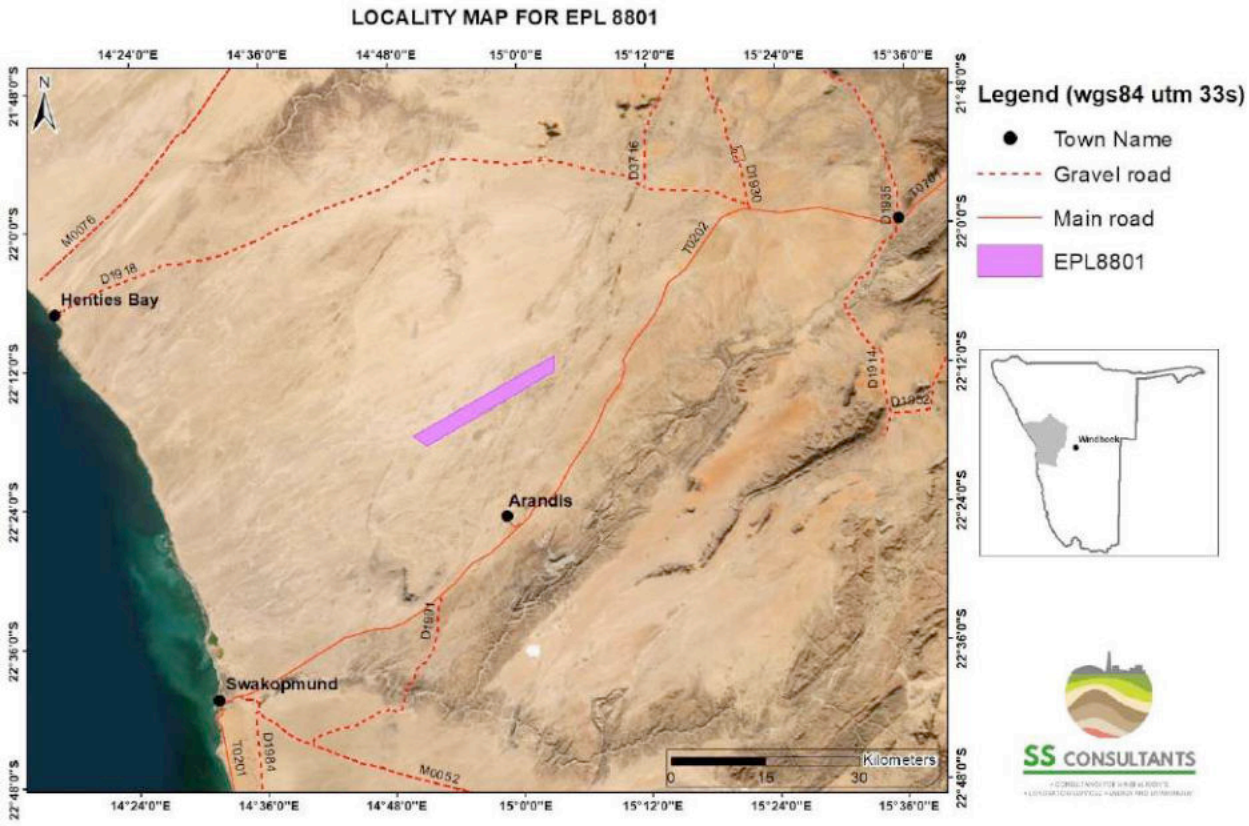


Figure 1; Locality map of EPL 8801 (Map credits: SS Consultants, 2023).

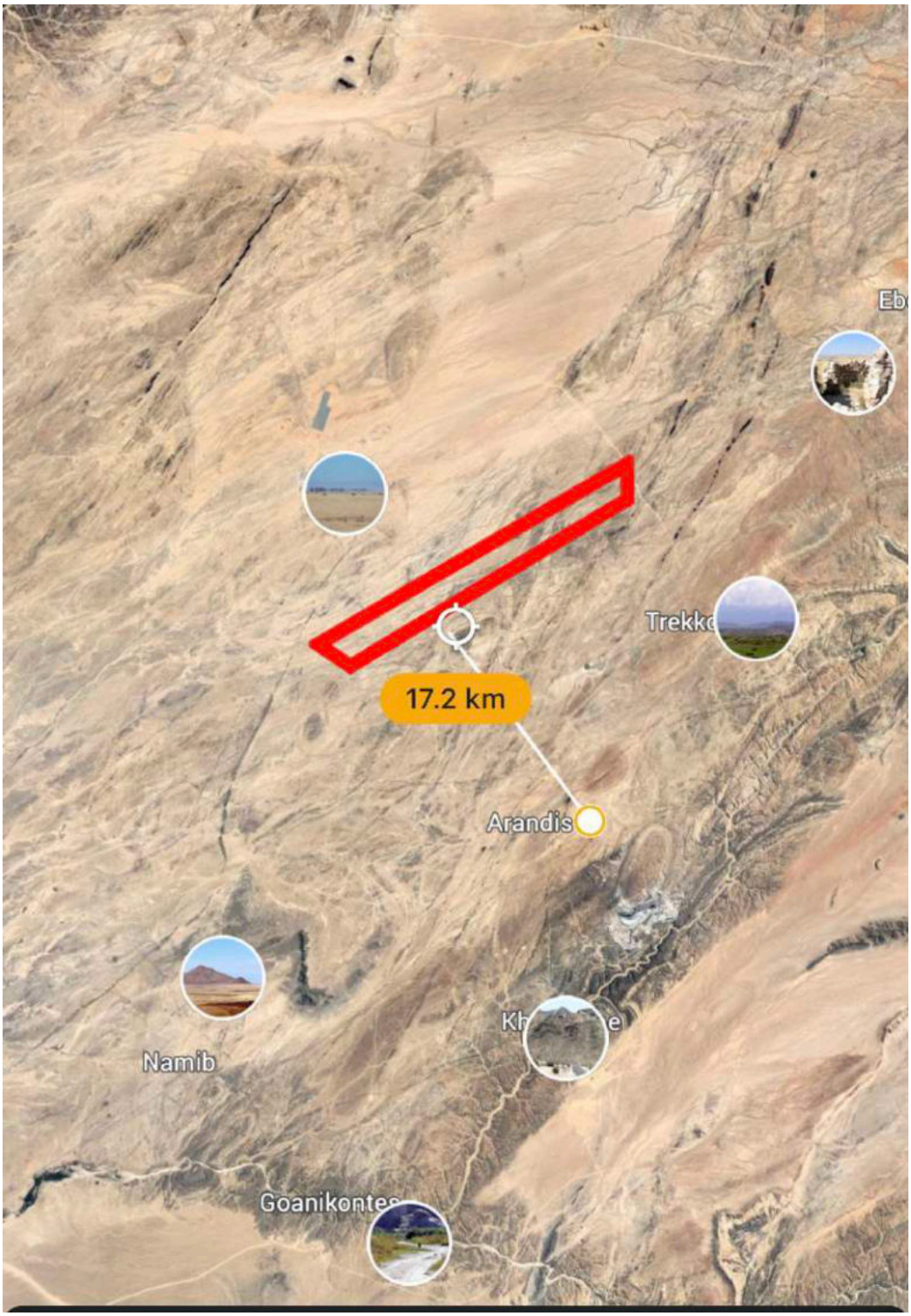


Figure 2; Showing the distance of EPL 8801 from the nearest town, Arandis (Photo credit: Google earth 2023)

Coordinates and Shape

Coordinates | **Shape**

Official Area: 5947.9947 Ha

Coordinate system: GCS Bessel 1841

Order	Latitude	Longitude
Part 1		
1	22° 11' 09.47" S	15° 03' 10.12" E
2	22° 12' 32.82" S	15° 03' 09.33" E
3	22° 18' 54.01" S	14° 51' 16.19" E
4	22° 18' 00.82" S	14° 49' 54.13" E

Figure 3; Corner coordinates of the license area (map credit: SS Consultants 2023).

2.0 Legislations

In most cases where the aspect of mining is involved, cultural and archaeological evidence located within areas earmarked for development or mining usually faces the danger from complete destruction. The legal instrument for the protection of heritage sites and objects in Namibia is the National Heritage Act (No. 27 of 2004).

To ensure that this unique heritage of our past is protected and well documented, the National Heritage Act 27 of 2004 and EIA Terms of Reference concerning the assessment of impacts of the proposed development on the cultural and heritage resources associated with the receiving environment shall be used to guide the exploration exercise. The statutory mandate of heritage impact assessment studies is to encourage and facilitate the protection and conservation of archaeological and cultural heritage sites, following the provisions of the National Heritage Act, Act 27 of 2004 and Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations. The National Heritage Act (Section 1 of 2004) defines heritage resources as those of

geological and rare objects; paleontological; archaeological; ethnographic objects; historical objects/sites; maritime heritage; built monuments; mining sites as well as objects of scientific interests.

