

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

FOR THE PROPOSED SMALL-SCALE MINING ACTIVITIES
FOR BASE AND RARE METALS, AND PRECIOUS METALS
WITHIN MINING CLAIM NO. 73105 LOCATED
NEAR NAUCHAS SETTLEMENT

KHOMAS REGION, NAMIBIA

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) (herein referred to as the consultant) has been appointed by Mr. Norberth Undjakuje Tjombonde (herein referred to as the proponent) to act on their behalf in obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed small scale mining activities within Mining Claim (MC) 73105. The project area is located near Nauchas approximately 70km southwest of Rehoboth within the Windhoek Rural constituency, Windhoek district in the Khomas Region. This site is accessible via tracks from the D1261 main road. The claim covers an area of approximately 15.3671 hectares.

In terms of the Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2012, the project triggers listed activities that cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). An environmental clearance application will be submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) and the Ministry of Environmental, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) for approval before the commencement of the anticipated project activities.

The activities entail the development of small-scale mining activities to extract copper ore and possibly gold. Copper is widely used in the jewelry and electronics manufacturing industries. The quarried/mined ore will be crushed on site and the products transported to various customers locally and internationally. Small-scale mining activities include a desktop review of existing data as well as past area studies. This is conducted to understand the commodities in the area for extraction. This can be done by purchasing high-resolution data from the Government and interpreting it as part of the initial mineral study. Small-scale mining is classified as such because of the setup, equipment and machinery used. Traditional methods of drilling, blasting, excavation and crushing techniques are planned to be conducted.

This Scoping Report has been compiled in support of an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate and it includes an Environmental Impact Assessment section. This scoping report describes the bio-physical and socio-economic environment, legal requirements and it also documents the stakeholder engagement. Mitigation and enhancement measures which have been identified during the compilation of this report are carried forward into an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) which is bound to this report. The results of this scoping assessment were considered satisfactory and concluded that no further detailed assessment was necessary.

The MC is located on farm Nauams – 177 which is privately owned. The public was informed via the newspapers and direct communication with farm owner. No one-on-one interaction (public meetings) were held during the public participation process. The interested and affected parties raised their comments and concerns on the proposed project activities. The concerns and comments received

formed the basis of this report as well as the Draft EMP. The issues raised during the public participation process includes land conflicts which involves access and lease agreements which has to be agreed upon by the farmer and the proponent, issues related to compromising the land for farming if mining activities are conducted and others.

The identification of potential impacts included impacts that may occur during the planning, operational and decommissioning phases of the project. The assessment of impacts includes direct, indirect as well as cumulative impacts. In order to identify potential impacts (both positive and negative) it is important that the nature of the proposed projects is well understood so that the impacts associated with the projects can be assessed and the mitigations as detailed in the EMP Report (Appendix B) are implemented and monitored by the Proponent.

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

- Dust
- Noise
- Health & Safety
- Visual
- Ecological
- Groundwater and surface water
- Heritage &
- Socio-Economic

The benefits that could arise from the project are:

- It will create additional employment in the area.
- The project will generate export and foreign exchange earnings.
- It will contribute locally to employment opportunities for both locals and contractors.
- Skills transfer and training would develop the local workforce during both the construction and operational phases.

Due to the limited scope of the proposed activities and the use of a step-by-step approach in advancing mining operations, the overall severity of potential environmental impacts of the proposed project activities on the receiving environment will be of medium to high magnitude, temporally and permanent duration, localized extent, and high probability of occurrence. All impacts are provided with mitigation measures, minimized or avoided to acceptable degrees provided that the measures are put into consideration.

Based on the conclusions of this EIA Report, it is thus recommended that an Environmental Clearance Certificate be provided for the planned project activities. When implementing the proposed program, the Proponent shall consider the following critical requirements:

- Where applicable, the Proponent will negotiate Access Agreements with landowners/authorities.
- The Proponent is responsible for obtaining all additional permits that may be required.
- In accordance with all applicable national rules, the Proponent shall comply with all terms of the EMP and conditions of the Access Agreement to be signed into between the Proponent and the landowner/s.
- In cases where baseline information, national or international guidelines, or mitigation measures have not been supplied or do not adequately address the site-specific project effect, the Proponent must use the precautionary approach/principles.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|---|
| AEC | Alliance Environmental Consultancy |
| BID | Background information Document |
| CV | Curriculum Vitae |
| °C | Degree Celsius |
| DEA | Directorate of Environmental Affairs |
| EA | Environmental Assessment |
| ECC | Environmental Clearance Certificate |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EMA | Environmental Management Act No 7 of 2007 |
| EMP | Environmental Management Plan |
| H&S | Health & Safety |
| IAPs | Interested and Affected Parties |
| IUCN | International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| km | Kilometers |
| MAP | Mean annual precipitation |
| MAWLR | Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform |
| MC | Mining Claim |
| MEFT | Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism |
| MME | Ministry of Mines and Energy |
| MSDS | Material Safety Data Sheet |
| PPP | Public Participation Process |
| UNCCD | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification |

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

| | |
|--|--|
| Alternatives | A possible course of action, in place of another, that would meet the same purpose and need but which would avoid or minimize negative impacts or enhance project benefits. These can include alternative locations/sites, routes, layouts, processes, designs, schedules and/or inputs. The “no-go” alternative constitutes the ‘without project’ option and provides a benchmark against which to evaluate changes; development should result in net benefit to society and should avoid undesirable negative impacts. |
| Competent Authority | A body or person empowered under the local authorities act or Environmental Management Act to enforce the rule of law. |
| Environment | As defined in the Environmental Assessment Policy and Environmental Management Act - “land, water and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms as well as biological diversity; the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in sub-paragraphs, the human environment insofar as it represents archaeological, aesthetic, cultural, historic, economic, palaeontological or social values”. |
| Environmental Assessment (EA) | Process of assessment of the effects of a development on the environment. |
| Environmental Management Plan (EMP) | A working document on environmental and socio-economic mitigation measures, which must be implemented by several responsible parties during all the phases of the proposed project. |
| Evaluation | The process of ascertaining the relative importance or significance of information, the light of people's values, preference and judgements in order to make a decision. |
| Hazard | Anything that has the potential to cause damage to life, property and/or the environment. The hazard of a particular material or installation is constant; that is, it would present the same hazard wherever it was present. |
| Interested and Affected Party (IAP) | Any person, group of persons or organisation interested in, or affected by an activity; and any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity. |
| Mitigate | The implementation of practical measures to reduce adverse impacts. |
| Proponent (Applicant) | Any person who has submitted or intends to submit an application for an authorisation, as legislated by the Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007, to undertake an activity or activities identified as a listed activity or listed activities; or in any other notice published by the Minister or Ministry of Environment & Tourism. |
| Public | Citizens who have diverse cultural, educational, political and socio-economic characteristics. The public is not a homogeneous and unified group of people with a set of agreed common interests and aims. There is no single public. There are a number of publics, some of whom may emerge at any time during the process depending on their particular concerns and the issues involved. |

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Scoping Process | Process of identifying: issues that will be relevant for consideration of the application; the potential environmental impacts of the proposed activity; and alternatives to the proposed activity that are feasible and reasonable. |
| Significant Effect/Impact | An impact that by its magnitude, duration, intensity or probability of occurrence may have a notable effect on one or more aspects of the environment. |
| Stakeholder Engagement | The process of engagement between stakeholders (the proponent, authorities and IAPs) during the planning, assessment, implementation and/or management of proposals or activities. The level of stakeholder engagement varies depending on the nature of the proposal or activity as well as the level of commitment by stakeholders to the process. Stakeholder engagement can therefore be described by a spectrum or continuum of increasing levels of engagement in the decision-making process. The term is considered to be more appropriate than the term "public participation". |
| Stakeholders | A sub-group of the public whose interests may be positively or negatively affected by a proposal or activity and/or who are concerned with a proposal or activity and its consequences. The term therefore includes the proponent, authorities (both the lead authority and other authorities) and all interested and affected parties (I&APs). |

1. INTRODUCTION

Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) was appointed Mr. Norberth Undjakuje Tjombonde to act on their behalf in obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed small-scale mining activities within Mining Claim (MC) 73105. The mining activities will be assessed in this report and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be provided (**Appendix B**).

A site visit/observation was conducted on the 07th of October 2023. No specialist survey of the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the actual site and surroundings was done. However, a number of studies have been completed for other projects within the vicinity surrounding areas. Though not a site-specific baseline study as such, this report represents a reference point for comparing any current and future data collected. This will be the subject of the section on monitoring recommendations.

1.1. PROJECT LOCALITY

The project area is located near Nauchas approximately 70km southwest of Rehoboth within the Windhoek Rural constituency, Windhoek district in the Khomas Region. This site is accessible via tracks from the D1261 main road. The claims cover approximately an area of 15.3671 hectares in total. Mining claims No. 73105 lies within farm Nauams. **FIGURE 3** shows the locality map of the proposed Mining Claims.

The mining claim is under the ownership of Mr. Norberth Undjakuje Tjombonde who pegged the area through the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) in April 2022. The mining claim is still at the application stage (pending approval) as it is subject to an ECC from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) which is the reason for conducting this environmental assessment.

The Error! Reference source not found. below shows the locality of the mining claims as displayed on the Namibia Mining Cadastral Portal, link <https://portals.landfolio.com/namibia/>. The corner coordinates of the claim are provided in the **TABLE 1** below.

TABLE 1 - CORNER COORDINATES FOR THE MINING CLAIMS

| | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE |
|-------------------|------------|-----------|
| MC - 73105 | -23.586258 | 16.370605 |
| | -23.586063 | 16.376075 |
| | -23.587972 | 16.376233 |
| | -23.588235 | 16.370577 |

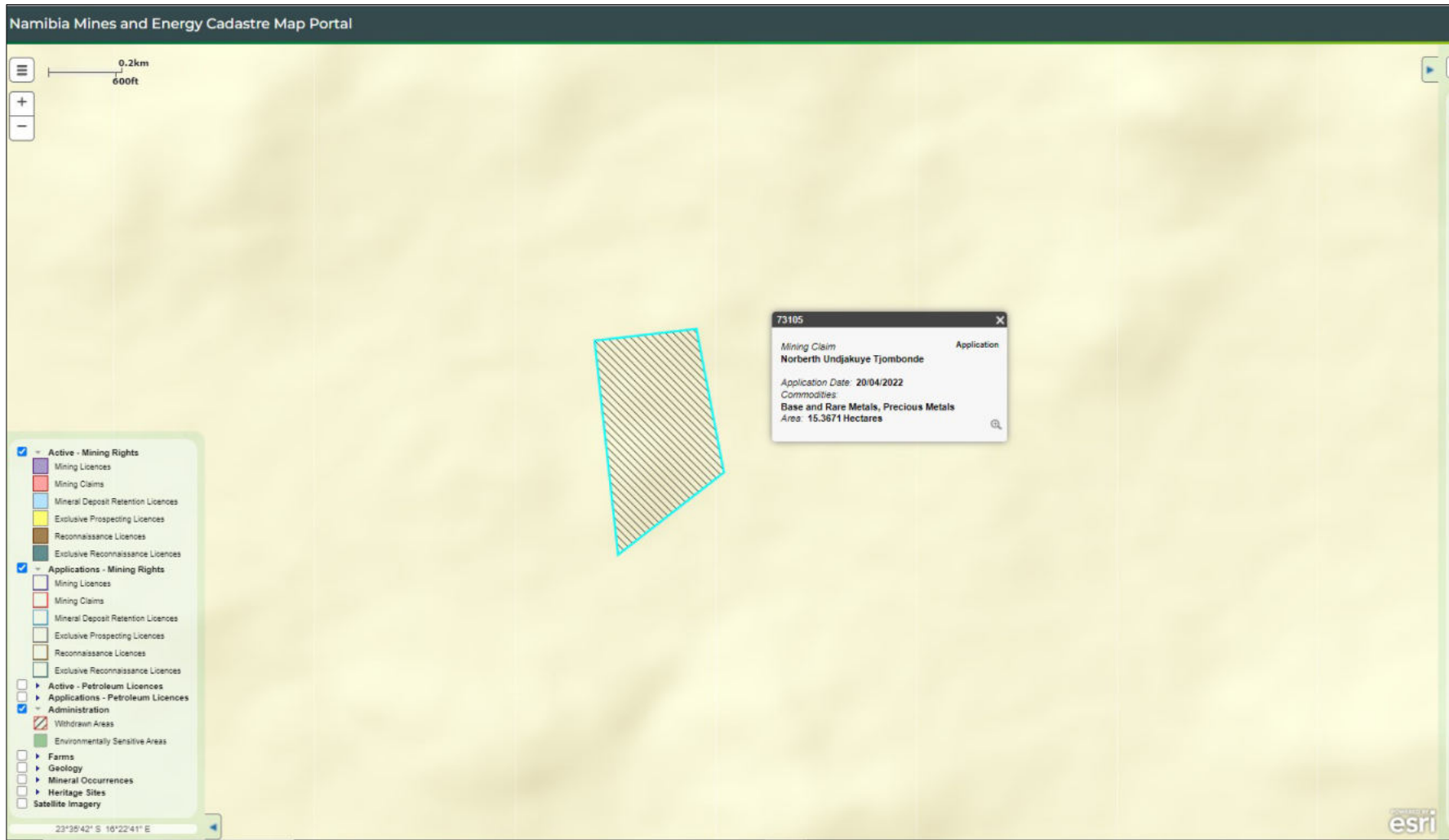
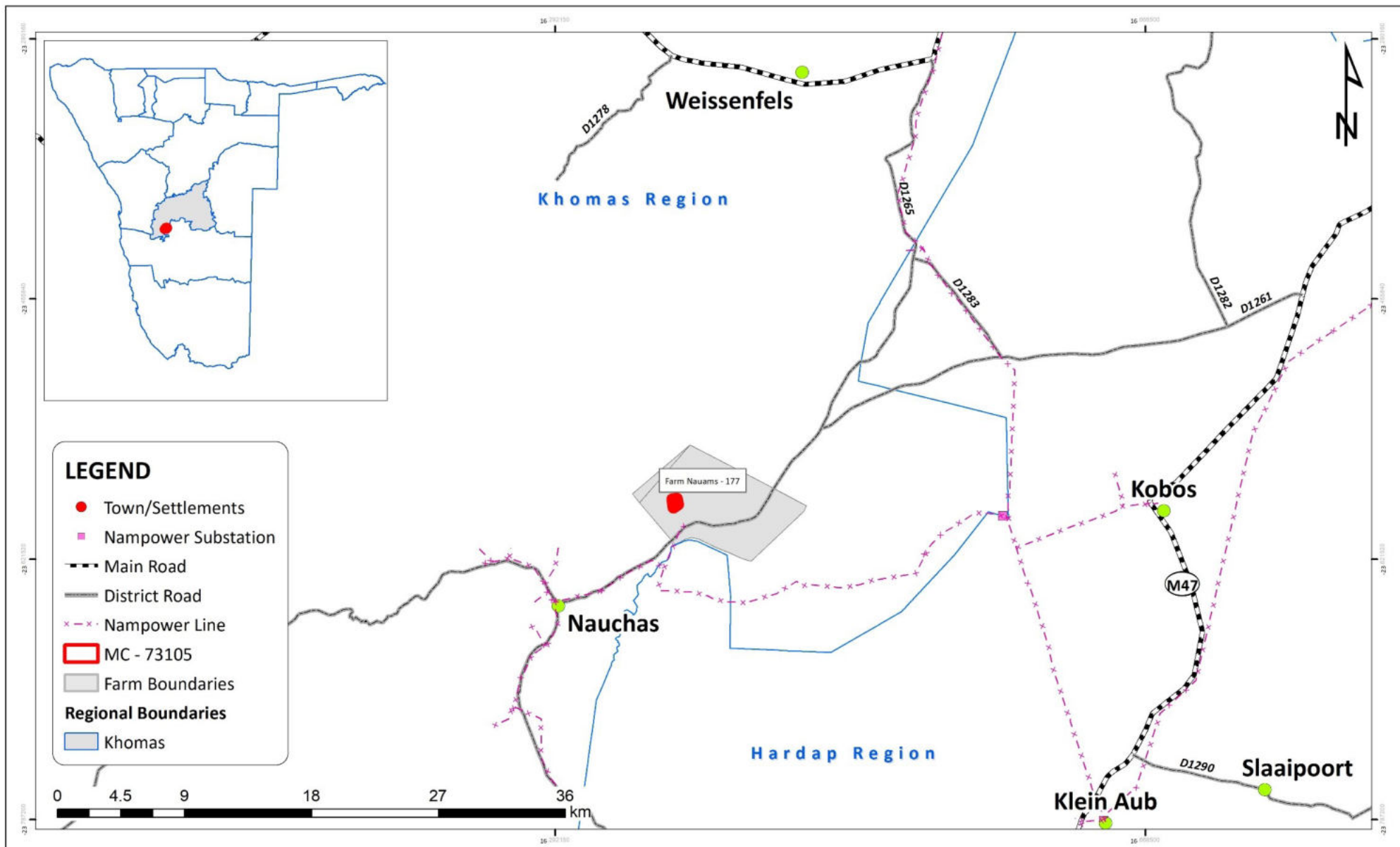


