ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING REPORT (ESR) FOR A FUEL STORAGE FACILITY (DIESEL DEPOT = 92 CUBIC), ON ERF 163, LAFRENZ, WINDHOEK

October 2020
# DOCUMENT INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Environmental Scoping Report (ESR) for a Diesel Depot (92 cubic) on Erf 163, Lafrenz, Windhoek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECC Application Reference number</td>
<td>APP - 001941</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Listed Activity | Activity 9.4 Storage and Handling of Dangerous Good  
| | The storage and handling of a dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any location |
| Location | Erf 163, Lafrenz, Windhoek                                                                 |
| Proponent | Ocean Bunker Petroleum Services  
| | Contact person: Charlet  
| | P.O. Box 98414  
| | Pelican Square, Windhoek  
| | Tel: +264  
| | Mobile: +264 813754566  
| | E-mail: breezyinvest@gmail.com |
| Author: | Signature | Date |
| Mr. Ipeinge Mundjulu (EAP)¹ | [Signature] | 08 October 2020 |
| Reviewer: | Mr. Jonas Heita (EAP) | 12 October 2020 |

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¹ EAP – Environmental Assessment Practitioner
# ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACRONYM</th>
<th>FULL FORM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BID</td>
<td>Background Information Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEA</td>
<td>Department of Environmental Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSR</td>
<td>Draft Scoping Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EA</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAP</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment Practitioner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECC</td>
<td>Environmental Clearance Certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECO</td>
<td>Environmental Compliance Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIA</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMA</td>
<td>Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMP</td>
<td>Environmental Management Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I&amp;APs</td>
<td>Interested and Affected Parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEFT</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPE</td>
<td>Personal Protective Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM</td>
<td>Site Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEC</td>
<td>Tortoise Environmental Consultants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Terms of Reference

Ocean Bunker Petroleum Services hereby submit an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed construction of a Diesel Depot (92 cubic).

The proposed fuel storage facility (diesel depot) is located on Erf. 163, Lafrenz, Windhoek (figure 2.1).

GPS coordinates: Latitude: -22.50856817 & Longitude: 17.06715641

1.2. What is an EIA?

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a tool to manage negative environmental impacts that may arise from the proposed development and is aimed at guiding the proposed activities to be more environmental friendly and to comply with the provisions of the Environmental Management Act (Act No.7 of 2007).

The aim of the EIA is to reduce negative impacts (effects) and maximize positive impacts, through the adoption of best environmental practices and application of the precautionary principle

1.3. EIA Process

An EIA is a systematic process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating the potential environmental and social effects that may arise from the activities of a proposed project.

1.4. Identification and Mitigation of Impacts

The backbone of the EIA report entails identification of impacts (whether real or perceived) and recommendations on suitable mitigation measures to ensure compliance with the principles of environmental management and highlight risks and measures to ensure an environmentally friendly development.

1.5. Purpose of the EIA Scoping Exercise

The purpose of this EIA scoping exercise is to:
a) Provide description of the proposed activity;
b) Describe the affected environment (proposed area),
a) Identify potential environmental impacts / aspects of concern;
b) Describe the methodology followed to assess the potential impacts;
c) Mitigate negative impacts that may arise from the proposed project

1.6. Rehabilitation

The EIA should not only focus on mitigating the impacts of the activity during the active operations but also should go further and recommend rehabilitation measures at project closure (when activities cease). Rehabilitation measures should not be parked waiting for project closure but should be implemented form the beginning and incrementally throughout the project lifespan.

1.7. Scope and Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is to present the findings of the EIA for the proposed fuel storage facility activities, as part of the application of the Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC).

The environmental assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 and the EIA Regulations.

1.8. Alternatives Considered

As stipulated in the Environmental Management Act (EMA) and EIA regulations, alternatives should be considered during the project design, to determine if an alternative site (different locality) or alternative project (different activity), or alternative design would yield better environmental and socio-economic benefits.

Table 1-1. Project alternatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alternative</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantage</th>
<th>Chosen Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Above ground fuel tank       | For the company to install a fuel storage tank                               | “Early Detection of Leaks – The biggest advantage of an Above Ground Fuel Storage Tank is that visual inspections are possible as... | • The tank can be vandalized if not protected  
  • The tank can be prone to | Yes                         |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Above the ground</th>
<th>Opposed to an underground storage tank where a leak can go undetected for a long time.</th>
<th>Physical damage such as wind, rain, lighting etc. if not properly installed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Easy Access for Inspections &amp; Replacement – The installation of above ground tank at project site enable for regular inspection and maintenance. Furthermore an Above Ground Fuel Storage Tank can be moved from one location to another location if a business relocates.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Underground fuel tank</th>
<th>For the company to install a fuel storage tank under ground</th>
<th>Not prone to vandalism, physical destruction such as wind, rain lighting or any other physical damages</th>
<th>Difficult to monitor for leakages • Can cause underground pollution for a long time before leakages are detected • Difficult and expensive to relocate if the need arises</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1.9. Environmental versus Economic Development

Namibia’s economy is highly dependent on a healthy environment and striking a balance in meeting demands for economic development (e.g. fuel storage facility) and maintaining biological diversity can be a challenge. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that the environment and development sectors should work together and identify synergies.
Development takes place on land (in the environment) and hence the quest for economic development requires a trade-off with certain parts of the environment in-order for the development to be realized. Meaning, for development to take place, some part of the environment will be affected. However, it is of utmost importance that such impacts are mitigated through the EMP.

The aim of environmental assessments is to guide the proposed fuel storage facility (diesel depot) and to mitigate potential negative impacts that may arise (e.g. soil and ground water pollution).

1.10. Application for ECC

Upon completion, the EIA Scoping Report and Environmental Management Plan (EMP), will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MET), for review and decision, in accordance with Section 8 of the EIA Regulations.

1.11. Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Tortoise Environmental Consultants (TEC) has been appointed to carry out the requisite Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP).
2  PROJECT INFORMATION

2.1 Project Location

The fuel storage facility is located within the town boundaries, albeit on the outskirts of the current township infrastructure development (figure 2.1).

Figure 2-1: Overview Location of the fuel storage facility

Figure 2-2: Existing infrastructure of the proposed diesel depot, Erf 163, Lafrenz, Windhoek
2.2 Site Layout

Figure 2-3: Site Layout for Diesel depot, Erf 163, Lafrenz, Windhoek
2.3 Proposed Tank Design

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design Data</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Design Standard</strong></td>
<td>SANS 10131:2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shall Material</strong></td>
<td>6mm SANS 50025-2 GR55SJR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flanges</strong></td>
<td>ANSI B 16.5 150AS A Mild Steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Piping</strong></td>
<td>SANS 62-1 &amp; SANS 62-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leak Test</strong></td>
<td>45 kPa Internal Pneumatic Pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>External Surface Preparation</strong></td>
<td>Sandblasted SA 2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>External Coating</strong></td>
<td>Paint - Forgeweld Gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>External Surface Coating Test</strong></td>
<td>OF 875µm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gaskets</strong></td>
<td>3mm Non-asbestos Fibre Ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tank Volume (Calculated)</strong></td>
<td>±46.03 m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tank Weight (Calculated)</strong></td>
<td>±5420 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall Length (Calculated)</strong></td>
<td>±10910 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2-4: Proposed Tank Design for the Diesel depot, Erf 163, Lafrenz, Windhoek
3 LEGAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter outlines the regulatory framework applicable to the proposed project. Table 2 provides an overview of applicable policies, plans and strategies and Table 3.1 provides a list of applicable legislation in Namibia.

3.1 Compliance to the EMP to the Environmental Management Act

Section 27 of the Environmental Management Act 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) provides a list of activities that may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) (herein referred to as: listed activities). The proposed expansion of the hospital triggers the following listed activities.

The EMP should conform to the provisions of the Environmental Management Act (EMA), Act No. 7 of 2007 and EIA regulations of 2012 (Government Notice: 30).

The EIA Regulations defines a ‘Management Plan’ as:

“…a plan that describes how activities that may have significant impacts on the environment are to be mitigated controlled and monitored.”

3.2 Listed Activities

Listed Activities may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC), and hence an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required.

As the organ of state responsible for management and protection of its natural resources, the MET: DEA is committed to pursuing the principles of environmental management. The EMA provides a list of activities that require an EIA and the proposed fuel storage facility is among the listed activities or activities that may not be conducted without an ECC. The purpose of listed activities for projects is to ensure that the associated impacts on the environment are carefully considered.

The proposed continuation of fuel storage facility triggers a number of Listed Activities as set out in the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (herein referred to as the EMA) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, 2007 (No. 30 of 2011) (herein referred to as the EIA Regulations).
Table 3-1: Listed Activities triggered by the proposed project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Description of the Activity</th>
<th>Operation of the Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity 9.4 Storage and Handling of Dangerous Good</td>
<td>The storage and handling of a dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any location.</td>
<td>The project entails the handling and storage of dangerous good.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3 Extended developmental and Legal Framework

In addition to the EMA and the Environmental Assessment Policy, there exists a host of legal and policy documents and guidelines that must be considered when undertaking an EIA as indicated in table 3.2, below. The proponent has the responsibility to ensure that the fuel storage facility operations conforms to all other National developmental plans and legal framework.

Table 3-2: Policies, Plans and Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy / Plan</th>
<th>Relevance</th>
<th>Applicability to the Proposed Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5th National Development Plan (NDP) and Vision 2030</td>
<td>Outlines the country’s National Development Plans (NDPs), in line with the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP) and vision 2030</td>
<td>The proposed project is a development that forms part of the bigger picture of achieving economic progression, social transformation and environmental sustainability. Agriculture as a pillar for social well-being, through food production, household income and improved livelihoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Statutes</td>
<td>Relevance</td>
<td>Applicability to the Proposed Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Assessment Policy (1995)</td>
<td>Promotes Sustainable development and Environmental Conservation emphasize the importance of environmental assessments as a key tool towards environmental sustainability</td>
<td>Environmental Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Conservation, 1969 (Act 76 of 1969) and the Soil Conservation Amendment Act (Act 38 of 1971)</td>
<td>Makes provision for the prevention and control of soil erosion</td>
<td>Monitor and apply the soil conservation mechanisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Act 12 of 2001 Forest Act Regulations 2015</td>
<td>To provide for the protection of the environment and the control and management of forest. Relevant sections: Approval required for the clearance of vegetation on more than 15 hectares (Section 23, subsection 1 (b)).</td>
<td>Forestry permits maybe required for vegetation clearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Act (Act No. 36 of 1919)</td>
<td>Advocates for Public Health and safety</td>
<td>Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 11 of 2007</td>
<td>Advocates for employee and public safety, health</td>
<td>In the working context “SAFETY” implies “free from danger”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Heritage Act, No. 27 of 2004.</td>
<td>The Act provides provision of the protection and conservation of places and objects with heritage significance.</td>
<td>No heritage features were observed within or around the site. Procedures and mitigation measures presented in the EMP should be applied</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

4.1 Assessment of Impact Significance

The significance of an impact is determined by considering and measuring the temporal and spatial scales and magnitude of the project and the specific activities associated with the project.

The assessment of the environmental impacts of development activities should strive to be objective and impartial at all times. However, environmental assessment processes can be exposed to subjectivity inherent in attempting to measure significance.

The determination of the significance of an impact depends on both the context (spatial and temporal scale) and intensity of that impact.

4.2 Impact Assessment Criteria

For each impact, the EXTENT (spatial scale), MAGNITUDE and DURATION will be described. These criteria would be used to ascertain the SIGNIFICANCE of the impact, firstly in the case of no mitigation and then with the most effective mitigation measure/s in place. The mitigation described in the Scoping Report would represent the full range of plausible and pragmatic measures.

Table 4-1: Assessment criteria for the evaluation of impacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRITERIA</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extent or spatial influence of impact</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Beyond a 20km radius of the site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Within a 20 km radius of the site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Within a 2 km radius of the centre of the site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Site specific</td>
<td>On site or within the boundaries of the property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zero</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnitude of impact (at the indicated spatial scale)</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are severely altered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are notably altered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Natural and/ or social functions and/ or processes are slightly altered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Very Low / Zero

- **Natural and/or social functions and/or processes are negligibly altered**
- **Natural and/or social functions and/or processes remain unaltered**

### Duration of Impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Impact Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zero</td>
<td>Zero time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Term</td>
<td>Up to 18 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Term</td>
<td>0-5 years (after operation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Term</td>
<td>5-10 years (after operation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>More than 10 years (after operation)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Probability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Probability</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Definite</td>
<td>Estimated greater than 95% chance of the impact occurring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very likely</td>
<td>Estimated 50 to 95% chance of the impact occurring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairly likely</td>
<td>Estimated 5 to 50% chance of the impact occurring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlikely</td>
<td>Estimated less than 5% chance of the impact occurring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zero</td>
<td>Definitely no chance of occurrence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Confidence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Confidence</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certain</td>
<td>Wealth of information on and sound understanding of the environmental factors potentially influencing the impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sure</td>
<td>Reasonable amount of useful information on and relatively sound understanding of the environmental factors potentially influencing the impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsure</td>
<td>Limited useful information on and understanding of the environmental factors potentially influencing this impact.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reversibility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reversibility</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irreversible</td>
<td>The activity will lead to an impact that is permanent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reversible</td>
<td>The impact is reversible, within a period of 10 years.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.3 Mitigation Measures

For each impact assessed, mitigation measures should be identified to reduce and/or avoid negative impacts. These mitigation measures are also incorporated in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to ensure that they are implemented throughout the lifespan of the proposed activity. The EMP forms part of the Scoping...
Report, and upon project approval, the implementation thereof, would become a binding requirement.

4.4 Mitigation Hierarchy

Actions to mitigate a potential impact can be done in as systematic manner as guided by what is referred to as Mitigation Hierarchy (Figure 4.1).

From the onset, the positive impacts of the proposed activity should be enhanced, however, where an impact in is inevitable, the following sequence should be followed.

**Impact avoidance:** This step is most effective when applied at an early stage of project conceptualization and planning. It can be achieved by:
- Not undertaking certain projects or elements that could result in adverse impacts;
- Avoiding areas that are environmentally sensitive; and
- Putting in place preventative measures to stop adverse impacts from occurring.

**Impact minimisation:** This step is usually taken during impact identification and prediction to limit or reduce the degree, extent, magnitude, or duration of adverse impacts. It can be achieved by:
- Scaling down or relocating the proposal;
- Redesigning elements of the project; and
- Taking supplementary measures to manage the impacts.

**Impact compensation:** This step is usually applied to remedy unavoidable residual adverse impacts. It can be achieved by:
- Rehabilitation of the affected site or environment, for example, by habitat enhancement;
- Restoration of the affected site or environment to its previous state or better; and
- Replacement of the same resource values at another location (off-set), for example, by wetland engineering to provide an equivalent area to that lost to drainage or infill.

*Figure 4-1. Mitigation Hierarchy*
5 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This section presents the potential impacts that may arise from the proposed fuel storage facility activities. The full mitigation measures are presented in the EMP.