3.0 Approach to study

3.1 Terms of Reference

The main task of the archaeological survey and assessment was to identify and record all sensitive archaeological sites within the limits of EPL 8801 that could be negatively affected by the proposed exploration activities by Chaneni Investment (Pty) Ltd. The assessment also intended to establish heritage significance of possible resources and assess their vulnerability, estimates the extent of the possible impacts and establish mitigation measures. This study is intended to satisfy the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (7 of 2007), and those of the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004).

3.2 Methodology

This Heritage & Archaeological Impact Assessment followed desktop-based assessments, field surveys and public consultations. These methodologies are standards for environmental and heritage assessment in Namibia, which are in line with international best practices. Desktop information was fashioned from current and existing heritage archives. These were taken from existing heritage records comprising those from National Heritage Council, archaeological GIS spatial data and record that has been substantially exposed during the last decades, by a series of detailed archaeological assessments carried out during the mineral investigation and mining operations, and the development of infrastructure required by these operations. These sources were then supplemented by site visit field work within EPL 8801. Sensitivity and susceptibility rating scales, aimed at establishing the nature of vulnerability and sensitivity of heritage resources that are likely to be impacted by the exploration activities, were adopted as per assessment objectives. Their vulnerability to the disturbance in the course of exploration that includes drilling was evaluated according to parallel 0-5 scales, abridged in Table 1.

Table 1; Rating scales for the assessment of archaeological significance and vulnerability as developed by the QRN.

Significance Rating
0 No heritage significance
1 Disturbed or secondary context, without diagnostic materials
2 Isolated minor finds in undisturbed primary context, with diagnostic materials
3 Archaeological and paleontological site (s) forming part of an identifiable local distribution or group
4 Multi-component site (s), or central site (s) with high research potential
5 Major archaeological or paleontological site (s) containing unique evidence of high regional significances
Vulnerability Rating
0 Not vulnerable
1 No threat posed by current or proposed development activities
2 Low or indirect threat from possible consequences of development (e.g., soil erosion)
3 Probable threat from inadvertent disturbance due to proximity of development
4 High likelihood of partial disturbance or destruction due to close proximity of development
5 Direct and certain threat of major disturbance or total destruction

Concerning each specific source of impact risk to heritage resources, the assessment methodology estimated the extent of the impact, the magnitude of impact, and the duration of these impacts. The scales of estimation are set out and explained in Table 2.

Table 2; Assessment criteria for the evaluation of cumulative impacts on archaeological sites developed by the QRN.

CRITERIA	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
Extent or spatial influence of impact	**National** **Regional** **Local**	Within Namibia Within the Region On site or within 200 m of the impact site impact
Magnitude of impact (at the indicated spatial scale)	**High** **Medium** **Low** **Very Low** **Zero**	Social and/or natural functions and/ or processes are severely altered Social and/or natural functions and/ or processes are notably altered Social and/or natural functions and/ or processes are slightly altered Social and/or natural functions and/ or processes are negligibly altered Social and/or natural functions and/ or processes remain unaltered
Duration of impact	**Short Term** **Medium Term** **Long Term**	Up to 3 years 4 to 10 years after construction More than 10 years after construction

Table 3; Reversibility Rating Criteria

Reversibility Ratings	Criteria
Irreversible	The impact will lead to an impact that is permanent.
Reversible	The impact is reversible, within a period of 10 years

4.0 Assumptions and Limitations

This heritage impact assessment described here relies on desktop studies and supported by field assessment undertaken and public consultations through oral interviews. It is possible to predict the likely occurrence of further archaeological sites with some accuracy and to present a general statement of the local archaeological site distribution. Nevertheless, it is critical as a precautionary measure and best practice, we are recommending the proponent to strictly follow the chance finds procedure as the project progresses should any archaeological objects be found during drilling and trenching. The Chance finds procedure is outlined in the National Heritage Council booklet, (2017) and the proponent will be supplied with a copy. Failure to follow and implement such procedure will result in appropriate action being taken against the proponent as per the Heritage Act of 2004.

5.0 Brief heritage setting of the Project Area

The western section of Erongo Region of Namibia has a well preserved archaeological record with evidence of human occupation spanning the last 800 000 years. The extent and extraordinary richness of this material record have been substantially revealed during the last decade, by a series of detailed archaeological assessments carried out in the course of exploration and mining operations, and the development of infrastructure required by these operations.

The region has significant rich heritage resources manifested in the best-known rock art areas such as the Brandberg Massif in Damaraland (2697m – mainly painting sites), and Twyfelfontein, a UNESCO World Heritage rock art site, also in Damaraland. Both of these sites are in the Erongo region in North-western Namibia. Another important painting area is the Erongo Mountains south-east of the Brandberg. One of the richest rock Painting areas/sites in the subcontinent, the

Brandberg has large numbers of sites scattered across its 750 sq km which are mostly the work of ancestral Bushman/San hunter-gatherers and may be up to 2,000 years old or more in some cases. Meanwhile, Twyfelfontein is one of the most important rock engraving sites in southern Africa with evidence of human presence throughout most of the last 500 000 years to the last Millennia **(Figure 4).**

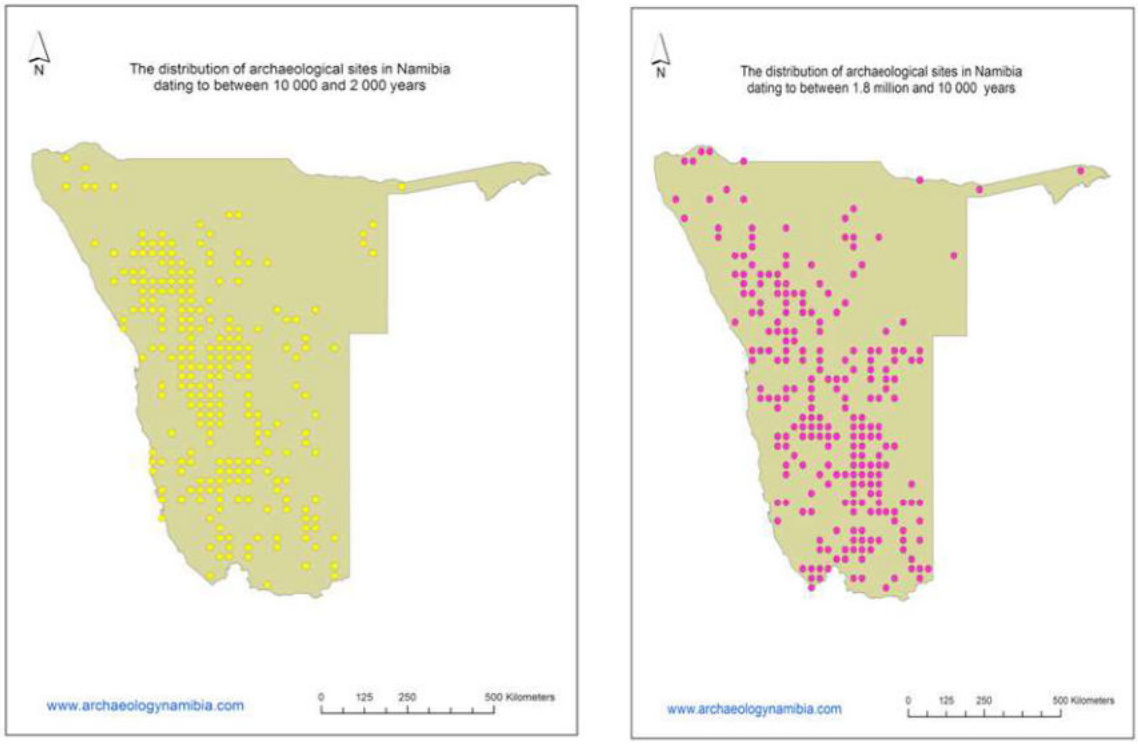


Figure 4; The general distribution of archaeological sites in Namibia from 1.8 million to the last 2 000 years, Maps Credit: Quaternary Research Services Namibia.

The Nearest potential archaeological resource according to previous studies are Stone Age archaeology, which is prevalent in the larger geographical area such that archaeologists who have previously worked on the area documented a large number of Stone Age sites in the region. As such it is not surprising to come across stone tools in the region. Banded ironstone is known to have been a favored and desirable raw material for making stone artefacts and occurs on a number of sites that have been documented by the Archaeologist and others throughout the Erongo Region. Most of the tools are spread very thinly and unevenly over the surrounding region, but a low-density scatter of tools can also be noticed. Previous researches in the region shows that Early Stone Age is very well represented at sites.

Such occupations are within the framework of human-environment interaction and associated socioeconomic changes of prehistoric hunter-gatherer occupations and nomadic pastoralists, and their interaction with early European settlers.

6.0 Fieldwork Findings and Observations

A reconnaissance field survey was carried out to locate and archaeological and cultural heritage features within the footprints of EPL 8801 on the 17 and 18 June 2023 in the Erongo Region. The field survey was aimed at recording and locating the most important archaeological features (if found) that might be negatively impacted by the proposed exploration activities within the boundaries of EPL 8801 and beyond. This survey was also meant to come up with mitigation measures that will safeguard and protect such heritage resources.

The field survey involved a combined approach which included foot survey within and around EPL 8801 and interviews with some community members that are living around the area of interest. The detailed foot survey of the area surrounding the footprints of EPL 8801 did not yield any archaeological evidence. The survey team discovered that there are active three (3) mining quarries with the boundaries of the EPL

Table 4; findings at the proposed exploration site for EPL 8801

Heritage resources	**Status/findings**	**Level of impact by proposed explorations**
Buildings, structures, and places of cultural significance	None	None
Areas to which oral tradions are attached or which are associated with intangible heritage	None	None
Historical buildings	None	None
Landscapes and natural features of cultural significance	None	None
Archaeological and paleontological sites	None	None
Graves and burial grounds	None	None
Movable objects	None	None

6.1 Random Field photographs

Figure 5; Dolomite rocks scattered around EPL 8801 (Photo credit: Author 2023).

Figure 6; The receiving environment of the EPL (Photo credit: Author 2023).

Figure 7; Dyke outcrops within the license area (Photo credit: Author 2023).

Figure 8; One of the active open quarries at the boundaries of EPL 8801 (Photo credit: Author 2023).

Figure 9; Public Consultation meeting with the Tsiseb Conservancy (Photo credit: Author 2023).

7.0 Recommendations and Conclusions

7.1 Management Recommendations

At this stage it is very important that the proponent is made aware of the fact that all archaeological and cultural heritage sites in Namibia are protected under the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004). When prospecting is underway, the proponent should make sure that all personnel and contractors are aware of the protected nature of archaeological sites as well as the legal obligation to report any new finds to the National Heritage Council as soon as possible. The proponent should take steps to avoid either direct damage to the sites or to their immediate landscape setting.

The study did not find any high-risk heritage with a potential to be disturbed by the proposed exploration activities. The following recommendations are based on the results of the A/HIA research, cultural heritage background review, site inspection and assessment of significance.

a) Since no surface archaeological materials were found the Environmental Consultant or EMP is to ensure that all the existing archaeological reference guidelines (Chance Find Procedure Guideline by NHC (2017) is shared with the proponent for guidance.
b) That the project proponents or contractors should adopt the Chance Finds Procedure attached here as Appendix 1, so that buried archaeological remains are discovered may be handled following the provisions of Part V Section 46 of the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004).
c) That the foot print impact of the proposed exploration activities should be kept to minimal, to limit the possibility of encountering chance finds within servitude.

7.2 Conclusions

The literature review and field survey confirmed that the proposed project area is situated within a larger contemporary cultural landscape dotted with settlements with long local history and is likely to be of archaeological significance. Field survey established that the affected project area might have hidden or buried archaeological materials that might be encountered during the exploration activities, hence a ‘Chance Find Procedure’ is highly recommended. This report concludes that the proposed exploration activities may be approved by NHC as planned subject to recommendations herein made and heritage

monitoring plan being incorporated in the EMP.

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Appendix 1)

The proponent is advised to implement the following management actions on the way forward:

1. **Chance Finds Procedure (CFP) management guideline:**

   EPL 8801 is an important mining infrastructure development area subject to heritage and archaeological assessment at the planning stage. These assessments were desktop-based, and field surveys were carried out therefore; significant subsurface heritage resources might be discovered. Onsite personnel and contractors must be sensitized to recognize "chance finds heritage" in the course of their work. The procedure set out here covers the reporting and management of such finds. The CFP covers the actions to be taken from the discovery of a heritage site or object to its investigation and assessment by a trained archaeologist. The CFP is intended to ensure compliance with the relevant provisions of the National Heritage Act (27 of 2004), especially Section 55 (4): "a person who discovers any archaeological objects must as soon as possible report the discovery to the council". The procedure of reporting set out below must be observed so that heritage materials are reported to the authorities.

   A. Responsibilities:

   Operator to exercise due caution if archaeological remains are found
   Foreman to secure site and advise management timeously
   Superintendent to determine safe working boundary and request inspection
   Archaeologist to inspect, identify, advice management, and recovers remain

   B. Procedure:

   Action by the person (operator) identifying archaeological or heritage material

   - If operating machinery or equipment: **stop work**
   - Identify the site with flag tape
   - Determine GPS position if possible
   - Report findings to foreman

C. Action by foreman:

- Report findings, site location and actions are taken to the superintendent
- Cease any works in the immediate vicinity

D. Action by superintendent

- Visit the site and determine whether work can proceed without damage to findings;
- Determine and mark the exclusion boundary
- Site location and details to be added to the Archaeological Heritage database system

E. Action by archaeologist

- Inspect site and confirm the addition to AH database system;
- Advise National Heritage Council and request a permit to remove findings;
- Recovery, packaging and labeling of findings for transfer to National Museum

F. In the event of discovering human remains

- Actions as above;
- Field inspection by archaeologist to confirm that remains are human;
- Advise and liaise with NHC Guidelines; and
- Recovery of remains and removal to National Museum or National Forensic Laboratory, or as directed.

Appendix 2 Archaeological and Heritage Monitoring Measures

SITE REF	HERITAGE ASPECT	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PENALTY	METHOD STATEMENT REQUIRED
Chance Finds (Archaeological and Burial Sites)	General area where the proposed project is situated is a historic landscape, which may yield archaeological, cultural property, remains. There are possibilities of encountering unknown archaeological sites during subsurface construction work which may disturb previously unidentified chance finds.	Possible damage to previously unidentified archaeological and burial sites during exploration phase. • Unanticipated impacts on Archaeological sites where project actions inadvertently uncovered significant archaeological sites. • Loss of historic cultural landscape; • Destruction of burial sites and associated graves • Loss of aesthetic value due to exploration work • Loss of sense of place Loss of intangible heritage value due to change in land use	In situations where unpredicted impacts occur exploration activities must be stopped and the heritage authority should be notified immediately. Where remedial action is warranted, minimize disruption in exploration scheduling while recovering archaeological data. Where necessary, implement emergency measures to mitigate. • Where burial sites are accidentally disturbed during exploration, the affected area should be demarcated as no-go zone by use of fencing during exploration, and access thereto by the exploration team must be denied. • Accidentally discovered burials in development context should be salvaged and rescued to safe sites as may be directed by relevantheritage authority. The heritage officer responsible should secure relevant heritage and health authorities' permits for possible relocation of affected graves accidentally encountered during exploration work.	• Contractor / • Project Manager • Archaeologist • Project Environmental Control Officer (ECO) or Site Manager	Fine and or imprisonment under the NHA	Monitoring measures should be issued as instruction within the project EMP. PM/EO/Archaeologists Monitor exploration activities on sites where such exploration projects commence.

Appendix 3) Archaeological Management Plan (AMP)

Objectives of Archaeological Management Plan (AMP)

- Protection of archaeological sites and land considered to be of cultural value.
- Protection of known physical cultural property against vandalism, destruction and theft; and
- The preservation and appropriate management of new archaeological finds should these be discovered during exploration and mining operations.

Archaeological Management Plan (AMP)

Archaeological Management Plan (AMP)								
Area and Site	Mitigation Measures	Phase	Timeframe	Responsibility party for implementation	Monitoring party	Accountable party	Monitoring system (performance indicators)	Target
	If potentially human remains, NHC and Namibian Police should be contacted	Throughout the project	The project life	Operational staff or any person employed by the proponent	Site Manager (SM)	Proponent	Checklist/Progress report	Place Ordinance 27 of 1966
NB! The procedure to be followed during the operation, decommissioning and rehabilitation phases are the same as they were during the exploration phase.								

ANNEXURE J: CONSENT FROM NATIONAL HERITAGE COUNCIL