

# A SCOPING REPORT ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINING ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIM 74412

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **1. Introduction**

#### **1.1 Overview**

The proponent, Arc Planners and Investment cc, has applied for mining claim 74412, with the Ministry of Mines and Energy. The proponent intends to mine industrial minerals and semi-precious stones in the area.

Impala Consulting was appointed by the proponent to undertake an Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the mining project.

#### **1.2 Location**

The mining claims are located about 40 km southeast of Karibib on Farm Otjua. The coordinates for the centre of the mining claim are 22°9'50"S and 16°6'48" E.

#### **1.3 Environmental Assessment Requirements**

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





## FINAL SCOPING REPORT

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## 1. Project Background

### 1.1 Introduction

The proponent, Arc Planners and Investment cc, applied for mining claim, namely MC 74412, with the Ministry of Mines and Energy. The proponent intends to mine (quarry) industrial minerals and semi-precious stones in the area. An outline of the area is shown in the image below.

Although mining is costly, environmentally friendly mining is possible, yet the mineral mining process must never be at the expense of people or the environment. The proponent believes that social and environmental responsibility is a prerequisite for providing a conducive environment for mineral mining and future mining activities.

Impala Environmental Consulting was appointed by the proponent to undertake an Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the mining project. Figure 3 below shows the surrounding farms of the project area.







**Legend**



Mining Claim 74412

0 0.02  
Kilometers



## 1.2 Project Location

The mining claims are located about 40 km southeast of Karibib on Farm Otjua. A map showing the surrounding farms is shown in figure 4.

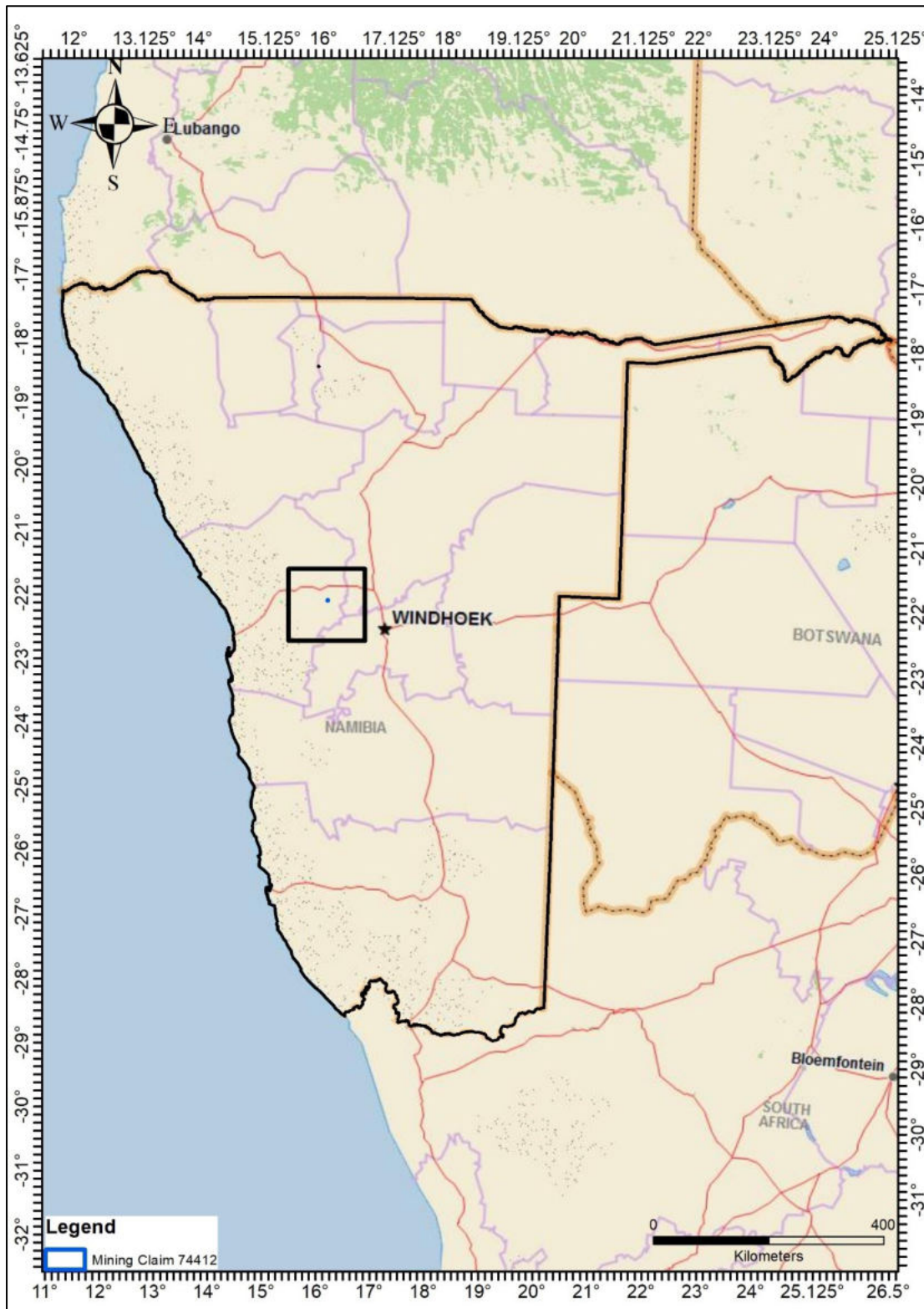


Figure 2 Locality map of the mining claim licence area







16.125002°

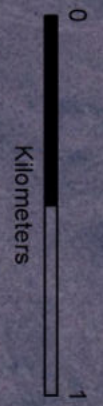
-22.125°

-22.125°



OTJUA

OTJUZONDU



**Legend**

 Mining Claim 74412

16.125002°

The coordinates for the corners of the mining claim are indicated below:

Mining Claim 74412	
Longitude	Latitude

### 1.3 Environmental Impact Assessment Requirements

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

### 1.4 Purpose of the Scoping Report

The scoping report is prepared for the Environmental Impact Assessment for industrial minerals and semi-precious stones mining on mining claim which is located about 40 km southeast of Karibib on Farm Otjua. Environmental scoping is a critical step in the preparation of an EIA for the proposed mining activities. The scoping process identifies the issues that are likely to be most important during the EIA and eliminates those that are of little concern. The scoping process shall be concluded with the establishment of terms of reference for the preparation of an EIA, as set out by the Ministry of Environment and tourism. The purpose of this scoping report is to:

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

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





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

### **1.5 Project Alternatives**

An alternative to the proposed mining activities would be to allocate the land-usage to other income generating activities such as farming and tourism activities.



## **2. Summary of applicable legislation**

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

### **2.1 Environmental Management Act of 2007**

**Line Ministry:** Ministry of Environment and Tourism

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

### **2.2 The Minerals Prospecting and Mining Act of 1992**

**Line Ministry:** Ministry of Mines and Energy

The Minerals Prospecting and Mining Act No.33 of 1992 approves and regulates mineral rights in relation to exploration, quarrying, prospecting, small scale mining, quarrying, large-scale mining and transfers of mineral licences.

### **2.3 Water Resources Management Act of 2004**

**Line Ministry:** Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry

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

### **2.4 Nature conservation ordinance, ordinance No. 4 of 1975**

**Line Ministry:** Ministry of Environment and Tourism

The Nature Ordinance 4 of 1975 covers game parks and nature reserves, the hunting and protection of wild animals (including reptiles and wild birds), problem animals, fish, and the protection of indigenous plants. It also establishes a nature conservation

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

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

**Line Ministry/Body:** National Heritage Council

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

## **2.6 Petroleum Products and Energy Act No. 13 of 1990**

**Line Ministry/Body:** Ministry of Mines and Energy

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

## **2.7 Forest Act, No. 12 of 2001**

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

The act regulates the cutting down of trees and reads as follows “To provide for the establishment of a Forestry Council and the appointment of certain officials; to consolidate the laws relating to the management and use of forests and forest





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produce; to provide for the protection of the environment and control and management of forest trees; to repeal the preservation of Bees and Honey proclamation 1923, preservation of Trees and Forests Ordinance, 1952 and the Forest Act, 1968; and to deal with incidental matters”.

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

## **2.8 Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance (1976)**

**Line Ministry/Body:** Ministry of Health and Social Services

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

## **2.9 Hazardous Substance Ordinance, No. 14 of 1974**

**Line Ministry/Body:** Ministry of Safety and Security

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



## 2.10 Namibian Water Corporation (Act 12 of 1997)

**Line Ministry/Body:** Namibian Water Corporation

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



### **3. Description of Proposed Mining Project**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The Erongo region is known for vast occurrences of lithium pegmatite units of the Arandis formation and Swakop group (Miller, 1992).

#### **3.2 Lithium and Semi-precious Stone Mining Method**

There are various options for mining out a lithium pegmatite deposit. In choosing a method, important considerations are the kind of material, the shape and size of the geologic formation, the thickness of the overburden, the topography, the production level, the locality of the quarry and imposed restrictions by the government.

The mining method will be small scale adit mining. An adit is a horizontal or near-horizontal passage driven from the Earth's surface into the side of a ridge or mountain for the purpose of working. An adit will be used to reach the mineral deposit. There will be a generally lower cost of driving an adit. Consequently, adits as long as one to three kilometres are often economically feasible. The size and cross section of an adit depend upon the extent of the pegmatite, with a horseshoe shape especially common. The walls will be of the natural rough rock.

##### **3.2.1 Mineral Processing**

The smaller rocks will then be moved to the dressing yard. The yard is in very close proximity to the mining activities itself. The pegmatite rock units will then be crushed and undergo gravity separation. Thereafter, the resulting crushed ore will be sent to a processing plant.

##### **3.2.2 Quarry Residue and rehabilitation**

The only noticeable mine residue will be the "waste" material not usable. This material can be used for rehabilitation purposes during decommissioning. The overburden removed during the opencast operation will be used to fill the excavations during rehabilitation with the result that on completion of mining no waste dumps will remain.





### **3.4 Labour Requirements**

The proponent intends to employ more than 26 personnel, including 4 management staff for the first phase of the project. The employees will be sourced from the local community including people from Karibib. All employees will undergo a safety induction, first aid training course and wildlife awareness program. The Labour Act of 2007 will always be adhered to.

### **3.5 Waste Dumps**

In choosing a waste dumpsite, the following aspects will be strongly considered by the explorer:

- Topography
- Land-use in the area
- The presence of any hazardous geological structures
- Groundwater considerations
- The prevailing wind direction in the area
- Visual impacts that the waste dump might have
- Presence of surface water in the vicinity of the area
- Presence of sensitive ecological areas

All waste will be transported and disposed out of the area.

### **3.6 Services**

#### **3.6.1 Electricity requirements**

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

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



### **3.6.2 Water Supply**

The water requirements for the project are minimal. Water containers will be brought on site and utilised whenever necessary. The water will mostly be used for general consumption and cleaning. The water used for granite drilling or wire-saw cutting will be recycled.

## **3.7 Infrastructure**

### **3.7.1 Refuse and waste removal**

The proponent will negotiate directly with all suppliers of consumables such as grease, oil etc. to remove these materials for disposal once they have been used and need to be discarded. The proponent will provide adequate temporary sanitary facilities and such facilities must be maintained in a hygienic condition. Sewerage must be disposed in a manner not polluting the environment. The proponent will remove all refuse pertaining to the proponent's activities, domestic or otherwise, from the property. Domestic waste will be disposed of at a waste dump in Karibib. The Miner will undertake environmental rehabilitation, both during and at the conclusion of the mining operations. Unusable oil will be collected in drums and sold to dealers for recycling.

### **3.7.2 IT Systems and communication**

Provision will be made for two-way radios to enable the drill rig operators and the on-site staff to communicate effectively.

### **3.7.3 Security and Fencing**

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

### **3.7.4 Buildings**

At this stage, no permanent camp will be set up and so provision will be made for prefabricated buildings and containers.

### **3.7.5 Roads**

The access roads to the mining site are quite good. From Karibib, the mining sites will be accessed via the B2 road. The sites are located 8 kms from the B2 road.

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### **3.7.6 Mobile Equipment**

The proponent's vehicle fleet will be optimised during the next project phase. Provision will be made for 2 off-road vehicles, an excavator and a front-end loader. Other tools include a genset, wire saws, an electric compressor and a water jacking plant.

### **3.7.7 Storage of Fuel, Lubrication and consumables**

Consumables and lubricants will be stored in a designated area within a container. These substances will only be used for mechanical purposes and are assumed to be non-hazardous. Diesel will be delivered to a small temporary on-site fuel storage facility by road transport and offloaded into the storage tanks by offloading pumps.

### **3.7.8 Fire Fighting Provision**

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



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## 4. Description of the Current Environment

### 4.1 Introduction

This section aims to document the present state of the environment, the likely impact of changes being planned and the regular monitoring to attempt to detect changes in the environment. The project area is positioned at the interface of the Nama Karoo, Desert Biome and Savannah in Namibia (Barnard, 1998). As such, this area represents a high fauna diversity.

Namibia has four very large and arid regions which set them apart in various ways from the rest of the country; Kunene and Erongo region in the west and Karas and Erongo in the south (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002). Rainfall in Erongo is usually both low and variable which implies that years of abundant rain are often followed by extreme dry conditions (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002). Mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians are generally spaced out within the region due to low rainfall. The eastern parts of the Erongo region have more trees and grass than the Western, coastal areas (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002). As such, farming ventures are challenging with low livestock densities in most parts of the Erongo Region.

There is generally an absence of fences in most parts of the Erongo Region. This makes livestock farming easier which means that both wild and domestic animals can move widely in many places, migrating from areas of poor grazing to other places with more abundant pastures.

### 4.2 Climatic Conditions

#### 4.2.1 Temperature

In the proposed mining area, October is the warmest month with an average temperature of 26°C at noon. June is the coldest month with an average temperature of 15°C at night. Karibib, which is in the vicinity of the project area, has distinct temperature seasons, the temperature varies during the year.





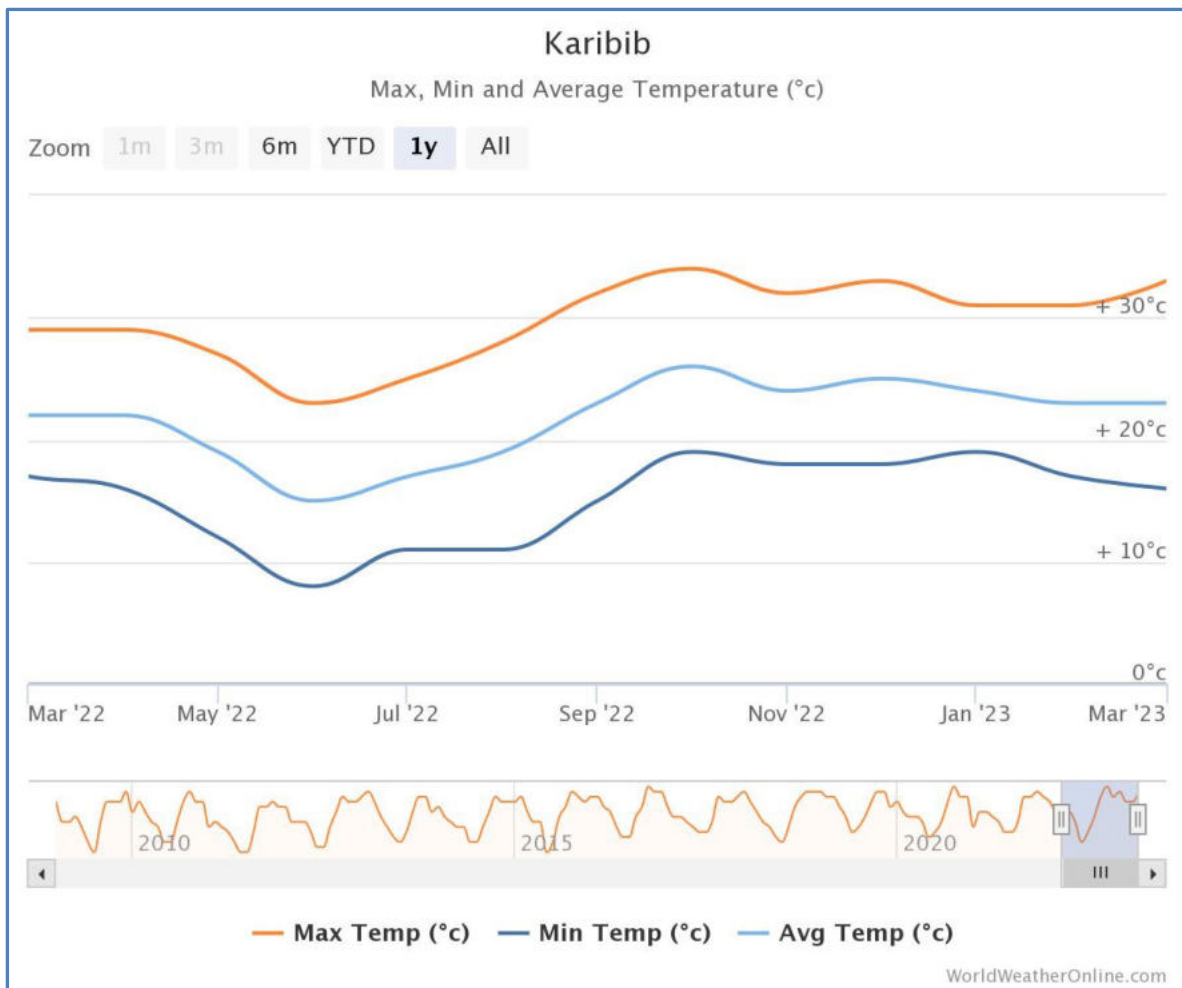


Figure 4 A graph showing the temperature patterns in Karibib, from [www.worldweatheronline.com](http://www.worldweatheronline.com)

In winter, temperatures can get to below degrees 12°C. Overall, winters are mild in temperature, with coldest month most often being September.

#### 4.2.2 Precipitation

In the mining area, the highest rainfall is usually experienced in January which may reach 60.2 mm with average rainfall days of 12. In the months of May to September Karibib experienced drought with no rainfall in the area. The graph below shows the rainfall patterns in the area.



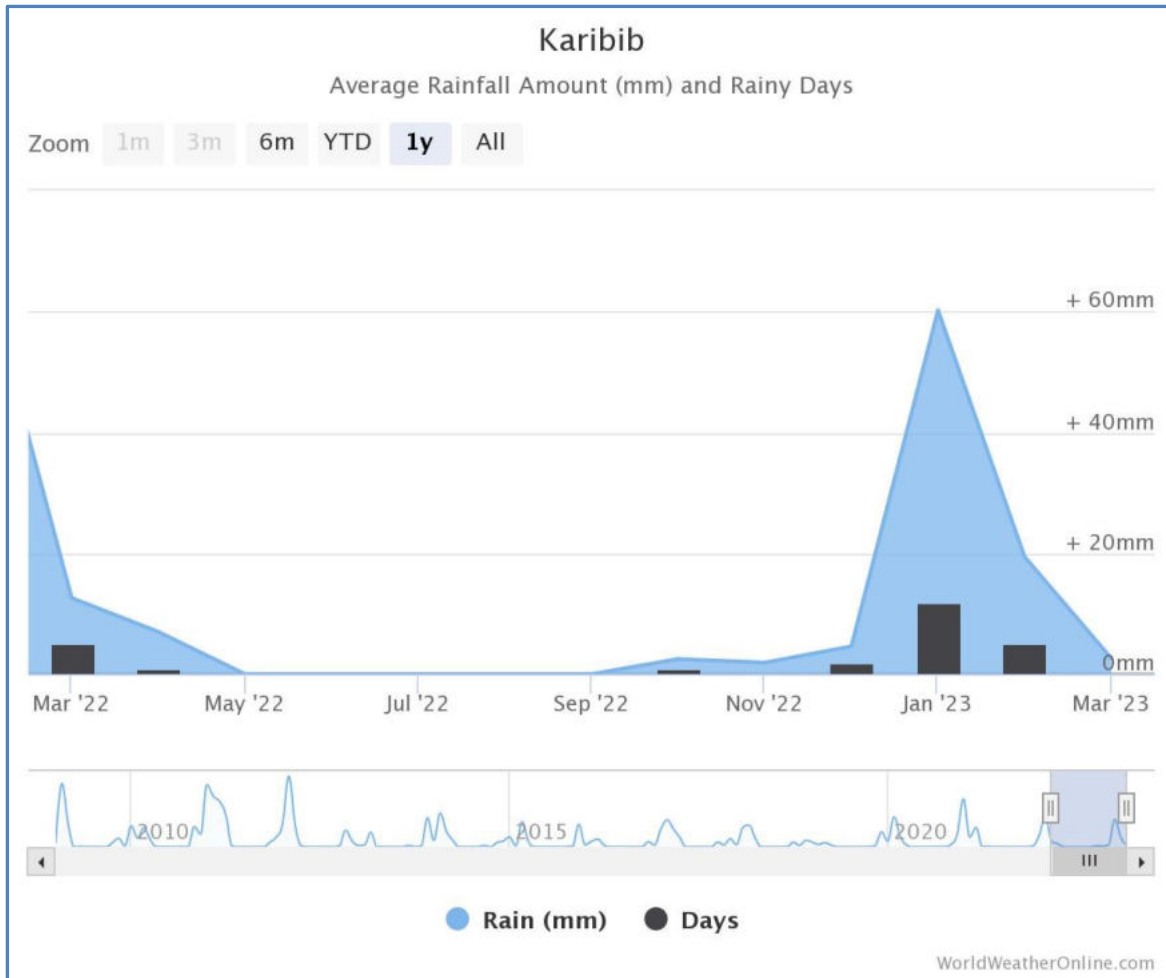


Figure 5 A graph showing rainfall patterns in Karibib, from [www.worldweatheronline.com](http://www.worldweatheronline.com)

#### 4.2.3 Wind

Predominantly south easterly. Southerly, easterly and northerly airflow is common. The Karibib area is subject to erratic winds and considerable discrepancies despite short distances, due to the hilly terrain. In November Karibib experienced the maximum wind speed which may reach 26.5 kmph.



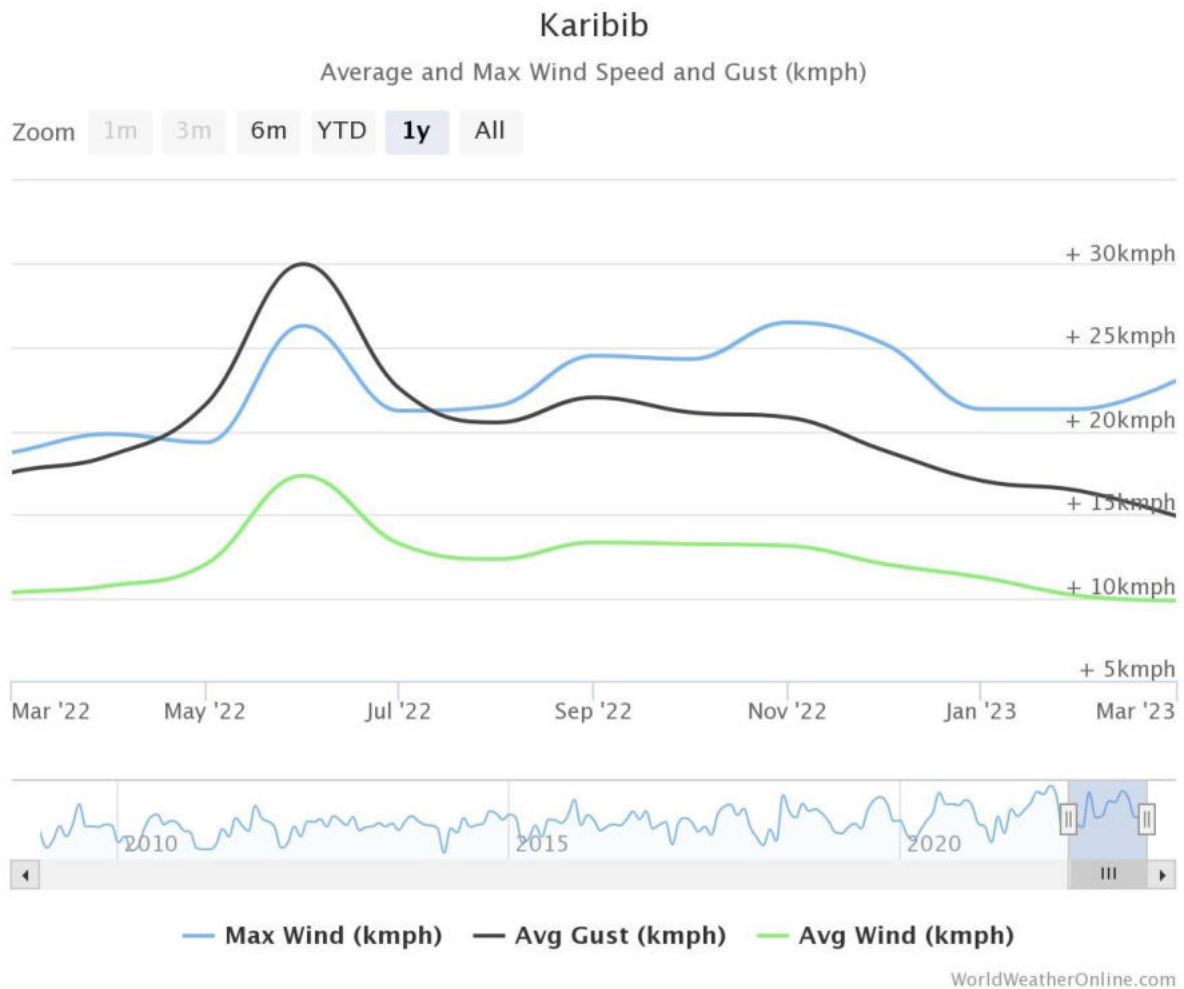


Figure 6 A graph showing the wind speed pattern in Karibib, from [www.worldweatheronline.com](http://www.worldweatheronline.com)

#### 4.2.4 Humidity

The relative humidity during the least humid months of the year, i.e. August and June, is around 3% and the most humid month is February with 25% humidity. Namibia has a low humidity in general, and the lack of moisture in the air has a major impact on its climate by reducing cloud cover and rain and increases the rate of evaporation.