FIGURE 1 - LOCALITY DISPLAY ON THE MINING CADASTRE PORTAL (MME,2022) <https://portals.landfolio.com/namibia/>.



| | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|------------------|
| ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT | LOCALITY MAP MC - 73105 | | |
| | Proponent: Norberth Tjombonde | Scale: 1:286,337 | Rev: 01 |
| Location of the project relative to the Khomas Region, Namibia | Consultant: Alliance Environmental Consultancy cc | Projection: WGS84 | Date: 10.06.2023 |



FIGURE 2 – LOCALITY MAP AND INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

1.2. PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

In terms of the Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2012, the project triggers listed activities that cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). An environmental clearance application will be submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) as the competent authority and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) as the issuing authority of the decision made before the commencement of the anticipated project activities.

The environmental scoping assessment report aims to address the following:

- i. Identification of potential positive and negative environmental impacts.
- ii. Evaluation of the nature and extent of potential environmental impacts
- iii. Identify a range of management actions that could mitigate the potential adverse impacts to required levels.
- iv. Consult relevant stakeholders regarding the proposed development.
- v. Provide sufficient information to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism to make an informed decision regarding the proposed project.

The provision of the listed activities are as follows:

MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITIES

3.1 The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right, or other forms of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right, or any other form of authorization in terms of Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992.

3.2 Other forms of mining or extraction of natural resources whether regulated by law or not.

3.3 Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities.

FORESTRY ACTIVITIES

4.1 The clearance of forest areas, deforestation, afforestation, timber harvesting or any other related activity that requires authorization in term of the Forest Act, 2001 (Act No. 12 of 2001) or any other law.

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.

1.3. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the proposed project is based on the requirements set out by the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (2007) and its EA Regulations (2012). The scope of this assessment is to identify and evaluate potential environmental impacts emanating from the proposed activity. Data has been compiled by making use of literature, the information provided by the proponent, and from the site visit.

The process covered the following steps, as divided into the sections below. Each section describes what was undertaken.

SCREENING & SCOPING

The scope of the study was finalized after various conversations with the proponent, site visit by the subcontractors who carried out the Public Participation Process who also confirmed the terrain and biophysical characteristics of the site.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

All legislation, policies and guidelines that had reference to the proposed project were listed. The activities for which clearance is required for the project were extracted from the EMA Regulations. As per legal requirements, any small-scale mining activity requires the Environmental Commissioner within the Ministry of Environment & Tourism to render an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) in terms of the Environmental Management Act, No 7 of 2007 (EMA).

AIM OF THE REPORT

The aim of this report is to provide details on the proposed construction, operational, decommissioning and closure activities that will enable decision makers to make informed decisions regarding the development from an environmental perspective.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Inform Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant authorities of the details of the proposed development and provide them with a reasonable opportunity to participate during the process.

Stakeholder engagement through the Public Consultation Process, is described in a later section of this report and resulted in not only information about the community and its economic activities, but also provided insightful concerns regarding the potential impacts on the environment for the envisaged project development. Comments and concerns as obtained provided a community perspective towards the proposed development as well as generated information regarding the surrounding land use.

ENVIRONMENT DESCRIPTION

The 'environment' is defined in the Environmental Assessment Policy and Environmental Management Act as "land, water and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms as well as biological diversity; the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in sub-paragraphs, the human environment insofar as it represents archaeological, aesthetic, cultural, historic, economic, paleontological or social values".

Relevant environmental data was compiled by making use of primary information from site visits, secondary data and stakeholder consultation. The report identified existing environmental (both ecological and socio-economic) conditions of the receiving environment in order to determine environmental sensitivities. Information regarding the biophysical and socio-cultural environment was sourced from a number of studies previously done in and around the study area. Socio cultural aspects are supplemented by various planning documents. Please refer to the document reference list for the sources of information consulted.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The scoping and assessment process aims to guide and promote sustainable and responsible development and not to discourage development. Project components which present unacceptable or very high impact ratings have been highlighted and possible alternatives or measures suggested. Potential environmental impacts and associated social impacts were identified and addressed in the report. The EAP has assessed all likely positive and negative impacts environmental and social impacts at the local and regional (Kunene Region) and national (Namibia) levels using the Hacking Assessment Method.

Possible enhancement measures have been listed for those positive impacts while prevention, mitigation and rehabilitation measures have been provided for negative impacts. The environmental assessment was conducted to comply with Namibia's Environmental Management Act, the requirements of Local Authorities and all other legal requirements applicable to the development and Namibia. The assessment process involved merging various information streams into a description of the environment and the proposed project. If the environmental commissioner finds that the assessment of potential impacts and the proposed mitigation measures proposed in this report, are acceptable, an ECC may be awarded.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANNING (EMP)

This task involved the drafting of a standalone document that outlined the management, monitoring and mitigation measures that will avoid, minimise and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts. In

some case remediation and rehabilitation will be required. The ECC should refer to the EMP, and the conditions stipulated therein, thus rendering the EMP a legally binding document to which the proponent must adhere.

1.4. PROJECT MOTIVATION/RATIONALE

Mining activities in Namibia is the biggest contributor to the country's revenue and one of the largest economic sectors in the country. Although for small scale activities there are limited social benefits associated with the project, the following are the possible benefits of the proposed project activities:

- Contributions to annual license fees to the government through the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).
- Payments of lease agreements and services rendered.
- Inducement of additional investments
- Value adding to Namibian raw materials.
- Provisional contracting opportunity for companies interested in mineral explorations are carried out throughout the mineral prospecting phase, which might take several years.
- Provision of contractual employment opportunities.
- Increase in knowledge on the subsurface which then contributes to development, and geoscience research.
- Secure and reliable supply of raw materials for the especially for the construction industry.
- Contribute to the socio-economic development of the local area and region,
- Direct capital investment into Kunene Region

1.5. PROJECT LIMITATIONS

AEC assumes that all information and technical data for the Project relevant to the scope of the environmental scoping procedure provided by the Proponent are true and correct, and that all Necessary information has been disclosed.

This report is compiled as a scoping assessment and no other specialist studies were done as part of this assessment. This is because the consultants believed that the (small) magnitude of the proposed activities and the existence of similar projects in the vicinity can be used to sufficiently address these potential impacts from the proposed project under the impact assessment section of the ESIA Report and mitigation measures provided accordingly. Reviewed literature within the site baseline, community contributions, site observations, and professional experience from similar studies in the region and elsewhere were also considered when addressing these effects. The project specific information used in this document is as provided by the proponent, site observations, consultants experience and relevant literature reviewed/research.

1.6. THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT

Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) (hereinafter referred to as consultant) is an independent consultant developed to assist clients to meet environmental legislative requirements, relevant standards and uphold environmental safety throughout project developments and operation. We assess and monitor the social and environmental impacts of projects related to biomass, mining, energy, tourism, and other sectors. Our wide range of capabilities, disciplines, and services are fundamentally based on proactively delivering advice and solutions with the outlook of sustainability. This is done by awarding our clients the responsibility and opportunity to make unique differences in their industries. The consultant was assisted by Ms. Helena Elago who is an intern. The detailed CV of the team is presented in **Appendix A**.

AEC is in no way a direct affiliate of the applicant and has no personal or financial interest in the proposed project other than reasonable compensation for the professional services provided.

2. EIA APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The EIA and EMP methodology applied for this project will take into account the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2012, and the Environmental Management Act (EMA) Act No. 7 of 2007. The process followed is detailed below and in FIGURE 3.

PHASE 1 – ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING

Project initiation and registration with the Competent Authority

- This involves meeting with the client and discussing timeframes, logistics and project descriptions.
- Basic desktop site Baseline analysis and compilation of a Background Information Document (BID)
- Project registration with Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) to be done on the EIA online portal system.
- After the project is registered, the environmental Commissioner will advise whether a full EIA or Scoping assessment is required for the project.

PHASE 2: ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT INCLUDING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS (PPP)

- An extensive desktop baseline study and review for the area will be undertaken using remote sensing to identify and describe potential sites that are likely to be impacted by the project before on ground site verification.
- The consultants will conduct a site visit during this stage to form a basis for the assessment and determine the real sensitivity of the surrounding biophysical and socio-economic environment.
- The information obtained during the site visit will be supplemented by a literature review and will be used by the environmental consultant to: (a) Determine the actual/real risks associated with the project activities, (b) Provide practical mitigation measures to minimize the risks; and (c) Make recommendations for further studies, should it be required.

Public Consultation Process and stakeholder engagement (21 Days)

- Public consultation is an important stage of the EIA process as it ensures full consultation and public involvement. The public consultation process begins with usually newspaper advertisement (Minimum two (2) local newspapers twice for two consecutive weeks), site notices to be placed and easily accessible places around the project area/town, radio announcements, when necessary, through respective constituency offices (especially in remote areas where newspapers might not reach on time) and then public meetings. This is done to provide the public a chance of getting involved in the process, provide their views and input regarding to the proposed activities in the area.

- During this stage, potential stakeholders (local governments, constituency offices, farmers etc.) are identified and made aware of the project. All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) contact details will be collected for future communications related to the project progress.
- The Background Information Document (BID) prepared in phase 1 will be shared with all identified and registered I&APs during this period. The BID usually contains summarized project information such as the project description of activities, project motivation, potential impacts, and EIA process followed. This document will be shared via emails or delivered in hardcopy to the relevant/applicable parties Other social media platforms such as WhatsApp will also be utilized in this case.
- All comments, inputs, issues and/ or concerns raised by I&APs during the process will be recorded for consideration in the environmental assessment report and development of the EMP.

PHASE 3: ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING – ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT REPORT (ESAR) AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

- This stage will include data reduction and analysis using appropriate techniques to produce suitable project results for interpretation and discussion. This stage will entail consolidation of the findings in the form of a report that can be presented to the client for review and comments. An EMP will be drafted to mitigate and manage all impacts identified in the scoping report.
- After approval of the documents by the Client, the draft ESAR and EMP will be prepared for circulation to the public (I&APs) for comments over a period of 7 days.
- All comments are consolidated and included in the reports and the ESAR and EMP are finalized for submission to the competent authority (Ministry of Mines and Energy) and issuing authority (MEFT).
- The registered and identified I&APs will be informed that the final documents have been submitted to the authorities for decision making and that for any further comments, they can directly contact the DEA. Furthermore, the DEA provides another 14 days period for public participation on the online portal in this regard.