5.1 Landscape Alteration

With the excavations and establishment of borrow pits, the fuel storage facility activity has potential to alter (change) the natural view of the landscape.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPACT DESCRIPTION:</th>
<th>Digging and Excavating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Predicted for (specific activity)</td>
<td>Exca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>Rating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent</td>
<td>Site specific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnitude</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probability</td>
<td>Fairly likely</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MITIGATION:**
- If possible rehabilitate the site after construction

5.2 Access Roads

Establishment or creation of access roads to transport and from the borrow pit to the town.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPACT DESCRIPTION:</th>
<th>Access Roads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Predicted for (specific activity)</td>
<td>Establishment of Road Tracks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>Rating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent</td>
<td>Site specific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnitude</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probability</td>
<td>Very likely</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MITIGATION:**
- Use existing municipal access roads
5.3 Oil Spills (Pollution)

Soil pollution may occur as a result of oil leakages, fuel, or lubricants from the machinery and vehicles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPACT DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>Soil Pollution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Predicted for (specific activity / project phase)</td>
<td>Oil Leakages from Machinery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Reversibility</th>
<th>Degree to which impact can be mitigated:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Short-term</td>
<td>Reversible</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnitude</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MITIGATION:**
- There must be an oil spill response kit on site. Workers should be properly trained on dangers oil pollutions and response actions;
- If an oil spill occurs, collect the contaminated soil, store in drums or appropriate structures and dispose at approved waste disposal site;
- Ensure all vehicles / machinery are well service, install drip trays and conduct regular leak inspection

5.4 Pollution: Noise and Dust

The proponent should ensure noise from excavator machinery and transportation trucks is kept below the recommended noise levels of -85dB (A).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPACT DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>Noise and Dust</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Predicted for (specific activity / project phase)</td>
<td>Extraction and transportations of the sand and concrete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Reversibility</th>
<th>Degree to which impact can be mitigated:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Short term</td>
<td>Reversible</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnitude</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MITIGATION:**
- Use dust suppression measures to mitigate dust impacts
- Provide dust masks and ear muffes to machinery operators
### 5.5 Socio-Economic Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPACT DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>Socio-economic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Predicted for (specific activity / project phase)</td>
<td>Development and Employment Opportunities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Extent</th>
<th>Magnitude</th>
<th>Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Long and Short-term</td>
<td>National &amp; Local</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Definite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reversibility:</td>
<td>Irreversible</td>
<td>Degree to which impact can be mitigated:</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MITIGATION:**

- Employ local labour as far as possible
- Establish on the job training and other capacity development training programs
6 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESSESS

Public consultation is a requirement by law (EMA No 7 of 2007) to be incorporated into an EIA process, hence it is a fundamental part of the EIA. Public consultation ensures robust decision making by involving Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). The PPP has therefore been structured to provide I&APs an opportunity to gain more information on the proposed project and for them to provide inputs through the review of documents/reports, and to flag any issue of concern during the PPP process.

6.1 Local Authority Consultation

Consultations were done with the ORTC during the EIA field assessment exercise, through which due information and documentation were provided to the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP).

6.2 Public Meeting

- The fuel storage facility activity is an already existing activity and the scoping exercise is more of a corrective measure to ensure compliance with the Environmental Management Act (Act. No,7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations of 2012.

- No one registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP)

- No one turned up at the meeting
7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

An aboveground fuel tanks are common for business and farm operation. They are the most safest when it comes to handling of fuel. The proposed tank capacity is relatively small at 25 cubic meters. The aspect of oil spill, fire risk, tank leakage and land/water pollution are well addressed in the EMP. Henceforth, with the adequate implementation of this EMP, the operation of the proposed fuel tank will not pose any environmental threat.

This study recommends to the approving authority for the project to be approved and be issued with an environmental clearance certificate.

8 REFERENCES


Madyise, T. (2013) Case studies of environmental impacts of fuel storage facility and gravel extraction for urban development, Gaborone, Botswana

9 APPENDICES

9.1 Background Information Document (BID)

9.2 Newspaper Adverts

9.3 Comments and Response Report

9.4 EAP CV

9.5 Environmental Management Plan (EMP)
BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Design Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell Material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flanges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leak Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Surface Preparation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Coating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Surface Coating Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaskets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tank Volume (Calculated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tank Weight (Calculated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Length (Calculated)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP) FOR A DIESEL DEPOT (92 CUBIC), ON ERF 163, LAFRENZ, WINDHOEK

PROPOSENT OCEAN BUNKER PETROLEUM SERVICES

September 2020
## DOCUMENT INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Background Information Document (BID) for a Diesel Depot (92 cubic) on Erf 163, Lafrenz, Windhoek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECC Application Reference number</td>
<td>APP - 001941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listed Activity</td>
<td>Activity 9.4 Storage and Handling of Dangerous Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>The storage and handling of a dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Erf 163, Lafrenz, Windhoek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proponent</td>
<td>Ocean Bunker Petroleum Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact person</td>
<td>Charlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.O. Box</td>
<td>98414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelican Square, Windhoek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel</td>
<td>+264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>+264 813754566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td><a href="mailto:breezyinvest@gmail.com">breezyinvest@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Mr. Ipeinge Mundjulu (EAP)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>19 September 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewer</td>
<td>Mr. Jonas Heita (EAP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19 September 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy Right:</td>
<td>“This document may only be used for the intended purpose. Unauthorized use, duplication, plagiarism or copying without referencing is prohibited”</td>
</tr>
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</table>

¹ EAP – Environmental Assessment Practitioner
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1. PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

Tortoise Environmental Consultancy (TEC) is undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed construction of a Diesel Depot (92 cubic) on Erf 163, Lafrenz, Windhoek.

1.2 Purpose of the BID

The purpose of the Background Information Document (BID) is to provide a brief description of the proposed activity and to enable Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP’s) to participate in the EIA process, and comment on the environmental, social and economic aspects relating to the project.

As guided by the EIA regulations, the Public Participation Process (PPP) entails Newspaper adverts, site notices and distribution of the BID. If you have any comments to the proposed project, please send comments to: info@tec.com.na.

The BID contains:

a) brief description of the project
b) Project location;
c) The Public Participation Processes (PPP), as guided by the EIA regulations of 2012;
d) Guidelines for stakeholder participation in the EIA process.

1.3 Background

The proponent (Ocean Bunker Petroleum Services) intends to construct a Diesel Depot (92 cubic) on Erf 163, Lafrenz, Windhoek.

In terms of the Environmental Management Act of 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012), the proposed project triggers the following listed activities that may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate hence the need for an EIA Scoping Exercise.
Table 1: List of activities in the EIA regulation concerning the proposed project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Description of the Activity</th>
<th>Operation of the Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity 9.4 Storage and Handling of Dangerous Good</td>
<td>The storage and handling of a dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any location.</td>
<td>The project entails the handling and storage of dangerous good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 9.5 Storage and Handling of Dangerous Good</td>
<td>Construction of filling stations or any other facility for the underground and aboveground storage of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid, petroleum, gas or paraffin</td>
<td>Construction of the service station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 10.1 (a) Infrastructures</td>
<td>Oil, water, gas and petrochemical and other bulk supply pipelines;</td>
<td>Installation of Municipal bulk services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 10.1 (b) Infrastructures</td>
<td>Public roads</td>
<td>To be upgraded to interlocked surface road</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Given the above listed activities, the EIA process shall be undertaken to assess and determine the possible environmental, social and economic impacts that this project may arise from this project. As required under the provisions of the regulation 21 (2) (Government Notice No. 30 of 2012), a Background Information Document (BID) has been developed and disseminated to I&APs.
2. PROJECT INFORMATION

2.1 Project Location

The proposed site for the Diesel depot is Erf 163, Lafrenz, Windhoek (figure 2.1).

![Diagram of the proposed location of the diesel depot.]

*Figure 2-1: Propose Location of the diesel depot, Erf 163, Lafrenz, Windhoek*

2.2 Site Layout
Figure 2-2: Site Layout for Diesel depot, Erf 163, Lafrenz, Windhoek
### 2.3 Proposed Tank Design

**Figure 2.3: Proposed Tank Design for the Diesel depot, Erf 163, Lafrenz, Windhoek**

**Design Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Design Standard</td>
<td>SANS 1031:2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell Material</td>
<td>6mm SANS 9003-2 Gr555JR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flanges</td>
<td>ANSI B 16.5 150#A3 Mild Steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piping</td>
<td>SANS 62-1 &amp; SANS 62-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leak Test</td>
<td>45 kPa Internal Pneumatic Pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Surface Preparation</td>
<td>Sandblast SA 2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Coating</td>
<td>Paint - Forgeweld Gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Surface Coating Test</td>
<td>0.125 @ 75um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaskets</td>
<td>3mm Non-asbestos fibre ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tank Volume (Calculated)</td>
<td>423.24 m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tank Weight (Calculated)</td>
<td>3350 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Length (Calculated)</td>
<td>5510 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. COMPLIANCE AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 COMPLIANCE TO THE EMP

The EMP is binding to the proponent, and all contractors / sub-contractors. This implies that each and every entity that may have any kind of engagement or involved in / with the activities of the proposed diesel depot activities should comply with the EMP throughout the project lifespan. Non-compliance may have serious consequences e.g License withdrawal.

3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (NO.7 OF 2007)

Section 27 of the Environmental Management Act 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) provides a list of activities that may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) (herein referred to as: listed activities). The proposed expansion of the hospital triggers the following listed activities.

The EMP should conform to the provisions of the Environmental Management Act (EMA), Act No. 7 of 2007 and EIA regulations of 2012 (Government Notice: 30).

The EIA Regulations defines a ‘Management Plan’ as:

“…a plan that describes how activities that may have significant impacts on the environment are to be mitigated controlled and monitored.”

3.3 EMP REQUIREMENTS

Table 3-1: EMP Requirements as outlined in Section 8 of the EIA Regulations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(j) a draft management plan, which includes – (aa) information on any proposed management, mitigation, protection or remedial measures to be undertaken to address the effects on the environment that have been identified including objectives in respect of the rehabilitation of the environment and closure;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(bb) as far as is reasonably practicable, measures to rehabilitate the environment affected by the undertaking of the activity or specified activity to its natural or predetermined state or to a land use which conforms to the generally accepted principle of sustainable development; and

(cc) a description of the manner in which the applicant intends to modify, remedy, control or stop any action, activity or process which causes pollution or environmental degradation remedy the cause of pollution or degradation and migration of pollutants.

### 3.4 LISTED ACTIVITIES

Listed Activities may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC), and hence an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required.

As the organ of state responsible for management and protection of its natural resources, the MET: DEA is committed to pursuing the principles of environmental management. The EMA provides a list of activities that require an EIA and the proposed the proposed diesel depot is among the listed activities or activities that may not be conducted without at ECC. The purpose of listed activities for projects is to ensure that the associated impacts on the environment are carefully considered.

The proposed continuation of the proposed diesel depot triggers a number of Listed Activities as set out in the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) (herein referred to as the EMA) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, 2007 (No. 30 of 2011) (herein referred to as the EIA Regulations).

Table 3-2: Listed Activities triggered by the proposed project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Applicability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity 9.4 Storage and Handling of Dangerous Good</td>
<td>The storage and handling of a dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any location.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. THE EIA PROCESS

4.1 EIA PROCESS FLOW

An EIA is a process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating the effects (negative impacts) of a proposed project on the natural and human environment. The aim of the EIA process is to apply the principles of environmental management to the proposed activities, reduce negative impacts and increase the positive effects arising from a proposed project, and provide an opportunity for the public to comment on the proposed activity.

The EIA Process entails the assessment and description of the study area, recommended site or affected environment. The EIA further investigates and identifies potential impacts that may arise from the proposed activity. Figure 1 below describes the EIA process.

For each and every impact that is deemed significant, mitigation measures will be developed and will be outlined in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

Figure 4-1: EIA flow diagram
The backbone of the EIA report entails identification of impacts (whether real or perceived) and recommendations on suitable mitigation measures to ensure compliance with the principles of environmental management and highlight risks and measures to ensure an environmentally friendly development.

4.1.1 Public Participation Process (PPP)

As stipulated in the EIA Regulations, the Public Participation Process (PPP) is a pre-requisite and forms an integral component of an ecological assessment process. The PPP is important to ensure that all stakeholders are informed of the project at hand and that potential environmental effects, and that squabbles/disagreements and potential delays to the project are avoided.

As guided by the EIA regulations, the Public Participation Process (PPP) entails notification of the proposed activity via Newspaper adverts, site notices and distribution of the BID, EIA Scoping Report (ESR) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). Comments made during the public participation should be captured and addressed in the EIA Scoping report and EMP respectively. The public consultation process will be guided by the steps outlined in the table below:

Table 2: Tasks to be undertaken for the Public Participation Process (PPP)

| Sub-tasks                          | Activities                                                                 |}
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Identification of Stakeholders   | Identify key stakeholders and develop a database for Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP) |}
| Authority consultation            | Authority consultation entails discussions with representatives from the relevant authorities, at National, Regional and Local governance levels. These may include Ministries, Government agencies, Regional Council, Fisheries, Mining, Tourism sector, Health, Education, farmers, Police etc. |}
| Newspaper adverts                | Adverts will be placed in the local media to sensitize the public about the project and to invite interested parties to register as I&APs. |}
| Public Participation Meetings (PPP) | A stakeholder consultation is a key component of an environmental assessment process. Stakeholders will be invited to stakeholders’ consultation meetings. Firstly, to inform them about the project and |
secondly, to capture and incorporate their comments / concerns. Information regarding compensation procedures to affected landowners can also be discussed. It is expected that the public participation process (PPP) will yield valuable information and it is important to foster a good relationship with the community and other stakeholders from the onset.

| Public consultation (Draft Reports) | Issues raised during the public consultations process will be captured in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR) |

4.1.2 Stakeholders Consultation Process

The public will be notified through Newspaper adverts (4 x Newspaper adverts), and a Notice board will be placed at the site. The commenting period for the project will be 14 days from the newspaper adverts.

The meeting provides a platform for the public to comment on the project. All registered I&APs shall be provided with the draft scoping and EMP reports.

4.1.3 The Importance Of Registration as an I&AP

Registering as an Interested or Affected Party (I&AP) affords you an opportunity to be updated about the project and to comment on the proposed activity.

Your comments are important and will not just add value, but may provide information that is perhaps not available to the consultant (e.g. local knowledge).

4.1.4 Registration as an I&AP

To register as an I&AP and/or provide comments to the proposed development, please send your communication to: info@tec.com.na or call + (264) 811 220 114

The **Deadline** for submission of comments is **02 September 2020**
CARS FOR SALE

Sirius/Avanza Toyota, panel van, 11000km,
Manual, NS 29500

2015, Isuzu KB 2.4, Petrol, Manual, 14000 km,
N$109 500

CALL: 081 220 8176

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Notice is hereby given to all Potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

Project Title: Proposed Subdivision of Portions A and B of Erf 187 Tseiblaagte into 11 erven and more, Keetmanshoop- Karas Region-Namibia

Proposed Development:
-Subdivision of Erf 187 into 11 Erven and more and creation of access road.

Proponent: Keetmanshoop Municipality

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

EAP: Tendai E Kasinganeti
Phone: +264813634904
Email: pafrica@mweb.com.na

NB: A public meeting will be held on 21 November 2020.

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Notice is hereby given to all Potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

Project Title: Proposed Rezoning of Portion A of Erf 1518 Tseiblaagte Ext. 2, Keetmanshoop- Karas Region-Namibia

Proposed Development:
-Closure of Portion A of Erf 1518 Tseiblaagte, Extension 2 as ‘Public Open Space’.
-Rezoning of portion A of Erf 1518 Tseiblaagte, Extension 2 Thirteenth and Thirty First Avenue and Twenty Seventh Street from ‘public open space’ to ‘residential 2’ with a density of 1:150 m²

Proponent: Knowledge Solution Consultancy cc

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

EAP: Tendai E Kasinganeti
Phone: +264813634904
Email: patricia@mweb.com.na

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Notice is hereby given to all Potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

Project Title: Proposed Rezoning of Portion A of Erf 1518 Tseiblaagte Ext. 2, Keetmanshoop- Karas Region-Namibia

Proposed Development:
-Closure of Portion A of Erf 1518 Tseiblaagte, Extension 2 as ‘Public Open Space’.
-Rezoning of portion A of Erf 1518 Tseiblaagte, Extension 2 Thirteenth and Thirty First Avenue and Twenty Seventh Street from ‘public open space’ to ‘residential 2’ with a density of 1:150 m²

Proponent: Knowledge Solution Consultancy cc

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

EAP: Tendai E Kasinganeti
Phone: +264813634904
Email: patricia@mweb.com.na

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Notice is hereby given to all Potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

Project Title: Proposed Rezoning of Portion A of Erf 1518 Tseiblaagte Ext. 2, Keetmanshoop- Karas Region-Namibia

Proposed Development:
-Closure of Portion A of Erf 1518 Tseiblaagte, Extension 2 as ‘Public Open Space’.
-Rezoning of portion A of Erf 1518 Tseiblaagte, Extension 2 Thirteenth and Thirty First Avenue and Twenty Seventh Street from ‘public open space’ to ‘residential 2’ with a density of 1:150 m²

Proponent: Knowledge Solution Consultancy cc

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

EAP: Tendai E Kasinganeti
Phone: +264813634904
Email: patricia@mweb.com.na

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Notice is hereby given to all Potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

Project Title: Proposed Rezoning of Portion A of Erf 1518 Tseiblaagte Ext. 2, Keetmanshoop- Karas Region-Namibia

Proposed Development:
-Closure of Portion A of Erf 1518 Tseiblaagte, Extension 2 as ‘Public Open Space’.
-Rezoning of portion A of Erf 1518 Tseiblaagte, Extension 2 Thirteenth and Thirty First Avenue and Twenty Seventh Street from ‘public open space’ to ‘residential 2’ with a density of 1:150 m²

Proponent: Knowledge Solution Consultancy cc

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

EAP: Tendai E Kasinganeti
Phone: +264813634904
Email: patricia@mweb.com.na

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Notice is hereby given to all Potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012) for the following:

Project Title: Proposed Rezoning of Portion A of Erf 1518 Tseiblaagte Ext. 2, Keetmanshoop- Karas Region-Namibia

Proposed Development:
-Closure of Portion A of Erf 1518 Tseiblaagte, Extension 2 as ‘Public Open Space’.
-Rezoning of portion A of Erf 1518 Tseiblaagte, Extension 2 Thirteenth and Thirty First Avenue and Twenty Seventh Street from ‘public open space’ to ‘residential 2’ with a density of 1:150 m²

Proponent: Knowledge Solution Consultancy cc

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

EAP: Tendai E Kasinganeti
Phone: +264813634904
Email: patricia@mweb.com.na

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Project Title: Proposed Subdivision of Portions A and B of Erf 187 Tseiblaagte into 11 erven and more, Keetmanshoop- Karas Region-Namibia

Proposed Development:
-Subdivision of ERF 187 into 11 Erven and more and creation of access road.

Proponent: Keetmanshoop Municipality

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

EAP: Keetmanshoop Municipality

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Proposed Development:
-Subdivision of ERF 187 into 11 Erven and more and creation of access road.

Proponent: Keetmanshoop Municipality

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

EAP: Keetmanshoop Municipality
PUBLIC INVITATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BRICK MAKING PROJECT AT LISÉLO COMMUNAL AREA OF ZAMBÉZI REGION

Notice is hereby given to all Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its Regulation (2012) for the following intended activity:

Project Name: BRICK MAKING PROJECT
Project Location: Liselo Communal Area in Zambezi region
Proponent: Pumba Bricks & Construction CC
Project Description: The Proposed project entails brick making and related brick making activities on a 1.5 hectares plot. Pumba Bricks & Construction CC has appointed NYEPEZ Consultancy CC to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed development.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I & APs) are encouraged to register and raise concerns or provide comments and opinions on or before 30 November 2020. Background Information Document (BID) document will be provided upon indication as an I&AP.

Proposed Public Consultation meeting date: 15 December 2020
Venue: Liselo area (Liselo-subkhuta) @ 08h30

Should you wish to register as I & AP, please contact the NYEPEZ CC CONSULTANT.
Cell: +264814554221 /+264812317252
Email: gsinyepe@yahoo.co.uk

QUALIFICATIONS & REQUIREMENTS

Education and Experience
- BA / BS / BFA degree in film studies, cinematography, motion graphics, design or related field is required.
- MFA or other advanced training / certification is preferred.
- Minimum 7+ years of professional video shooting experience is required; with both studio and location experience.
- Extensive experience working with 4K+ workflows.
- Extensive, demonstrated experience working with artificial lighting.
- Extensive, demonstrated experience working with 3 axis gimbals: DJI Ronin, DJI Osmo, etc.
- Experience directing.
- Ability to direct productions
- Ability to keep up to date on best practices and tools in the video space, ensuring standards remain high and techniques are cutting edge.
- Ability to light entire vehicles, as well as, individual parts.
- Skilled in Microsoft Office
- Skilled at video editing in Adobe Premiere, Final Cut, or Resolve.
- Mechanical aptitude and the ability to use hand tools.
- Technical acumen to rig cameras and vehicles including 3 axis gimbals (Ronin, Zhiyun Crane 2, Osmo, etc).

Required Licenses

FAA Part 107 drone license with experience shooting with drones is required.

Skills and Abilities
- Proven technical acumen and technical curiosity; advanced-level production, shooting, and advanced editing skills.
- Excellent detail orientation with regards to video preparation and file management.
- Excellent sound design and timing.
- Excellent eye for color.
- Proficient in key photographic techniques: exposure, composition, focus and lenses.
- Ability to direct productions
- Ability to keep up to date on best practices and tools in the video space, ensuring standards remain high and techniques are cutting edge.
- Ability to light entire vehicles, as well as, individual parts.
- Skilled in Microsoft Office
- Skilled at video editing in Adobe Premiere, Final Cut, or Resolve.
- Mechanical aptitude and the ability to use hand tools.
- Technical acumen to rig cameras and vehicles including 3 axis gimbals (Ronin, Zhiyun Crane 2, Osmo, etc).

If you interested in applying Please Email to : cltvnam@gmail.com
Tel: +264 811 4406 02
Local diplomats to monitor polls

Kuzeeko Tjitemisa

Electoral Commission of Namibia chief electoral officer Theo Mujoro has said the commission is currently processing applications of diplomats who have applied to observe the regional council and local authority elections set for next month.

"Traditionally, regional council and local authority elections normally don't attract foreign observers. They don't invite them. Foreign observers are normally interested in the Presidential and National Assembly elections," Mujoro told New Era yesterday.

However, he said the commission has received applications from various missions in the country, wanting to observe the elections, which are currently being considered.

In less than a month, Namibians are heading to the polls to elect new regional council and local authority councillors who will serve for five years. A considerable number of candidates, political parties and associations have registered to participate in the polls.

This year, a record of 93 independent candidates will participate in the upcoming elections, a significant jump from five who contested the 2015 vote. According to the electoral commission, it received a total of 493 candidates to contest in the country's 121 constituencies of which 93 were independent candidates. From the 493, 423 were independent candidates, it received a total of 493 candidates to contest in the country's 121 constituencies of which 93 were independent candidates. From the 493, 423 were independent candidates, while 70 are female.

Man held for raping another man

Loide Jason

A 45-year-old man from Ongon Brand constituency in the Omusati region appeared in court on Tuesday for the alleged rape of another man on Monday night.

According to the crime investigations coordinator for Omusati, Deputy Commissioner Moses Simaho, Araki Shekwaanyena, who was reportedly intoxicated at the time of the alleged crime, was arrested at Okanya-kambihidi village.

According to the police, the suspect went to his neighbours and upon their return home, they reportedly assaulted him and ultimately forced him to realize by committing suicide after he reportedly assaulted his girlfriend.

The assaulted victims sought refuge at the police station and local authority elections set for next month.

Kapia Optics has the following available positions:

Full Time Optometrist

The candidate should be:

- Graduate of Bachelor of optometry
- Namibian or permanent residents and or having a valid work permit to work in Namibia
- Must have at least 5 years experience
- Must be able to perform all optometric duties professionally

Suitably qualified candidates and who meet these requirements can forward their complete CV with a covering letter to Kapia Optics cc, P. O. Box 574 Onandaga or email to kapiaoptics@gmail.com on or before 13th November 2020.

The public meeting will be conducted in accordance with the COVID-19 regulations.
Great expectations… Three water tanks donated to Epukiro Post 3 Secondary School.

On his part, Itle Kambirongo from IPC said he will focus on the improvement of educational programmes in schools. “I will create an exchange programme for learners with other schools in the country. Motivational speeches and parental involvement will be key as well,” Kambirongo added.

The Swapo party’s Piniel Packare told Nampa his prime target in terms of development is to change the administration in the constituency office.

Packare said he would involve villages in the Constituency Development Committee (CDC) by forming a Local Development Committee (LDC). “LDC will comprise representation from all villages, unlike the current CDC which consists of Omueunjanda residents only,” Packare said.

Nudo’s Kenkejanda Kandetu said people are tired of Swapo in Epukiro as residents only, Pakarae said. “The Swapo party’s Piniel Packare told Nampa his prime target in terms of development is to change the administration in the constituency office.

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