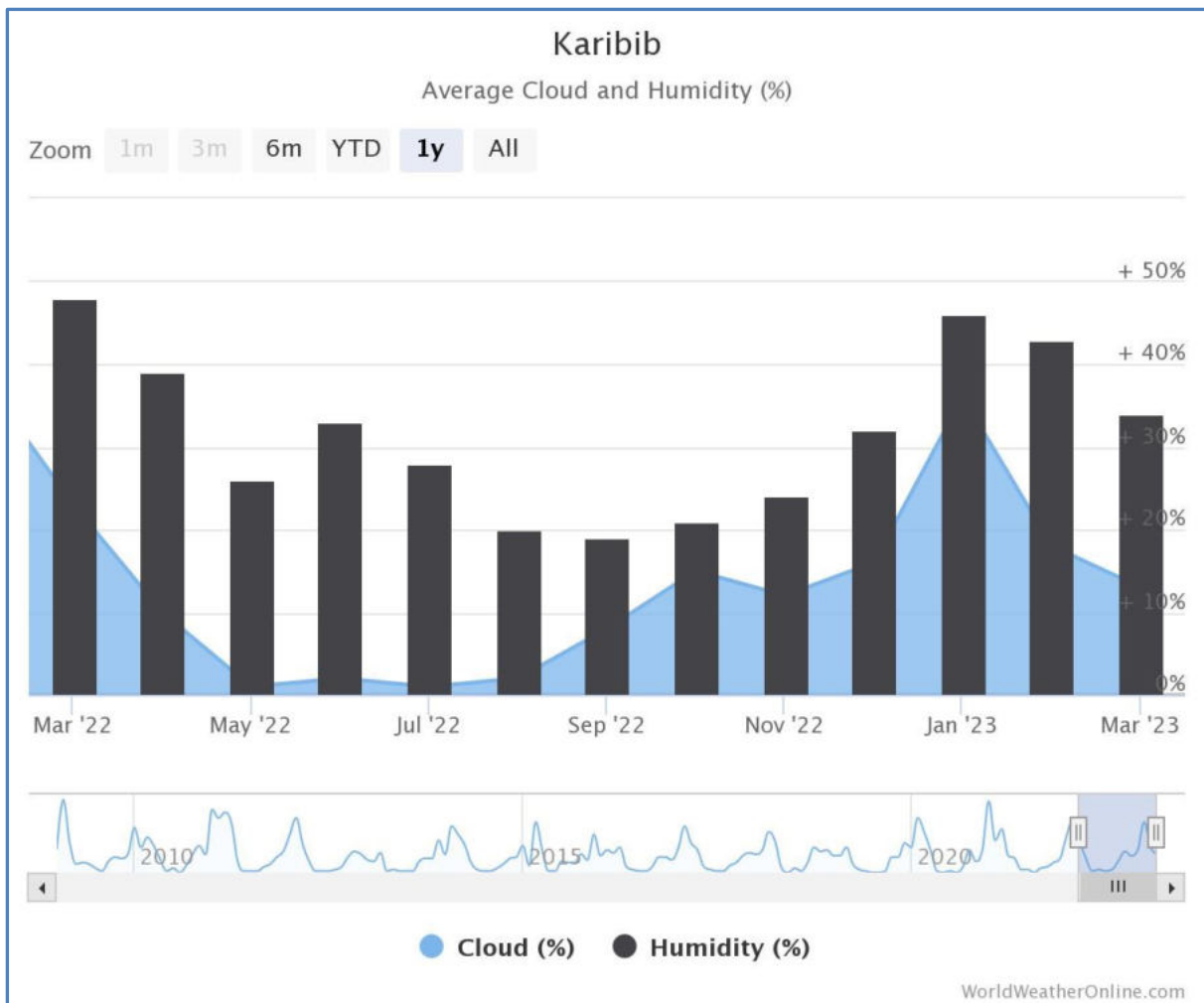


Figure 7 A graph showing the humidity patterns in Karibib, from [www.worldweatheronline.com](http://www.worldweatheronline.com)

## 4.3 Geology

### 4.3.1 Geological setting

The rocks in the area have been eroded in rocks of the Neoproterozoic Damara Orogenic Belt, which forms the bedrock to most of the Namib Desert. These rocks unconformably overly the 2 Ga Mesoproterozoic Abbabis Basement Complex of granite gneiss. The sedimentary rocks of the Damara Belt consist of arenites and argillites of the Nosib Group, overlain by pelitic sediments and carbonates of the Swakop Group. During metamorphism between 550 Ma and 450 Ma, Nosib and Swakop Group sedimentary rocks were partially mobilized and granitized and then intruded back into the Damara Supergroup to form what is today known as the Damara granites. These various Damaran granitoids have variably weak to strongly radiogenic characteristics.



The main rock types in the area include Karibib marble, Kuiseb schist, Damara aged leucogranites, Salem granite, Karoo dolerite, Klein Spitzkoppe granite and Gross Spitzkoppe granite.





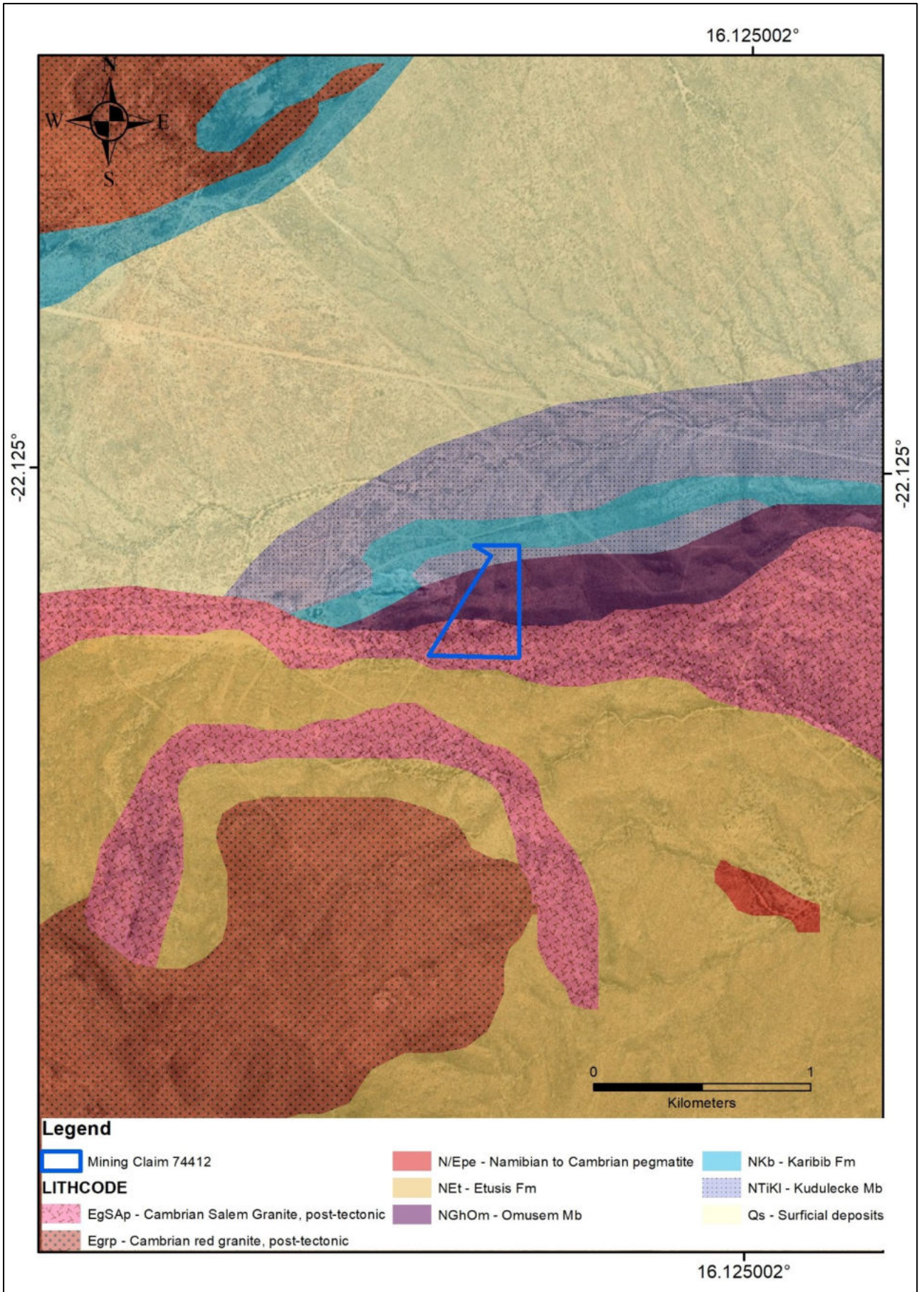


Figure 8 A geological map of the area



### 4.4 Hydrogeology and Water Resources

There are no river systems which pass through the mining site areas. The project area is underlain by a region with little or no groundwater.

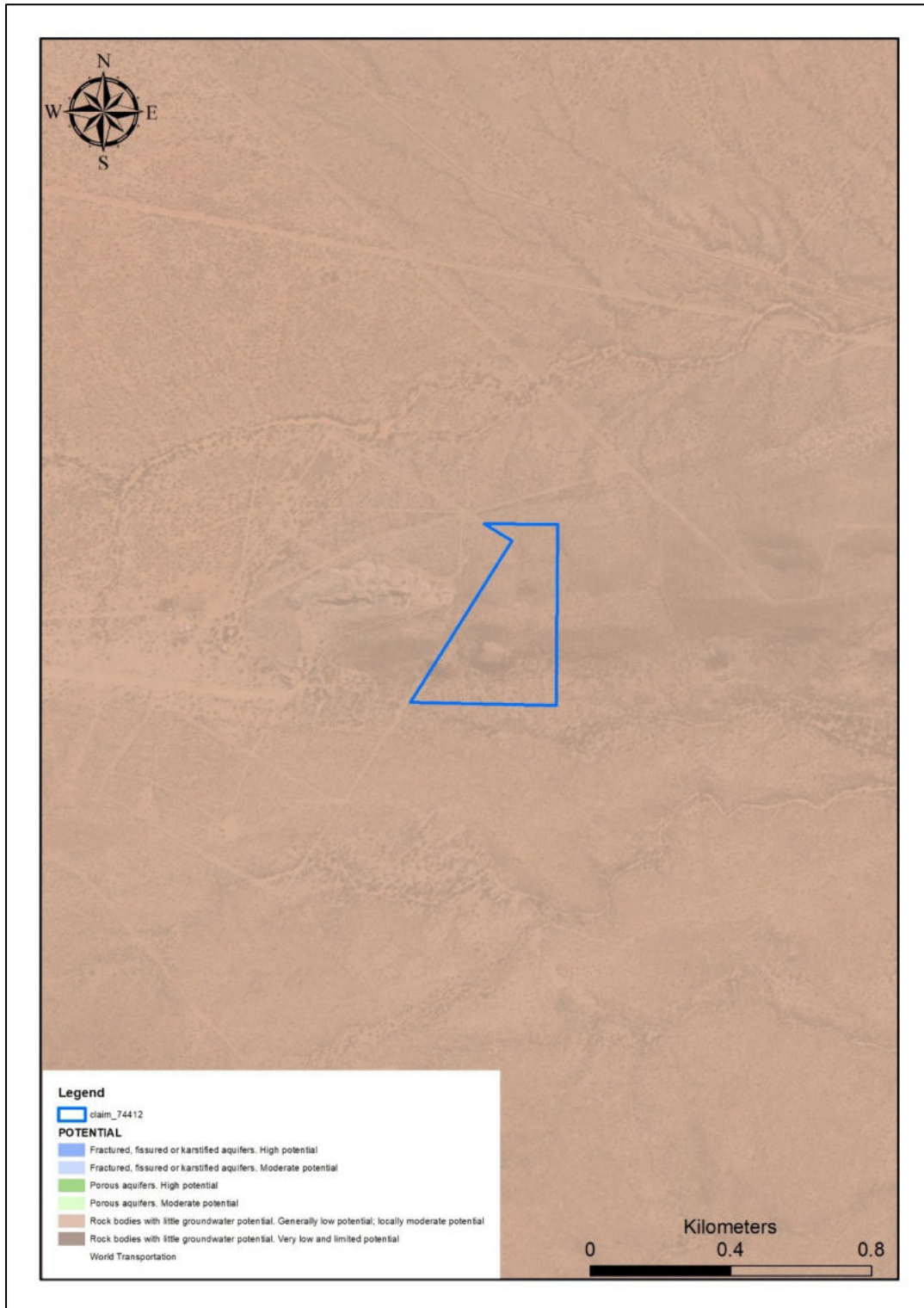


Figure 9 Map showing the groundwater flow in the area.





## 4.5 Flora

Rainfall in the Erongo Region is usually both low and extremely variable which means that years of abundant rain often followed by extreme dry conditions (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002). In form, vegetation is generally sparse, with few trees and a thin variety of grass. Plant cover varies in relation to rainfall and so the eastern parts of Erongo have more grass and trees than the Western, coastal areas (Christian, 2005). The surrounding area is characterised by low-medium botanical diversity. Based on site visits and the literature review, all the vegetation that are found within the vicinity of the area are considered to be of “medium” to “high” sensitivity against external conditions. The growing season is relatively short due to the semi-arid climate. The most notable protected plant species in the area is the *Welwitschia mirabilis*.

Climatically the coastal area is referred to as Cool Desert with a high occurrence of fog (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002). The Namib Desert Biome makes up a large proportion (32%) of the land area with parks in this biome making up 69% of the protected area network or 29.7% of the biome (Barnard, 1998). Four of 14 desert vegetation types are adequately protected with up to 94% representation in the protected area network in Namibia (Barnard, 1998).

According to Curtis and Barnard (1998) the entire coast is viewed as sites with special ecological importance in Namibia. The known distinctive values along the Coastline are its biotic richness (arachnids, birds and lichens) and its biotic richness and migrant shorebirds and being the most important Ramsar site in Namibia (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002). The cold Benguela Current sustains a wealth of marine life. It continually produces fog that supports an intriguing variety of animals and plants, including over a hundred species of lichens. Providing stability to the fragile desert environment, vast lichen fields occur at Mile 30 south of Henties Bay and north of the turnoff to Cape Cross Seal Reserve (Brown & Lawson, 1989). The vegetation in the Desert Biome is characterised by a dominance of therophytes which persist in the form of seeds during unfavourable conditions.

The average plant production is extremely low with 0-5% variation in green vegetation biomass. The overall plant diversity (all species) in the general area is estimated to be less than 50 species (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002). These estimates are limited to “higher” plants as information regarding “lower” plants is sparse. Burke (2003)



estimates that over 400 species – 10% of the flora of Namibia – occur in the central Namib and although it has not been identified as a centre of endemism, it is dominated by endemics such as *Arthroerua leubnitziae*. The greatest variants affecting the diversity of plants are habitat and climate with the highest plant diversity generally associated with high rainfall areas (Burke, 2003).

Table 1 A table showing plant species which occur in the area

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS IN NAMIBIA
<i>Acacia erioloba</i>	Camel thorn	Protected
<i>Acacia mellifera</i>	Black thorn	Secure
<i>Acacia reficiens</i>	False umbrella thorn	Secure
<i>Acacia haematoxylon</i>	Grey camel thorn	Protected
<i>Acacia erubescens</i>	Blue thorn	Secure
<i>Acacia karroo</i>	Sweet thorn	Secure
<i>Acacia tortolis</i>	Umbrella thorn	Secure
<i>Acacia hereroensis</i>	False hook-thorn	Secure
<i>Commiphora tenuipetiolata</i>	White-stem corkwood	Secure
<i>Aloe littoralis</i>		Protected
<i>Ozoroa crassinervia</i>	Namibian resin tree	Near endemic, protected
<i>Boscia albitrunca</i>	Shepherd's tree	Protected
<i>Albizia anthelmintica</i>	Worm-bark false-thorn	Protected
<i>Ziziphus mucronata</i>	Buffalo-thorn	Protected
<i>Catophractes alexandri</i>	Trumpet thorn	Secure
<i>Combretum apiculatum</i>	Red bush willow	Secure
<i>Commiphora dinteri</i>		Endemic
<i>Commiphora glandulosa</i>	Tall common corkwood	Secure
<i>Commiphora glaucescens</i>	Blue-leaved corkwood	Nearendemic
<i>Croton gratissimus</i>	Lavender fever-berry	Secure
<i>Cyphostemma bainesii</i>		Endemic, protected
<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	Sickle bush	Secure
<i>Diospyros lycioides</i>	Blue bush	Secure
<i>Dombeya rotundifolia</i>	Common wild pear	Endemic
<i>Ehretia alba</i>		Secure
<i>Elephantorrhiza suffruticosa</i>		Secure
<i>Euclea pseudebenus</i>	Ebony tree	Protected
<i>Euclea undulata</i>	Common guarri	Secure
<i>Euphorbia guerichiana</i>	Western woody milk bush	Secure
<i>Euphorbia virosa</i>		Secure
<i>Ficus cordata</i>	Namaqua fig	Protected
<i>Ficus ilicina</i>	Laurel fig	Secure
<i>Ficus sycomorus</i>	Common cluster fig	Protected
<i>Grewia bicolor</i>	White raisin	Secure
<i>Grewia flava</i>	Velvet raisin	Secure





<i>Grewia flavescens</i>	Sand paper raisin	Secure
<i>Gymnosporia senegalensis</i>	Red spike-thorn	Secure
<i>Ipomoea adenioides</i>		Secure
<i>Lycium bosciifolium</i>		Secure
<i>Lycium cinereum</i>		Secure
<i>Lycium eenii</i>		Secure
<i>Lycium hirsutum</i>		Secure
<i>Lycium villosum</i>		Secure
<i>Maerua juncea</i>		Secure
<i>Maerua schinzii</i>	Ringwood tree	Protected
<i>Manuleopsis dinteri</i>		Endemic
<i>Melianthus comosus</i>		Secure
<i>Obetia carruthersiana</i>		Near endemic
<i>Pechuel-Loeschea leubnitziae</i>		Secure
<i>Sterculia africana</i>	African star-chestnut	Protected
<i>Tarchonanthus camphoratus</i>		Secure
<i>Tetragonia schenckii</i>		Secure
<i>Vernonia cinerascens</i>		Secure
<i>Searsia (Rhus) ciliata</i>		Secure
<i>Searsia (Rhus) lancea</i>	Karree	Protected
<i>Searsia (Rhus) marlothii</i>		Secure
<i>Welwitschia mirabilis</i>	Welwitschia	Protected

The density of vegetation in the vicinity of the tourism development site is fairly sparse. Every effort will be made to protect the existing plant species, especially the Welwitschia, as these are very important to the ambience and visual appeal of the tourism development site. A vegetation expert will be consulted throughout the lifecycle of the project. The protected plant species in the project area are shown in the table below.

Table 2 Table of plant species which are protected under the Forestry Act and likely to occur in the area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Acacia erioloba</i>	Camel thorn
<i>Acacia haematoxylon</i>	Grey camel thorn
<i>Albizia anthelmintica</i>	Worm-bark false-thorn
<i>Boscia albitrunca</i>	Shepherd's tree
<i>Euclea pseudebenus</i>	Ebony tree
<i>Ficus cordata</i>	Namaqua fig
<i>Ficus sycomorus</i>	Common cluster fig



<i>Maerua schinzii</i>	Ringwood tree
<i>Ozoroa crassinervia</i>	Namibian resin tree
<i>Searsia (Rhus lancea)</i>	Karree
<i>Sterculia Africana</i>	African star-chestnut
<i>Welwitschia mirabilis</i>	Welwitschia

## 4.6 Fauna

### 4.6.1 Introduction

The information is based on a detailed literature review and a site visit which was carried out on the 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> of June 2022. The purpose of the Fauna literature review is to identify all potential amphibians, reptiles, and mammals expected on the project area and the surrounding farms in the vicinity of the mining area. The proposed mining area supports numerous faunal species but there are no species that are exclusive to the study area.

Larger types of animals such as zebras, giraffes, lions and elephants are very rare in this area. There are no species which are exclusively endemic to the mining area. Based on literature review, development of a mining project in the area will not have a negative impact on any of the species in the project area.

### 4.6.2 Amphibians

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

**Table 3 A list of amphibian species which may occur in the project area**

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS	OCCURRENCE	REFERENCE



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

#### 4.6.3 Mammals

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



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

Table 4 Mammal species which are likely to occur within the project area.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	Cheetah
<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i>	Springbok
<i>Atelerix frontalis angolae</i>	Southern African Hedgehog
<i>Canis mesomelas</i>	Black-backed Jackal
<i>Caracal caracal</i>	Caracal
<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>	Spotted Hyena
<i>Cynictis penicillata</i>	Yellow Mongoose
<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i>	Hartmann's Mountain Zebra
<i>Felis nigripes</i>	Black-footed Cat
<i>Felis silvestris/lybica</i>	African Wild Cat
<i>Galerella sanguinea</i>	Slender Mongoose
<i>Genetta genetta</i>	Small Spotted Genet
<i>Ictonyx striatus</i>	Striped Polecat
<i>Lepus capensis</i>	Cape Hare Secure
<i>Lepus saxatilis</i>	Scrub Hare
<i>Manis temminckii</i>	Ground Pangolin
<i>Mellivora capensis</i>	Honey Badger/Ratel
<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>	Klipspringer
<i>Oryx gazella</i>	Gemsbok
<i>Otocyon megalotis</i>	Bat-eared Fox
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Leopard



Parahyaena (Hyaena) brunnea	Brown Hyena
Phacochoerus africanus	Common Warthog
Proteles cristatus	Aardwolf
Raphicerus campestris	Steenbok
Suricata suricatta marjoriae	Suricate
Sylvicapra grimmia	Common Duiker
Tragelaphus strepsiceros	Greater Kudu
Vulpes chama	Cape Fox

#### 4.6.4 Reptiles

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

**Table 5 Protected reptile species in the project area**

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

Griffin (1998) highlighted the presence of 261 species of reptiles which are present in Namibia. These reptiles make up 30% of the reptile species found on the continent. 55 species of Namibian Lizards are classified as endemic (Griffin, 1998). The author, Griffin (1998), describes that more than 60% of the reptiles found in Namibia are protected by the conservation Ordinance. Namibia, with 129 species of lizards, has one of the continent's richest lizard Fauna. The table in the appendix shows the reptile species which are likely to occur within the vicinity of the mining area.

#### 4.7 Avifauna (Birds)

Simmons et al (2003) points that although Namibia's Avifauna is comparatively sparse compared to the high rainfall equatorial areas elsewhere in Africa, approximately 658 species have already been recorded with a diverse unique group of arid endemics. There are approximately 650 species of birds that have been recorded in Namibia,





although the country's avifauna is comparatively sparse compared to the high rainfall equatorial areas in Africa (Brown & Lawson, 1989). Brown et al (1989) mentions that 14 species of birds are endemic or near endemic to Namibia with the majority of Namibian endemics occurring in the Savannah of which ten species occur in a north-south belt of dry Savannah in Central Namibia. Simmons (2003) recorded 63 species of birds within the vicinity of the project area. 650 bird species are recorded in Namibia, of which 160 species are present in area, especially after good rains fall (Christian, 2005). These birds consist of raptors, chats, larks and karoid species. Christian (2005) recorded the presence of the following bird species in the vicinity of the area, which include:

**Table 6 Bird species which are likely to occur within the site area.**

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

A full list of bird species within the area is shown in the appendix.

## 4.8 Archaeology and Heritage Sites

A separate archaeological specialist study is attached to this report.

## 4.9 Socio-Economic Environment

### 4.9.1 Overview of the surrounding settlements

Karibib is a town situated in the Erongo Region of Namibia. It is located in the western parts of the country and has a total population of approximately 4 000 inhabitants. This town is situated on the Khan River halfway between Windhoek and Swakopmund. The town of Karibib was established in 1909.



This town is well-known for its aragonite marble quarries and gold mining activities. In 2008 the Karibib Airport was used as a base for the Namibian Air Force and the town is connected to the TransNamib Railway Network.

The beautiful town of Karibib offers loads of activities and attractions which include; Navachab Gold Mine, Roesemannhaus (Erected in 1900), Tsaobis Leopard Nature Park and Usab Sport and Events Stadium.

#### **4.9.2 Social Economic Impact**

Although a few people and animals might be negatively affected by dust and noise, the miner will ensure that these aspects are properly mitigated. With the potential employment of 27 people, this means that 27 families will benefit from the project during the initial phase. The project has great potential to improve livelihoods and contribute to sustainable development within the surrounding community. Community meetings will be held from time to time by the proponent wherever possible, with the purpose of effectively communicating with the local community and to avoid any unexpected social impacts.



## 5. Assessment of Impacts

The purpose of this assessments of impacts section is to identify and consider the most pertinent environmental impacts and to provide possible mitigation measures that are expected from the mining activities on the proposed mining sites. Two different phases are associated with the proposed development. Two different phases are associated with the proposed development. Firstly, the construction phase, and secondly the operational phase is being covered by this assessment. Should the mining activities cease in the future, an EIA will need to be conducted to deal with the associated changes to environment. Mitigation measures for the identified impacts are also provided in this Section.

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

**Table 7 Assessment methodology used to examine the impacts identified**

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



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

## 5.1. Overall socio-economic benefits and issues

### 5.1.1. Socio-economic benefits

With the potential employment of 27 people, this means that 27 families will benefit from the project during the construction phase. The project has great potential to improve livelihoods and contribute to sustainable development within the surrounding community. Community meetings will be held from time to time by the proponent wherever possible, with the purpose of effectively communicating with the local community and to avoid any unexpected social impacts.

#### 5.1.1.1. Potential Direct Benefits

**Direct capital investment:** The mining project will require a significant capital investment of at least N\$ 40 million. This will be used for purchasing plant and machinery required for the project.

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



**Job creation:** With the potential employment of 27 people, this means that 27 families will benefit from the project during the on-going phase. The project has a great potential to improve livelihoods and contribute to sustainable development within the surrounding community.

#### 5.1.1.2. Potential Indirect Benefits

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

#### 5.1.1.3. General socio-economic concerns

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

- As the movement of staff and contractors to and from the area increases, the risk of spread of HIV/AIDS increases.
- Increased influx of people to the area as people come in search of job opportunities during the construction and operational phase of the mining project; and
- Increased informal settlement and associated problems.

**Table 8 Impact evaluation for socio-economy**

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





## **5.2. Mining phases and associated issues**

### **5.2.1. Construction Phase of the Project**

The following potential effects on the environment during the construction phase of the mining project have been identified:

#### **5.2.1.1. Dust**

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

#### **5.2.1.2. Noise**

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

#### **5.2.1.3. Safety and Security**

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

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

#### **5.2.1.4. Visual**

The proposed mining area is situated more than 1 km from any main road. As such, any visual impact that might be caused by the team are minimal. In some parts of the area, the topography of the mining site is slightly elevated.



**Table 9 Impact evaluation for the construction phase of the project**

Identified	Significance		Duration	Extent	Intensity	Probability
	NMM	MM				
Impact						
<b>Dust</b>	L	L	SD	L	L	P
<b>Noise</b>	M	L	SD	L	M	D
<b>Safety &amp; Security</b>	L	L	SD	O	L	P
<b>Visual</b>	L	L	MD	O	L	LP

## 5.2.2. Operational phase of the Project

During the operation phase of the project, rock units will be cut by using a wire saw and sand will be excavated. For the purpose of conveniently refuelling company vehicles without driving long distances, a small fuel storage tank will be kept on site.

### 5.2.2.1. Air Quality

In terms of air quality, emissions will be given off by 4x4 vehicles, excavators, front end loaders and the drill rig but not to an extent that warrants concern. Dust will also be produced by the drill rig and the movement of vehicles in the area.

### 5.2.2.2. Fire and Explosion Hazard

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

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

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



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

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

### **5.2.2.3. Generation of Waste**

Waste in the form of contaminated soil due to minor spillage might occur but should be prevented through the use of containment areas as provided. Solid waste will also be generated from contractors, staff members and other visitors to the area. Care should be taken when handling waste material.

### **5.2.2.4. Health and Safety**

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

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



#### **5.2.2.5. Fauna**

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

#### **5.2.2.6. Vegetation**

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

- Bushes
- Ephemeral grasses
- Small trees

Some of the sensitive vegetation types in the area include:

- Shallow drainage line vegetation
- Scrublands surrounding the mining area

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

#### **5.2.2.7. Avifauna**

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

#### **5.2.2.8. Alien Invasive Plants**

Disturbance to the natural environment often encourages the establishment of alien

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

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

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

### 5.2.2.9 Heritage Impacts

Although no archaeological sites have been identified yet in the project area, appropriate measures will be undertaken upon discovering any new archaeological sites. All archaeological remains are protected under the National Heritage Act (2004) and will not be destroyed, disturbed or removed. The Act also requires that any archaeological finds be reported to the Heritage Council Windhoek.

Table 10 Impact evaluation for the operational phase of the project

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





# ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR MINING ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIM 74412

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## 6. Environmental Management Plan

### 6.1 Overview

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

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

### 6.2 Environmental Management Principles

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

1. All persons will be required to conduct all their activities in a manner that is environmentally and socially responsible. This includes all consultants, contractors, and sub-contractors, transport drivers, guests and anyone entering the mining areas in connection with the mining project.
2. Health, Safety and Social Well Being
  - Safeguard the health and safety of project personnel and the public against potential impacts of the project. This includes issues of road safety, precautions against natural dangers on site, and radiation hazards; and,





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

### 3. Biophysical Environment

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

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

#### **A. Commitment and Accountability:**

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

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

#### **B. Competence**

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

#### **C. Risk Assessment, Prevention and Control**

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

#### **D. Performance and Evaluation**



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

#### **E. Stakeholder Consultation**

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

#### **F. Continual Improvement**

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

#### **G. Financial Provisions for Mining**

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

### **6.3 Impacts on the Bio-physical Environment**

#### **6.3.1 Impacts on Archaeological Sites**

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

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

**Mitigation Measures** to be enforced:

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



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

**Methods for monitoring:**

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

**6.3.2 Impacts on Fauna**

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

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

**Mitigation Measures** to be enforced:

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

**Methods for monitoring:**

- Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of animal habitat.
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### 6.3.3 Impacts on Avifauna

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

### 6.3.4 Impact on Vegetation

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

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

**Mitigation Measures** to be enforced:

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

### 6.3.5 Impacts of Alien invasive Plants

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

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



**Mitigation Measures** to be enforced:

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

**Methods for monitoring:**

- Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of alien species.

**6.3.6 Impacts on Socio-Economic**

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

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

**Mitigation Measures** to be enforced:

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

**Methods for monitoring:**

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

**6.3.7 Visual Impacts**

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

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- Tracks and damaged vegetation caused by the mining vehicles.

**Mitigation Measures** to be enforced:

- Environmental considerations will be adhered to at all times before clearing roads, trenching and excavating.

**Methods for monitoring:**

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

### **6.3.8 Use of Natural Resources**

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

### **6.3.9 Generation of Solid Waste**

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

### **6.3.10 Noise**

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

- Movement of people, and vehicles.
- Noise may be generated from the drill rig and wire saw.

**Mitigation Measures** to be enforced:

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



### 6.3.11 Air Quality

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

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

**Mitigation Measures** to be enforced:

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

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

Construction/Initial Phase			
Environmental Impact	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsibility	Monitoring plan
<b>Air pollution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control speed and operation of construction vehicles.</li> <li>• Prohibit idling of vehicles.</li> <li>• Maintenance of vehicles and equipment.</li> <li>• Sensitize field mining workers and contractors.</li> <li>• Workers should be provided with dust masks if working in sensitive areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractor</li> <li>• Site Manager</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of dust produced.</li> <li>• Level of Landscaping carried out.</li> </ul>
<b>Noise pollution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain equipment and vehicles.</li> <li>• Work should only be carried out only during daytime i.e. 08h00 to 17h00.</li> <li>• Workers should wear earmuffs if working in noisy section.</li> <li>• Management to ensure that noise is kept within reasonable levels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractor</li> <li>• Management</li> </ul>	Amount of noise
<b>Solid waste</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any debris should be collected by a waste collection company</li> <li>• If trenches are dug, waste should be re-used or backfilled.</li> <li>• The site should have waste receptacles with bulk storage facilities at convenient points to prevent littering during mining.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management</li> </ul>	Presence of well-Maintained receptacles and central collection point.
<b>Oil leaks and spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicles and equipment should be well maintained to prevent oil leaks.</li> <li>• Contractor should have a designated area where maintenance is carried out and that is protected from rainwater.</li> <li>• All oil products should be handled carefully.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractor</li> </ul>	No oil spills and leaks on the site
<b>First aid</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A well-stocked first aid kit shall be maintained by qualified personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management</li> </ul>	Contents of the first aid kit.



<b>Visual</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental considerations will always be adhered to before clearing roads, trenching and excavating.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employees will be trained on the importance of minimising visual impacts.</li> </ul>
<b>Archaeological Sites</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buffer zones will be created around the sites.</li> <li>Adhere to practical guidelines provided by an archaeologist to reduce the archaeological impact of mining activities.</li> <li>All archaeological sites to be identified and protected before further mining commences.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Register of all archaeological sites identified.</li> </ul>
<b>Occupational Health and Safety</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide Personal Protective Equipment Train workers on personal safety and how to handle equipment and machines.</li> <li>A well-stocked first aid kit shall be maintained by qualified personnel.</li> <li>Report any accidents / incidences and treat and Compensate affected workers.</li> <li>Provide sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences which should be kept clean.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor</li> <li>Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workers using Protective Equipment.</li> <li>Presence of Well stocked First Aid Box.</li> <li>Clean sanitary facilities.</li> </ul>
<b>Fauna</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some habitat areas such as trees of the riverbeds and tunnels outcrops will be avoided wherever possible.</li> <li>A fauna survey will be conducted to determine the effect of fragmented habitat on game species should the need arise.</li> <li>No animals shall be killed, captured or harmed in any way.</li> <li>No foodstuff will be left lying around as these will attract animals which might result in human-animal conflict.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of animal habitat.</li> </ul>
<b>Alien Invasive Plants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The explorer will ensure that debris is properly disposed of.</li> <li>Vehicle tyre inspections can be carried out although this may not be a practical mitigation measure.</li> <li>Eradicating alien plants by using an Area Management Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management</li> <li>Contractor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of alien species.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss of vegetation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental considerations will be adhered to at all times before clearing roads, trenching and excavating.</li> <li>Paths and roads will be aligned to avoid root zones. Permeable materials will be used wherever possible.</li> <li>The movement of vehicles in river beds, rocky outcrops and vegetation sensitive areas will be avoided.</li> <li>The movement of vehicles will be restricted to certain tracks only.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor</li> <li>Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Warning signs on site</li> <li>restored vegetation</li> </ul>
<b>Operational Phase</b>			
<b>Environmental/Social Impact</b>	<b>Proposed mitigation measures</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Monitoring plan</b>
<b>Noise pollution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain vehicles and drilling equipment.</li> <li>Mining should be carried out only during daytime.</li> <li>Workers to wear earmuffs if working in noisy section</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor</li> <li>Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amount of noise</li> </ul>





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management to ensure that noise is kept within reasonable levels.</li> </ul>		
<b>Visual</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental considerations will be adhered to at all times before clearing roads, trenching and excavating.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employees will be trained on the importance of minimising visual impacts.</li> </ul>
<b>Fauna</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some habitat areas such as trees of the riverbeds and tunnels outcrops will be avoided wherever possible.</li> <li>• A fauna survey will be conducted to determine the effect of fragmented habitat on game species should the need arise.</li> <li>• No animals shall be killed, captured or harmed in any way.</li> <li>• No foodstuff will be left lying around as these will attract animals which might result in human-animal conflict.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of animal habitat.</li> </ul>
<b>Alien Invasive Plants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The explorer will ensure that debris is properly disposed of.</li> <li>• Vehicle tyre inspections can be carried out although this may not be a practical mitigation measure.</li> <li>• Eradicating alien plants by using an Area Management Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management</li> <li>• Contractor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular monitoring of any unusual signs of alien species.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss of vegetation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental considerations will be adhered to at all times before clearing roads, trenching and excavating.</li> <li>• Paths and roads will be aligned to avoid root zones. Permeable materials will be used wherever possible.</li> <li>• The movement of vehicles in riverbeds, rocky outcrops and vegetation sensitive areas will be avoided.</li> <li>• The movement of vehicles will be restricted to certain tracks only.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractor</li> <li>• Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warning signs on site</li> <li>• restored vegetation</li> </ul>
<b>Solid waste</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimize solid waste generated on site.</li> <li>• Recycle waste especially waste from trenching.</li> <li>• Debris should be collected by waste collection company.</li> <li>• Excavation waste should be re-used or backfilled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractor</li> <li>• Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of waste on Site</li> <li>• Presence of well-Maintained receptacles and central collection point.</li> </ul>
<b>Oil leaks and spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Machinery should be well maintained to prevent oil leaks.</li> <li>• Contractor should have a designated area where maintenance is carried out and that is protected from rainwater.</li> <li>• All oil products should be stored in a site store and handled carefully.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No oil spills and leaks on the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Archaeological Sites</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buffer zones will be created around the sites.</li> <li>• Adhere to practical guidelines provided by an archaeologist to reduce the archaeological impact of mining activities.</li> <li>• All archaeological sites to be identified and protected before further mining commences.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update Register of all archaeological sites identified.</li> </ul>



<b>First aid</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A well-stocked first aid kit shall be maintained by qualified personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contents of the first aid kit.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire preparedness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Firefighting drills carried out regularly.</li> <li>• Firefighting emergency response plan.</li> <li>• Ensure all firefighting equipment are regularly maintained, serviced and inspected.</li> <li>• Fire hazard signs and directions to emergency exit, route to follow and assembly point in case of any fire incidence.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of fire drills carried.</li> <li>• Proof of inspection on firefighting equipment.</li> <li>• Fire Signs put up in strategic places.</li> <li>• Availability of firefighting equipment.</li> </ul>
<b>Environment Health and Safety</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train workers on personal safety and disaster preparedness.</li> <li>• A well-stocked first aid kit shall be maintained by qualified personnel.</li> <li>• Report any accidents / incidences and treat and compensate affected workers.</li> <li>• Provide sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences which should be kept clean.</li> <li>• Conduct Annual Health and Safety Audits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide sanitary facilities.</li> <li>• Copies of Annual Audit</li> </ul>
<b>Decommissioning Phase</b>			
<b>Environmental/Social Impact</b>	<b>Proposed mitigation measures</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Monitoring plan/indicator</b>
<b>Noise &amp; Air pollution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain plant equipment.</li> <li>• Decommissioning works to be carried out only during daytime.</li> <li>• Workers working in noisy section to wear earmuffs.</li> <li>• Workers should be provided with dust masks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractor</li> <li>• Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of noise</li> </ul>
<b>Disturbed Physical environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake a complete environmental restoration programme and introducing appropriate vegetation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management</li> </ul>	
<b>Solid waste</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solid waste should be collected by a contracted waste collection company</li> <li>• Excavation waste should be re-used or backfilled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractor</li> <li>• Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of waste on Site.</li> <li>• Presence of well-maintained receptacles and central collection point.</li> </ul>
<b>Occupational Health and Safety</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide Personal Protective Equipment.</li> <li>• Train workers on personal safety and how to handle equipment and machines.</li> <li>• A well-stocked first aid kit shall be maintained by qualified personnel.</li> <li>• Demarcate area under decommissioning.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workers using Protective Equipment.</li> <li>• Presence of a First Aid Box.</li> </ul>



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## 6.5 Monitoring, Auditing and Reporting

### 6.5.1 Inspections and Audits

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

#### 6.5.1.1 Internal Inspections/Audits

The following internal compliance monitoring programme will be implemented:

1. Project kick-off and close-out audits will be conducted on all contractors. This applies to all phases, including drilling contract work during operations:
  - Prior to a contractor beginning work, an audit will be conducted by the applicable phase site manager to ensure that the EMP commitments are included in Contractors' standard operating procedures (SOPs) and method statements.
  - Following completion of a Contractors work, a final close-out audit of the contractor's performance against the EMP commitments will be conducted by the applicable phase site manager.
2. Monthly internal EMP performance audits will be conducted during the construction/initial and decommissioning phases.
3. Ad hoc internal inspections can be implemented by the applicable manager at his/her discretion, or in follow-up to recommendations from previous inspection/audit findings.

#### 6.5.1.2 External Audits

- At the close of each project phase, and annually during the operational phase, an independently conducted audit of EMP performance will be conducted.
- Specialist monitoring/auditing may be required where specialist expertise are required or in order to respond to grievances or authorities directives.
- Officials from the DEA may at any time conduct a compliance and/or performance inspection of mining operations. The proponent will be provided



with a written report of the findings of the inspection. These audits assist with the continual improvement of the mining project and the proponent will use such feedback to help improve its overall operations.

#### **6.5.1.3 Documentation**

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

#### **6.5.1.4 Reporting**

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

### **6.5.2 Environmental Management System Framework**

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

#### **6.5.2.1 Policy and Performance Standards**

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

#### **6.5.2.2 Enviro-Legal Documentation**

A copy of the approved environmental assessment and EMP documentation will always be available by the proponent. Copies of the Environment Clearance Certificate and all other associated authorisations and permits will also be kept with the mining team. In addition, a register of the legislation and regulations applicable to the project will be maintained and updated as necessary.

#### **6.5.2.3 Impact Aspect Register**

A register of all project aspects that could impact the environment, including an assessment of these impacts and relevant management measures, is to be

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

### **6.5.2.3 Procedures and Method Statements**

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

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

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

### **6.5.2.4 Register of Roles and Responsibilities**

During project planning and risk assessments, relevant roles and responsibilities will be determined. These must be documented in a register of all environmental commitment roles and responsibilities. The register is to include relevant contact details and must be updated as required.

### **6.5.2.5 Site Map**

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





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

#### **6.5.2.6 Environmental Management Schedule**

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

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

#### **6.5.2.7 Change Management**

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

- Changes to standard operating procedures (SOPs);
- Changes in scope;



- Ad hoc actions;
- Changes in project phase; and
- Changes in responsibilities or roles

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

## **7. Public Participation Process**

The public participation process commenced with a total of more than 4 newspaper advertisements in two widely distributed newspapers (New Era and the Windhoek Observer) for three consecutive weeks as shown in Appendix B.

Known interested and affected parties were notified directly via mail and fax. Posters were placed at the office of the Erongo Regional Council office and farm fences as well.



Table 11 Registered IAP's from various organs of state.

Name	Position	Organization
Teofillus Nghitila	Executive Director	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Timoteus Mufeti	Environmental Commissioner	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
Maria Amakali	Director, Water Resources Management	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
E. Shivolo	Mining Commissioner	Ministry of Mine and Energy

Interested and affected parties that were notified directly include surrounding farmers, government departments, regional council, Namwater, Chamber of Mines and individuals that may be affected by the mining activities. No negative concerns were received at this stage. Should any interested and affected parties raise any concerns during the on-going project phase, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism will be immediately notified. The registered interested and affected are indicated in the table below:

Name	Organization	Tel	Email	Comments	Response
Mr Ngodjii	Farm Otjua	081 4191410		Good Day, please register me as an IAP	Thank you, we have registered you as an IAP. An archaeologist will contact you to carry out an archaeological survey.
Frank Löhnert	Access Property Innovations CC	081 129 4770	flohnert@iway.na	Who will be conducting the Flora / Biodiversity assessments?	We have not yet decided on who will do the Flora specialist study,



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## 8. Conclusion

The scoping report is prepared for the Environmental Impact Assessment for mining on an area which is Located about 40 km southeast of Karibib on Farm Otjua. Environmental scoping is a critical step in the preparation of an EIA for the proposed mining activities.

Basically, dolerite mining involves cutting channels on all sides of large, rectangular sections of dolerite called quarry blocks. These blocks usually have an open face, and once the ends and backs of the doorstep-like ledges are channelled loose, horizontal lift holes are drilled along the bottom of the open face.

With the potential employment of 27 people, this means that 27 families will benefit from the project during the mining phase. The project has great potential to improve livelihoods and contribute to sustainable development within the surrounding community.

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

The potential negative impacts associated with the proposed mining project are expected to be low to medium in significance. Provided that the relevant mitigation measures are successfully implemented by the proponent, there are no environmental reasons why the proposed project should not be approved. The project will have significant positive economic impacts that would benefit the local, regional and national economy of Namibia.

Several other potential impacts have been addressed in Section 5 of this EIA, and will be managed through the implementation of the EMP.

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

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

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



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



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## Appendix A

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



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



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

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

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



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

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

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



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





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



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

## Appendix B



## CLASSIFIEDS

### NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

**PROJECT NAME:** Establishment and mining activities for dimension stones on mining claim 69151 at Orotumba Village, Swaartbooisdrift, Opuwo District, Kunene Region.

**PROJECT LOCATION:** Orotumba Village, Swaartbooisdrift, Opuwo District, Kunene Region.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** The project involves conducting an EIA for the mining activities for dimension stone, on mining claim 69151 situated at Orotumba Village, Swaartbooisdrift, Kunene Region. The proponent intends to mine dimension stone on a mining claim at Orotumba Village, Swaartbooisdrift, Opuwo district, located about 7 km from the D3701 gravel road from Opuwo to Ruacana.

**PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:**

**Proponent:** Mr. Hosea Kazepurua

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

**REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS:** In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via: Email: [askheec@gmail.com](mailto:askheec@gmail.com) on or before **Friday 5<sup>th</sup> May 2023**.

**Meeting venue:** Orotumba Village, Swaartbooisdrift

**Date:** Saturday, 29 April 2023

**Time:** 11:00 hours

**Mobile:** 081 5720 258



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### Estate Management Couple

Wildlife Game Reserve with 2 lodges situated near Etosha National Park is currently seeking the following couple with previous experience in wildlife management, hospitality and wildlife activities as the Estate Management team. The couple is to provide leadership to staff, maintain reserve facilities and provide a level of reserve management according to international standards. The couple would also need a background in Hospitality as duties will include management of wildlife activities, training of rangers and relief management at the lodges when required. {Full scope available on request}

**Requirements for position:**

- 5 years previous experience (preferably international experience) in reserve management and hospitality
- Qualification in hospitality management and game management (or related qualifications)
- Fluency in English
- Ability to work flexible hours
- Contactable references & proven track record
- Drivers' license
- Long term commitment required

Accommodation, water & electricity provided. Salary depending qualification and experience. Please e-mail your CV's with salary expectation and list of contactable references to [hr@nuvella.com.na](mailto:hr@nuvella.com.na)

**Closing date: 30 April 2023**

### CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

#### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINING ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIM 74412

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No.7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).

**Project:** The license area is located about 40 km southeast of Karibib on Farm Otjua. The proponent intends to mine industrial minerals and semi-precious stones from the mining claims.

**Proponent:** Arc Planners and Investment cc

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **10<sup>th</sup> May 2023**. Contact details for registration and further information:

**Impala Environmental Consulting**

**Mr. S. Andjamba**

**Email:** [public@impalac.com](mailto:public@impalac.com), **Tel:** 0856630598



### General Management Couple - Hospitality

Wildlife Game Reserve with 2 lodges situated near Etosha National Park is currently seeking the following couple with previous international 5\* experience as the General Management team. The couple is to provide leadership to all staff, maintain lodge facilities and provide a level of hospitality which meets the standards expected by 5\* international tourists. {Full scope available on request}

**Requirements for position:**

- 15 years previous experience with at least 10 years international experience
- Qualification in hospitality management as a minimum
- Fluency in English
- Ability to work flexible hours
- Integrity, problem solving and attention to detail must be evident from previous employment
- Contactable references & proven track record
- Drivers' license
- Long term commitment required

Accommodation, water & electricity provided. Salary depending qualification and experience.

Please e-mail your CV's with salary expectation and list of contactable references to [hr@nuvella.com.na](mailto:hr@nuvella.com.na)

**Closing date: 30 April 2023**

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## CLASSIFIEDS

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

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**Requirements for position:**

- 5 years previous experience (preferably international experience) in reserve management and hospitality
- Qualification in hospitality management and game management (or related qualifications)
- Fluency in English
- Ability to work flexible hours
- Contactable references & proven track record
- Drivers' license
- Long term commitment required

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- Cancellations and alterations: 16:00, two days before date of publication in writing only

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Liquor License N\$460.00  
Name Change N\$460.00  
Birthdays from N\$200.00  
Death Notices from N\$200.00  
Tombstone Unveiling from N\$200.00  
Thank You Messages from N\$200.00

Terms and Conditions Apply.

**Stubenrauch Planning Consultants cc** on behalf of the Rundu Town Council, the owner of Erf 1390, Rundu Extension 4, in terms of the Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2018 herewith inform you that we have applied to the Rundu Town Council and intend on applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board (URPB) for the following:

- Subdivision of "Business" zoned Erf 1390, Rundu Extension 4 into Erven "1" to "11" and Remainder of Erf 1390;
- Reservation of Remainder of Erf 1390, Rundu Extension 4 for a "Street"

Erf 1390 is located in the neighbourhood of Rundu Extension 4, within the central activity corridor. Erf 1390, Rundu Extension 4 is currently zoned for "Business" purposes in accordance with the Rundu Zoning Scheme (then Rundu Town Planning Scheme).

The purpose of the subject application is to formalise the existing situation, whereas each individual business building is to be located on a separate erf. The internal street is to provide access to the newly created erven.

A copy of the application, maps and its accompanying documents are available for inspection during normal office hours at the Rundu Town Council and SPC Office, 45 Feld Street, Windhoek.

Further take note that any person objecting to the proposed change in land use as set out above may lodge such objection/comments together with their grounds thereof, with the Rundu own Council and the applicant (SPC) in writing before the Tuesday, 30 May 2023 (14 days after the last publication of this notice).

**Applicant: Stubenrauch Planning Consultants cc**  
P O Box 41404  
Windhoek  
Tel: (061) 25 1189  
Our Ref: Run060  
The Chief Executive Officer  
Rundu Town Council  
Private Bag 2128  
Rundu



**Stubenrauch Planning Consultants cc** on behalf of the Rundu Town Council, the owner of Remainder of the Farm Rundu Townlands No. 1329, in terms of the Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2018 herewith inform you that we have applied to the Rundu Town Council and intend on applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board (URPB) for the following:

- Subdivision of the Remainder of the Farm Rundu Townlands No. 1329 into Portion 132 and the Remainder of the Farm Rundu Townlands No. 1329;
- Layout design and Township Establishment on Portion 132 of the Farm Rundu Townlands No. 1329 to be known as Rundu Extension 30.

Proposed Portion 132 of the Farm Rundu Townlands No. 1329 will be located north of the existing urban area of Rundu and is adjacent to the "Ncwa" lake. The proposed portion will measure approximately 29 hectares in extent for the township establishment of Rundu Extension 30. The Remainder of the Farm Rundu Townlands No. 1329 is currently zoned as "Undetermined" according to the 2011 Rundu Town Planning Scheme (now known as Zoning Scheme).

The purpose of the subject application is to address the need for serviced erven which can be made available for interested parties for the development of housing within the middle and higher income population of Rundu.

A copy of the application, maps and its accompanying documents are available for inspection during normal office hours at the Rundu Town Council and SPC Office, 45 Feld Street, Windhoek.

Further take note that any person objecting to the proposed change in land use as set out above may lodge such objection/comments together with their grounds thereof, with the Rundu own Council and the applicant (SPC) in writing before the Tuesday, 30 May 2023 (14 days after the last publication of this notice).

**Applicant: Stubenrauch Planning Consultants cc**  
P O Box 41404  
Windhoek  
Tel: (061) 25 1189  
Our Ref: Run059  
The Chief Executive Officer  
Rundu Town Council  
Private Bag 2128  
Rundu



**MUNICIPALITY OF HENTIES BAY NOTICE**

**INTENTION TO ALIENATE PORTION OF VIRGIN LAND HENTIESBAAI MEASURING IN EXTENT 25 HECTARES: MESSRS NANSUNGAPROPERTIES CC: PRIVATE TREATY NEGOTIATION**

By virtue of Council Resolution CO9/26/10/2022/09<sup>th</sup>/2022 and in terms of Section 63 (2)(b) of the Local Authorities Act, (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, read in conjunction with Section 30 (1)(t) of the Local Authorities Act 1992 (Act 23 of 1992) as amended, notice is hereby given that the Municipal Council of Hentiesbaai intends to alienate Portion of Virgin Land of Remainder of the Farm Hentiesbaai Townlands No.133, measuring in extent 25 Hectares at a selling price of N\$ 15.00/m<sup>2</sup> (Fifteen Namibian Dollars) amounting to a total purchase price of N\$ 3 750 000.00 (Three Million Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Namibian dollars only), by way of private treaty to Messrs Nansunga Properties CC for a mixed land use & housing development purposes.

Further take note that the locality and the layout plan of the property lies open for inspection during office hours at the offices of the Municipal Council situated at the corner of Jakkalsputz Road and Nickey Iyambo Avenue.

Any person(s) having objection(s) to the intended alienation of the portion may lodge such objection(s) fully motivated to the undersigned, within fourteen (14) days after the second placement of the advert.

Enquiries: Ms. BB Hamutenya on 064 502027, E-mail: [Bianca.Hamutenya@hbaymun.com.na](mailto:Bianca.Hamutenya@hbaymun.com.na)  
**Chief Executive Officer**  
P O Box 61  
Henties Bay

**RENT OR BUY?**

GENERAL

**APPLICATION FOR THE SUBDIVISION, PERMANENT CLOSURE AND REZONING OF ERF 2555, ONDANGWA EXTENSION 8**

**Plantek Town and Regional Planners** on behalf of the owners of Erf 2555, Ondangwa Extension 8 intends to apply to the Town Council of Ondangwa for the following:

- PERMANENT CLOSURE OF PORTION A ERF 2555, ONDANGWA EXTENSION 8 AS "PUBLIC OPEN SPACE"
- REZONING OF ERF 2555, ONDANGWA EXTENSION 8 FROM "PUBLIC OPEN SPACE" TO "LIGHT INDUSTRIAL"
- CONSENT TO USE ERF 2555, ONDANGWA EXTENSION 8 FOR THE INTENDED PURPOSES WHILE THE REZONING IS IN PROCESS

Erf 2555 Ondangwa Extension 8 is located in the area next to the Main Road leading to Ongwediva and the Ondangwa Airport. Erf 2555 Ondangwa Extension 8 is currently zoned for "Public Open Space" purposes and measures 21.3 ha in size. Our client intends to permanently close Erf 2555 Ondangwa Extension 8 as a Public Open Space and to rezone Erf 2555 Ondangwa Extension 8 from "Public Open Space" to "Light Industrial". This will enable the owner to establish a solar power plant on Erf 2555 Ondangwa Extension 8. Onsite parking will be provided in accordance with the Ondangwa Zoning Planning Scheme.

Take notice that the locality plan of the erf lies for inspection at the Ondangwa Town Council Offices, during normal office hours.

Further take note that any person objecting to the proposed land use as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof in writing at the Chief Executive Officer, Ondangwa Town Council within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. Final date for objections is 22 May 2023.

**Contact: Mr. J.H. Brits**  
**Plantek Town and Regional Planners**  
P.O. Box 30410  
Windhoek, Namibia  
Cell: 0813509810  
Email: [plantek@africaonline.com.na](mailto:plantek@africaonline.com.na)  
Chief Executive Officer  
Town Council of Ondangwa  
Private Bag 2032  
Ondangwa, Namibia

**REZONING EENHANA TOWN PLANNING SCHEME**

On behalf of the registered owner of Erven 904, 905, 906 and 907, Eenhana, Plantek intends applying to the Eenhana Town Council for:

- Consolidation of Erven 904, 905, 906 and 907 into Consolidated Erf X and Remainder and subsequent
- Rezoning of Consolidated Erf X Eenhana from "Single Residential" to "General Residential"
- Consent to start with construction while the rezoning is in progress.

Erven 904, 905, 906 and 907 Eenhana is located in close proximity to the Main Road leading from Eenhana to Okongo. Erven 904, 905, 906 and 907 Eenhana measures 1 426m<sup>2</sup>, 1 349m<sup>2</sup>, 1 356m<sup>2</sup> and 1 346m<sup>2</sup> in size and is currently undeveloped. It is the intention of our client to apply for the Consolidation of Erven 904, 905, 906 and 907 into Consolidated Erf X and the subsequent Rezoning of Consolidated Erf X from "Single Residential" to "General Residential" with a density of 1:150. Onsite parking will be provided in accordance with the Eenhana Town Planning Scheme.

Take notice that the locality plan of the erf lies for inspection at the Eenhana Town Council Offices, during normal office hours.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Council and with the applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. The last day for objections will be 22 May 2023.

**Plantek Town and Regional Planners**  
P.O. Box 30410  
Windhoek  
Tel: +264 61 244 115

**REZONING OF VARIOUS ERVEN IN WINDHOEK (HAKAHANA, OKURYANGAVA, OTJOMUISE AND KATUTURA)**

Plantek Town and Regional Planners on behalf of the owners as listed below to apply to the Municipal Council of Windhoek for the following:

- Rezoning of Erven 310, C/O Omuve and Ehonga Streets, 589, Omutula Street, 641, Omulunga Street, 745, Omulunga Street and 2593, King Kaulume Street, Hakahana from "residential" with a density of 1:300 to "business" with a bulk of 0.4
- Rezoning of Erven 1935, Omuvapu Street, 2080, Omuryambabi Street, 2836, Ombakata Street and 2970, Ongava Street Okuryangava,
- Rezoning of Erf 3416, Mannheim Street, Otjomuise from "residential" with a density of 1:300 to "business" with a bulk of 0.4; and
- Rezoning of Erven 8627, Shanghai Street and 10218, Iyambo Kalimba Street Katutura from "residential" with a density of 1:300 to "business" with a bulk of 0.4

The erven are currently zoned 'residential' with a density of 1:300. It is the intention of the owners to rezone their respective erven situated in Hakahana, Okuryangava, Otjomuise and Katutura to 'business' with a bulk of 0.4. The proposed rezoning will enable the owners to construct business buildings for commercial purposes. Enough on-site parking as required in terms of the Windhoek Zoning Scheme will be provided.

The locality plan can be inspected at the Windhoek Town Council Customer Care Centre Town Planning Notice Board, 80 Independence Avenue, Windhoek.

Further take note that any person objecting to the proposed land use as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof at the Windhoek Urban Planning Offices Room 518, 5th Floor, Town House Main Building, within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. Final date for objections is 22 May 2023.

**Contact: Mr. J.H. Brits**  
**Plantek Town and Regional Planners**  
P.O. Box 30410  
Windhoek, Namibia  
Cell: 0813509810  
Email: [plantek@africaonline.com.na](mailto:plantek@africaonline.com.na)

**REZONING LUDERITZ TOWN PLANNING SCHEME**

On behalf of the registered owner of Erf 176, Luderitz, Mrs. A van Staden, Plantek intends applying to the Luderitz Town Council for:

- Subdivision of the Remainder of Portion 1 of Luderitz Townlands No. 11 into Portion A and Remainder as a Street
- Subsequent Consolidation of Portion A with Erf 176 Luderitz into Consolidated Erf X
- Rezoning of the Consolidated Erf X, Luderitz from "Residential 1" to "General Residential 1"

Erf 176 Luderitz is located in close proximity to the Town Centre. Erf 176 Luderitz measures 577 m<sup>2</sup> in size and is currently developed with flats on the erf. A portion of the flats was constructed within the street. Our client therefore would like to apply for subdivision of the Remainder of Portion 1 of Luderitz Townlands No. 11. Portion A will measure approximately 94m<sup>2</sup>. Portion A is to be closed as a street and consolidated with Erf 176. Consolidated Erf X will be rezoned from "Single Residential 1" to "General Residential 1" with a density of 1:100. Onsite parking will be provided in accordance with the Luderitz Town Planning Scheme.

Take notice that the locality plan of the erf lies for inspection at the Luderitz Town Council Offices, during normal office hours.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Council and with the applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. The last day for objections will be 22 May 2023.

**Plantek Town and Regional Planners**  
P.O. Box 30410  
Windhoek  
Tel: +264 61 244 115

**Estate late: JOSEF JOHANNES STRAUSS**  
Identity Number: 53112600053  
Farm Kromhoek South No. 594, Schlip, Hardap Region Namibia.  
Date of death: 10 November 2022  
ESTATE NO: E 556/2023

Debtors and creditors in the above estate are called upon to forward their claims and pay their debts to the undersigned agent within 30 days as from the date of publication of this notice.

**AGENT: YAHWEH-NISSI TRUST**  
P. O. Box 1214, Windhoek  
Ref: I. Koujo  
[ikoujo@yahoo.com](mailto:ikoujo@yahoo.com)  
Cell phone No. 0812066707

**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998 (regulations 14, 26 & 33)**

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

- Name and postal address of applicant, **KAMANYA LAINA, P O BOX 14492, OUTAPI**
- Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates **J. N. FULL TIME SHEBEEN**
- Address/Location of premises to which Application relates: **OKAGONGO, OSHUUDHIBE, OKALONGO CIRCUIT**
- Nature and details of application: **LIQUOR LICENCE**
- Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged: **OUTAPI MAGISTRATE COURT**
- Date on which application will be Lodged: **15 APRIL - 03 MAY 2023**
- Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: **14 JUNE 2023**

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

**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998 (regulations 14, 26 & 33)**

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

- Name and postal address of applicant, **JEFTA TULONGA NAMGONGO, P O BOX 4778, WINDHOEK**
- Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates **NILO PARK INVESTMENT**
- Address/Location of premises to which Application relates: **ONIPA ONALULAGO VILLAGE**
- Nature and details of application: **SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENCE**
- Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged: **ONDANGWA MAGISTRATE COURT**
- Date on which application will be Lodged: **03 MAY 2023**
- Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: **14 JUNE 2023**

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

**DBV SPCA Windhoek**

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Open your heart to those in need. Give them a warm & loving home!

**CALL THE SPCA ON:**  
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SPCA Windhoek  
FNB Account:  
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# CLASSIFIEDS

Tel: (061) 208 0800/44

Fax: (061) 220 584

Email: classifieds@nepc.com.na



### Notice

#### Legal Notice

**Stubenrauch Planning Consultants**  
cc on behalf of the Rundu Town Council, the owner of Erf 1390, Rundu Extension 4, in terms of the Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2018 herewith inform you that we have applied to the Rundu Town Council and intend on applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board (URPB) for the following:

1. Subdivision of "Business" zoned Erf 1390, Rundu Extension 4 into Erven "4" to "11" and Remainder of Erf 1390;
2. Reservation of Remainder of Erf 1390, Rundu Extension 4 for a "Street"

Erf 1390 is located in the neighbourhood of Rundu Extension 4, within the central activity corridor. Erf 1390, Rundu Extension 4 is currently zoned for "Business" purposes in accordance with the Rundu Zoning Scheme (then Rundu Town Planning Scheme). The purpose of the subject application is to formalise the existing situation, whereas each individual business building is to be located on a separate erf. The internal street is to provide access to the newly created erven.

A copy of the application, maps and its accompanying documents are available for inspection during normal office hours at the Rundu Town Council and SPC Office, 45 Feld Street, Windhoek. Further take note that any person objecting to the proposed change in land use as set out above may lodge such objection/comments together with their grounds thereof, with the Rundu own Council and the applicant (SPC) in writing before the Tuesday, 30 May 2023 (14 days after the last publication of this notice).

**Applicant: Stubenrauch Planning Consultants cc**  
P O Box 41404  
Windhoek  
Tel: (061) 25 1189  
Our Ref: Run060  
The Chief Executive Officer  
Rundu Town Council  
Private Bag 2128  
Rundu



**Stubenrauch Planning Consultants**  
cc on behalf of the Rundu Town Council, the owner of Remainder of the Farm Rundu Townlands No. 1329, in terms of the Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2018 herewith inform you that we have applied to the Rundu Town Council and intend on applying to the Urban and Regional Planning Board (URPB) for the following:

- a) Subdivision of the Remainder of the Farm Rundu Townlands No. 1329 into Portion 132 and the Remainder of the Farm Rundu Townlands No. 1329;
- b) Layout design and Township Establishment on Portion 132 of the Farm Rundu Townlands No. 1329 to be known as Rundu Extension 30.

Proposed Portion 132 of the Farm Rundu Townlands No. 1329 will be located north of the existing urban area of Rundu and is adjacent to the "Ncwa" lake. The proposed portion will measure approximately 29 hectares in extent for the township establishment of Rundu Extension 30.

The Remainder of the Farm Rundu Townlands No. 1329 is currently zoned as "Undetermined" according to the 2011 Rundu Town Planning Scheme (now known as Zoning Scheme). The purpose of the subject application is to address the need for serviced erven which can be made available for interested parties for the development of housing within the middle and higher income population of Rundu.

A copy of the application, maps and its accompanying documents are available for inspection during normal office hours at the Rundu Town Council and SPC Office, 45 Feld Street, Windhoek. Further take note that any person objecting to the proposed change in land use as set out above may lodge such objection/comments together with their grounds thereof, with the Rundu own Council and the applicant (SPC) in writing before the Tuesday, 30 May 2023 (14 days after the last publication of this notice).

**Applicant: Stubenrauch Planning Consultants cc**  
P O Box 41404  
Windhoek  
Tel: (061) 25 1189  
Our Ref: Run059  
The Chief Executive Officer  
Rundu Town Council  
Private Bag 2128  
Rundu



### Notice

#### Legal Notice

**APPLICATION FOR THE SUBDIVISION, PERMANENT CLOSURE AND REZONING OF ERF 2555, ONDANGWA EXTENSION 8**

**Plantek Town and Regional Planners** on behalf of the owners of Erf 2555, Ondangwa Extension 8 intends to apply to the Town Council of Ondangwa for the following:

- PERMANENT CLOSURE OF PORTION A ERF 2555, ONDANGWA EXTENSION 8 AS "PUBLIC OPEN SPACE"
- REZONING OF ERF 2555, ONDANGWA EXTENSION 8 FROM "PUBLIC OPEN SPACE" TO "LIGHT INDUSTRIAL"
- CONSENT TO USE ERF 2555, ONDANGWA EXTENSION 8 FOR THE INTENDED PURPOSES WHILE THE REZONING IS IN PROCESS

Erf 2555 Ondangwa Extension 8 is located in the area next to the Main Road leading to Ongwediva and the Ondangwa Airport. Erf 2555 Ondangwa Extension 8 is currently zoned for "Public Open Space" purposes and measures 21.3 ha in size. Our client intends to permanently close Erf 2555 Ondangwa Extension 8 as a Public Open Space and to rezone Erf 2555 Ondangwa Extension 8 from "Public Open Space" to "Light Industrial". This will enable the owner to establish a solar power plant on Erf 2555 Ondangwa Extension 8. Onsite parking will be provided in accordance with the Ondangwa Zoning Planning Scheme.

Take notice that the locality plan of the erf lies for inspection at the Ondangwa Town Council Offices, during normal office hours.

Further take note that any person objecting to the proposed land use as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof in writing at the Chief Executive Officer, Ondangwa Town Council within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. Final date for objections is **22 May 2023.**

**Contact: Mr. J.H. Brits**  
Plantek Town and Regional Planners  
P.O. Box 30410  
Windhoek, Namibia  
Cell: 0813509810  
Email: plantek@africaonline.com.na  
Chief Executive Officer  
Town Council of Ondangwa  
Private Bag 2032  
Ondangwa, Namibia

**REZONING EENHANA TOWN PLANNING SCHEME**

On behalf of the registered owner of Erven 904, 905, 906 and 907, Eenhana, Plantek intends applying to the Eenhana Town Council for:

- Consolidation of Erven 904, 905, 906 and 907 into Consolidated Erf X and Remainder and subsequent
- Rezoning of Consolidated Erf X Eenhana from "Single Residential" to "General Residential".
- Consent to start with construction while the rezoning is in progress.

Erven 904, 905, 906 and 907 Eenhana is located in close proximity to the Main Road leading from Eenhana to Okongo. Erven 904, 905, 906 and 907 Eenhana measures 1 426m<sup>2</sup>, 1 349m<sup>2</sup>, 1 356m<sup>2</sup> and 1 346m<sup>2</sup> in size and is currently undeveloped. It is the intention of our client to apply for the Consolidation of Erven 904, 905, 906 and 907 into Consolidated Erf X and the subsequent Rezoning of Consolidated Erf X from "Single Residential" to "General Residential" with a density of 1:150. Onsite parking will be provided in accordance with the Eenhana Town Planning Scheme.

Take notice that the locality plan of the erf lies for inspection at the Eenhana Town Council Offices, during normal office hours.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Council and with the applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. The last day for objections will be **22 May 2023.**

**Plantek Town and Regional Planners**  
P.O. Box 30410  
Windhoek  
Tel: +264 61 244 115

### Notice

#### Legal Notice

**REZONING OF VARIOUS ERVEN IN WINDHOEK (HAKAHANA, OKURYANGAVA, OTJOMUISE AND KATUTURA)**

Plantek Town and Regional Planners on behalf of the owners as listed below to apply to the Municipal Council of Windhoek for the following:

- Rezoning of Erven 310, C/O Omuve and Ehonga Streets, 589, Omutula Street, 641, Omulunga Street, 745, Omulunga Street and 2593, King Kaulume Street, Hakahana from "residential" with a density of 1:300 to "business" with a bulk of 0.4
- Rezoning of Erven 1935, Omuvapu Street, 2080, Omuryambabi Street, 2836, Ombakata Street and 2970, Ongava Street Okuryangava, from "residential" with a density of 1:300 to "business" with a bulk of 0.4
- Rezoning of Erven 8627, Shanghai Street and 10218, Iyambo Kalimba Street Katutura from "residential" with a density of 1:300 to "business" with a bulk of 0.4

The erven are currently zoned 'residential' with a density of 1:300. It is the intention of the owners to rezone their respective erven situated in Hakahana, Okuryangava, Otjomuise and Katutura to 'business' with a bulk of 0.4. The proposed rezoning will enable the owners to construct business buildings for commercial purposes. Enough on-site parking as required in terms of the Windhoek Zoning Scheme will be provided.

The locality plan can be inspected at the Windhoek Town Council Customer Care Centre Town Planning Notice Board, 80 Independence Avenue, Windhoek.

Further take note that any person objecting to the proposed land use as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof at the Windhoek Urban Planning Offices Room 518, 5th Floor, Town House Main Building, within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. Final date for objections is **22 May 2023.**

**Contact: Mr. J.H. Brits**  
Plantek Town and Regional Planners  
P.O. Box 30410  
Windhoek, Namibia  
Cell: 0813509810  
Email: plantek@africaonline.com.na

**REZONING LUDERITZ TOWN PLANNING SCHEME**

On behalf of the registered owner of Erf 176, Luderitz, Mrs. A van Staden, Plantek intends applying to the Luderitz Town Council for:

- Subdivision of the Remainder of Portion 1 of Luderitz Townlands No. 11 into Portion A and Remainder
- Permanent Closure of Portion A as a Street
- Subsequent Consolidation of Portion A with Erf 176 Luderitz into Consolidated Erf X
- Rezoning of the Consolidated Erf X, Luderitz from "Residential 1" to "General Residential 1".

Erf 176 Luderitz is located in close proximity to the Town Centre. Erf 176 Luderitz measures 577 m<sup>2</sup> in size and is currently developed with flats on the erf. A portion of the flats was constructed within the street. Our client therefore would like to apply for subdivision of the Remainder of Portion 1 of Luderitz Townlands No. 11. Portion A will measure approximately 94m<sup>2</sup>. Portion A is to be closed as a street and consolidated with Erf 176. Consolidated Erf X will be rezoned from "Single Residential 1" to "General Residential 1" with a density of 1:100. Onsite parking will be provided in accordance with the Luderitz Town Planning Scheme.

Take notice that the locality plan of the erf lies for inspection at the Luderitz Town Council Offices, during normal office hours.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Council and with the applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. The last day for objections will be **22 May 2023.**

**Plantek Town and Regional Planners**  
P.O. Box 30410  
Windhoek  
Tel: +264 61 244 115

### Notice

#### Legal Notice

**Lusia Haimbodi Mutuhalela** the registered owner of Erf 332 Oshakati Extension 2, herewith give notice of my application to the Oshakati Town Council for **Consent to operate an office on Erf 332, Oshakati Extension 1 in terms of the Oshakati Zoning Scheme.**

Erf 332 is situated in the residential neighbourhood of Oshakati Extension 1 (Oshakati West) along Malakia Nakuumba Road. The subject erf measures 945.80 m<sup>2</sup> in extent. According to the Oshakati Zoning Scheme, Erf 332, Oshakati Extension 1 is zoned for "Single Residential" purposes with a density of 1:600. It is therefore my intention to apply to the Oshakati Town Council for consent to operate an office on a single residential zoned erf.

The proposed consent use will enable the formalisation of existing activities (Photography studio and printing shop) that are currently onsite.

In line with the Oshakati Zoning Scheme, sufficient onsite parking will be provided for the proposed land uses.

I have submitted an application with the Oshakati Town Council as per the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 5 of 2018 and was formally instructed by Council to advertise the consent use in the prescribed manner. Take notice that the locality map of the erf lies for inspection during normal office hours on the town planning notice board at the Oshakati Town Council Office.

Further take notice that any person objecting to the proposed Consent use as set out above may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the Oshakati Town Council and with the applicant in writing before **23 May 2023**

**Oshakati Town Council**  
Private Bag 5530  
Oshakati  
065 229500  
**Applicant: Lusia Haimbodi Mutuhalela**  
Address: Erf 332 Malakia Nakuumba Road,  
Oshakati Extension 1  
Oshakati  
0817461383 / 0857405055  
raciodecidenti@gmail.com / legalcommunication.racio@gmail.com

**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998**  
(regulations 14, 26 & 33)

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant,  
**TIMOTEUS USIKU**  
PO BOX 371, ONDANGWA
2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates  
**N. SHOOLONGELA BAR**
3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:  
**EMANGULIKO JUNTYAYE OMUNTELE, APPROXIMATELY 40KM SOUTH WEST WARDS FROM OMUTHIYA**
4. Nature and details of application:  
**SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENCE**
5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:  
**ONDANGWA MAGISTRATE COURT**
6. Date on which application will be Lodged: **02 MAY 2023**
7. Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard:  
**14 JUNE 2023**

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

### Notice

#### Legal Notice

**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998**  
(regulations 14, 26 & 33)

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant,  
**FERDINAND NDAHANGWAPO**  
PO BOX 122, OSHAKATI
2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates  
**THE PALM LOUNGE AND GRILL**
3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:  
**ERF 523, OSHAKATI WEST**
4. Nature and details of application:  
**RESTAURANT LIQUOR LICENCE**
5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:  
**OSHAKATI MAGISTRATE COURT**
6. Date on which application will be Lodged: **17 - 30 APRIL 2023**
7. Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard:  
**14 JUNE 2023**

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

**NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA**  
(Main Division)  
Case Number: HC-MD-CIV-ACAT-CON-2022/03864

In the matter between **FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NAMIBIA LIMITED**  
**Execution Creditor/Plaintiff**  
and **SEDEKIAS NAOBEB**  
**Execution Debtor/Defendant**

In Execution of a Judgment granted against the above named Execution Debtor/Defendants by the above Honourable Court in the above mentioned suit, the under mentioned goods will be sold by Public Auction by the Deputy-Sheriff for the district of Oshakati at the premises **Erf 1631, Ndilimani Cultural Troupe Street, Tsumeb**, which auction shall be on **Thursday, the 11<sup>th</sup> of MAY 2023 at 15h00** or soon thereafter as may be –

- 1 x FRIDGE
- 1 x TABLE + 4 CHAIRS
- 1 x MICROWAVE
- 1 x KITCHEN CUPBOARDS
- 1 x CUPBOARD
- 1 x LOUNGE SUITE
- 1 x TV UNIT
- 1 x SINOTONIC FLAT SCREEN
- 1 x DSTV SET
- 1 x SURROUND SOUND SYSTEM

**Voetstoot and cash to the highest bidder**

DATED at WINDHOEK this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of MARCH 2023.

**DU PISANI LEGAL PRACTITIONERS**  
Legal Practitioners for Execution Creditor/Plaintiff  
67 John Meinert Street  
Windhoek  
Ref : FIR1/0225/LDP

**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998**  
(regulations 14, 26 & 33)

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant,  
**MATHEUS SHIKUDULE**  
PO BOX 25428, WINDHOEK
2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates  
**OKALONGO BOYZ SHEBEBEN**
3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:  
**ONEHEKE VILLAGE, OKALONGO AREA**
4. Nature and details of application:  
**SHEBEBEN LIQUOR LICENCE**
5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:  
**OUTAPI MAGISTRATE COURT**
6. Date on which application will be Lodged: **15 APRIL - 03 MAY 2023**
7. Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard:  
**14 JUNE 2023**

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

### Notice

#### Legal Notice

**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998**  
(regulations 14, 26 & 33)

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant,  
**SIMEON LUCKY KWEDHI**  
PO BOX 25301, ONIIPA
2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates  
**SHITE TRADING CC**
3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:  
**OKAMBONDE, EPALE DISTRICT**
4. Nature and details of application:  
**LIQUOR LICENCE**
5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:  
**ONDANGWA MAGISTRATE COURT**
6. Date on which application will be Lodged: **30 MAY 2023**
7. Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard:  
**14 JUNE 2023**

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

**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998**  
(regulations 14, 26 & 33)

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant,  
**VEINO JOSUA ABSSALOM**  
P/BAG 2125, RUNDU
2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates  
**THE BRIDGE SHEBEN**
3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:  
**SIKANDUKU LOCATION**
4. Nature and details of application:  
**SHEBEBEN LIQUOR LICENCE**
5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:  
**RUNDU MAGISTRATE COURT**
6. Date on which application will be Lodged: **05 MAY 2023**
7. Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard:  
**14 JUNE 2023**

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

**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998**  
(regulations 14, 26 & 33)

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant,  
**MULULO LISONEL**  
PO BOX 45, NGWEZE
2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates  
**COOL OFF BAR**
3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:  
**MBALAJWE VILLAGE LINYANTI AREA**
4. Nature and details of application:  
**SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENCE**
5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:  
**KITMA MULLO MAGISTRATE COURT**
6. Date on which application will be Lodged: **10 MAY 2023**
7. Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard:  
**14 JUNE 2023**

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

**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998**  
(regulations 14, 26 & 33)

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant,  
**HAIPENGE MATIAS,**  
PO BOX 95376 KATUTURA
2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates  
**M.H. SHIKOKA NDAKALAKO BAR**
3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:  
**ERF 800, HAKAHANA, WINDHOEK**
4. Nature and details of application:  
**AMENDMENT OF HOURS OF SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENCE**
5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:  
**WINDHOEK MAGISTRATE COURT**
6. Date on which application will be Lodged: **15 APRIL - 03 MAY 2023**
7. Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard:  
**14 JUNE 2023**

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

**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998**  
(regulations 14, 26 & 33)

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant,  
**PO BOX 816, ONDANGWA**
2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates  
**NAVARA BAR**
3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:  
**OMATYATYA, ONYAANYA**
4. Nature and details of application:  
**SHEBEBEN LIQUOR LICENCE**
5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:  
**ONDANGWA MAGISTRATE COURT**
6. Date on which application will be Lodged: **03 MAY 2023**
7. Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard:  
**14 JUNE 2023**

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

**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINING ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIM 74412**

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).

**Project:** The license area is located about 40 km southeast of Karibib on Farm Otjua. The proponent intends to mine industrial minerals and semi-precious stones from the mining claims.

**Proponent:** Arc Planners and Investment cc

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **10<sup>th</sup> May 2023**. Contact details for registration and further information: **Impala Environmental Consulting**  
Mr. S. Andjamba  
Email: public@impalac.com,  
Tel: 0856630598



**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998**  
(regulations 14, 26 & 33)

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant, **HELMI NEHOYA AND JAMBIRA OUYE WASHANA**  
LOCATION: OMBANDULELE  
**WASHANA**
2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates  
**Membership for one Nation One Namibia**  
**At SPCA for N\$100**  
**with Donations**
3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:  
**Ouyé Washana Ombandulele**
4. Nature and details of application:  
**SHEBEBEN LIQUOR LICENCE**
5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:  
**OUTAPI MAGISTRATE COURT**
6. Date on which application will be Lodged: **03 MAY 2023**
7. Date of meeting of Committee at Which application will be heard:  
**14 JUNE 2023**

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

**Supports the SPCA**





**CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR  
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Impala Environmental Consulting  
Mr. S. Andjamba  
Email: [public@impalac.com](mailto:public@impalac.com), Tel: 08566630598

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