PHASE 4: FOLLOW-UP WITH THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY UNTIL FEEDBACK IS GRANTED

FIGURE 5: BELOW PROVIDES A SIMPLIFIED EIA PROCESS FLOWCHART

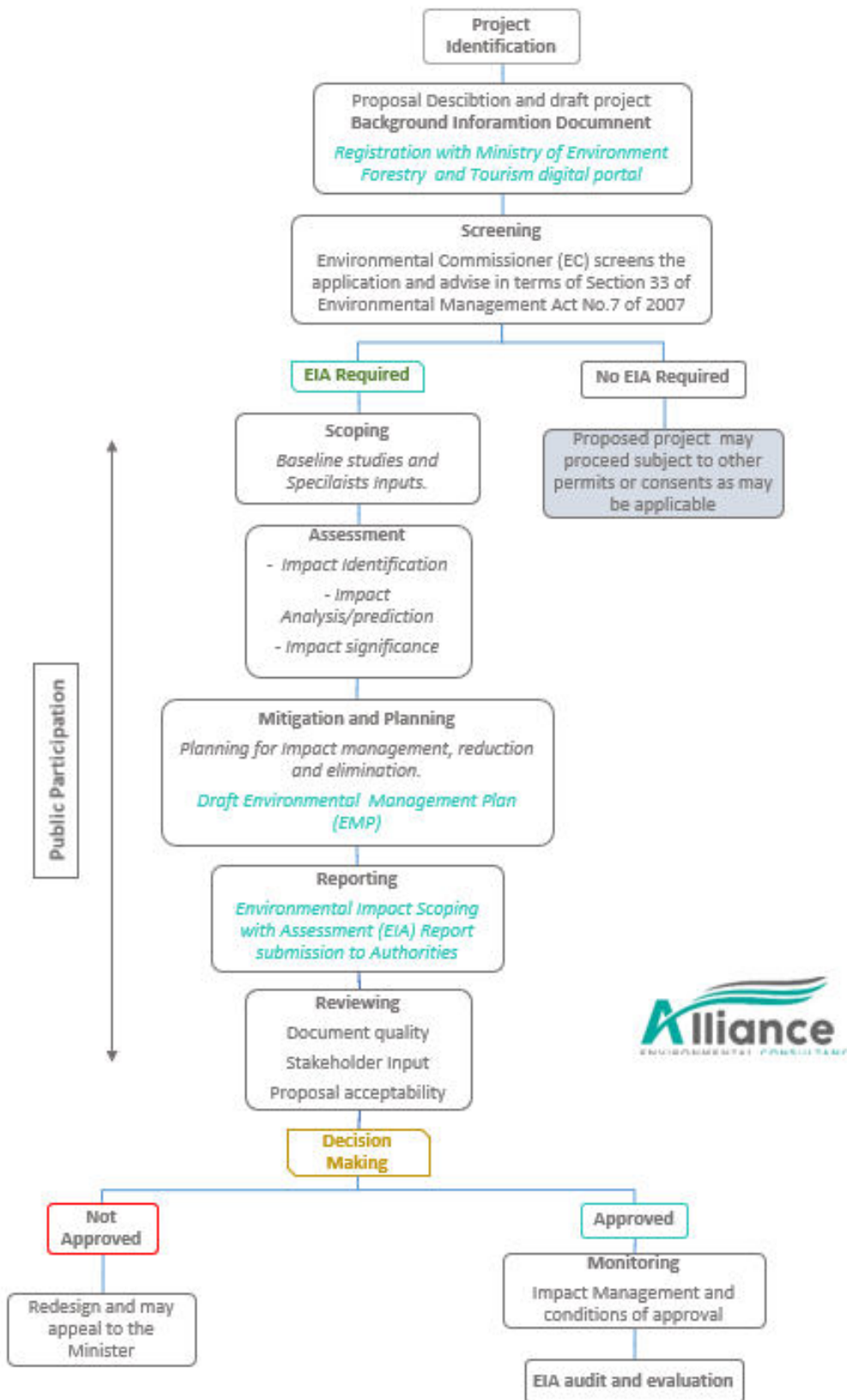


FIGURE 3 - EIA FLOW CHART BY AEC

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1. MOTIVATION ABOUT THE PROJECT

The mining sector plays a key role in socio-economic development of many resource-rich economies. In Namibia the sector has been and remains the backbone of the economy as reflected by its average annual economic growth, contribution to GDP, job creation, income generation, and a key source of government fiscal receipts and foreign exchange earnings, among others. The sector has also led to the establishment of towns while remaining committed to the achievement of national goals of poverty reduction, employment creation and skills development among others. Notwithstanding the foregoing, however, the sector remains susceptible to developments in the international commodity markets and prices especially for commodities it is richly endowed with i.e., diamonds, uranium, copper, zinc etc (Nambinga, & Mubita, 2021). Therefore, the objective of the project is to engage successfully in the business of copper and gold and be able to boost the local economic activities.

3.2. PROJECT PLAN AND ACTIVITIES

Operations are currently in the Planning Phase for the small scale mine and associated operations. This phase will aim at finalizing designs, agreements and permissions which are all related to the development of the mine and related infrastructure. The mine and accessory works area are planned to be developed and operated simultaneously with the Construction Phase commencing upon receipt of the ECC should it be granted and secure funding (sufficient investment capital). During this phase, all infrastructure required for operations will be established on site. All construction activities are planned to be completed within 12 months from initiation.

Once operational, life of mine is absolutely dependent on the demand requirements and capability of meeting such demands. However, in terms of feasibility some timeframe may be estimated based on expected demand requirements. The current estimate for the life of mine is 5 - 10 years. Rehabilitation during the Decommissioning Phase is crucial for all proposed operations. It will mainly focus on making excavated areas safe by re-shaping the pit walls. The small-scale mining operations will include blasting, drilling, extraction, minimal crushing together with the subsequent stockpiling for haulage. Should processing be realized at a later stage, the EIA and EMP should be revised to accommodate the new activities.

3.2.1. PLANNING PHASE ACTIVITIES

This will incorporate the procurement of all required permits and of the mining/operational plans for the mine. Contractual agreements such as the appointment of subcontractor especially mine engineers and surveyors are dealt with in the latter part of the planning phase. Various state and parastatal agencies will be engaged regarding the various project component and permitting. These

discussions will result in various agreements. Agencies that will be/are being consulted include the following:

- Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
- Ministry of Environment Forestry & Tourism (MEFT, this application)
- Khomas Regional Council
- NamWater
- Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Land Reform (MAWLR)
- Ministry of Lands Resettlement and Rehabilitation (MLRR)

Furthermore, small-scale mining activities include a desktop review of existing data as well as past area studies. This is conducted to understand the commodities in the area for extraction. This can be done by purchasing high-resolution data from the Government and interpreting it as part of the initial mineral study. Regional reconnaissance assessment, which includes field-based activities such as regional mapping and sampling in order to identify and validate prospective targeted areas identified during stage 1.

Initial field-based activities such as widely distributed geological mapping, sampling, surveying, and maybe widely spaced drilling. Thereafter, detailed local field-based operations such as localized site-specific detailed geology mapping, possible trenching, bulk sample and surveying are carried out. When explorations and planning yields positive results, the construction phase follows and operations thereafter.

3.2.2. CONSTRUCTION PHASE ACTIVITIES

This will aim at establishing new infrastructure to accommodate the operational activities of the mine and related infrastructure. An accessory works area will provide the ground and Licence for the establishment of a works yard. This area will be demarcated so as to limit the movement of equipment and personnel beyond the footprint of the mine and accessory works area, and also to limit the movement of animals onto the site from the surrounding. When lateral expansion is required the removal of trees will be done in association with the Directorate of Forestry that issues such permits.

All office buildings will be prefabricated structures and of a temporary nature. A mobile crushing unit may be used on site. Existing access roads will be utilized and if need be, upgraded to accommodate heavy motor vehicles and operational machines. Digging of foundations as well as drilling and blasting are expected in the construction phase activities as well as for the development of the mine. The construction of facilities to divert storm water from the quarries will be planned and actioned.

Temporary handling and storage areas for construction materials, explosives etc. is planned. Security will be supplied on a 24-hour basis with temporary accommodation for the staff. A fence surrounding the mine site will be constructed to ensure people and domestic animals are not put at risk. The support services and facilities constructed during this phase will either be removed at the end of the construction phase or incorporated into the further phases of the project. Once mine development and associated activities are completed, mining commences soon after as per the following section.

It is important to note that no ground geophysics and geology verification has been conducted for the project as the pre-operational phase will require an ECC. Therefore, it is not possible to determine the exact areas within the Mining Claim to erect the temporary infrastructure nor the area to be mined. The specific areas can only be determined once exploration/prospecting is completed.

3.2.3. OPERATIONAL PHASE ACTIVITIES

Main equipment types to be used will include 4X4 bakkies, drill rigs, excavators, bulldozer, front-end loaders, crusher, dump trucks, water tankers, explosives transport and magazine unit. Mining is scheduled to operate 12 hours a day, Monday to Saturday. The mine work force will operate using conventional workplace arrangements that are expected of industry operations in the region and will be transported to and from the mining site by company transport.

Below is a summary of the projected activities that will occur within the Mining Claims.

1. Minerals exploration/prospecting

- This includes a desktop review of existing data as well as past area studies. This is conducted to understand the commodities in the area for extraction. This can be done by purchasing high-resolution data from the Government and interpreting it as part of the initial mineral study.
- Reconnaissance assessment, which includes field-based activities such as mapping and sampling in order to identify and validate prospective and consequently mining targeted areas identified during stage 1.
- Those known sites and if justified by economics will be the primary target sites for further exploration drilling and test mining. Once the exploration and test mining yields positive results, minerals extraction may commence.

2. Mining and extraction

- Commencing with the mining operations, the topsoil is removed by excavation works and deploying of heavy earth moving machineries.

- Clearing of vegetation at the planned drill/mine sites will be necessary. Larger trees should be retained where possible so that the bush can restore itself. Permits from the forestry directorate will be required in cases where removal is needed.
- The method of mining operations is mechanized opencast mining by deep holes drilling and blasting practice, using heavy explosives by which a series of stepped benches are dug deeper into the earth .
- A blasting expert (certified blasting operator) will be responsible for operation as well as the explosives storage site.
- Blasting will only occur during day light hours so as to reduce any noise nuisance for nearby neighbors.
- Blasting will occur at nominated times to align with periods of low production (such as lunch breaks) so that safe distances are maintained.
- Blasting frequency is expected on an average of once or twice every month. Excavation of the blasted rock will be completed using excavators.
- Dust suppression will be applied for access roads and crusher units so as to reduce any potential visual and air quality nuisance in accordance with local guidelines.
- There will be diverse stockpiles on site ranging from uncrushed rock to crushed material.
- Depending on plant availability, ore will either be tipped directly into the crusher where required for crushing, hauled and dumped on stockpiles for later sales locally and internationally. No further beneficiation processing is planned to be conducted at the mine site. Should processing be realized at a later stage, this will trigger an update of this scoping report and EMP to cater for the adjustments in project activities.

3. Final Product/output

- The annual production is currently predicted to be 30 thousand cubic meters per annum; however, this is not based on any actual factual resource defined facts through exploration and drilling. The product will be stockpiled on site for a period not longer than 1 year.
- A review and update of the ESA Report and EMP will be done, once the deposit/reserves evaluation is confirmed. All this information (deposit reserves, annual production planned for mining and ESA/EMP updates) will be communicated to all the registered interested and affected parties of this project.
- Once mined, the ore will be transported by trucks or shipped to consumers in the local and international industries for further beneficiation.

3.2.4. DECOMMISSIONING AND FINAL REHABILITATION

The life of mine for the mine will be based on the expected demand typically 5 to 10 years. However, this may vary significantly as the demand may fluctuate. Life of operations are therefore very subjective. However, ongoing rehabilitation and landscaping should be conducted as the open pit proceeds. Shaping of the excavated area not only to accommodate rehabilitation efforts, but also in terms of safety, this should be conducted according to a mine plan.

In accordance with the EMA, the proponent is required to make funds accessible which will specifically be available and allocated for rehabilitation efforts. This fund should continually be available during the life of mine yet also be sufficient to cover all decommissioning activities when required.

Furthermore, the proponent will ensure that the part of the mine initially created will be made secure for public safety's sake at mine closure. This specific responsibility should be incorporated into the rehabilitation plan (to be conducted independently of this scoping report) and incorporated into the financial requirements thereof.

Decommissioning activities will include the removal of infrastructure, preparation of final landforms for closure and encouraging vegetation growth in order to reduce the effects of soil erosion and to re-establish normal ecosystem functionality so as to rehabilitate the environment.

3.2.5. ACCESS AND TRANSPORT

The location will be accessible through existing tracks from the D1261 as far as practically possible. Should new routes be determined and if the need to create new tracks/road arises, new access roads will be assessed for any environmental sensitivity in conjunction with landowner.

It is the Proponent's responsibility to negotiate access agreements with landowners and to ensure that all security measures to protect the land and the landowner's interests are always observed and as may be agreed upon with the landowners individually.



FIGURE 4 - GOOGLE EARTH IMAGE WITH THE MINING CLAIM DISPLAYED (IN RED)

3.2.6. RESOURCES (WATER AND ELECTRICITY)

For the proposed activities, water will be sourced from existing boreholes in the area or will be brought to site and will then be carted to active pit sites. The anticipated water requirement during full mine operations will be approximately 150 m³ per month.

Groundwater from boreholes could be utilized provided the permission of the community/farm owner is given and the necessary abstraction permit is attained from the Department of Water Affairs. A hydrological study could be conducted in support the abstraction and only sustainable yields may be abstracted.

Diesel-powered generator and possibly means of solar energy will be used as needed for small-scale mining equipment and lighting for the project.

3.2.7. ACCOMODATION AND SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE

- The team will either be commuting from nearby settlements or will establish camp sites within the license area and with the permission of the community. The team is envisioned to consist of approximately 10 skilled and 15 non-skilled workers.
- Portable toilets will be installed on-site and regularly serviced.

- Vehicles (especially pick up bakkies) and heavy machinery including excavators, haul trucks, hammer crushers, screens, conveyers etc will be used during the life of the project.
- Waste will be collected and deposited to the nearest municipal dumpsite (Rehoboth).
- Hydrocarbon tanks will be appropriately stored and banded to hold 110% of the capacity of the tanks and all relevant permits should be applied for by the proponent as required (MME).

4. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1. LIST OF APPLICABLE LAWS AND LEGISLATIONS

A list of legislation that is applicable to the proposed project is presented in Table 1.

TABLE 2 - LIST OF APPLICABLE LAWS AND LEGISLATIONS

| LAW | SUMMARY DESCRIPTION |
|--|--|
| Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, 1990 | The Constitution is the supreme law in Namibia, providing for the establishment of the main organs of state (the Executive, the Legislature, and the Judiciary) as well as guaranteeing various fundamental rights and freedoms. Provisions relating to the environment are contained in Chapter 11, article 95, which is entitled "promotion of the Welfare of the People". This article states that the Republic of Namibia shall – "Actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at; maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for all Namibians, both present and future. The Government shall provide measures against the dumping or recycling of foreign nuclear waste on Namibian territory." |
| Environmental Management Act (2007) - Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) | The purpose of the Act is to give effect to Article 95(l) and 91(c) of the Namibian Constitution by establishing general principles for the management of the environment and natural resources. to promote the coordinated and integrated management of the environment to give statutory effect to Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy. to enable the Minister of Environment and Tourism to give effect to Namibia's obligations under international conventions. In terms of the legislation, it will be possible to exercise control over certain listed development activities and activities within defined sensitive areas. The listed activities in sensitive areas require an Environmental Assessment to be completed before a decision to permit development can be taken. The legislation describes the circumstances requiring environmental assessments. Activities listed as per the provisions of the Act will require environmental assessment unless the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, in consultation with the relevant Competent Authority, determines otherwise and approves the exception. |
| Environmental Assessment Policy (1994) | This policy aims to promote sustainable development and economic growth while protecting the environment in the long term by requiring environmental assessment prior to undertaking of certain activities. Annexure B of the policy contains a schedule of activities that may have significant detrimental effects on the environment, and which require authorisation prior to undertaking. |
| Water Act 54 of 1956 | This Act provides for the control, conservation and use of water for domestic, agricultural, urban, and industrial purposes. In terms of Section 6, there is no right of |

| LAW | SUMMARY DESCRIPTION |
|---|--|
| <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land reform (MAWLR)</p> | <p>ownership in public water and its control and use is regulated and provided for in the Act. In accordance with the Act, the proposed project must ensure that mechanisms are implemented to prevent water pollution. water permits will also be required to abstract groundwater as well as for "water works".</p> |
| <p>Forest Act 12 of 2001 - Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)</p> | <p>The Act provide for the establishment of a Forestry Council and the appointment of certain officials. to consolidate the laws relating to the management and use of forests and forest produce. to provide for the protection of the environment and the control and management of forest fires.</p> <p>Under Part IV Protection of the environment, Section 22(1) of the Act, it is unlawful for any person to: cut, destroy, or remove:</p> <p>(a) any vegetation which is on a sand dune or drifting sand or in a gully unless the cutting, destruction or removal is done for the purpose of stabilising the sand or gully or</p> <p>(b) any living tree, bush or shrub growing within 100m of a river, stream, or watercourse.</p> <p>Should either of the above be unavoidable, it will be necessary to obtain a permit from the Ministry. Protected tree species as listed in the Regulations shall not be cut, destroyed, or removed.</p> |
| <p>Hazardous Substance Ordinance 14 of 1974</p> <p>Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS)</p> | <p>Provisions for hazardous waste are amended in this act as it provides "for the control of substances which may cause injury or ill-health to or death of human beings by reason of their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature or the generation of pressure thereby in certain circumstances. to provide for the prohibition and control of the importation, sale, use, operation, application, modification, disposal or dumping of such substance and to provide for matters connected therewith"</p> |
| <p>Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance 11 of 1976.</p> <p>Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS)</p> | <p>This regulation sets out principles for the prevention of the pollution of the atmosphere and for matters incidental thereto. Part III of the Act sets out regulations pertaining to atmospheric pollution by smoke. While preventative measures for dust atmospheric pollution are outlined in Part IV and Part V outlines provisions for Atmospheric pollution by gases emitted by vehicles.</p> |
| <p>The Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975,</p> | <p>Care must be taken to ensure that protected plant species and the eggs of protected, and game bird species are not disturbed or destroyed. If such destruction or disturbance is inevitable, a permit must be obtained in this regard from the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism. Should the Proponent operate a nursery to</p> |

| LAW | SUMMARY DESCRIPTION |
|--|--|
| Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) | propagate indigenous plant species for rehabilitation purposes, a permit will be required. |
| Soil Conservation Act, No. 76 of 1969 and the Soil Conservation Amendment Act, No. 38 of 1971 | The act makes provision for the prevention and control of soil erosion and the protection, improvement and conservation of soil and vegetation |
| Labour Act, 1992, Act No. 6 of 1992 as amended in the Labour Act, 2007 (Act No. 11 of 2007 Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation (MLIREC) | The Labour Act gives effect to the constitutional commitment of Article 95 (11), to promote and maintain the welfare of the people. This Act is aimed at establishing a comprehensive labour law for all employees. to entrench fundamental labour rights and protections. to regulate basic terms and conditions of employment. To ensure the health, safety and welfare of employees under which provisions are made in chapter 4. Chapter 5 of the act improvises on the protection of employees from unfair labour practice. |
| Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act 33 of 1992 and special regulations | Sections 50, 52, 54, 57 and 130 of this Act sets out provisions for environmental management for activities arising from mineral, Exploration and exploitation of mineral resources |
| Affirmative Action (Employment) Act No. 29 of 1998 | Fair employment practice |
| Road Ordinance 1972 (Ordinance 17 of 1972) MWT: Roads Authority | Width of proclaimed roads and road reserve boundaries (S3.1) Control of traffic on urban trunk and main roads (S27.1) Infringements and obstructions on and interference with proclaimed roads. (S37.1) |
| Regional Councils Act (Act No. 22 of 1992) | The Regional Councils Act legislates the establishment of Regional Councils that are responsible for the planning and coordination of regional policies and development. |

| LAW | SUMMARY DESCRIPTION |
|--|---|
| | The main objective of this Act is to initiate, supervise, manage, and evaluate development in the regions. |
| Namibia's Environmental Assessment Policy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation of 1995 | Prescribes Environmental Impact Assessments for any developments with potential negative impacts on the Environment |
| Nature Conservation Amendment Act 5 of 1996 | To provide for an economically based system of sustainable management and utilization of game in communal areas |
| Draft Pollution and Waste Management Bill (1999) | Protection for particular species, resources or components of the environment |
| Convention on Desertification of 1994 | Combating desertification and mitigation of the effects of drought |
| National Heritage Act 27 of 2004 Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MEAC) | This Act provides provisions for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects. The proposed activities will ensure that if any archaeological or paleontological objects, as described in the Act, are found during the implementation of the activities, such a find shall be reported to the Ministry immediately. If necessary, the relevant permits must be obtained before disturbing or destroying any heritage |

TABLE 3 - INTERNATIONAL LAW TO WHICH NAMIBIA IS A SIGNATORY

| INTERNATIONAL LAW TO WHICH NAMIBIA IS A SIGNATORY |
|---|
| Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer - 1985 |
| Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer - 1987 |
| The Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal – 1989 |
| The Rotterdam convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade – 1989 |

| |
|--|
| The Rio de Janeiro Convention on Biological Diversity - 1992 |
| United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - 1992 |

4.2. KEY REGULATORS / COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

The regulatory authorities responsible for environmental protection and management in relation to the proposed project including their role in regulating environmental protection are listed in Table 4.

TABLE 4 - AGENCIES REGULATING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN NAMIBIA.

| AGENCY | RESPONSIBILITY |
|--|--|
| Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) | Issue of Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) based on the review and approval of the Environmental Assessments (EA) reports comprising Environmental Scoping and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) prepared in accordance with the Environmental Management Act (2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2012 |
| Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) | Competent authority. The national legislation governing minerals prospecting and mining activities in Namibia fall within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) as the Competent Authority (CA) responsible for granting authorisations. The Minerals Prospecting and Mining Act No.33 of 1992 approves and regulates mineral rights in relation to exploration, reconnaissance, prospecting, small scale mining, mineral exploration, large-scale mining, and transfers of mineral licences. |

4.3. PERMITS

Some permits related to mining activities are listed in **Table 5**.

TABLE 5 - APPLICABLE PERMITS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT

| PERMITS/CERTIFICATES | ACTIVITY | VALIDITY |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Fuel Installation Certificate | Regulates the amount of fuel product in possession | 3 months (temporary)/ permanent |
| Notice of intention to drill – (MME) | This is submitted to the mining commissioner prior to drilling operation | Valid for the drilling period in notice |
| Water abstraction permit – (DWA) | This is applied for at the Directorate of Water Affairs to outline the borehole locations and the quantities of water you intend to abstract and for what sort of activities. | Permit dependent |
| Forestry Permits | Regulates the forest species to be cleared. | Temporary |

5. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

In terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and EIA Regulations, alternatives considered should be analyzed to identify different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to, location, type of activity, design and layout, technology and operation aspects. This is to ensure that during the design evolution and decision-making process, potential environmental impacts, costs, and technical feasibility have been considered, which leads to the best option(s) being identified. The alternatives considered are:

5.1. SITE/LOCATION

Minerals Occurrence Location: Several economic deposits are known to exist in various locations of Namibia, some of which have been explored and mined by various companies throughout the years. However, mineral occurrence is often highly localized and therefore primarily determined by the site geology. As part of the license, the proponent proposes to explore and mine for potential economic copper mineral occurrences in this specific Mining Claim. There are no alternative locations considered for prospecting and mining.

5.2. INFRASTRUCTURE

Access Roads – The Proponent prefers to utilize the existing external and internal road networks during the first phases of the project, should any new access be created, it will be done with the permission of landowners/land custodians and MEFT.

Equipment and infrastructure – The equipment and infrastructure options considered by the proponent are deemed sufficient at this stage of the project. However, in the world of revolving technology, the proponent may opt to employ other improved and environmentally safe equipment/infrastructure in the future when deemed necessary in order to maximize the project output.

5.3. WATER SUPPLY

Water will be brought to site from the nearest town/village and stored in 2000L tanks on site. The alternative is to use existing boreholes or do a hydro search to drill a new borehole. Should the option to use existing borehole, permission from owner should be acquired.

5.4. POWER SUPPLY

Power will be sourced from a diesel generator; the alternative is to Install photovoltaic solar panels at a later stage.

5.5. NO GO ALTERNATIVES

The “no go” alternative implies that the status quo remains, and nothing happens. Should the proposal to explore and mine on the license be discontinued, none of the potential impacts (positive and negative) identified would occur. If the proposed project is to be discontinued, the current land use for the proposed site will remain unchanged.

The key losses that may never be realized if the proposed project does not go ahead include:

- Lost opportunity for foreign direct investment.
- Loss of potential income to local and national government through land lease fees, license lease fees and various tax structures.
- Socio-economic benefits such as skills acquisition to local community members, employment and borehole upgrades, etc. would not be realized.

Considering the above losses, the “no-action/go” alternative was not considered a viable option in the interest of the directly affected community and the proponent.

6. BASELINE ENVIRONMENT/ STUDY AREA

6.1. CLIMATE

TEMPERATURE

The climate of the Khomas Region is referred to as local steppe, semi-arid. Khomas region is one of the coldest regions in Namibia. For several months of the year, it is warm to hot at temperatures continuously above 25 degrees, sometimes up to 33 degrees. Maximum and minimum temperatures at Windhoek (closest recorded data to site) during the hottest and coldest months range between 29 - 32 °C and 6 to 11 °C, respectively (FIGURE 5).

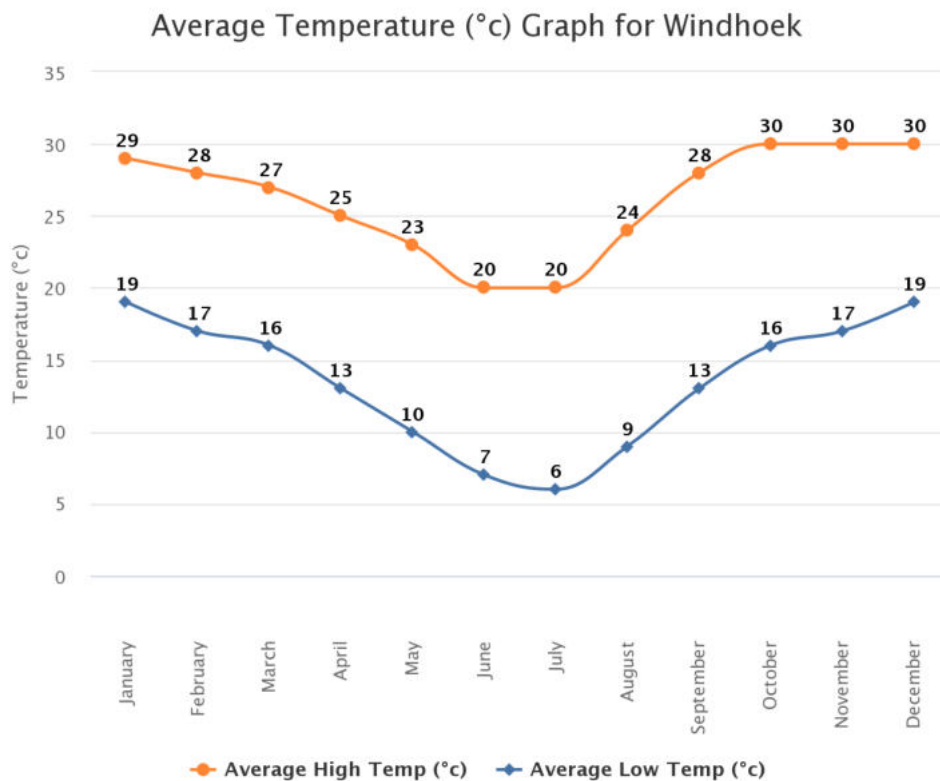


FIGURE 5 - AVERAGE HIGH AND LOW TEMPERATURE FOR WINDHOEK (WWW.WORLDDATA.INFO)

Nauchas as the closest settlement to the proposed project area is located at an elevation of approximately 1600 - 2000 meters above sea level and has a subtropical steppe. The settlement's yearly temperature is 23.4°C and it is -1.06% lower than Namibia's averages. The project area typically receives about 61.93 millimeters of precipitation and has 79.65 rainy days (21.82% of the time) annually. ([www.worlddata.info](http://WWW.WORLDDATA.INFO)).

RAINFALL

The area around the project area receives an average of 370 mm of rainfall per year, or 30.8 mm per month. On average there are 41 days per year with more than 0.1 mm of rainfall (precipitation) or 3.4 days with a quantity of rain, sleet, etc. per month. The driest weather is in August when an average of 0 mm of rainfall (precipitation) occurs. The wettest weather is in February when an average of 48 mm of rainfall (precipitation) occurs (**FIGURE 6**).

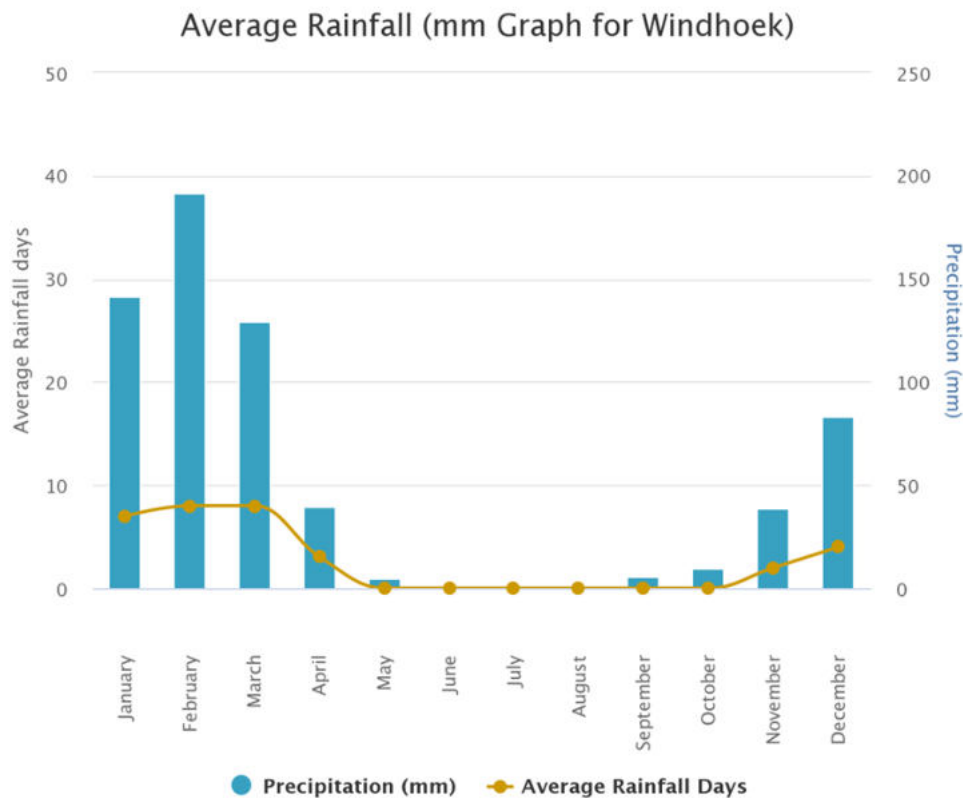


FIGURE 6 - AVERAGE RAINFALL IN WINDHOEK (www.worldweatheronline.com)

CLOUD COVER

The average percentage of cloud cover near the Windhoek surrounding area fluctuates seasonal over the course of the year. The clearer part of the year in the MC's surrounding area begins around the end of March and lasts for 7.9 months, ending around mid-November. The clearest month of the year is May, during which on average the sky is clear, mostly clear, or partly cloudy 92% of the time.

The cloudier part of the year begins around November 19 and lasts for 4.1 months, ending around March 24. The cloudiest month of the year in Windhoek is January, during which on average the sky is overcast or mostly cloudy 45% of the time (www.worldweatheronline.com).

SUNSHINE AND WIND

The number of hours of sunshine refers to the time when the sun is actually visible. That is, without any obstruction of visibility by clouds, fog or mountains. With 10 hours per day, November is the sunniest month in the region of Khomas. In March, the sun shines the least. The average annual rates of evaporation in the Windhoek area range between 1,960 and 2,100 mm (Mendelsohn et al., 2009).

The maximum windspeed recorded for areas around Windhoek in the **FIGURE 7** below ranges from 8 - 9mps eastern wind with an average 2.6mps (World weather, 2023).

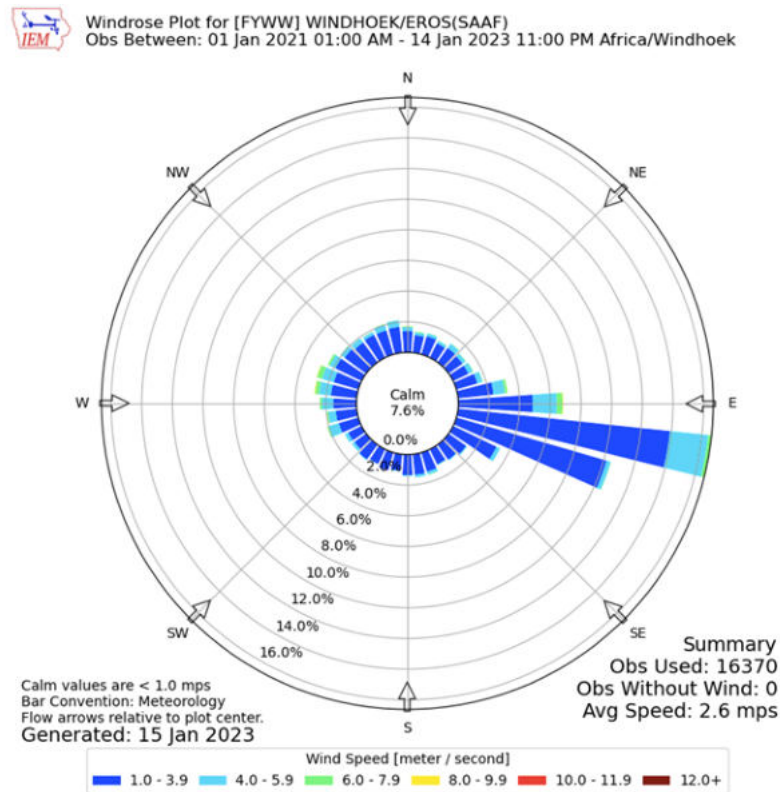


FIGURE 7 - WINDROSE FOR WINDHOEK 2021 TO JANUARY 2023 (IOWA weather, 2023)

6.2. BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

6.2.1. FLORA

The majority part of Namibia is arid to semi-arid. Hence livestock farming is the most prevalent land use activity, while dryland and irrigated crop agriculture are minor sectors in the Namibian economy (Strohbach, 2000). Namibia's vegetation is strongly influenced by rainfall patterns. The study area lies within the Nama karoo biome (**FIGURE 8**), covered with the dwarf shrub savanna vegetation structure.

Where the soil is shallower and the landscape hillier, plant growth tends to be shrubby. Where the soils become deeper and the landscape flattens, vegetation is characterized by large, open expanses of grass dotted by small trees and bushes (Mendelsohn et al., 2002). Most of the woody vegetation vary between 1m and 2m in height. Along the dry rivers, vegetation is slightly denser, and the trees are of a higher length as well.

The *Acacia Hereroensis* plant species, usually referred to as the Mountain thorn, predominates in the region where the MC area is located. The *Acacia Hereroensis* is a thin tree or shrub with an open, airy canopy. It can also grow to be a huge tree with a rounded canopy and black, fissured bark. Thorns can appear to be dispersed and are fine, hooked, in pairs, single, or occasionally absent. The most important species are the endemic – *Tetragonia schenckii* – and near endemic species as well as those with some form of formal protection – i.e., Forestry, Nature Conservation and CITES species. The endemic/near endemic grasses (*Anthephora argentea*, *Eragrostis lehmanniana*, *Eragrostis truncata*, *Panicum kalaharensis* and *Stipagrostis amabilis*) are viewed as the most important species potentially occurring in the general area (Mendelsohn et al., 2002).

The average percentage cover per vegetation stratum for the different plant community types showed that, generally trees are scarce in the area with the highest average cover recording a rather low value of less than 4 % per specie type, this means that the structural composition of the area is limited to shrublands or bushlands, plains and grasslands. **TABLE 6** and **TABLE 7** indicates potential species to occur in the bigger area.

TABLE 6 - FLORA DATA FOR THE GENERAL AREA

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Biome | Nama karoo |
| Vegetation structure type | Dwarf shrub savanna |
| Number of plant species | More than 300 - 400 |
| Dominant plant species | <i>Acacia hereroensis</i> |

TABLE 7 - PLANT SPECIES WHICH ARE LIKELY TO OCCUR IN THE AREA (Source: National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI))

| SCIENTIFIC NAME | COMMON NAME | STATUS IN NAMIBIA |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| <i>Albuca amboensis</i> (Schinz) Oberm. | Endemic | Not Protected |
| <i>Commiphora glaucescens</i> Engl. | Near endemic | Not Protected |
| <i>Eriocephalus dinteri</i> S.Moore | Endemic | Not Protected |
| <i>Hermannia juttae</i> Dinter & Engl. | Endemic | Not Protected |
| <i>Indigofera rautanenii</i> Baker f. | Near endemic | Not Protected |
| <i>Jamesbrittenia fleckii</i> (Thell.) Hilliard | Endemic | Not Protected |
| <i>Manulea dubia</i> (Skan) Overkott ex-Roessler | Endemic | Not Protected |
| <i>Monechma genistifolium</i> (Engl.) C.B.Clarke subsp. <i>genistifolium</i> | Endemic | Not Protected |
| <i>Namacodon schinzianum</i> (Markgr.) Thulin | Endemic | Not Protected |
| <i>Ornithogalum stapffii</i> Schinz | Endemic | Not Protected |
| <i>Trichodiadema pomeridianum</i> L.Bolus | | Protected |

The site visit conducted reveals that, area is a bit rocky, and the site is covered by sparsely to slight densely distributed grass cover (30 -45 %) mostly *Eragrostis* species in some site areas. There are a lot of shrub species (acacia species) and few trees of camelthorn species (*Vachellia erioloba* and *Boscia albitrunca*) spotted less than 5 on-site.

Some bush clearing may be required during exploration and mining where access roads, drill pads, pit areas and bulk sample sites are chosen. The clearing of any vegetation would not be on the scale, which triggers a full EIA, but permits to fell trees and clear bush for exploration and mining will require a Forestry Permit. In addition to this, vegetation clearing restrictions within 100m of rivers must be taken into account as outlined in the draft regulations of the Water Resource Management Act. Any relaxation of this rule needs to be confirmed and approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform.

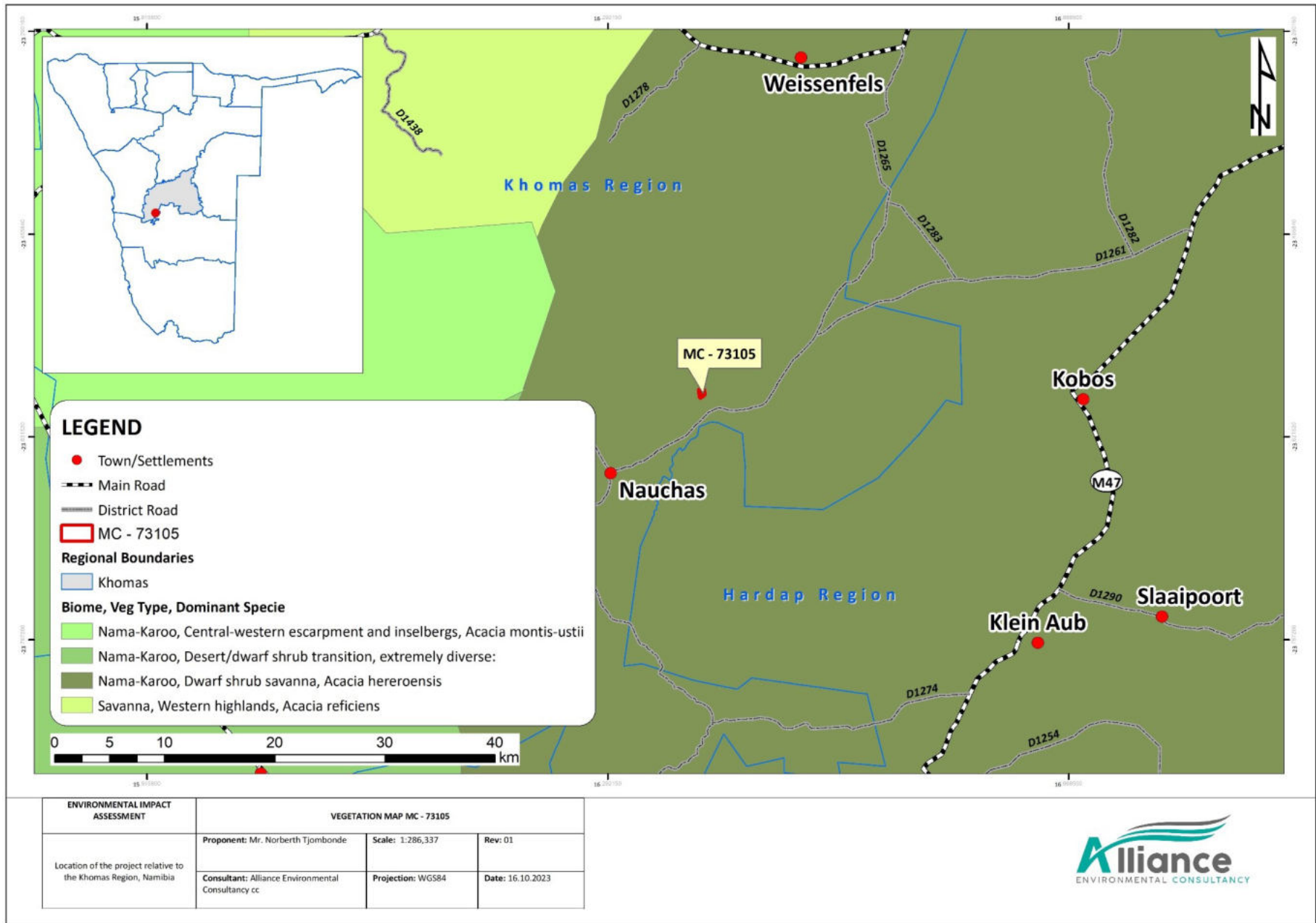


FIGURE 8 -VEGETATION COVER OF THE SURROUNDING AREA.

FAUNA

Nationally, the area is regarded as a relatively high mammal, reptile and intermediate amphibian diverse (Mendelsohn et al. 2002). Furthermore, the study area is known to have a relative high number of reptile and mammal species that are endemic to Namibia. The bird's diversity that occurs in or near the area ranges at least up to 141 species.

It is estimated that the general area consists of 60 species of reptile, 14 amphibian, 68 mammal, 141 bird species (breeding residents), at least 52 species of larger trees and shrubs (>1m) and at least 64 species of grasses occur in the general/immediate area of which a moderate proportion are endemics. Although many endemic species are known to occur from the general area, it cannot be determined if any of these are associated with the existing MC area. The high percentage of endemic reptile species (41.3%) associated with the general area underscores the importance of this area without formal state protection. Some of the reptiles in the area viewed as those classified as vulnerable and protected game under Namibian legislation i.e., Tortoises, snakes and monitor lizards are routinely killed for food or as perceived threats.

Mammals classified as rare (*Cistugo seabrae*, *Zeltomys woosnami*, *Felis nigripes*) under Namibian legislation and vulnerable (*Smutsia temminckii*, *Acinonyx jubatus*, *Panthera pardus*, *Felis nigripes*) and near threatened (*Eidolon helvum*, *Hyaena brunnea*) by the IUCN (2017) are viewed as the most important although they do not necessarily occur in the area throughout the year, but rather pass through occasionally dependent on environmental conditions, etc (Griffin, M, 2003). Larger types of animals such as zebras, giraffes, lions and elephants are rare in this area. There are no species which are exclusively endemic to the exploration area. Based on literature review, development of a mineral exploration project in the area will not have a negative impact on any of the species in the project area.

Generally, there are numerous anthropomorphic influences – e.g., farming activities, lodging and associated infrastructures, roads, and private farm tracks, etc. affecting the natural area. The MC is located on a farm. The farm owner has sold all his animals due to drought and predators in the area (currently there are no livestock on the farm), but he is planning to have cattle, Goats, and Sheep. In terms of wild animals: Kudu, Zebra, Leopards, Baboons, Jackal, Hyena, and rabbit are found within the farm.

6.3. SOIL

The soils in this area are broadly categorized to the group of leptosols and defined by a combination of eutric and lithic leptosols domination soils as indicated in Error! Reference source not found. These soils are coarse-textured, typically associated with actively eroding landscapes, especially in undulating terrains. Leptosols form thin layers, are shallow (not exceeding 50 cm) and are underlain by continuous hard rock. The soil often contains gravel and is calcareous in many cases. The site is covered by sparsely to densely distributed grass cover in some site areas. The soils onsite are light brown to reddish brown, fine sand soil, a bit loamy and clay soils can also be observed. Their water-holding capacity is low, and a sparse vegetation cover associated with these soils is the reason for a low organic content. Overall, these soils are susceptible to erosion (Mendelsohn, et al., 2002).

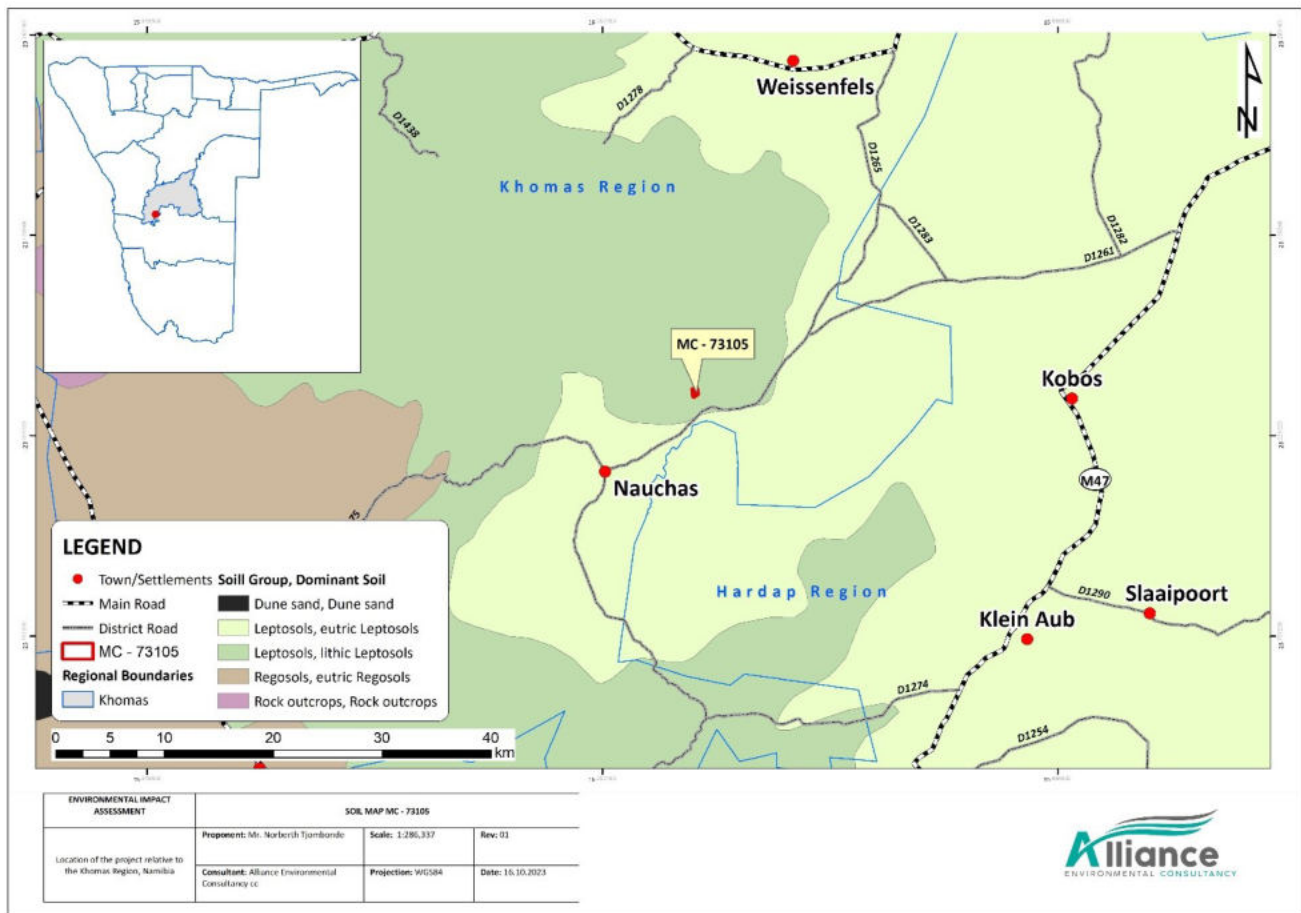


FIGURE 9 - DOMINANT SOIL AROUND THE STUDY AREA

6.4. GEOLOGY

The MC falls within the Rehoboth group and associated rocks as indicated in **FIGURE 10**. The Rehoboth Basement Inlier in central Namibia comprises low- to medium-grade metamorphic rocks of volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive origin. According to the current lithostratigraphy (SACS, 1980) these units belong to high-grade metamorphic rocks of pre-Rehoboth age.

Formations of the Damara Supergroup, are between 850 and 600 million years old, cover a large part of the central and western parts of Namibia north of the Tropic of Capricorn. South of the Damara Supergroup is the Namaqua Metamorphic Complex (between 1,400 and 1,050 million years old), the Nama Group (600 – 543 million years old) and the Karoo Supergroup (300 – 180 million years old). To the east the much younger Kalahari deposits (<70 million years old) dominate, overlaying most of the older formations (Mendelsohn et al., 2002). The predominance of flat-lying Kalahari sediments on the surface means that there is almost no geological variation over this vast area (that also covers the largest part of the central interior of southern Africa) and not many exposures of rocks occur.

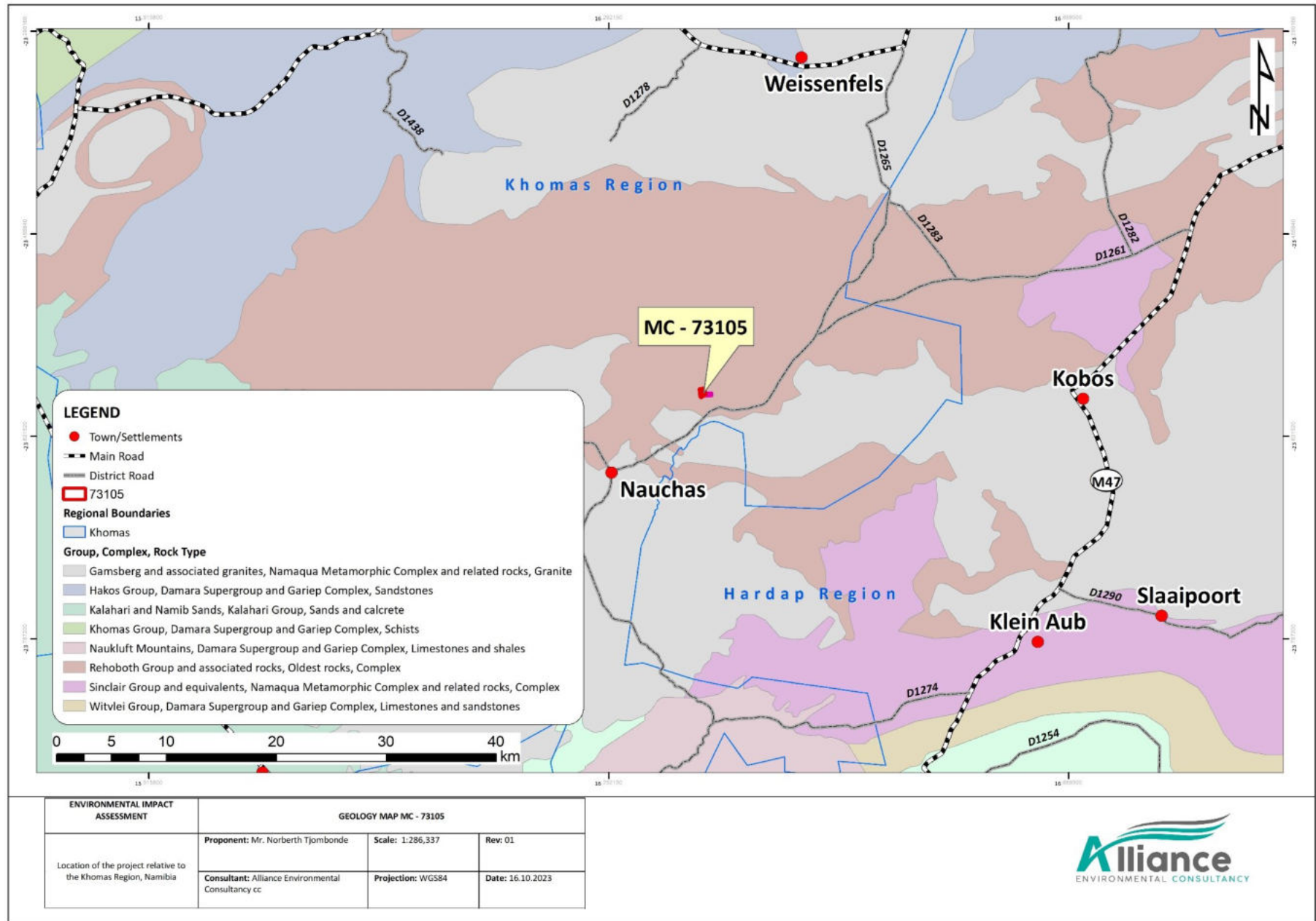


FIGURE 10 - GEOLOGY OF THE SURROUNDING AREAS.

6.5. HYDROLOGY

The proposed MC lies in the Kuiseb groundwater basin, while bordering the Fish River basin (**FIGURE 11**). The basin is characterized by upper, middle and lower zones. The upper part consists mainly of the highlands and commercial farms. Water in the basin comes mainly from rainfall and runoff from the central highland. The Kuiseb River is a westward flowing ephemeral river, which flows for a short period following heavy rainfall. The Kuiseb river does not reach the sea very often and ends in the sandy riverbed of a large delta. The river also serves as a "linear oasis" meaning that it supports dense vegetation along the river course (DEA, 2002).

The river has good groundwater flow and large aquifers in the lower basin area. The stored water is absorbed by means of boreholes or shallow wells. Boreholes and wells supply water to the people and livestock living close to the river. (DEA, 2002). The major water using activities/users in the basin include Upper and middle basin area - Commercial livestock farming. The farmer representative has mentioned during the site visit that, there are 8 boreholes on the farm. Should the proponent wish to abstract water during exploration the relevant permits should be obtained and authorized from the Department of Water Affairs.

Storage of any material substance that may cause pollution to water sources should be handled and stored in accordance with appropriate legislation. Should the sensitivity of the groundwater be determined at a later stage of the project, that will warrant a hydrological study to be undertaken. There exist streams in the area as per the coordinates below:

- 23°35'19.26" S 16°22'04.44" E , Elevation 1819 – stream
- 23°35'52.48" S 16°21'19.65" E Elevation 1828– stream
- 23°35'40.14" S 16°21'12.87" E Elevation 1829– stream

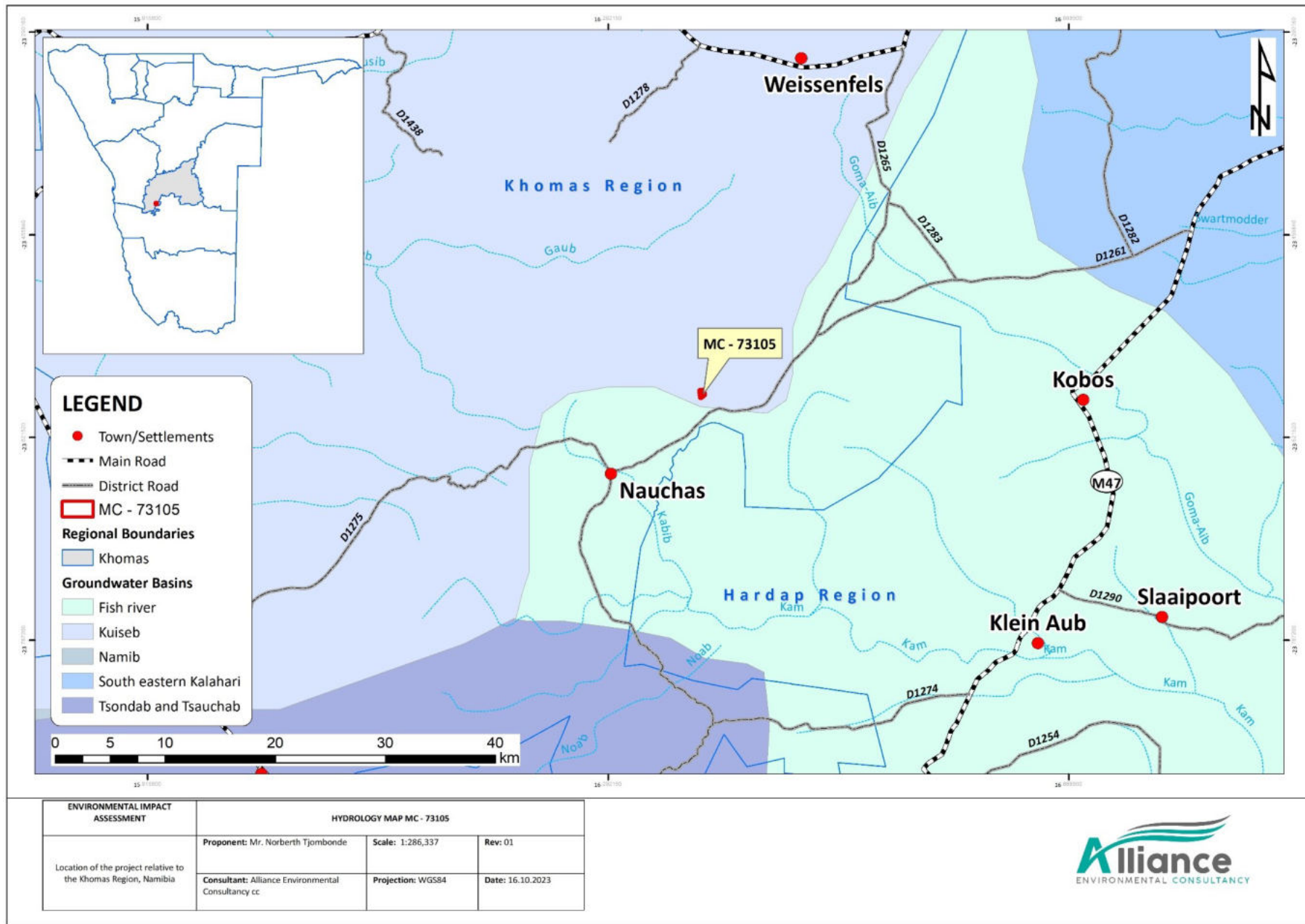


FIGURE 11 - HYDROLOGY SETTING OF THE SURROUNDING AREA.

6.6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SETTING

6.6.1. REGIONAL AND LOCAL PROFILE

Khomas region is the central region of Namibia and is named after the Khomas Hochland, the prominent highland that surrounds Namibia's capital. In the west and northwest, the region is bordered by the Erongo region, by the Otjozondjupa region to the northeast, the Omaheke region to the east and the Hardap region to the south. Although the Khomas region only occupies 4.5% of the land area of Namibia, it accommodated the largest percentage (18%) of the national population total in 2016 (NSA, 2017).

The City of Windhoek, the capital city of Namibia as well, falls within the Khomas Region. Windhoek forms the administrative, legislative and judicial center of the country, with a population representing over 16% of the total population, it is also the most important business, educational and transport (rail, road and air) Centre of Namibia (Khomas Regional Council, 2015). Most of Namibia's supply (manufacturing) industries are based here, although it cannot be considered as an industrial Centre. The City of Windhoek provides over half of Namibia's non- agricultural employment, with its national share of employment in utilities, transport and communication, finance, and business services (Khomas Regional Council, 2017).

Khomas region is considered as one of the fast developing and equipped regions in terms of infrastructural development, a well-developed economic, financial, and trade sectors, home to most government ministries, institutions, and other private company headquarters (Khomas Regional Council, 2017). Khomas region has the highest population density with over 342,141 head counts. The regional growth rate indicates that Khomas region's population has rapidly increased. In the last decade, Khomas had a population of 250,262 in 2001 escalating to 342,141 by 2011 (Khomas Regional Council, 2015 and National Statistics Agency (NSA, 2017).

The Khomas regional economy is predominantly well developed, so investment can be made in any sector, but also in many specific others where opportunities abound. Around the MC area however, the socioeconomic setting is dominated by commercial agriculture of cattle and small stock farming.

6.6.2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE

A review of the National Heritage Council and the environmental information services database was conducted, and no known heritage sites were identified in the project area. In cases where heritage sites are discovered, the chance finds procedure will be used where appropriate measures will be undertaken upon discovering sites of archaeological importance. All archaeological remains are protected under the National Heritage Act (2004) and will not be destroyed, disturbed or removed.

7. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

7.1. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation is the cornerstone of the Environmental Impact Assessment process. These include the ongoing provision of sufficient information (in a transparent manner) to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). During the public participation process, I&APs will be given the opportunity to comment on the findings of the reports, during the specified comment periods.

Good consultation helps foster genuine and positive relationships with mutual respect, shared concerns and objectives between the company pursuing the development and the community. The public participation facilitator's role is to facilitate that process of dialogue to ensure there is transparency and accountability in decision-making and public confidence in the proposed project and its management.

7.1.1. ADVERTS

Public notices/invitations were placed in the following newspapers for two consecutive weeks on the 29th and 30th of March 2023 and the 05th of April 2023: **Appendix D** provides tear sheets of the adverts.

- The Republikein newspaper
- The Allgemeine Zeitung
- The Sun newspaper
- The Windhoek Observer newspaper

7.1.2. SITE VISIT

A site visit was conducted by the AEC team on the 07th of October 2023 in order to observe the biophysical state of the area and potential areas that could be impacted by the planned activities. During the visit, it was noted from the farmers representative that the farm owner has sold all his animals due to drought and predators in the area (currently there are no livestock on the farm), but he is planning to have cattle, goats, and sheep on the farm in future. In terms of wild animals: Kudu, zebra, leopards, baboons, jackal, hyena, and rabbit could be found within and around the farm as observed from the animal droppings in the area. Below are some pictures captured during the visit at Farm Nauams.



FIGURE 12 – IMAGES CAPTURED DURING THE SITE VISIT ON THE 07 OCTOBER 2023

7.1.3. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The site visit was conducted on 07th of October 2023 and no public and information sharing meeting was held for the purpose of this project. However, AEC have been in contact with the farm owners throughout the process. It is important to note that, during the launch of the EIA process the Farm Nauams was owned by Bank Windhoek Namibia before it was sold to a private farmer in September/October 2023. During the process, the farm owners have been kept informed of the process and been provided with the opportunity to provide their comments and concerns regarding the proposed activities. Issues related to access and other agreements have been communicated to the proponent and their engagement and communications with the farm owner are underway. Issues as such are not part of the EIA process as it is out of scope therefore will be dealt with between the proponent and the farmland owner.

Below are the key issues/concerns that were raised during the engagements with the farm owner and his representatives:

- Issues related to leasing of land and access agreements.
- The farmer raises concerns about the planned farming activities that could potentially be compromised by the mining activities. The farming activities aimed at generating income includes fully-fledged tourism business, horticulture, dry plantation and cattle farming.
- The socio-economic issue of compromising the livelihood of the families living on the farm as employees and farmers family.

Furthermore, the proof of correspondence and response are included in **Appendix D**. In the event that the ECC is granted the proponent shall ensure ongoing consultation with all relevant affected parties for access to land and other resources.

8. EVALUATION OF IMPACTS

8.1. ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE

The purpose of this section is to assess and identify the most pertinent environmental impacts by describing certain quantifiable aspects of these impacts and to provide possible mitigation measures to minimize the magnitude of the impacts that are possibly deriving from the various activities that constitute the proposed prospecting and mining activities on Mining Claim (MC) 73105 by the proponent.

The identification of potential impacts included impacts that may occur during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the project. The assessment of impacts includes direct, indirect as well as cumulative impacts. In order to identify potential impacts (both positive and negative) it is important that the nature of the proposed projects is well understood so that the impacts associated with the projects can be assessed.

The process of identification and assessment of impacts includes:

- Determining the current environmental conditions in sufficient detail to establish a baseline against which impacts can be identified and measured.
- Determining future changes to the environment that will occur in a case where the activity does not proceed.
- Develop an understanding of the activity in detail to understand its consequences; and
- The identification of significant impacts which are likely to occur if the activity is undertaken.

The following potential impacts on the environment during construction and operation activities have been identified:

Possible Positive Impacts

- Contributions to annual license fees to the government through the MME.
- Payments of lease agreements and services rendered.
- Value adding to Namibian raw materials.
- Provision of contractual employment opportunities.
- Increase in knowledge on the subsurface which then contributes to development, and geoscience research.
- Contribute to the socio-economic development of the local area and region,
- Direct capital investment into Khomas Region.

Possible Negative Impacts

– **Dust & Noise**

Due to the increase movement of vehicles, trucks and other operational machineries.

– **Health & Safety**

from the handling of equipment and use of machinery as well as potentially contracting diseases linked to exposure to dust.

– **Visual**

Changes to the aesthetic appeal of the area due to the presence of people, vehicles and machinery. Visible changes to habitats due to human activities.

– **Waste**

Resulting from maintenance work performed on the machinery as well as littering in the area include packaging from food or other products and consumables.

Soil pollution including petrochemical spills from vehicles (bakkies), water trucks, diesel operated generator as well as the trailer mounted diesel tank for fuel storage.

– **Ecological**

Potential removal of vegetation to allow project activities and erect temporary site shade structures and prefabricated container office onsite during field work and mining operations. Habitat disturbance due to drilling, excavation, blasting and increased flow of traffic.

– **Groundwater and surface water**

Due to inadequate management of waste, discharge and infiltration of non-contained wastewater as well as potential spillages of drill fluid, lubrication or drilling that penetrates the ground water table. This may also be influenced by site operations such as maintenance activities or accidental fuel spills.

– **Topography**

Disturbance of the topography due to the blasting and resource removal from the mine.

– **Heritage & Socio-Economic**

Potential disturbance and damage to unforeseen archaeological or heritage sites during excavation and blasting activities and movements in the area.

– **Impact of poor communication**

Miscommunication may lead to negative insulence in the community towards the project. Increased movement in the surrounding area and inadequate deliverable of notice for exploration/mining and or operational activities in the community may result in conflicts with landowners and the affected community.

The following methodology is applied to the predication and assessment of impacts and risks. Potential impacts and risks have been rated in terms of the direct, indirect, and cumulative where:

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Status | Whether the impact/risk on the overall environment will be |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive - Environment overall will benefit from the impact/risk; • Negative - Environment overall will be adversely affected by the impact/risk; • Neutral - Environment overall not be affected. |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Direct impacts | Impacts are directly caused by the activity and usually occur at the same time and place of the activity. These impacts are often related to the construction, operation or maintenance of an operation and are often obvious and quantifiable. |
| Indirect impacts | These types of impacts include all the potential impacts that are not evident immediately when the activity is carried out, or which occur at a different place due to the activity. |
| Cumulative impacts | Impacts that result from the incremental impact of the proposed activity on a common resource when added to the impacts of other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future activities. |

In addition to the above, the impact assessment methodology includes the following aspects:

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Spatial Extent | The size of the area that will be affected by the impact: |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site specific - Only within the site boundaries Local - limited to within 15 km of the area Regional - limited to ~100 km radius National - limited to within the borders of Namibia International - extending beyond Namibia's borders |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Consequence | The anticipated consequence of the impact: |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme - Environmental functions and processes are altered such that they permanently cease); • Severe - Environmental functions and processes are altered such that they temporarily or permanently cease); • Substantial - environmental functions and processes are altered such that they temporarily or permanently cease); • Moderate - Environment continues to function but in a modified manner); or • Slight - No natural systems/environmental functions, patterns, or processes are affected. |

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Duration | The timeframe during which the impact/risk will be experienced |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very short term - instantaneous; • Short term - less than 1 year; • Medium term - 1 to 10 years; • Long term - The impact will occur for the project duration • Permanent - The impact will occur beyond the project decommissioning. |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Reversibility of the Impacts | The extent to which the impacts/risks are reversible assuming that the project has reached the end of its life cycle (decommissioning phase) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes - High reversibility of impacts (impact is highly reversible at end of project life); • Partially - Moderate reversibility of impacts; or • No - Impacts are non-reversible (impact is permanent). |

Using the criteria above, the impacts will further be assessed in terms of the following:

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Probability | The probability of the impact/risk occurring |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very likely; • Likely; • Unlikely; • Very unlikely; and • Extremely unlikely. |

To determine the significance of the identified impact/risk, the consequence is multiplied by probability. This approach incorporates internationally recognized methods from the IPCC (2014) assessment of the effects of climate change and is based on an interpretation of existing information in relation to the proposed activity. The significance is then rated qualitatively as follows against a predefined set of criteria (i.e., probability and consequence) as indicated below:

| | | IMPACT = CONSEQUENCE X PROBABILITY | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|
| PROBABILITY | Very Likely | | | | | Very High Impact |
| | Likely | | | | High Impact | |
| | Unlikely | | | Moderate Impact | | |
| | Very Unlikely | | Low Impact | | | |
| | Extremely Unlikely | Very Low Impact | | | | |
| | | | Slight | Moderate | Substantial | Severe |

Where:

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Significance | Will the impact cause a notable alteration of the environment? |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very low (5) - The risk/impact may result in very minor alterations of the environment and can be easily avoided by implementing appropriate mitigation measures and will not have an influence on decision-making. • Low (4) - The risk/impact may result in minor alterations of the environment and can be easily avoided by implementing appropriate mitigation measures, and will not have an influence on decision making. • Moderate (3) - The risk/impact will result in moderate alteration of the environment and can be reduced or avoided by implementing the appropriate mitigation measures and will only have an influence on the decision-making if not mitigated. • High (2) - The risk/impact will result in major alteration to the environment even with the implementation on the appropriate mitigation measures and will have an influence on decision making); and • Very high (1) - The risk/impact will result in very major alteration to the environment even with the implementation on the appropriate mitigation measures and will have an influence on decision making. |

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Confidence | The degree of confidence in predictions based on available information and specialist knowledge |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low - Based on the availability of specialist knowledge and other information• Medium - Based on the availability of specialist knowledge and other information• High - Based on the availability of specialist knowledge and other information |

Impacts are evaluated for the construction, operation phases and decommissioning of the development. Impacts have been evaluated with and without mitigation in order to determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures on reducing the significance of a particular impact. The Assessment is presented in the following section and further in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

9. IMPACTS ASSESSMENT

The purpose of this section is to assess and identify the most pertinent environmental impacts by describing certain quantifiable aspects of these impacts and to provide possible mitigation measures to minimize the magnitude of the impacts that are possibly deriving from the various activities that constitute the proposed minerals prospecting and mining within MC 73105. These identified potential impacts have been evaluated. Mitigation measures are proposed for each aspect of the different potential impacts identified. Comments and concerns raised during the public consultation process have been considered and included.

TABLE 8 - ECOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLE

| Impact | Nature of impact | Status | Spatial Extent | Duration | Consequence | Probability | Reversibility | Mitigation Measures | Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability | | Ranking of Impact | Confidence Level |
|--|--|----------|----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---|---|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Without Mitigation | With Mitigation | | |
| Through mining in general there is potential for impacting the diversity of species within the various habitats by reducing population numbers of certain species. | Loss of Habitat and Species during exploration and mining activities Alteration of topography during construction and operational phases can occur as a result of excavation of the ore bodies leaving a deep, open | Negative | Local | Long term | Substantial | Very Likely | Partially | – No specialist fauna and flora studies were commissioned for the EIA. Specialist studies were deemed unnecessary for this environmental impact assessment due to low intensity and extent of the activities. Exploration or mining may occur at designated sites throughout the MC but the total activity footprint as a percentage of the total areas of each habitat is estimated to be very low. – The planning of the mine layout must endeavor reduce the footprint to a minimum without | Moderate (3) | Low (4) | 3 | Medium |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| <p>pit or several smaller quarries on the land</p> | | | | | | | <p>compromising the realistic needs of the business operation and making decisions that will safeguard against indiscriminate habitat alteration. If any topsoil exists then this should be stockpiled for use during rehabilitation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Engage interested stakeholders to participate on site in the rescue and relocation of indigenous and protected flora.- Though the habitats will have minimal disturbance due to the very low percentage footprint of activities planned, without prior knowledge of the whereabouts of the vulnerable, threatened and critically endangered species and their preferred habitat, it may not be possible to prevent an impact, regardless of how small it might be.- Undertake Plant and animal Search and Rescue prior to the commencement of construction/operations.- Driving only on existing roads (national roads and roads created by the mine inside the mining area. | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Habitat loss for fauna and flora species should be kept to a minimum with footprint areas being restricted to direct construction and operational areas only.- In addition, where possible, construction and operational activities are to be aligned along previously disturbed areas.- No wandering around the site, collecting of plant species or hunting should be allowed.- If targeted rock units have protected or special plants, the proponent should seek a specialist opinion on how to preserve that plant species, with possible relocation.- Cleared vegetation that might be of interest to biomass or coal production must be gathered and handed over to ensure harmonious continuation of both activities.- No onsite vegetation should be cut or used for firewood related to the project's operations. The Proponent should provide firewood for his onsite camping workers from authorized firewood producer or seller.- Working sites should be fenced off to keep wild | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

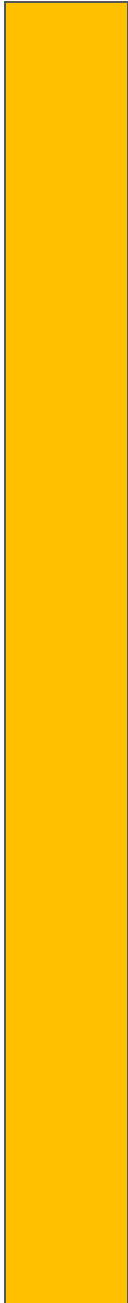
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|-------|-------------|----------|--------|-----|--|---|---------|---|------|--|
| | | | | | | | | <p>and domestic animals out.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental awareness on the importance of biodiversity preservation should be provided to the workers. - Rehabilitation must restore the disturbed sites, as far as is possible to their prior state to mitigate the visual impact and to allow for the best possible re- colonization of the site, by plants and animals. | | | | |
| Exposure to soil erosion on exposed surfaces | Negative | Local | Medium term | Moderate | Likely | Yes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement an Erosion Management Plan throughout the construction and operation Phase - Funds for rehabilitation should be set aside from the start of the operational phase | Moderate (3) | Low (4) | 4 | High | |

TABLE 9 - NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLE

| Impact | Nature of impact | Status | Spatial Extent | Duration | Consequence | Probability | Reversibility | Mitigation Measures | Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability | | Ranking of Impact | Confidence Level |
|---|---|----------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------|--|--|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Without Mitigation | With Mitigation | | |
| Noise cause by project activities (Blasting, Machineries and vehicular movements) | Disturbance of sense of place and the effect on tranquil ambient noise levels Hearing problems to operators if noise generation is prolonged and not managed | Negative | Local | Temporary/ Permanent | Substantial/ Severe | Likely | Partially | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential noise sources during the mining activities could originate from vehicles, hammers, powered hand tools, excavators , blasting and drill rigs. The nuisance factor of these noise sources will depend on the proximity of the activities to the national road, homesteads and sensitive animal habitats. - For rural districts, the daytime ambient noise level requirement outlined in SANS 10103 (2008) between 6am and 10pm is 45dBA. This is in line with the guidelines published by the World Health Organization (WHO). - The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) guidelines set legal limits on | Very high (1) | Low (4) | 2 | Medium |

noise exposure in the workplace. These limits are based on a worker's time weighted average over an 8 hour day. With noise, OSHA's permissible exposure limit (PEL) is 90dBA for all workers for an 8 hour day. The OSHA standard uses a 5dBA exchange rate. This means that when the noise level is increased by 5dBA, the amount of time a person can be exposed to a certain noise level to receive the same dose is cut in half.

- The WHO guideline on maximum noise levels to prevent hearing impairment set noise level limits at an average of 70 dBA over a 24-hour period with maximum noise levels not exceeding 110 dBA during the period. These latter limits would apply if the daytime shift is prolonged beyond the 8 hour day.
- PPE is considered an acceptable mitigation, but a



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| | | | | | | | | <p>less desirable option to control exposures to noise.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limiting the amount of time, a person spends at a noise source. - Monitoring personnels' hearing, before, during (each year if employed longer than one year) and after employment, as a minimum. - Machineries and vehicles (moving and stationed) should be serviced regularly. - A noise management standard operating procedure (SOP) for the activities happening on-site should be developed. - Avoid generating unnecessary noise by making sure that equipment that are not in use are always turned off and by avoiding operations during odd hours. - Landowners should be informed prior drilling/blasting over the weekends or at other times not | | | |
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| | | | | | | | <p>outlined in this document.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- It is recommended that any complaints regarding noise be recorded and included in the environmental reports. Should complaints persist then a survey by a suitably qualified and independent hygienist will be required.- Transportation routes should be planned for trucks such that they pass as far away as possible from noise sensitive receivers, a restriction of the hours of movement, e.g., not allowing the transport of material during the noise sensitive hours of the night can mitigate noise impacts.- PPE is considered an acceptable mitigation, but a less desirable option to control exposures to noise. | | | |
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TABLE 10 - DUST IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLE

| Impact | Nature of impact | Status | Spatial Extent | Duration | Consequence | Probability | Reversibility | Mitigation Measures | Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability | | Ranking of Impact | Confidence Level |
|--|---|----------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|--|---|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Without Mitigation | With Mitigation | | |
| Dust generation during exploration and mining activities (e.g., blasting, vehicular movement, & Crusher) | <p>Tempering of the ambient air quality in the surrounding</p> <p>Fauna and flora alike could be impacted as ecosystem functioning is possibly affected</p> | Negative | Local | Medium term | Substantial | Very Likely | Partially | <p>– Natural weather conditions can create very dusty atmospheric conditions. The small-scale mining activities contribute very little to the widespread ambient conditions that often prevail. Cars travelling on the access roads can create dust plumes trailing behind them.</p> <p>– Dust suppression techniques should be employed. However, this scarce resource cannot be applied continuously and indiscriminately.</p> | Very High (2) | Low (4) | 2 | Medium |

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| | | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Avoid activities that create excessive dust on extremely windy days.- Personnel are required to wear personal protection equipment if excessive dust is created for prolonged working periods.- Employees should be made aware of negative effects of dust inhalation.- All vehicles transporting crushed material off site should be covered with a tarpaulin when travelling on the highways.- Windbreaks and covers can be used to reduce lifting of dust from crushers, screens and conveyors.- Water spays at the various plant components with effectively keep dust from | | | |
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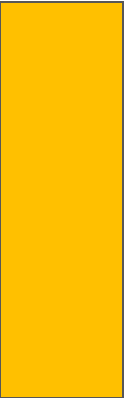
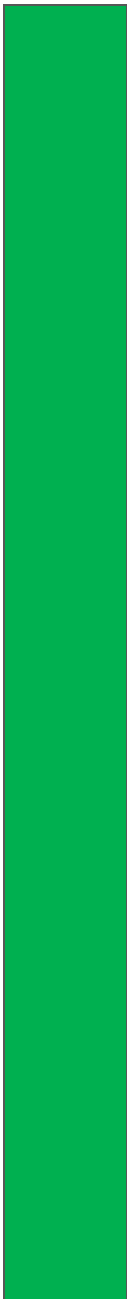
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| | | | | | | | <p>blowing into the atmosphere.</p> <p>— The road network within the mine site can be sprayed with water and other dust suppressants during dry dusty conditions.</p> | |  |
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TABLE 11 - WASTE IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLE

| Impact Pathway | Nature of impact | Status | Spatial Extent | Duration | Consequence | Probability | Reversibility | Mitigation Measures | Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability | | Ranking of Impact | Confidence Level |
|--|---|----------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|--|--|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Without Mitigation | With Mitigation | | |
| Generation of waste during the proposed project activities | Domestic waste and waste from maintenance work performed on the machinery can potentially cause unpleasant odor, sight for the people in the surrounding as well as disturbance to surface and ground water | Negative | Local | Medium term | Moderate | Likely | Partially | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The domestic waste, which is separated from all paper and organic materials, is taken to the nearest official dumpsite. - Oil from the servicing of the vehicles and machines is collected in drums and is taken together with all other industrial waste that is generated on site to the nearest hazardous waste site. - A certificate of disposal needs to be kept on file. - Groundwater is a scarce and valuable resource in Namibia and must be protected at all costs. It must still be protected from pollutants since it can act as a conduit for the transfer of pollutants to secondary receptors such as the ocean. Additional boreholes are to be drilled to generate data about | Moderate (3) | Very low (5) | 4 | Medium |

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| | | | | | | | | <p>the groundwater quality and quantity when exploration intensify.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The proponent must follow the provisions of the Water Act so that they do not in any way damage the susceptible water resources.- Sewerage created at the camp or management offices either needs to be deposited directly into approved and permitted French drains or removed offsite. If the latter is to be done then sealed sewerage tanks are required. The regulations under the Water Resource Management Act need to be consulted with regards to the erection of French drains near water courses. They cannot be constructed within 100m of the banks of a water course.- An oil water separator and wash bay could be constructed in conjunction with fuel dispensing to reduce costs and the concretized footprint. Regardless of this the oil water separator is a | | |
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| | | | | | | | | <p>requirement to ensure hydrocarbons do not enter the environment indiscriminately. The workshop also needs to be constructed on a sealed surface and have liquid waste sumps so that spills can be collected and removed from site on a regular basis. A sealed waste oil contain should be constructed at the vehicle workshop. Regular removal of oil to recyclers is advised. All hazardous liquid waste should be stored on sealed surfaces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Some wastes are dangerous to fauna and flora; Animals should not be able to access the waste management area; waste must be contained so that it cannot enter the naturally vegetated areas beyond the accessory works area.- Storage of hazardous liquid waste must by law follow industry standards. These standards will be communicated in fuller details by the | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | <p>fuel supplier. Ideally, self-110% banded containers should be brought to site and placed upon sealed surfaces with waste collection sumps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Soil which is contaminated by used hydrocarbons needs to be relocated to a remediation cell where the addition of fertilizer, air and water will within a year be suitable for re-use- Good housekeeping Training and awareness to contractors. Practice reusing, recycling of products. | | |  | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|

TABLE 12 - VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLE

| Impact Pathway | Nature of impact | Status | Spatial Extent | Duration | Consequence | Probability | Reversibility | Mitigation Measures | Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability | | Ranking of Impact | Confidence Level |
|---|--|----------|----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---|--|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Without Mitigation | With Mitigation | | |
| Visual impact caused by construction and operational activities | Changes to the aesthetic appeal of the area due to presence of people, vehicles and machinery as well as visible quarries Visible changes to habitats due to human activities | Negative | Local | Temporary | Moderate | Very likely | Yes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As far as is possible existing roads and tracks are used to access target sites for mining - Personnel to be trained regarding the observable signs of faunal and floral biodiversity and the avoidance of habitat disturbance. - Minimize the footprint of personnel, vehicles and machinery. - Where new roads are constructed, the methods should be low intensive and possibly use manpower and not machines. - Careful planning to disturb significant floral and faunal habitats when accessing the mining site - Quarries should be levelled or possibly turned into earth dams which gently sloped sides once mining activities cease so as to restore the visual sense of place of the area to its natural state. - The remains of all structures that may have been erected at the mine shall be demolished and removed | High (2) | Moderate (3) | 3 | Medium |

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| | | | | | | | | <p>on completion of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Care must be taken to ensure that all rehabilitated areas are similar to the immediate environment in terms of visual character, vegetation cover and topography and any negative visual impacts will be rectified to the satisfaction of the MEFT officials. - Overburden topsoil will be placed back into excavation as part of the rehabilitation programme. - Rehabilitate habitats through the removal of obvious signs of human presence. - Remove all waste daily and dispose of it in the appropriate manner. - Removal of machinery from the sites if periods of inactivity are protracted. | | |
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TABLE 13 - HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLE

| Impact Pathway | Nature of impact | Status | Spatial Extent | Duration | Consequence | Probability | Reversibility | Mitigation Measures | Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability | | Ranking of Impact | Confidence Level |
|---|--|---------|----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---|---|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Without Mitigation | With Mitigation | | |
| Heritage sites destruction during prospecting and small-scale mining activities | Possible destruction to heritage sites | Neutral | