




Arandis Arandis
Arandis

***ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FACTORY
FOR THE MANUFACTURING OF RUBBER
BOOTS, SHOES AND RELATED PRODUCTS
ON ERF 1132, ARANDIS, ERONGO REGION***

***2020
App - 002027***

<p>Project Name:</p>	<p><i>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FACTORY FOR THE MANUFACTURING OF RUBBER BOOTS, SHOES AND RELATED PRODUCTS ON ERF 1132, ARANDIS, ERONGO REGION</i></p>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Green Earth Environmental Consultants have been appointed by Ndalishi Group (Pty) Ltd to attend to and complete an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the establishment of a factory for the manufacturing of rubber boots, shoes and related products on Erf 1132, Arandis, Erongo Region as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012).

The land within the immediate vicinity of the proposed factory is predominately characterized by business and industrial activities. In terms of the Regulations of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007), an Environmental Impact Assessment has to be done to address the following 'Listed Activities':

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TREATMENT, HANDLING AND STORAGE

9.1 The manufacturing, storage, handling or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974.

9.2 Any process or activity which requires a permit, licence or other form of authorisation, or the modification of or changes to existing facilities for any process or activity which requires an amendment of an existing permit, licence or authorisation or which requires a new permit, licence or authorisation in terms of a law governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste.

The key characteristics/environmental impacts of the proposed project are as follows:

Positive impacts:	Negative impacts:
Creation of employment, ±30 people will be permanently employed	Electricity is required for the manufacturing process
Substitution of imported products with locally manufactured products	The boot/shoe manufacturing industry is known for exploiting labour to stay price competitive
Knowledge and technology for the manufacturing of rubber boots and shoes will be transferred to unskilled labourers	Chemical adhesives and tanning chemicals are used to process different parts of the boots/shoes. These chemicals can leak into the environment and water through the discharge from the factories not responsibly managed. These chemicals can harm the wildlife or plants
Value will be added locally	Gasses generated during the manufacturing process, if not properly contained and managed can be harmful to the workers and people working on nearby sites

Mitigation measures will be provided that can control the extent, intensity and frequency of these named impacts in order not to have substantial negative effects or results.

The type of activities that will be carried out on the site does not negatively affect the amenity of the locality and the activities do not adversely affect the environmental quality of the area. None of the potential impacts identified are regarded as having a significant impact to the extent that the proposed project should not be allowed. However, the operational activities further on need to be controlled and monitored by the assigned managers and the proponent (Ndalishi Group (Pty) Ltd).

The Environmental Impact Assessment which follows upon this paragraph was conducted in accordance with the guidelines and stipulations of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) meaning that all possible impacts have been considered and the details are presented in the report.

Based upon the conclusions and recommendations of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report and Environmental Management Plan following this paragraph the Environmental Commissioner of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism is herewith requested to:

1. Accept the Environmental Impact Assessment;
2. Approve the Environmental Management Plan;
3. Issue an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the establishment of a factory for the manufacturing of rubber boots, shoes and related products on Erf 1132, Arandis, Erongo Region and for the following “listed activities”:

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TREATMENT, HANDLING AND STORAGE

9.1 The manufacturing, storage, handling or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974.

9.2 Any process or activity which requires a permit, licence or other form of authorisation, or the modification of or changes to existing facilities for any process or activity which requires an amendment of an existing permit, licence or authorisation or which requires a new permit, licence or authorisation in terms of a law governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DCM	Deputy Chief of Mission
EC	Environmental Clearance
ECO	Environment Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
SQM	Square Meters
TIA	Transport Impact Assessment

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1. INTRODUCTION

Green Earth Environmental Consultants have been appointed by Ndalishi Group (Pty) Ltd to attend to and complete an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the establishment of a factory for the manufacturing of rubber boots, shoes and related products on Erf 1132, Arandis, Erongo Region as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012).

The Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) stipulates that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report and management plan is required as the following 'Listed Activities' are involved:

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TREATMENT, HANDLING AND STORAGE

9.1 The manufacturing, storage, handling or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974.

9.2 Any process or activity which requires a permit, licence or other form of authorisation, or the modification of or changes to existing facilities for any process or activity which requires an amendment of an existing permit, licence or authorisation or which requires a new permit, licence or authorisation in terms of a law governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste.

The Environmental Impact Assessment below contains information on the proposed project and the surrounding areas, the proposed operations and activities, the applicable legislation to the study conducted, the methodology that was followed, the public consultation that was conducted, and the receiving environment's sensitivity, any potential ecological, environmental and social impacts.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The proponent (Ndalishi Group (Pty) Ltd) intends to apply for an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the establishment of a factory for the manufacturing of rubber boots, shoes and related products on Erf 1132, Arandis, Erongo Region. To be able to implement the project, an Environmental Impact Assessment is required. For the Environmental Impact Assessment, Green Earth Environmental Consultants followed the terms of reference as stipulated under the Environmental Management Act.

The aim of the environmental impact assessment is:

- To comply with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (2007) and its regulations (2012);
- To ascertain existing environmental conditions on the site to determine its environmental sensitivity;
- To inform I&APs and relevant authorities of the details of the proposed operations and to provide them with an opportunity to raise issues and concerns;
- To assess the significance of issues and concerns raised;

- To compile a report detailing all identified issues and possible impacts, stipulating the way forward and identify specialist investigations required;
- To outline management guidelines in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimize and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts.

The tasks that were undertaken for the Environmental Impact Assessment included the evaluation of the following: climate, water (hydrology), vegetation, geology, soils, social, cultural heritage, groundwater, sedimentation, erosion, biodiversity, sense of place, socio-economic environment, health, safety and traffic.

The EIA and EMP from the assessment will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner for consideration. Environmental Clearance will only be obtained (from the DEA) once the EIA and EMP has been examined and approved for the listed activity. The public consultation process as per the guidelines of the Act has been followed.

The methods that were used to assess the environmental issues and alternatives included a desk top study, the collection of data on the project site and area from the proponent and identified stakeholders. Consequences of impacts were determined in five categories: nature of project, expected duration of impact, geographical extent of the event, probability of occurring and the expected intensity.

All other permits, licenses or certificates that are further on required for the operation of the proposed project still needs to be applied for by the proponent.

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PROJECT

3.1. LOCALITY, SIZE, ZONING AND CURRENT USE OF SITE

The proposed factory will be located on Erf 1132, Arandis, Erongo Region. The Erf is 1526m² in extent and zoned "industrial" and situated along Aloe Street in the industrial area of the Town. The Erf has a large warehouse on it which is currently used for the storage of several sewing machines, tables and chairs. This equipment will be moved to another warehouse. See plans below for the locality of the site:

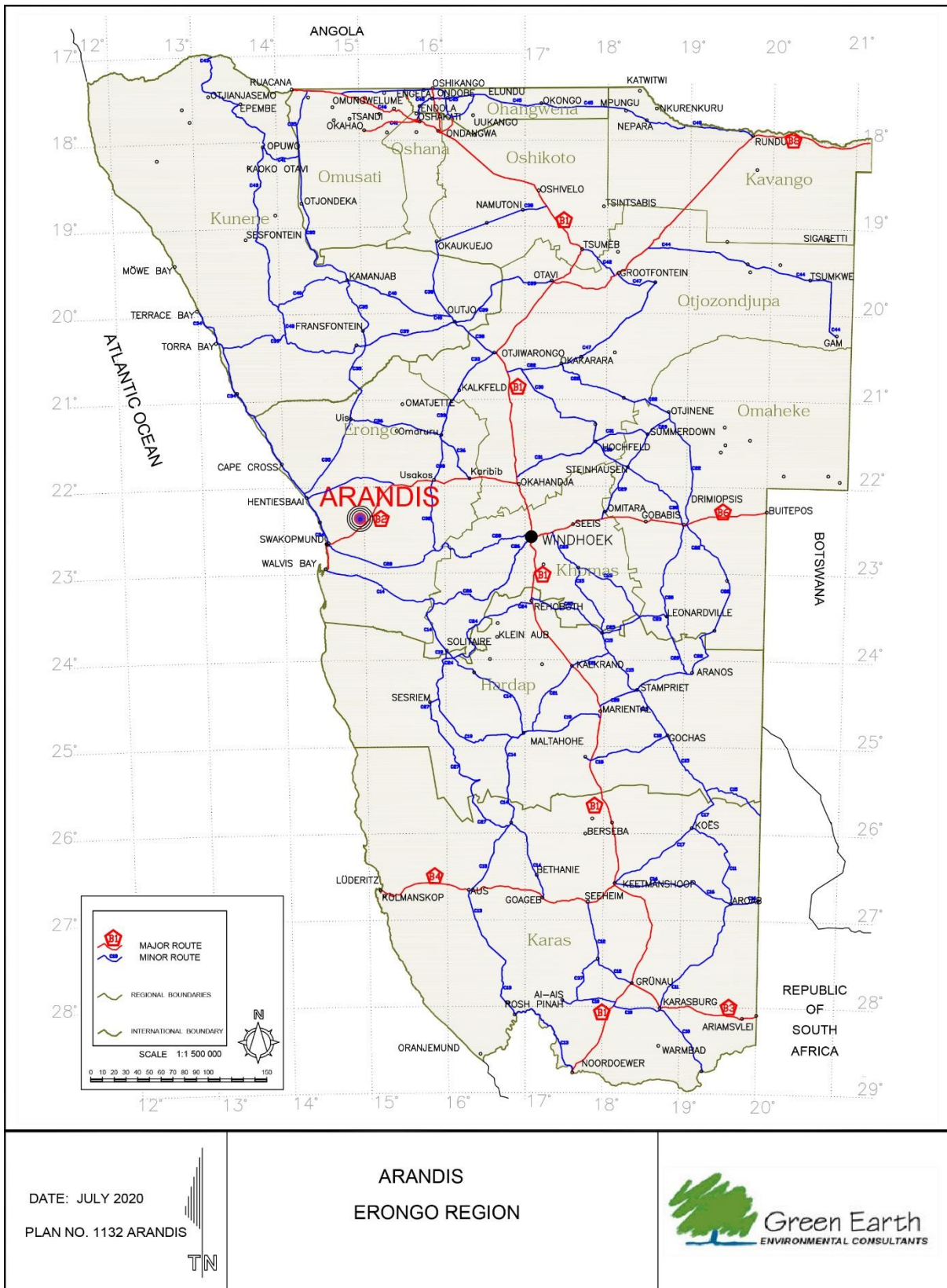


Figure 1: Locality of Arandis

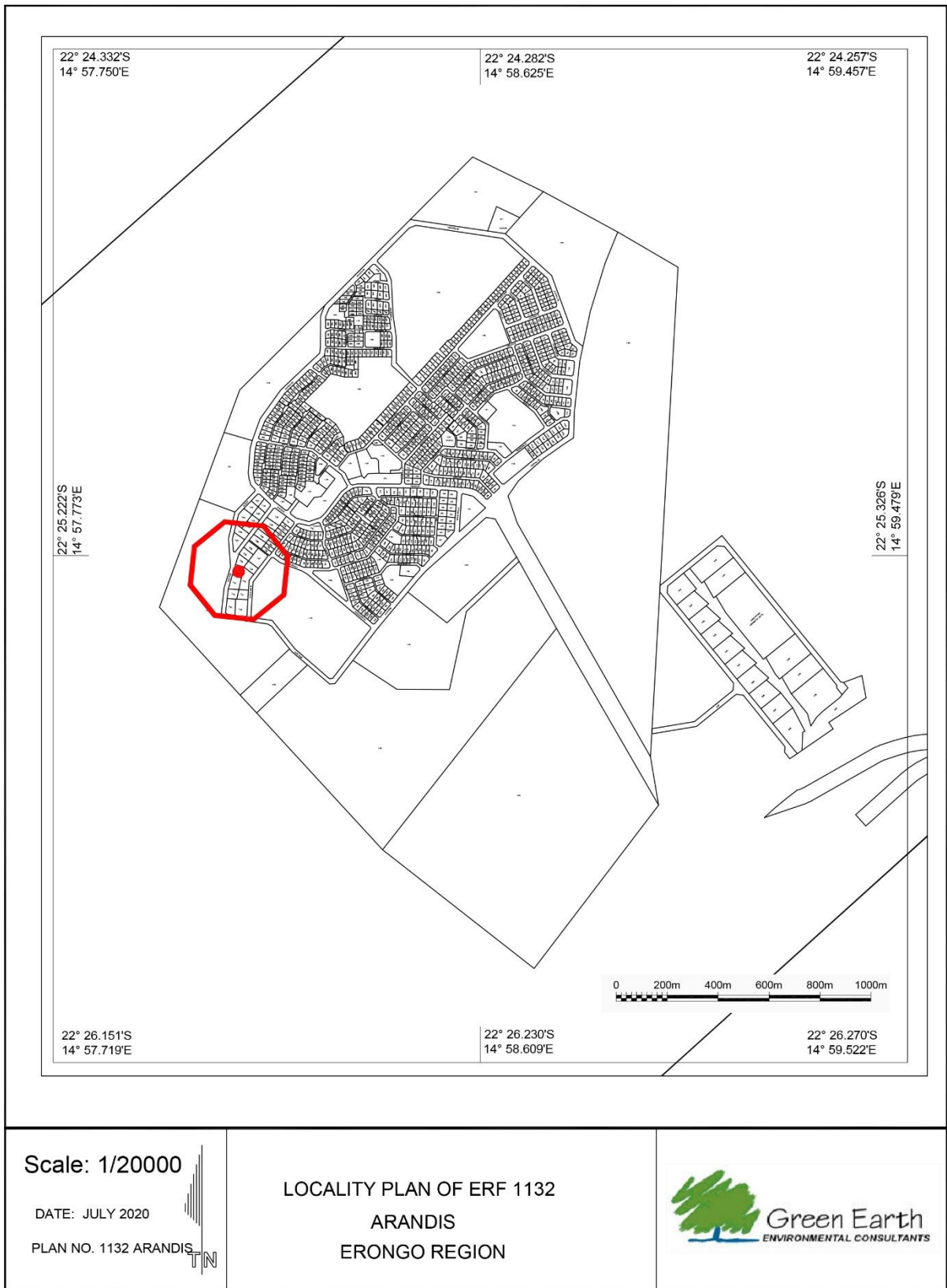


Figure 2: Locality Map of site in relation to the rest of the Town

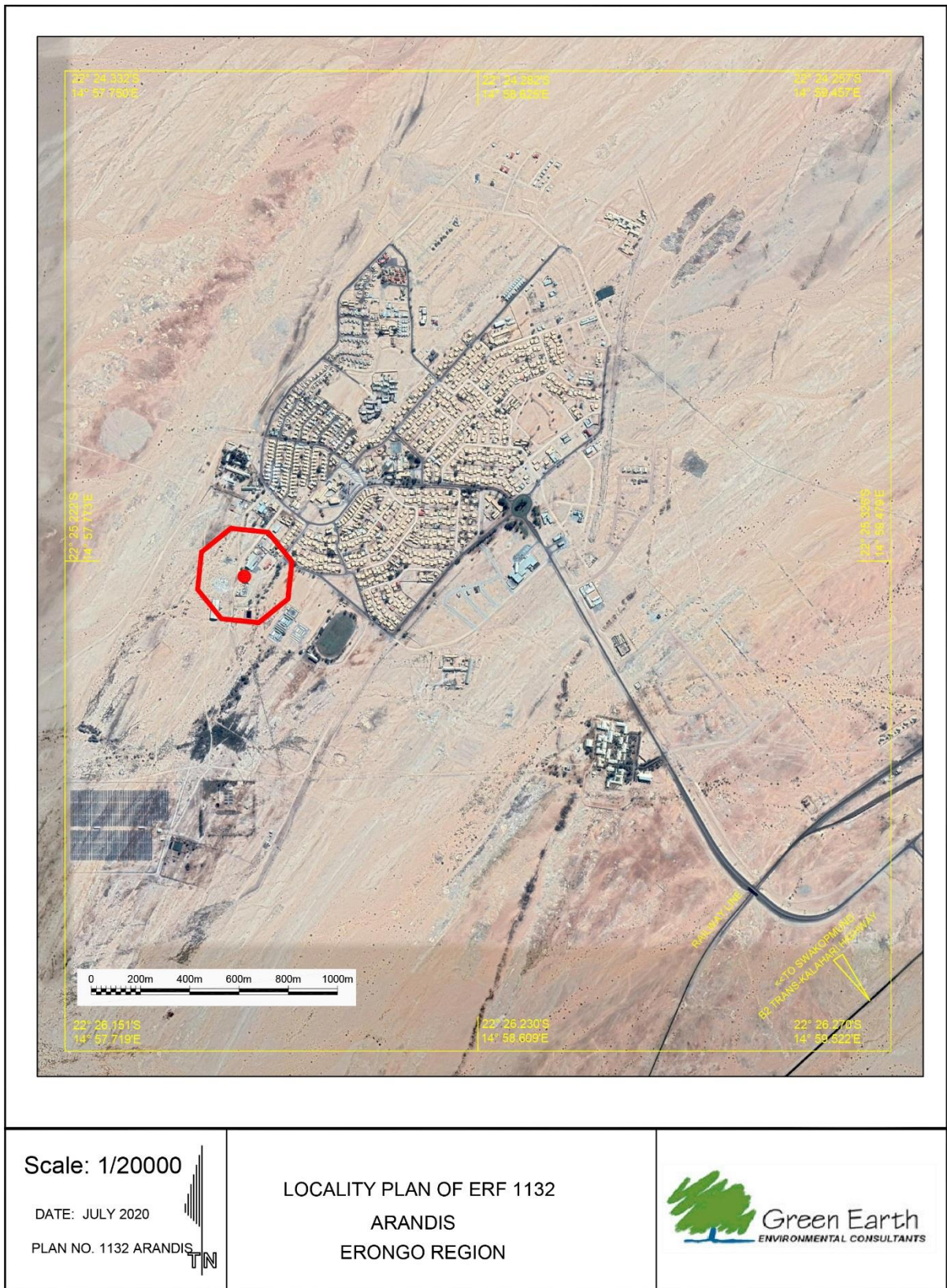


Figure 3: Locality Map on Image of Area



Figure 4: Locality of Erf 1132, Arandis



Figure 5: Building on Project Site



Figure 6: Inside building on Project Site

4. BULK SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

The site is supported by the following municipal/bulk services:

4.1.ACCESS ROAD

The Project Site is accessed from an existing street, Aloe Road, which link the site with the rest of the town. This street is maintained by Arandis Municipality.



Figure 7: Road leading to Project Site

4.2.WATER SUPPLY

The Project Site is linked to the municipal water supply network.

4.3.ELECTRICITY RETICULATION

The Project Site is connected to the municipal electrical network supplied by Erongo Red.

4.4.SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Project Site is connected to the municipal sewerage system of the town.

4.5.SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL/REFUSE REMOVAL

The solid waste generated on the site will be stored in accordance with the Arandis Municipal regulations and collected and disposed of through the municipal waste collection services. Hazardous Waste which might be generated on the site will be dealt with in accordance with the waste procedures for hazardous waste of the Municipality of Arandis.

4.6.FIRE PROTECTION

The Proponent will put in the necessary fire protection equipment as per the Municipal requirements.

5. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Proponent intends to manufacture rubber boots (gumboots), shoes and related products for the fishing, agricultural, construction, and manufacturing industries of Namibia. All rubber boots and shoes currently used in Namibia are imported.

Natural rubber is combined with other ingredients such as carbon black, oil, fillers, and curatives and mixed into a compound from which the products are manufactured.



Figure 8: Example of rubber boots

Making rubber gumboots are both labour and capital intensive. The manufacturing process to be followed by the Proponent will be partly mechanized and manual. Two different manufacturing processes will be followed at the proposed plant. Some boots/shoes will be cut from sheets of rubber and others are made in a process called slush molding.

Rubber boots made from sheets:

1. Larger forms of rubber boots are made from rubber that is poured in sheet form and uncured or semi-cured to give it workable properties. The nature of the rubber and the requirements for the curing process are part of a formula developed by the manufacturer.
2. The prepared rubber is rolled out and then cut in pieces. The pieces are fitted around aluminum lasts or forms made to suit the design of the boot and the foot and leg size. Sometimes these pieces are coated with talcum powder. The aluminum lasts complete with the fitted rubber are heated cured at a temperature of about 130°F (54°C) to complete the process of forming the rubber to fit the lasts and to meld the pieces together.
3. The talcum powder aids the process of removing the rubber boot from the last. The seams and other parts of the boot are trimmed, and any hardware is added.

Slush-molded boots and shoes:

1. Shorter rubber boots including very lightweight shoes are made by slush molding. For this design, a last is made, and an outer metal mold is also made that is perfectly sized to the last except that it is slightly larger.
2. The cavity between the last and the mold is filled with liquid that consists of polyurethane and other synthetics and a small percentage of rubber, and the mold and its contents are spun to spread the liquid uniformly throughout the cavity between the last and the mold.
3. The mold is removed, the formed boot is taken off the last, and the boot is trimmed and decorated.

The manufacturing of the rubber boots, shoes or sections thereof will be carefully monitored by technicians trained in the processes of vulcanization, rubber curing, and slush molding. Cutting of rubber and fabric is sized and engineered by computer. Lasts for shoes and rubber boots are usually only made in full sizes and a limited range of widths, and the variety of designs is more restricted than designs of shoes for example. These considerations help manufacturers keep costs down and minimize waste materials. Waste materials are recycled for in the manufacturing process. The finished product is then packed and distributed to the end users via established wholesale and retailers.

It is estimated that ± 30 people will be permanently employed in the manufacturing process.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL AND PLANNING ISSUES IDENTIFIED

From previous experience with developments of this nature and comments received from Affected Parties, the factory might have the following key impacts on the receiving environment:

- Dust created by trucks delivering and collecting products;
- Noise generated by delivery and collection vehicles and in the processing and handling of products;
- Material wastage (waste and packaging material) due to poor site management practices;
- Health and safety of staff and neighbours;
- Water requirements for the manufacturing process;
- Electrical requirements for the manufacturing process;

6.1. BIOPHYSICAL IMPACTS

- On ground and surface water (water quality, water tables and sustainable water supply on consumers who rely on this water source);
- Surface drainage systems (flow of surface draining systems);
- Possibility of air pollution (dust during construction);
- Effect on vegetation (grass, trees and shrubs);
- Effect on wild and bird life;
- Effect on natural and general ambiance of the area and surroundings;
- Concerns if the area can be restored/rehabilitated to an acceptable status once the bulk services have been constructed;

6.2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- Additional employment will be created;
- Additional products/services will be provided;
- Substitution of imports;
- Transfer of new skills to unskilled labour;
- Ambiance of the site may change;
- Theft might increase during construction and operations;

- Community health issues - transmission of diseases from construction team and support staff to local community;
- Increase in criminal activities;
- Cultural/heritage impacts;

These impacts and others which was identified during the environmental scoping procedures and the engagement with the interested and affected parties will be evaluated in order to determine the significance of impact and if and how these impacts can be mitigated.

7. APPROACH TO THE STUDY

The assessment included the following activities:

a) Desktop sensitivity assessment

Literature, legislation and guidance documents related to the natural environment and land use activities available on the site and area in general were reviewed to determine potential environmental issues and concerns.

b) Site assessment (site visit)

A site visit was conducted where the site and surrounding area was assessed. Further site visits to investigate the environmental parameters on site to enable further understanding of the potential impacts on site also took place.

c) Public participation

The public were invited to give input, comments and opinions regarding the proposed project. Notices were placed in two local newspapers (New Era and The Namibian of 24 and 31 July 2020) on two consecutive weeks inviting the public to participate and provide comments on the proposed project. Copies of the newspaper notices are attached to this report. The closing date for any questions, comments, inputs or information on the Newspaper Notices was 14 August 2020. The closing date for any questions, comments, inputs or information on the Background Information Document was 28 August 2020. No questions, comments or inputs were received.

d) Scoping

Based on the desk top study, site visits and public participation, the environmental impacts were determined in five categories: nature of project, expected duration of impact, geographical extent of the event, probability of occurring and the expected intensity. The findings of the scoping have been incorporated in the environmental impact assessment report below.

e) Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

To minimize the impact on the environment, mitigation measures have been identified to be implemented during planning, construction and implementation. These measures have been included in the Environmental Management Plan to guide the planning, construction and operation of the factory which can also be used by the relevant authorities to ensure that the project is planned, developed and operated with the minimum impact on the environment.

8. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

It is assumed that the information provided by the Proponent (Ndalishi Group (Pty) Ltd) and other relevant parties are accurate. Alternative sites were evaluated. The proposed project site was selected by the Proponent due to ease of accessibility and required size. The site was visited several times and any happenings after this are not mentioned in this report. (The assessment was based on the prevailing environmental conditions and not on future happenings on the site.) However, it is assumed that there will be no significant changes to the proposed project, and the environment will not adversely be affected between the compilation of the assessment and the implementation of the proposed activities.

9. ADMINISTRATIVE, LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

To protect the environment and achieve sustainable development, all projects, plans, programs and policies deemed to have adverse impacts on the environment require an EIA according to Namibian legislation. The administrative, legal and policy requirements to be considered during the Environmental Assessment for the proposed factory are the following:

- The Namibian Constitution
- The Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and Regulations (2012)
- The Arandis Town Planning Scheme
- Other Laws, Acts, Regulations and Policies

THE NAMIBIAN CONSTITUTION

Article 95 of Namibia's constitution provides that: "The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at the following: Management of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future; in particular, the Government shall ensure that the natural resources and features like rivers, plants, trees as well as water resources are protected and sustained by providing measures against destroying the environment and the natural resources. This article recommends that a relatively high level of environmental protection is called for in respect of activities which might impact on these natural resources. Article 144 of the Namibian Constitution deals with environmental law and it states:

“Unless otherwise provided by this Constitution or Act of Parliament, the general rules of public international agreements binding upon Namibia under this Constitution shall form part of the law of Namibia”. This article incorporates international law, if it conforms to the Constitution, automatically as “law of the land”. These include international agreements, conventions, protocols, covenants, charters, statutes, acts, declarations, concords, exchanges of notes, agreed minutes, memoranda of understanding, and agreements (Ruppel & Ruppel-Schlichting, 2013). It is therefore important that the international agreements and conventions are considered (see section 4.9).

In considering the environmental rights, the Proponent, Ndalishi Group (Pty) Ltd, should consider the following in devising an action plan in response to these articles:

- Implement a “zero-harm” policy, which would guide decisions and operations.
- Ensure that no management practice or decision result in the degradation of future natural resources.
- Take a decision on how this part of the Constitution will be implemented as part of the Environmental Control System (ECS).

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (NO. 7 OF 2007) AND REGULATIONS (2012)

The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) that came into effect in 2012 requires/recommends that an Environmental Impact Assessment and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) be conducted for the following listed activities to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate:

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TREATMENT, HANDLING AND STORAGE

9.1 The manufacturing, storage, handling or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974.

9.2 Any process or activity which requires a permit, licence or other form of authorisation, or the modification of or changes to existing facilities for any process or activity which requires an amendment of an existing permit, licence or authorisation or which requires a new permit, licence or authorisation in terms of a law governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste.

Cumulative impacts associated with the project must be included as well as public consultation. The Act further requires all major industries and developers to prepare waste management plans and present these to the local authorities for approval.

The Act, Regulations, Procedures and Guidelines have integrated the following sustainability principles. They need to be given due consideration, particularly to achieve proper waste management and pollution control:

Cradle to Grave Responsibility

This principle provides that those who handle or manufacture potentially harmful products must be liable for their safe production, use and disposal and that those who initiate potentially polluting activities must be liable for their commissioning, operation and decommissioning.

Precautionary Principle

It provides that if there is any doubt about the effects of a potentially polluting activity, a cautious approach must be adopted.

The Polluter Pays Principle

A person who generates waste or causes pollution must, in theory, pay the full costs of its treatment or of the harm, which it causes to the environment.

Public Participation and Access to Information

In the context of environmental management, citizens must have access to information and the right to participate in decisions making.

CONCLUSION AND IMPACT

The proposed factory has been assessed in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Regulations (2012). From the assessment, it can be concluded that the activities will have impacts on the prevailing environment but that the negative impacts can be sufficiently mitigated and managed by following the Environmental Management Plan which is part of this document.

Other Acts, Policies and guidelines will also be consulted to ensure that the project is constructed and operated in accordance with legislation and guidelines.

It is believed that the lease agreement signed between the Lessee and the Proponent will ensure that site is only used as intended and that it will be maintained and kept in a proper state and also be handed back if and when the factory is decommissioned.

THE ARANDIS TOWN PLANNING SCHEME

The Arandis Town Planning Scheme (as amended in Arandis Amendment Scheme No. 2 – promulgated 14 October 2014) applies to the area as indicated on the scheme maps and corresponds with the Townlands Diagram for Arandis Town and Townlands. Erven 1132, Arandis falls within the area of the Scheme. See Below a copy of Part II (Clause 2 and 3) of the Arandis Town Planning Scheme which covers the 'Area and Purpose of the Scheme' and 'Conflict of Laws and Evasion of the Purpose of the Scheme'.

PART II

CLAUSE 2: AREA AND PURPOSE OF SCHEME

"Area of scheme": The area to which the Town Planning Scheme is applicable is the area as indicated on the scheme map.

"Purpose of scheme": The general purpose of the scheme is to create an environment to better the socio-economic standard of residents and promote the co-ordinated and harmonious development of the area of Arandis including where necessary the redevelopment of any part thereof which has already been subdivided and built upon, in such a way as will most effectively tend to promote health, safety, order, amenity, convenience and general welfare as well as efficiency and economy and conservation of the existing character of the town, in the process of such development.

"Existing approvals": Notwithstanding the provisions of this scheme, all approvals with regards to land use rights and land use restrictions or departures thereof, which have been imposed in terms of any applicable legislation, are considered to be in force, in so far as it is more restrictive as the provisions of this scheme.

CLAUSE 3: CONFLICT OF LAWS AND EVASION OF THE PURPOSE OF THE SCHEME

1. Nothing in the scheme or in terms thereof shall be deemed to detract from any rights the Council possesses by virtue of any servitude, contract or agreement.
2. Except where the contrary is specifically stated in the scheme, nothing in any provision of the scheme shall be deemed to overrule or absolve from compliance with any other provisions of the scheme.
3. The Council shall not consent to anything, which in its opinion constitutes or facilitates an evasion of the intent and purpose of the scheme or of any of its provisions.

Erf 1132, Arandis is 1526m² in extent. The Erf is zoned 'industrial' with a bulk of 1.0. See below a copy of the Town Planning Scheme map confirming the zoning of Erf 1132:

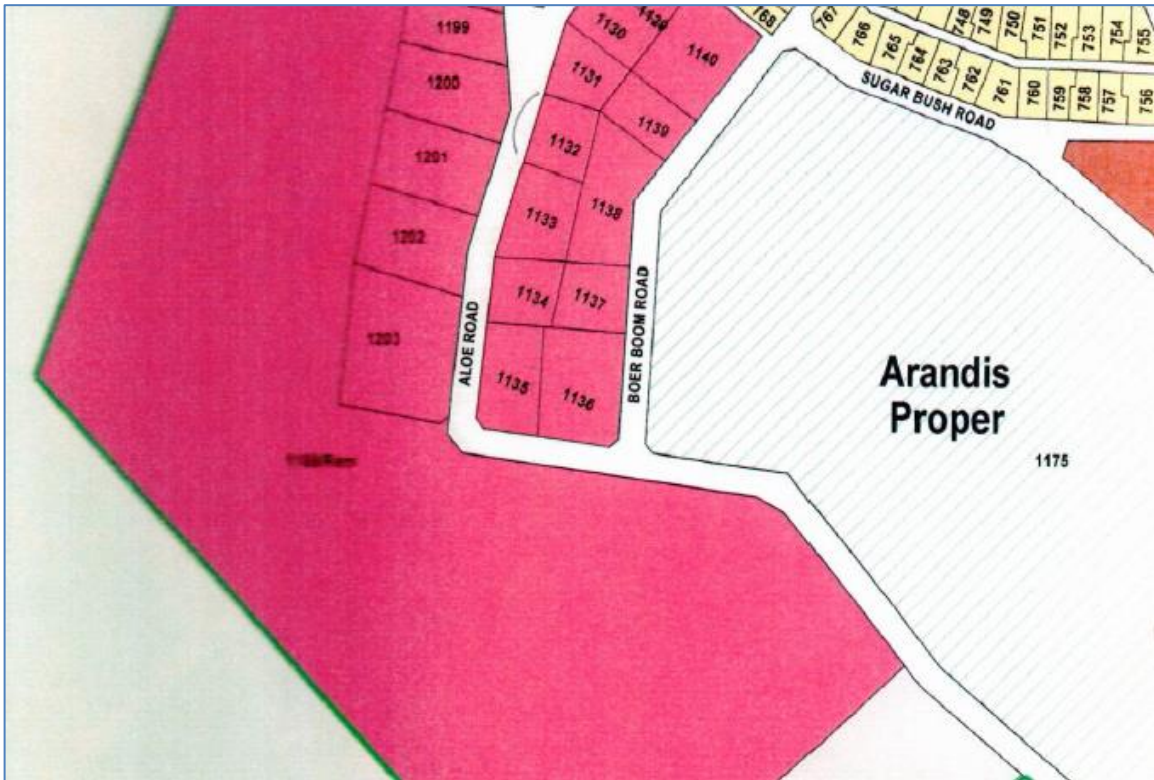







Figure 9: Zoning Map

The proposed use is allowed under the zoning “industrial”. See extract from *Table B* of the Arandis Town Planning Scheme Below.

Table 1: Table B in Arandis Town Planning Scheme

1	2	3	4	5
ZONE	MAP REFERENCE	PRIMARY USE (purposes for which land may be used)	CONSENT USE (purpose for which land may be used and buildings may be erected and used with the special consent of the Council after compliance of Clause 7 of the scheme)	OWNER CONSENT (this consent use only applies to owner of a property and with consent by Council after compliance with Clause 7 of the scheme)
K Industrial	Purple fill 	Industrial buildings, Car wash, Service station, Scrap yard, Warehouses, Building yard, Light industry, Public garage, SME, Dry cleaners and launderette, Driving school, Place of amusement, Truck port, Aquaculture, Workshop.	Noxious industry, Mining, Business buildings, Place of instruction, Panel beating, Place of assembly, Gambling house.	None
L Institutional	Dark Brown Shape Fill 	Institutional building, Place of instruction, Place of worship, Day care centre, Convention centre, Retirement village, Old age home.	Place of assembly, Dwelling unit/s, Office.	None
M Parastatal	Grey fill 	Parastatal, Offices.	SME	None
N Undetermined	Beige 	None	Any other which is not otherwise defined in this scheme and which the Council may permit.	None
O Agriculture	Light Green fill 	Agriculture, Agricultural use, Agricultural building, Dwelling unit/s, Nursery, Aquaculture.	Agricultural industry, Farm stall, Intensive- feed farming, Nursery, Service trade, Tourist facility, Tourism, Guest farm, Lodge, Permanent tented camps and tented lodges, Camping and caravan park, Driving school, Rest camp, Aquaculture, Service industry. Driving school.	Resident occupation, Home based shop.

Arandis Town Planning Amendment Scheme No. 1
Prepared by SPC – March 2013

The Arandis Town Planning Scheme define an ‘industrial building’ as follows:

<p>“INDUSTRIAL BUILDING” means a building or land used where any person or persons perform work in connection with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the large scale manufacturing of any article or part of any article, (b) the altering, repairing, renovating, testing, ornamenting, painting, spraying, polishing, finishing, cleaning, dyeing, washing, or breaking up of any article, (c) the sorting, assembling or packing (including washing or filling of bottles or other containers) of articles, (d) the construction, reconstruction, assembling, repairing or breaking up of vehicles or parts thereof (but excluding premises used for the purpose of housing vehicles where only minor adjustments are carried out), (e) distribution centres, wholesale trade, storage packaging, warehouses, cartage and transport services and laboratories, offices ancillary to “Industrial” as main use, (f) scrap yards and recycling facilities, the production and storage of gas in a holder of more than five hundred cubic metre (500m³) storage capacity, or any other noxious industrial use not included in the definition of a light industrial use: <p>Further provided that the provision of a care taker unit/flat (not exceeding 80m²) and the sale of goods manufactured and produced on site or which are related to the main use may be permitted with Council approval.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Arandis Town Planning Amendment Scheme No. 1 Prepared by SPC – March 2013</p>

CONCLUSION AND IMPACT

The proposed activity can be accommodated under the Arandis Town Planning Scheme stipulations. It is believed that the proposed establishment and operation of a factory for the manufacturing of rubber boots, shoes and related products on Erf 1132, Arandis will not have a detrimental impact on the neighbourhood as the proposed development will fit in with the surrounding uses and complement the existing uses.

OTHER LAWS, ACTS, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

Table 2: Laws, Acts, Regulations and Policies

Laws, Acts, Regulations & Policies consulted:	
Electricity Act (No. 4 of 2007)	In accordance with the Electricity Act (No. 4 of 2007) which provides for the establishment of the Electricity Control Board and provide for its powers and functions; to provide for the requirements and conditions for obtaining licenses for the provision of electricity; to provide for the powers and obligations of licenses; and to provide for incidental matters: the necessary permits and licenses will be obtained.
Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill (guideline only)	The Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill is currently in preparation and is therefore included as a guideline only. Of reference to the mining, Parts 2, 7 and 8 apply. Part 2 provides that no person shall discharge or cause to be discharged, any pollutant to the air from a process except under and in accordance with the provisions of an air pollution license issued under section 23. Part 2 also further provides for procedures to be followed in license application, fees to be paid and required terms of conditions for air pollution licenses. Part 7 states that any person who sells, stores, transports or uses any hazardous substances or products containing hazardous substances shall notify the competent authority, in accordance with sub-section (2), of the presence and quantity of those substances. The competent authority for the purposes of section 74 shall maintain a register of substances notified in accordance with that section and the register shall be maintained in accordance with the provisions. Part 8 provides for emergency preparedness by the person handling hazardous substances, through emergency response plans.
Water Resources Management Act	The Water Resources Management Act (No. 11 of 2013) stipulates conditions that ensure effluent that is produced to be of a certain standard. There should also be controls on the disposal of sewage, the purification of effluent, measures should be taken to ensure the prevention of surface and groundwater pollution and water resources should be used in a sustainable manner.
Hazardous Substances Ordinance	The Ordinance applies to the manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping of hazardous substances, as well as their import and export and is administered by the Minister of Health and Social

(No. 14 of 1974)	Welfare. Its primary purpose is to prevent hazardous substances from causing injury, ill-health or the death of human beings.
The Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act (No. 33 of 1992)	The Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act No. 33 of 1992 provide for the reconnaissance, prospecting and mining of minerals in Namibia and the exercise of control over the minerals. No person shall carry on any reconnaissance operations, prospecting operations or mining operations in, on or under any land in Namibia, except under and in accordance with a non-exclusive prospecting license, a mining claim or a mineral license. An estimate of the effect which the proposed prospecting operations and mining operations may have on the environment and the proposed steps to be taken in order to minimize or prevent any such effect should be determined. The claim holder should take all reasonable steps necessary to secure, in accordance with any applicable law, the safety, welfare and health of persons employed in the claim area and to prevent or minimize any pollution of the environment. The claim holder should maintain, in accordance with any applicable law, in good condition and repair all accessory works in such claim area.
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance of Namibia (No. 11 of 1976)	Part 2 of the Ordinance governs the control of noxious or offensive gases. The Ordinance prohibits anyone from carrying on a scheduled process without a registration certificate in a controlled area. The registration certificate must be issued if it can be demonstrated that the best practical means are being adopted for preventing or reducing the escape into the atmosphere of noxious or offensive gases produced by the scheduled process.
Nature Conservation Ordinance	The Nature Conservation Ordinance (No. 4 of 1975) covers game parks and nature reserves, the hunting and protection of wild animals, problem animals, fish and indigenous plant species. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) administer it and provides for the establishment of the Nature Conservation Board.
Forestry Act	The Forestry Act (No. 12 of 2001) specifies that there be a general protection of the receiving and surrounding environment. The protection of natural vegetation is of great importance, the Forestry Act especially stipulates that no living tree, bush, shrub or indigenous plants within 100m from any river, stream or watercourse, may be removed without the necessary license.
Labour Act	The Labour Act (No. 11 of 2007) contains regulations relating to the Health, Safety and Welfare of employees at work. These regulations are prescribed for among others safety relating to hazardous substances, exposure limits and physical hazards. Regulations relating to the Health and Safety of Employees at Work are promulgated in terms of the Labour Act 6 of 1992 (GN156, GG1617 of 1 August 1997).
National Heritage Act (No. 27 of 2004)	All protected heritage resources (e.g. human remains etc.) discovered need to be reported immediately to the National Heritage Council (NHC) and require a permit from the NHC before it may be relocated. This should be applied from the NHC.

Public Health Act (No. 36 of 1919)	Under this act, in section 119: “No person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.”
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CONCLUSION AND IMPACT

Green Earth Environmental Consultants believe the above administrative, legal and policy requirements which specifically guide and govern the development at the proposed project site will be followed and complied with in the assessment of the activity. A flowchart indicating the entire EIA process is shown in the *Figure* below.

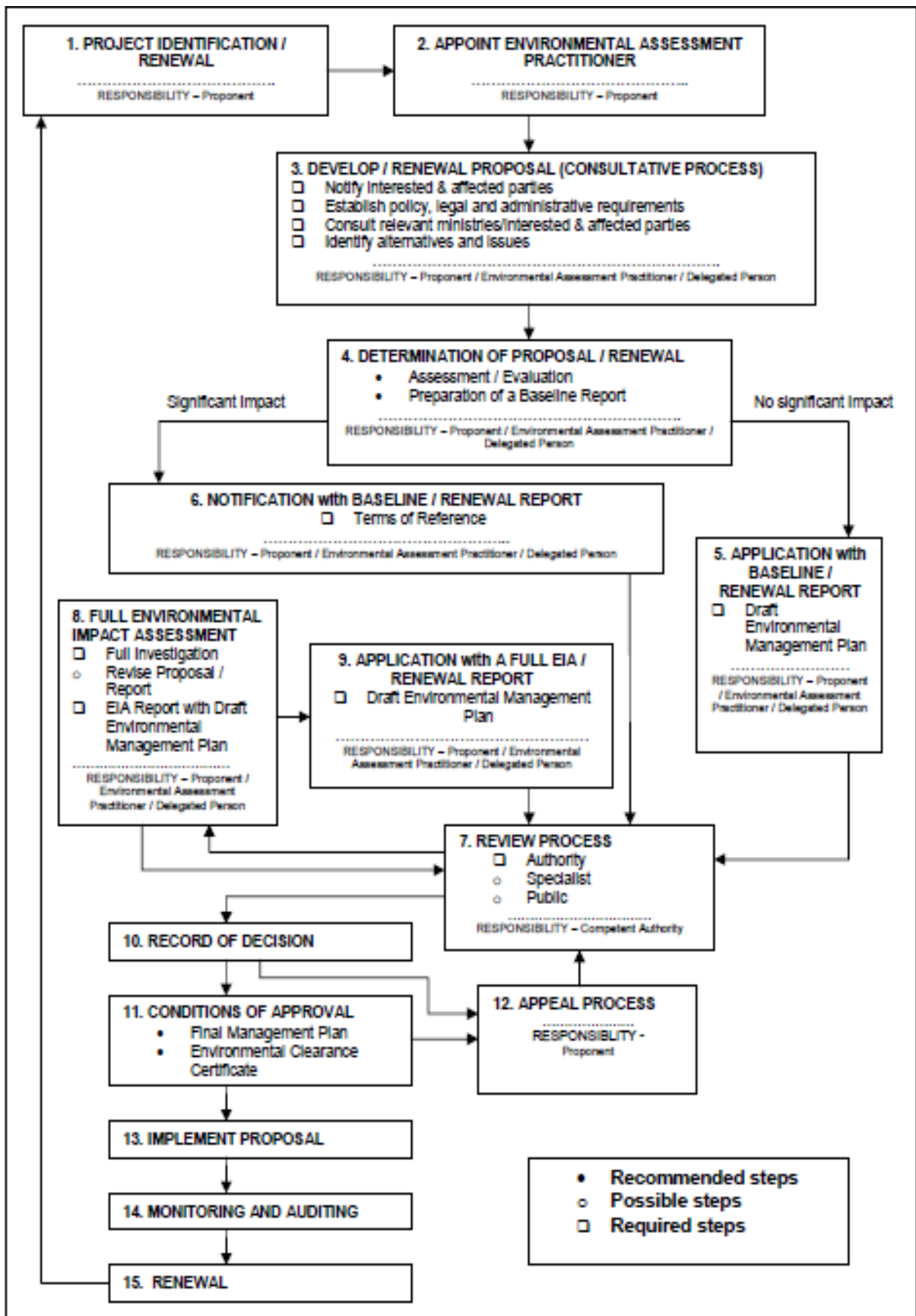


Figure 10: Flowchart of the Impact Process

10. AFFECTED RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

10.1. BIODIVERSITY AND VEGETATION

The vegetation on the site where the factory will be constructed and operated forms part of the Namib Desert Biome. The project site is showing evidence of human inference namely informal tracks are present on some areas of the site and vegetation was cleared.



Figure 11: Biomes of Namibia (*Atlas of Namibia, 2002*)



Figure 12: Limited vegetation present near site

The natural characteristics of the project site namely the vegetation clearance and the destruction of habitats is expected to further on have a low impact on the environment before the mitigation measures are taken and after the mitigation measures are taken, the impact will be very low. The majority of the infrastructure that is required is already on site therefore limited new areas would be cleared. However vegetation on the site should not be removed if not required.

10.2. CLIMATE

No specific climate data is available for the project site. Arandis and surroundings in general are characterized with a semi-arid highland savannah climate typified as very hot in summer and moderate dry in winter. The average annual temperature in Arandis is approximately 21 °C. Arandis and surroundings are considered to have a desert climate. The temperatures are on average highest in January measuring 34 °C. July is normally the coldest month with temperatures on average 17 °C and below.

The average rainfall in Arandis is 137 mm per year. The majority of rainfall is in March with an average of 42 mm (*Weather - the Climate in Namibia, 1998 – 2012*). The area therefore has low frost potential. Over 70% of the rainfall occurs in the summer months' period between November and March. Rainfall in the area is typically sporadic and unpredictable.

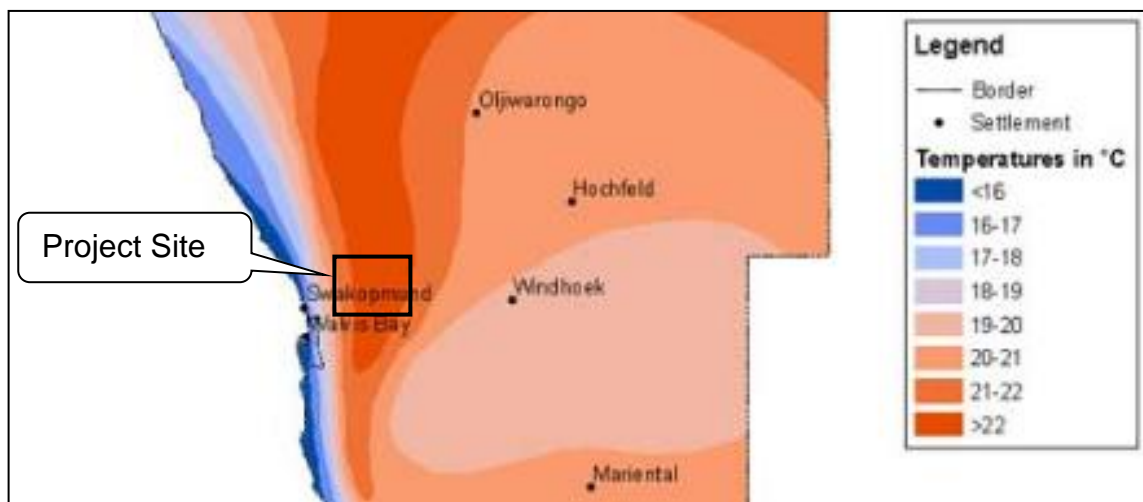


Figure 13: Temperatures in Namibia (Atlas of Namibia Project, 2002)

10.3. WIND

Wind is expected to prevent the spread of any nuisance namely noise and smell. The wind experienced at any given location is highly dependent on local topography and other factors, and instantaneous wind speed and direction vary more widely than hourly averages (*Weatherspark, 2020*). The average hourly wind speed in Arandis experiences significant seasonal variation over the course of the year (*Weatherspark, 2020*).

The windier part of the year lasts for ± 5.8 months, from May to November. The windiest days of the year are in July (*Weatherspark, 2020*). The maximum daily wind speed is expected to range between 15 Km/h and 27 Km/h (*FreeMeteo, 2020*). The calmer time of year lasts for ± 6.2 months, from November to May. The calmest days of the year are in March (*Weatherspark, 2020*).

The predominant average hourly wind direction in Arandis varies throughout the year (*Weatherspark, 2020*). The wind is most often from the east for 6.3 months, from March

to September, with a peak percentage of 51% in June. The wind is most often from the south for 5.7 months, from September to March, with a peak percentage of 49% in January (*Weatherspark, 2020*).

10.4.GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The factory of Ndalishi Group (Pty) Ltd is on a geological area classified as Damara Supergroup and Gariep Complex. See map below:

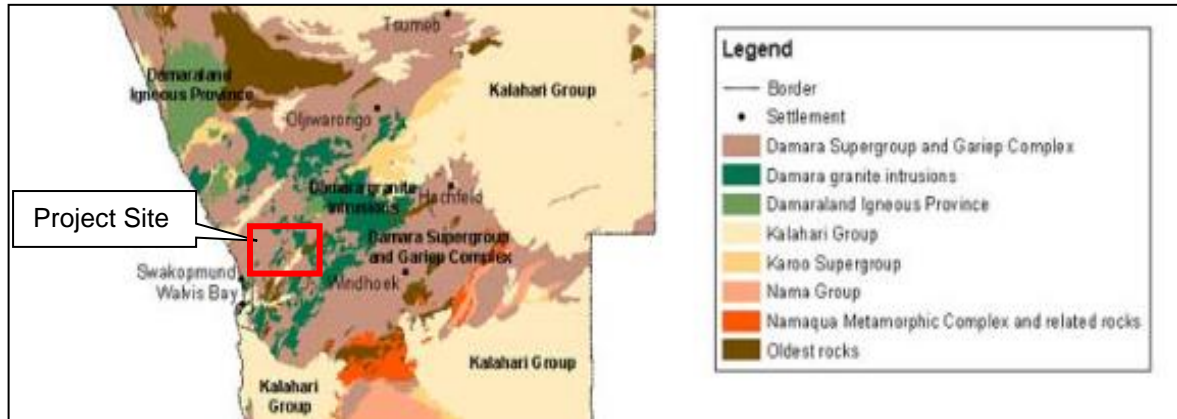


Figure 14: Geology of Namibia (*Atlas of Namibia Project, 2002*)



Figure 15: Surrounding area

10.5.GEOHYDROLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SITE

See below the bedrock geology of the area:

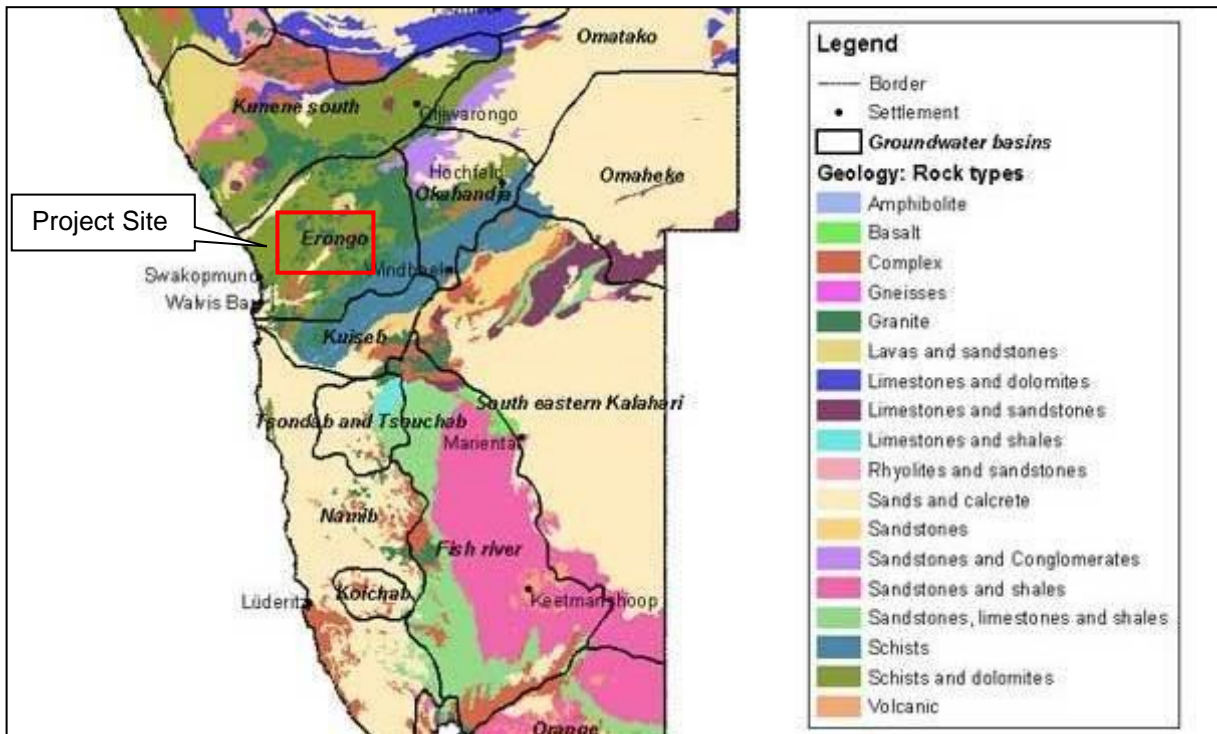


Figure 16: Groundwater basins and rock types

The information suggests that the area in general has poor groundwater potential and the predominant geology in the area results in very little risk of groundwater contamination, *unless* pollutants end up in geological structures acting as preferential groundwater flow paths (faults or open joints) or along the river courses where groundwater flow in the alluvial sediments will be higher. Under such conditions the transmissivity is higher; therefore, the potential to easily transmit pollutants can also be moderate to high.

The Hydrogeological Map of Namibia shows that the study area falls in a zone of rock bodies with little groundwater potential (generally low; locally moderate potential) in an area of metamorphic rocks.

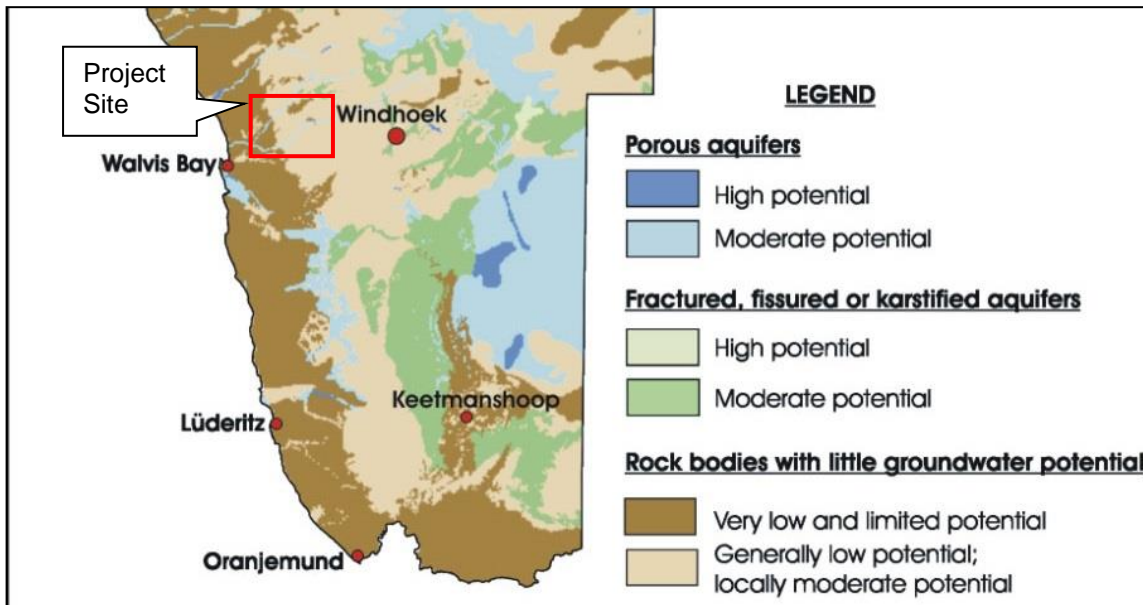


Figure 17: Hydrogeological Map of Namibia (Geological Survey of Namibia, 2015)

It can therefore be concluded that the geological and geohydrological settings limit the flux of groundwater between different groundwater bodies or aquifers in the schist bedrock, thus limiting the movement of potential pollutants within this rock type; limit the probability that groundwater utilisation in one area will adversely affect groundwater availability in surrounding areas, and could result in higher flux within homogenous layers (Geological Survey of Namibia, 2015).

10.6.GROUNDWATER

Ground water pollution can have a negative effect on the receiving environment as well as on the surrounding areas. Soil, geological and geo-hydrological characteristics of the site indicate that the potential significance that water resources will be damaged is very small. For ground water to be contaminated, large amounts of oil or fuel will have to seep through the soil over a period. The Water Resource Management Act (No. 24 of 2004) stipulates that even the potential sources of pollution still requires attention namely planning, controlling and managing the possible pollution of the receiving environment as the cumulative impact of many environmentally harmful incidents will in the long run have a detrimental impact on the downstream water sources, resources and users. With precautionary measures that are in place, groundwater contamination is easily prevented, and the proposed operations are not expected to have a detrimental impact on water resources in the area.

10.7.SURFACE WATER

Surface water flow in a catchment is largely determined by rainfall (quantity and intensity), potential evapotranspiration and catchment relief. A drainage system comprises all the elements of the landscape through which or over which water travels within that drainage basin. These elements include the soil, vegetation growing on it, geological materials underlying the soil, stream channels carrying surface water and the zones where water is held in the soil and moves below the surface. It also includes constructed elements such

as pipes and culverts, cleared and compacted land surfaces, and pavement and other impervious surfaces unable to absorb water. The hydrology of a region is thus characterised by the collection, movement and storage of water through a drainage basin.

Alteration of a natural drainage basin through for instance urbanisation can impose dramatic changes in the movement and storage of water. These changes can have negative impacts on other parties that use water for industrial, business or domestic purposes in the immediate vicinity or downstream.

The major potential impacts of the proposed factory on surface water primarily relates to the generation of increased run-off, water quality and possible pollution: Increased storm water and run-off due to vegetation removal during construction. Potential pollution can be due to storage, handling or spillage of hazardous substances and chemicals, potential pollution due to transportation and potential pollution due to sewage disposal and storm water.

Erosion and sedimentation could result from soils that are being exposed during the clearing of land, grading and the installation of underground utilities namely water pipes or related infrastructure, etc. Erosion and sedimentation could further result in the degradation of habitats in the rainy season. Severe impacts may occur if erosion and sedimentation impacts are not taken into consideration namely loss of valuable topsoil, vegetation and habitat. The infrastructure that will be constructed on the site is believed to have a limited impact on erosion and sedimentation since drainage channels will be kept open and will be incorporated in the operations.

10.8.SOCIAL-ECONOMIC COMPONENT

The proposed factory will have a positive impact on the socio-economic environment because of employment creation and the provision of rubber boots/products. Apart from the proponent's intension to make a profit out of the proposed activities, advantages to the area are numerous. The proposed operations will create the need for more business activities such as building maintenance, vehicle maintenance and additional support for existing businesses etc.

The proposed project will create employment. Since most land use in and around the area is characterised by mining, industrial, business and farming activities, the operations will not have a negative impact on the neighbours or the surrounding areas.



Figure 18: Surrounding land uses



Figure 19: Surrounding land uses

10.9.CULTURAL HERITAGE

The proposed project site is not known to have any historical significance prior to or after Independence in 1990. The specific area does not have any National Monuments and the specific site has no record of any cultural or historical importance or on-site resemblance of any nature. No graveyard or related article was found on the site.

10.10. SENSE OF PLACE

The proposed factory will not have a large/negative impact on the sense of place in the area. An untidy or badly managed site can detract from the ecological well-being and individuality of the area. Unnecessary disturbance to the surroundings could be caused by poorly planned or poorly managed operational activities. The site should be kept neat

and clean where possible. Vegetation should not be removed or harmed if not necessary since it covers topsoil which prevents erosion. Noise and dust should be limited in the operational phase.

10.11. HEALTH

The safety, security and health of the labour force, employees and neighbours are of great importance, workers should be orientated with the maintenance of safety and health procedures and they should be provided with PPE (Proper Protective Equipment). A health and safety officer should be employed to manage, coordinate and monitor risk and hazard and report all health and safety related issues in the workplace. The introduction of external workers into the area is sometimes accompanied with criminal activities posing security risks for neighbours. However, the proponent will take certain measures to prevent any activity of this sort. The welfare and quality of life of the neighbours and workforce needs to be considered for the project to be a success on its environmental performance. Conversely, the process should not affect the overall health of persons related to the project including the neighbours.

10.12. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

Development is usually associated with an increase in vehicles to and from the site since worker busses, delivery vehicles and trucks are needed for construction and operations. It is important that all vehicle drivers be informed of their potential impact on the environment and on the roads, and that the necessary measures should be taken to prevent any accidents as a result of increased traffic.

11. ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

Development, no matter the type or scale, within an un-spoilt or even altered natural environment, is bound to have an impact or further impacts on the environment. This assessment concentrates on both the positive and negative impacts of the proposed factory. The positive impacts are in terms of employment creation and providing rubber boots/products. The following assessment methodology will be used to examine each impact identified, see *Table* below:

Table 3: Impact Evaluation Criterion (DEAT 2006)

Criteria	Rating (Severity)	
Impact Type	+VE	Positive
	O	No Impact
	-VE	Negative
Significance of impact being either	L	Low (Little or no impact)
	M	Medium (Manageable impacts)

	H	High (Adverse impact)
--	---	-----------------------

Probability:	Duration:
5 – Definite/don't know	5 - Permanent
4 – Highly probable	4 – Long-term (impact ceases)
3 – Medium probability	3 – Medium term (5 – 15 years)
2 – Low probability	2 – Short-term (0 – 5 years)
1 – Improbable	1 - Immediate
0 - None	
Scale:	Magnitude:
5 – International	10 – Very high/don't know
4 – National	8 - High
3 – Regional	6 - Moderate
2 – Local	4 - Low
1 – Site only	2 - Minor
	0 - None

The impacts identified during the environmental assessment are those impacts that might happen during the preconstruction and construction activities, the impacts during the operations and the impacts associated with the decommissioning.

11.1.IMPACTS DURING CONSTRUCTION

Some of the impacts that the factory will have on the environment includes water will be used for the construction and operational activities, electricity will be used, and wastewater will be produced on the site that will have to be handled.

11.1.1. WATER USAGE

Water is a scarce resource in Namibia and therefore water usage should be monitored and limited in order to prevent unnecessary wastage. The proposed factory will make use of water in its construction phase and in the operational phase.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Ecology	-VE	2	3	4	3	M	L

11.1.2. ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS

The proposed factory is situated in a semi disturbed natural area which is sparsely covered with vegetation. Special care should be taken to limit the destruction or damage of the vegetation. However, impacts on fauna and flora are expected to be minimal. Disturbance of areas outside the designated working zone is not allowed.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Ecology	-VE	1	2	4	2	L	L

11.1.3. DUST POLLUTION AND AIR QUALITY

Dust generated during the transportation of building materials; construction and installation of bulk services, and problems thereof are expected to be low and site specific due to the nature of the top soils. Dust is expected to be worse during the winter months when strong winds occur. Release of various particulates from the site during the construction phase and exhaust fumes from vehicles and machinery related to the construction of bulk services are also expected to take place. Dust is regarded as a nuisance as it reduces visibility, affects the human health and retards plant growth.

Construction is commonly of a temporary nature with a definite beginning and end. Construction usually consists of a series of different operations, each with its own duration and potential for dust generation. Dust emission will vary from day to day depending on the phase of construction, the level of activity, and the prevailing meteorological conditions. Dust will be generated significantly due to the dry conditions and the sandy texture of the soils in the project area.

Impact evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Dust & Air Quality	-VE	2	2	2	2	M	L

11.1.4. NOISE IMPACT

An increase of ambient noise levels at the proposed site is expected due to the construction activities. Noise pollution due to heavy-duty equipment and machinery might be generated.

It is not expected that the noise generated during construction will impact any third parties due to the distance of the neighbouring activities. Ensure all mufflers on vehicles are in

full operational order; and any audio equipment should not be played at levels considered intrusive by others. The construction workers should be equipped with ear protection equipment.

Impact evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Noise	-VE	2	1	4	2	M	L

11.1.5. HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY

The safety, security and health of the labour force, employees and general public are of great importance. Workers should be orientated with the maintenance of safety and health procedures and they should be provided with PPE (Proper Protective Equipment). A health and safety officer should be employed to manage, coordinate and monitor risk and hazard and report all health and safety related issues in the work place.

Safety issues could arise from the earthmoving equipment and tools that will be used on site during the construction phase. This increases the possibility of injuries and the contractor must ensure that all staff members are made aware of the potential risks of injuries on site. The presence of equipment lying around on site may also encourage criminal activities (theft).

Sensitize operators of earthmoving equipment and tools to switch off engines of vehicles or machinery not being used. The contractor is advised to ensure that the team is equipped with first aid kits and that they are available on site, always. Workers should be equipped with adequate personal protective gear and properly trained in first aid and safety awareness.

No open flames, smoking or any potential sources of ignition should be allowed at the project location. Signs such as 'NO SMOKING' must be prominently displayed in parts where inflammable materials are stored on the premises. Proper barricading and/or fencing around the site especially trenches for pipes and drains should be erected to avoid entrance of animals and/or unauthorized persons. Safety regulatory signs should be placed at strategic locations to ensure awareness. Adequate lighting within and around the construction locations should be erected, when visibility becomes an issue.

Impact evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Safety & Security	-VE	1	2	4	2	M	L

11.1.6. CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER

Care must be taken to avoid contamination of soil and groundwater. Use drip trays when doing maintenance on machinery. Maintenance should be done on dedicated areas with linings or concrete flooring. The risk can be lowered further through proper training of staff. All spills must be cleaned up immediately. Excavations should be backfilled and sealed with appropriate material, if it is not to be used further.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Ground-water	-VE	2	2	2	2	M	L

11.1.7. SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION

Vegetation stabilizes the area against wind erosion. Vegetation clearance and creation of impermeable surfaces could result in erosion in areas across the proposed area. The clearance of vegetation will further reduce the capacity of the land surface to slow down the flow of surface water, thus decreasing infiltration, and increasing both the quantity and velocity of surface water runoff. The proposed construction activities will increase the number of impermeable surfaces and therefore decrease the amount of groundwater infiltration. As a result, the amount of storm water during rainfall events could increase. If proper storm water management measures are not implemented this will impact negatively on the water courses close to the site.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Erosion and Sedimentation	-VE	1	2	4	2	M	L

11.1.8. GENERATION OF WASTE

This can be in a form of rubble, cement bags, pipe and electrical wire cuttings. The waste should be gathered and stored in enclosed containers to prevent it from being blown away by the wind. Contaminated soil due to oil leakages, lubricants and grease from the construction equipment and machinery may also be generated during the construction phase.

Oil leakages, lubricants and grease must be detected and addressed. If contaminated soil is detected, it must be removed and disposed of at a hazardous waste landfill. The

contractor must provide containers on-site, to store any hazardous waste produced. Regular inspection and housekeeping procedure monitoring should be maintained by the contractor.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Waste	-VE	1	1	4	2	M	L

11.1.9. CONTAMINATION OF SURFACE WATER

Contamination of surface water might occur through oil leakages, lubricants and grease from the equipment and machinery during the installation, construction and maintenance of bulk services at the site. Oil spills may form a film on water surfaces in the nearby streams causing physical damage to water-borne organisms.

Machinery should not be serviced at the construction site to avoid spills. All spills should be cleaned up as soon as possible. Hydrocarbon contaminated clothing or equipment's should not be washed within 25m of any surface water body.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Surface water	-VE	2	2	4	3	M	L

11.1.10. TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY

All drivers of delivery vehicles and construction machinery should have the necessary driver's licenses and documents to operate these machines. Speed limit warning signs must be erected to minimise accidents. Heavy-duty vehicles and machinery must be tagged with reflective signs or tapes to maximize visibility and avoid accidents.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Traffic	-VE	2	2	4	3	M	L

11.1.11. FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS

There should be enough water available for firefighting purposes. Ensure that all fire-fighting devices are in good working order and they are serviced. All personnel must be trained about responsible fire protection measures and good housekeeping such as the removal of flammable materials on site. Regular inspections should be carried out to inspect and test firefighting equipment by the contractor.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Fires and Explosions	-VE	2	2	4	2	M	L

11.1.12. SENSE OF PLACE

The placement, design and construction of the proposed factory should be as such as to have the least possible impact on the natural environment. The proposed activities will not have a large/negative impact on the sense of place in the area since it will be constructed in a manner that will not affect the neighbouring land and it will not be visually unpleasing.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Nuisance Pollution	-VE	1	1	2	2	L	L

11.2. IMPACTS DURING OPERATIONAL PHASE

11.2.1. ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS

Staff, managers and clients should only make use of walkways and existing roads to minimise the impact on vegetation. No firewood may be collected on the site. Minimise the area of disturbance by restricting movement to the designated working areas during maintenance and drives.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Ecology Impacts	-VE	1	2	4	2	L	L

11.2.2. DUST POLLUTION AND AIR QUALITY

Vehicles transporting goods and staff will contribute to the release of hydrocarbon vapours, carbon monoxide and sulphur oxides into the air. Possible release of sewer odour, due to sewer system failure of maintenance might also occur. All maintenance of bulk services and infrastructure at the project site must be designed to enable environmental protection.

During operation at the project site dust could be produced through offloading and loading trucks and by the operations. Transport busses could also contribute to dust. Dust can

be prevented by spraying grey water on the roads and on the working areas. It is recommended that regular dust suppression be included in the construction activities, when dust becomes an issue. No unnecessary revving of engines or operation of vehicles is allowed. In general, the servicing of these extensions is envisaged to have minimal impacts on the surrounding air quality.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Dust & Air Quality	-VE	2	2	4	4	M	L

11.2.3. CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER

Spillages might also occur during maintenance of the sewer system. This could have impacts on groundwater especially in cases of large sewer spills. Proper containment should be used in cases of sewerage system maintenance to avoid any possible leakages. Oil and chemical spillages may have a health impact on groundwater users. Potential impact on the natural environment from possible polluted groundwater also exists.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Groundwater contamination	-VE	2	2	4	2	L	L

11.2.4. GENERATION OF WASTE

Household waste from the activities at the factory and from the staff working at the site will be generated. This waste will be collected, sorted to be recycled and stored in on site for transportation and disposal at an approved landfill site.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Waste Generation	-VE	1	2	2	2	M	L

11.2.5. FAILURE IN RETICULATION PIPELINES

There may be a potential release of sewage, storm-water or water into the environment due to pipeline/system failure. As a result, the spillage could be released into the environment and could potentially be health hazard to surface and groundwater. Proper reticulation pipelines and drainage systems should be installed. Regular bulk services infrastructure and system inspection should be conducted.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Failure of Reticulation Pipeline	-VE	1	1	4	2	M	L

11.2.6. FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS

Food will be prepared on gas fired stoves. There should be enough water available for firefighting purposes. Ensure that all fire-fighting devices are in good working order and they are serviced. All personnel must be trained about responsible fire protection measures and good housekeeping such as the removal of flammable materials on site. Regular inspections should be carried out to inspect and test firefighting equipment by the contractor.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Fires and Explosions	-VE	2	1	4	2	M	L

11.2.7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY

The safety, security and health of the labour force, employees and neighbours are of great importance, workers should be orientated with the maintenance of safety and health procedures and they should be provided with PPE (Proper Protective Equipment). Workers should be warned not to approach or chase any wild animals occurring on the site.

No open flames, smoking or any potential sources of ignition should be allowed at the project location. Signs such as 'NO SMOKING' must be prominently displayed in parts where inflammable materials are stored on the premises.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Safety & Security	-VE	1	3	4	2	M	L

11.3.CUMMULATIVE IMPACTS

These are impacts on the environment, which results from the incremental impacts of the construction and operation of the proposed factory when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what person undertakes such other

actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period. In relation to an activity, it means the impact of an activity that in it may not become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts resulting from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.

Possible cumulative impacts associated with the proposed project includes sewer damages/maintenance, vegetation and animal disturbance, uncontrolled traffic and destruction of the natural environment. These impacts could become significant especially if it is not properly supervised and controlled. This could collectively impact on the environmental conditions in the area. Cumulative impacts could occur in both the construction and operational phase.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Cumulative Impacts	-VE	1	3	4	3	L	L

12. INCOMPLETE OR UNAVAILABLE INFORMATION

The exact amount of people that will be employed in the construction phase will depend on the type and scope of the factory plant. The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will therefore include all the possible negative effects of the project in general that could be operated on the site in order to prevent any pollution or harmful impacts whether to neighbours or the environment.

13. NEED AND DESIRABILITY

Employment opportunities will be created, which will help alleviate poverty and enhance the quality of life for the people involved, especially the local people. Unemployment is a major concern in Namibia and therefore there certainly is a need for individuals to find jobs and earn a living. This project can provide employment to individuals that are skilled and semi-skilled. Rubber boots/products will be supplied to markets.

According to the information mentioned above, it is believed that there is a need and desirability for the project. The proposed project is desirable as the study area is suitable for the proposed operations, the activities will have a limited impact on the bio-physical environment, enough water is available for construction and proper accesses can be provided to the proposed operations.

Determining what the impact of the operations would be are broken down into different categories and environmental aspects and dealt with in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). As per the ISO 14001 definition: *an environmental aspect is an element of an organization's activities, products and/or services that can interact with the environment to cause an environmental impact e.g. land degradation or land deterioration among others, that will cause harm to the environment.*

All concerns and potential impacts raised during the public participation process and consultative meetings were evaluated. Predictions were made with respect to their magnitude and an assessment of their significance was made according to the following criteria:

The Nature of the activity: A rubber factory will be constructed and operated on Erf 1132, Arandis, Erongo Region. The possible impacts that may occur are water will be used in the construction phase, waste water will be produced that will be handled by the proponent, land will be used for the proposed activities, few shrubs/grasses might be removed, noise and dust might be created and general construction activities will take place.

The Probability of the impacts to occur: The probability of the above-named impacts to occur and have a negative or harmful impact on the environment and the community is small since the Environmental Management Plan will also guide these activities. Water will still be used, and wastewater produced, however guidelines will be set that will ensure the impact is minimum.

The Extent of area that the project will affect: The specific project will most likely only have a small impact on the proposed project site itself and not on the surrounding or neighbouring land except for possible noise, traffic, machinery, roads and dust and there may be a visual impact because of the proposed operations. Therefore, the extent that the project will have a negative impact on is not extensive.

The Duration of the project: It is estimated that the construction will take place over 1 year however the exact duration of the activities is uncertain.

The Intensity of the project: The intensity of the project is mostly limited to the site however for the above-named processes where the intensity of the project will be felt outside the borders of the project site.

According to the information that was present while conducting the Environmental Impact Assessment for the construction and operation of the factory, no high-risk impacts were identified and therefore it is believed that the operations will be feasible in the short and long run. Most of the impacts identified were characterized as being of a low impact on the receiving and surrounding environment and with mitigation measures followed, the impacts will be of minimum significance or avoided.

14. CONCLUSION

In line with the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007), *Green Earth Environmental Consultants* have been appointed to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment for the establishment of a factory for the manufacturing of rubber boots, shoes and related products on Erf 1132, Arandis, Erongo Region that may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate.

The specific site has the full potential to be used for the proposed activities. It is believed that the activities will not have a severe negative effect on the environment. It is also believed that this project can largely benefit the economic/employment needs of the area.

The negative environmental impacts that may be visible in the construction and operational phase of the project include increases in solid waste generation and wastewater generation can result in an increase in traffic on the nearby roads, there can be an impact on the occupational health and safety of workers and dust and noise might be created. As a result of the above-mentioned possible negative impacts on the receiving and surrounding environment, an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is required to eliminate and guide the operational phase of the project. The operations of Ndalishi Group (Pty) Ltd are believed to be an asset because employment will be made available for which there is a need and factory products will be exported.

After assessing all information available on this project, *Green Earth Environmental Consultants* are of the opinion that the factory of Ndalishi Group (Pty) Ltd will not have a large impact on the environment. The accompanying EMP will focus on mitigation measures that will remediate or eradicate the negative or adverse impacts.

15. RECOMMENDATION

It is therefore recommended that the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism through the Environmental Commissioner support and approve the Environmental Clearance for: ***the establishment of a factory for the manufacturing of rubber boots, shoes and related products on Erf 1132, Arandis, Erongo Region*** and to issue an Environmental Clearance for the following 'Listed Activities':

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TREATMENT, HANDLING AND STORAGE

9.1 The manufacturing, storage, handling or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974.

9.2 Any process or activity which requires a permit, licence or other form of authorisation, or the modification of or changes to existing facilities for any process or activity which requires an amendment of an existing permit, licence or authorisation or which requires a new permit, licence or authorisation in terms of a law governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste.

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LEGAL NOTICES

Tel: 061 2080800 Fax (061) 220584 Email: Imeroro@nepc.com.na

Notice Legal Notices

**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY
LIQUOR ACT, 1937 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO COMBINE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1937 (Regulation 14, 26 & 31)**

Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1937, particulars of which appear below, will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region: OSHANOTO

Name and postal address of applicant: **MANTEN ANNA**
P O BOX 1937, OSHANOTO

2 Name of business or proposed business to which applicant wishes to apply: **SPOT MARKET**

3 Address/location of premises: **ADDRESSES: EENGHONO-OMANGWA**

4 Nature and details of application: **SHIBEREN LIQUOR LICENCE**

5 Check off each month which application will be lodged: **ONDANGWA**

6 Date on which application will be lodged: **30 JULY 2020**

7 Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: **09 SEPTEMBER 2020**

Any objection or written submission in terms of section 29 of the Act in relation to the application must be made or addressed to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 37 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

• CHANGE OF SURNAME - THE ALIENS ACT, 1937 NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME

(1) **K A S H E R A K K E L NDILOPOWHE** (residing at HAKAHANA, OUMUMO STREET and carrying on business) employed a (2) **UNEMPLOYED** intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume the surname **LUKAS** for the reasons that (3) **BACANOMI ALL OF MY SCHOOL DOCUMENTS ARE IN LUKAS** (I previously bore the name) **KASHE** (4) I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife and minor children) **NIA** to **NIA**. Any person who objects to my change of surname, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefor, with the magistrate of

WINDHOEK 14-07-2020

• CHANGE OF SURNAME - THE ALIENS ACT, 1937 NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME

(1) **ALUVILU TWELIMONA GENSEROSA** residing at OKAHANGWA OSHOTO NO. 1, ERF 238 and carrying on business (employed a (2) **UNEMPLOYED** intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume the surname **AMUTENYA** for the reasons that (3) **BECAUSE AMUTENYA IS MY FATHER'S SURNAME AND IT'S APPEARING ON MY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE AND ALL MY SISTERS ARE USING THAT SURNAME. AMUTENYA.** (I previously bore the name) **ALUVILU TWELIMONA GENSEROSA** (4) I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife and minor children) **NIA** to **NIA**. Any person who objects to my change of surname, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefor, with the magistrate of

WINDHOEK 08-07-20

• CHANGE OF SURNAME - THE ALIENS ACT, 1937 NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME

(1) **WILBARD SIMON NALIGWANTHWE** (residing at NALIGWANTHWE - OSHANOTO, OSHANU and carrying on business) employed a (2) **UNEMPLOYED** intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume the surname **HANDINOTYA** for the reasons that (3) **I AM CURRENTLY USING MY DRANDFATHER'S NAME AS SURNAME BUT I WANT TO MY FATHER'S SURNAME** (I previously bore the name) **WILBARD SIMON NALIGWANTHWE** (4) I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife and minor children) **AMUTENYA** should as soon as my lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefor, with the magistrate of

WINDHOEK 06-07-20

Notice Legal Notices

• CHANGE OF SURNAME - THE ALIENS ACT, 1937 NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME

(1) **INDATEGA VICTORIA ASHEELA** residing at ERF OUMUNGONO FREEDOMLAND KATUTURA and carrying on business (employed a (2) **ACADEMIC** intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume the name) **SHIKALEPO** for the reasons that (3) **BY VIRTUE OF A MARRIAGE** (4) **INDATEGA VICTORIA ASHEELA** (I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife and minor children) **NIA**. Any person who objects to my change of surname, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefor, with the magistrate of

WINDHOEK 07-07-2020

• CHANGE OF SURNAME - THE ALIENS ACT, 1937 NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME

(1) **PETRUS KALENGA** residing at OKAHANGWA ERF NO 6 and carrying on business (employed a (2) **ASSISTANT MANAGER AT THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM, THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA** intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume the surname **KALENGA** for the reasons that (3) **AS I'M USING WEST AFRICAN NAMBIAN ID I AM APPEARING AS SIMON WHILE I USE MY SURNAME KALENGA THAT IS ON MY CHURCH BAPTISM CARD, BIRTH CERTIFICATE, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE, ALL MY POLICY DOCUMENTS, EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT. I WANT TO CHANGE KALENGA. I AM CURRENTLY USING MY SURNAME SIMON** (4) I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife and minor children) **NIA** to **NIA**. Any person who objects to my change of surname, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefor, with the magistrate of

WINDHOEK 06-07-20

• CHANGE OF SURNAME - THE ALIENS ACT, 1937 NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME

(1) **WILLIAMER JOHANNES** residing at ONALUKAGO, ONDANGWA and carrying on business (employed a (2) **STUDENT** intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume the name **HALONGA** for the reasons that (3) **THE SURNAME THAT I AM CURRENTLY USING IS WINDONG** (I previously bore the name) **WILLIAMER JOHANNES** (4) I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife and minor children) **NIA** to **NIA**. Any person who objects to my change of surname, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefor, with the magistrate of

WINDHOEK 06-07-20

• CHANGE OF SURNAME - THE ALIENS ACT, 1937 NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME

(1) **WILBARD SIMON NALIGWANTHWE** (residing at NALIGWANTHWE - OSHANOTO, OSHANU and carrying on business) employed a (2) **UNEMPLOYED** intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume the surname **HANDINOTYA** for the reasons that (3) **I AM CURRENTLY USING MY DRANDFATHER'S NAME AS SURNAME BUT I WANT TO MY FATHER'S SURNAME** (I previously bore the name) **WILBARD SIMON NALIGWANTHWE** (4) I intend also applying for authority to change the surname of my wife and minor children) **AMUTENYA** should as soon as my lodge his/her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/her reasons therefor, with the magistrate of

WINDHOEK 06-07-20

Notice Legal Notices

Green Earth Environmental Consultants
CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION COMMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FACTORY FOR THE MANUFACTURING OF RUBBER BOOTS SHOES AND RELATED PRODUCTS ON ERF 1132, ARANDI, ERONGO REGION.

Green Earth Environmental Consultants has been appointed to attend to and complete an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in order to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as required by the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4873 of 15 February 2012) for the establishment of a factory for the manufacturing of rubber boots, shoes and related products on Erf 1132, Arandi, Erongo Region.

Name of proponent: **Nahulu Group (Pty) Ltd**

Project location and description: The proposed factory will be located on Erf 1132, Arandi, Erongo Region. The Erf is zoned 'Industrial' and situated in the industrial area of Arandi. In the interest of the proponent to establish a factory for the manufacturing of rubber boots, shoes and related products, Nahulu rubber is combined with other ingredients such as carbon black, oil, fillers, and curatives and mixed into a compound from which the products are manufactured. A locality plan of the site is displayed on the Municipal Notice Board at the offices of the Arandi Town Council or available at the offices of Green Earth Environmental Consultants at Singweddi Office, No. 41, d.v. name Newlands Avenue, Kunene.

Interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register in terms of the assessment process to register, comment and opinions regarding the proposed project. A public meeting will be held only if there is enough public interest. Only RAR that registered will be notified of the possible public meeting to be held.

The last date for comments and/or registration is **14 August 2020**

Contact details for registration and further information:
Green Earth Environmental Consultants
Contact Persons: Charlie Du Toit/Carsten van der Walt
Tel: 98177145
E-mail: charlie@greenearthnamibia.com and carsten@greenearthnamibia.com

Notice Legal Notices

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT NOTICE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A 1000 MW SOLAR PLANT AT TSUMBEI REGION.

OUTRIN CONSULTANTS CC HEREBY GIVES NOTICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A 1000 MW SOLAR PLANT AT TSUMBEI REGION.

The exact location of the project site is highlighted in the Background and Summary Document (BID). An EIA is being commissioned as required under the Environmental Management Act, 7 of 2007 and Regulations of 2012. Interested and Affected Parties are invited to register and attend meetings as detailed below.

PROPOONENT(S): EENGHONO POWER (PTY) LTD

PROJECT ACTIVITIES: CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF A SOLAR PLANT

PROJECT LOCATION: TSUMBEI - OSHIKOTO REGION - MAP IS PROVIDED IN THE BID

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: A FORMAL MEETING WILL BE HELD WHEN WE RECEIVE SIZABLE NUMBER OF RESPONSES

VENUE: TO BE ADVISED
Josiah - 0812 883 878,
E-mail: outrininvest@hotmail.com

OUTRIN

Take notice that **PLAN AFRICA CONSULTING CC**, Town and Regional Planners on behalf of the owner intends to apply to the Windhoek City Council for the:

• REZONING OF ERF 2924 WINDHOEK, NO. 19 MIDDLEWICK STREET, FROM RESIDENTIAL WITH A DENSITY OF 1:9000M² TO BUSINESS WITH A BULK OF 1:0

• CONSENT TO PROCEED WITH CONSTRUCTION WHILE THE REZONING IS IN PROGRESS.

Erf 2924 is 1395m² in extent. The proposed zoning will allow the owner to erect a business building with a floor area of 1395m². The intention of the owner is to construct a business building that consists of Doctor's consulting rooms, a pharmacy and most probably a shop.

Further take notice that the plan of the erf lies for inspection on the town planning notice board in the customer care Centre, Main municipal office, Rav Michael Scott Street, Windhoek.

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 Municipality of Keetmanshoop and Applicant in writing within 14 days of the last publication of this notice. (Final date for objections 07 August 2020).

Plan Africa Consulting CC
Town and Regional Planners
P.O. Box 4114
WINDHOEK
Tel (061) 212096
Fax (061) 213051 / 06814828

Notice Legal Notices

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN DECEASED ESTATE

All persons having claims against the estates specified below, are called upon to lodge their claims with the executors concerned within a period of 30 days (or otherwise as indicated) from the date of publication hereof.

Registered number of estate: **E1899/2020**
Surname: **Isaak**
First names: **Johndrick**
Date of birth: **1952-07-16**
Identity number: **52071600193**
Last address: **Ndohave - Hardap Region**
Date of death: **2015-12-10**

Name and (only one) address of executor of authorized agent: **NAMIB CAPITAL INVESTMENT CC**

Period allowed for lodgement of claims: If other than 30 days: **30 days only**

Advertiser, and address: **NAMIB CAPITAL INVESTMENT CC**
P O BOX 80455
Olympia, Windhoek
Tel: 081-384 9632 / 081-407 7199

Notice for publication in the Government Gazette only:
24th July 2020

NOTICE OF LOST LAND TITLE NO.:

Notice is hereby given that I, **Gert Van Wyk** intend to apply for a certified copy of:

CERTAIN, ERF B 1187 Rehoboth
MEASURING 1038M² SITUATE: Municipality Division of Rehoboth "M" DATED: 8 February 1987 THE PROPERTY OF: Gert Van Wyk

All persons who object to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge their objections in writing with the Registrar within three weeks from the last publication of this notice.

Dated at Rehoboth this 6th day of July 2020

G. Van Wyk
Signature of Applicant
P O Box 4499, Rehoboth
Tel No. 062-532447

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR DECEASED ESTATES 24 JULY 2020

NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS IN THE FOLLOWING DECEASED ESTATE:

In terms of section 35(3) of the Act 66 of 1965 notice is hereby given that the final and final Liquidation and Distribution Account in the estate below will be available for inspection in the office of the Master of High Court, Windhoek for 21 days as from date of publication of this notice and also in the towns where the deceased resided.

Should no objections thereto be lodged with the Masters concerned during the specified period, the executors will proceed to make payment in accordance with the accounts.

Estate Name: **GABRIEL KAWEE**
Estate no: **1850/16**
Date of birth: **1945/03/01**
ID no: **45030100164**
Last Address: **OSDABIS OMAHEKE**
Who died on: **2018/10/27**

AFFLUX INVESTMENTS ROBERT MUGABE AVENUE HERITAGE SQUARE UNIT 4 P.O. BOX 1130 WINDHOEK
Tel (061) 212096
Fax (061) 213051 / 06814828

Notice Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA (MAIN DIVISION)

CASE NO: HC-MD-LAB-AA-2019/00185

In the matter between:

EVARISTUS MAKAMBA EXECUTION CREDITOR

and

NAMIBIA PROTECTION SERVICES EXECUTION DEBTOR

NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION

SALE IN EXECUTION will be held by public auction on SATURDAY the 01st of AUGUST 2020 at the 02nd FLOOR OF THE 42ND INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, WINDHOEK or AS MAY BE ANNOUNCED at 09:30, during which there will be sold in execution as a result of an attachment made on the 09th of March 2020 under a Writ of Execution issued on the 04th of March 2020 by the above-named EVARISTUS MAKAMBA (Execution Creditor) against NAMIBIA PROTECTION SERVICES (Execution Debtor).

1 X BLACK COUCH
2 X DESKS
1 X FILING UNIT
1 X PRO LINE COMPUTER
2X DESKS
1 X A/C COMPUTER
2 X COMPUTERS
2 X DESKS
TERMS: "VOETSTOOTS" - CASH TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

Dated at WINDHOEK on this 20th day of JULY 2020.

APPOLES SHIMAKELANI LAWYERS LEGAL PRACTITIONERS FOR EXECUTION CREDITOR/ PLAINTIFF, UNIT NO 13 LISZT STREET, WINDHOEK (LW4718/A/E/M)

Plan Africa Consulting CC
Town and Regional Planners
P.O. Box 4114
WINDHOEK
Tel (061) 212096
Fax (061) 213051 / 06814828

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Tel (061) 212096
Fax (061) 213051 / 06814828

Birthday Birthday

My Daughter...
You have a heart of precious gold
One that's pure and true;
You show your love and caring
In everything you do.

Just like your loving heart of gold
Your spirit always shines;
Bringing joy to those you love -
I'm so proud to call you MINE!

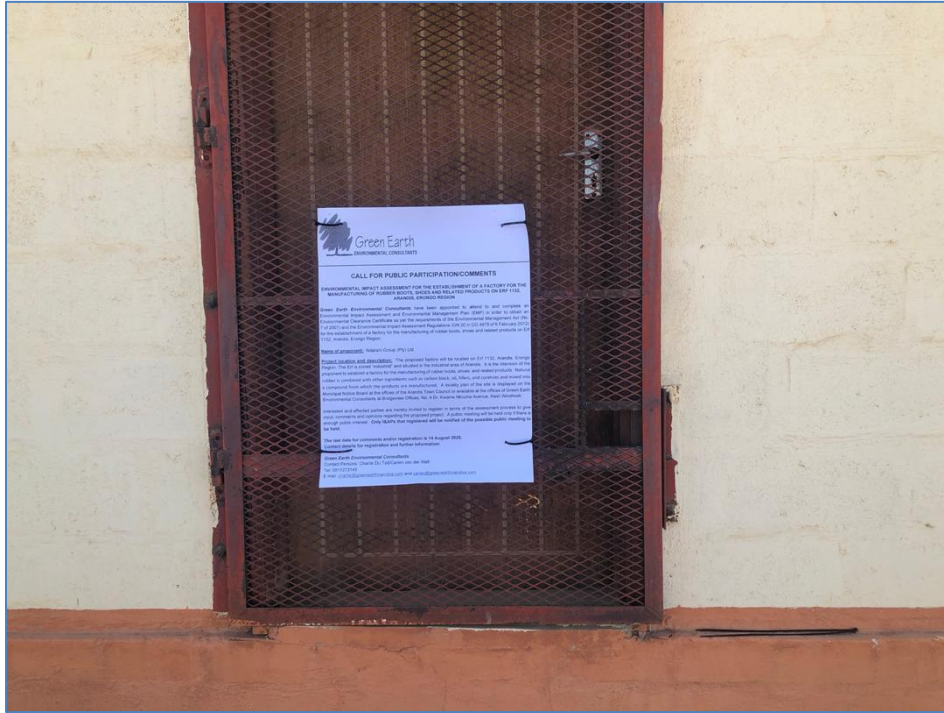
A whole 12 today...

Happy Birthday Sweetie!
#Love Moms

APPENDIX B: NOTICE AT MUNICIPALITY



APPENDIX C: NOTICE ON SITE



APPENDIX D: CURRICULUM VITAE OF CHARLIE DU TOIT

1. NAME : Charlie du Toit
2. DATE OF BIRTH : 29 October 1960
3. NATIONALITY : Namibian
4. EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING:

Institution:	Boland Agricultural High School, Paarl, Republic of South Africa
Date :from (month / year) :	January 1974
To (month / year) :	December 1978
Diploma obtained:	Grade 12
Institution:	University of Stellenbosch, RSA
Date :from (month / year) :	1979
To (month / year) :	1982
Certificate obtained:	BSc Agric Hons (Chemistry, Agronomy and Soil Science)
Institution:	University of Stellenbosch, RSA
Date :from (month / year) :	1985
To (month / year) :	1987
Degree obtained:	Hons B (B + A) in Business Administration and Management

9. PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE (most recent experience first):

EXPERIENCE (SELECTED RECORDS)		
Name of Project	Date	Client
EIA Omaruru Trade and Industrial Estate which includes a service station on a portion of the Remainder of Portion B and Portion 57 of Omaruru Town and Townlands No. 85	2015	NDC
EIA Kwando North Gateway Resort in the Babatwa Park	2015	Mufiljo Investment CC
EIA Farm Wanderdunen No. 23 Rezoning to Industrial	2014	Private owners and developers
EIA Service Station on Portion 52 of Farm Koichas No. 89, Mariental	2014	Private owners and developers

ERF 1581 Rundu, Regional Head Office of Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry. EIA for closure of public open space and rezoning of erf	2013	NDC/Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
EIA Erf 376, Outjo development of Tourist Market and SME Center EIA Omugongo Trade and Industrial Estate EIA of for Industrial development on portion 51 - 52, Dobra	2013	NDC/Ministry of Trade and Industry Private Developers
EIA for industrial development on Portion 428 of Farm Brakwater No. 48 EIA for rezoning of Portion 176 of Farm Brakwater 48 to industrial EIA for rezoning to industrial and to use Portion 87 of Farm Brakwater 48 for a slaughter house	2012	Private owners and developers
Environmental Management Plan Taranga Island Lodge EIA Industrial development and use Portion 35 of Farm Dobra No. 49	2011	Private owners
Layout Planning and Subdivision for residential development of Portion 33 of Farm Nubaumis No. 37 Layout planning and subdivision for a residential development on Portions 89 & 90 of Farm Brakwater Application for Goreangab Waterfront Development on Erf 3188, Goreangab under Special Projects Policy of City of Windhoek	2010	Private owners and developers
Feasibility, layout planning and subdivision Portion 75 of Okahandja Town and Townlands Layout Planning and Subdivision of Oshakati Town and Townlands No. 880 EIA Portion 24 of Farm Brakwater No. 48 Layout Planning and Subdivision of Portion 24 of Farm Brakwater No. 48	2009	NDC NDC Private Developer
Layout Planning and Subdivision – new Dairy Production Unit, Farm Purple Gold 511, Seeis	2008	Private Developer
Layout Planning and Subdivision Farm Arcadia No. 134, Seeis	2008	Private Developer

Assisting in the Layout Planning and Formalization of Sukulu Wildlife Development, Farm Augeigas	2007	Private Developers
Layout Planning and Subdivision of various Brakwater Portions: Portion Re/38, Farm Brakwater No.48 Portion 44, Farm Brakwater No.48 Portion 46, Farm Brakwater No.48 Portion 48, Farm Brakwater No.48 Portion 51, Farm Brakwater No.48 Portion 52, Farm Brakwater No.48 Portion 55, Farm Brakwater No.48 Portion 57, Farm Brakwater No.48 Portion 59, Farm Brakwater No.48 Portion 62, Farm Brakwater No.48 Portion 77, Farm Brakwater No.48 Portion 83, Farm Brakwater No.48 Portion 114, Farm Brakwater No.48	2006 - 2008	Private Owners and Developers
Layout Planning and Subdivision of various Nubaumis Portions: Portion 20/59, Farm Nubaumis No. 37 Portion 21, Farm Nubaumis No. 37 Portion 30, Farm Nubaumis No. 37 Portion 45/63, Farm Nubaumis No. 37	2005 -2008	Private Owners and Developers
Layout Planning and Subdivision of various Dobra Portions: Portion 12, Farm Dobra No. 49 Portion 17, Farm Dobra No. 49 Portion 18, Farm Dobra No. 49	2005 -2008	Private Owners and Developers
General Manager Commercial and Marketing – Reporting to the MD -Key responsibilities: Marketing - to analyse market trends and to ensure that customer expectations were met; Procurement – To establish, maintain, develop and optimise sound supplier relationships; Inventory management – to optimise the stockholding of the Group through the implementation of systems to	2003 - 2005	Pupkewitz Megabuild

<p>manage slow moving and excess stock, the availability of stock and the product range; Logistics – to manage the inbound supply chain; Co-ordination with the operational, finance and admin and the human resources functions.</p>		
<p>General Manager Trade – Reporting to the CEO - Key Responsibilities</p> <p>Determination of Product range and mix; The selection of suppliers/vendors and transporters; The pricing strategy; The growth of turnover and the retention and improvement of margins; Inventory management; The simplification of processes and tasks at branch level; The reduction of shrinkage; The evaluation of Agra business units on positioning and performances; Feasibility studies on new investments.</p>	1995 - 2003	Agra Cooperative Limited
<p>Chief Agricultural Consultant</p> <p>Agricultural Specialist acting as project leader on various projects undertaken by the NDC/FNDC on own initiative or on behalf of the governmental or private institutions. The own NDC operations managed by myself include the Eersbegin Date project, the Naute Irrigation project, the Shitemo project, the Musese project, the Vungu-Vungu dairy, the Shadikongoro project and the Mahangu and Cotton Farmers' Support programs. Projects managed on an agency basis are the Etunda and Omega farmer settlement schemes. This operations include about 800 ha under irrigation and 3</p>	1989 - 1995	Namibia Development Corporation

000 ha under rain fed conditions. Crops like mahangu, groundnuts, cotton, wheat, dates, barley and vegetables are produced.		
Agricultural Researcher with the Department of Agriculture acting as researcher and assistant other senior agricultural researcher on various assignments of the Department	1985 - 1988	Ministry of Agriculture

I hereby declare that the information portrayed in this CV is accurate and true.



Charlie du Toit

APPENDIX E: CURRICULUM VITAE OF CARIEN VAN DER WALT

1. **Proposed Position** : Environmental Consultant/Practitioner
2. **Name** : Carien van der Walt
3. **Date of Birth** : 06 August 1990
4. **Nationality** : Namibian

5. Education:

Years	Institution	Degree/Diploma
2009 to 2011	University of Stellenbosch	B.A. (Degree) Environment and Development
2012 to 2013	University of South Africa	B.A. (Honours) Environmental Management

6. Languages:

Language	Speaking	Reading	Writing
English	Good	Good	Good
Afrikaans	Good	Good	Good

7. Employment History:

Elmarie Du Toit Town Planning Consultants	2010/2011	Vacation Work
Green Earth Environmental Consultants	2011/2012	Permanent

8. Work undertaken that best illustrates capability to handle the tasks assigned:

Name of assignment or project:	Taranga Safari Lodge
Year:	2012
Location:	Rundu, Namibia
Client:	Mr Cobus Bruwer
Main project features:	Environmental Management Plan compilation
Status:	Clearance Certificate Obtained

Name of assignment or project:	Goreangab Waterfront Development Project
Year:	2012
Location:	Windhoek, Namibia
Client:	Green Building Construction
Main project features:	Environmental Management Plan compilation
Status:	Clearance Certificate Obtained

Name of assignment or project:	Erf 35, Farm Brakwater No. 48
Year:	2012
Location:	Windhoek (Brakwater)
Client:	Ms CJ Maposa

Main project features:	Scoping Assessment for Rezoning to Industrial and Environmental Management Plan
Status:	Clearance Certificate Obtained

Name of assignment or project:	Erf 176, Farm Brakwater No. 48
Year:	2012
Location:	Windhoek (Brakwater)
Client:	Mr Andre van Staden
Main project features:	Scoping Assessment for Rezoning to Industrial and Environmental Management Plan
Status:	Clearance Certificate Obtained

Name of assignment or project:	Erf 428, Farm Brakwater No. 48
Year:	2012
Location:	Windhoek (Brakwater)
Client:	Mr D Barnard
Main project features:	Scoping Assessment for Rezoning to Industrial and Environmental Management Plan
Status:	Clearance Certificate Obtained

Name of assignment or project:	Erf 87, Farm Brakwater No. 48
Year:	2012
Location:	Windhoek (Brakwater)
Client:	Indraai Abattoir
Main project features:	Scoping Assessment for Rezoning to Industrial and Environmental Management Plan
Status:	Clearance Certificate Obtained

Name of assignment or project:	Areva Uranium Mine
Year:	2012
Location:	Swakopmund
Client:	Areva Uranium Mine
Main project features:	Scoping Assessment for Road Construction and Environmental Management Plan

Name of assignment or project:	Wispeco Namibia
Year:	2012
Location:	Windhoek (Northern Industrial Area)
Client:	Wispeco Namibia

Main project features:	Environmental Auditing Report for site and Environmental Management Plan
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Name of assignment or project:	Tsumeb Industrial Development
Year:	2012
Location:	Tsumeb
Client:	Namibia Development Corporation
Main project features:	Scoping Assessment for Industrial Development and Environmental Management Plan
Status:	Clearance Certificate Obtained

I hereby declare that the information portrayed in this CV is accurate and true.

Carien van der Walt

APPENDIX F: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN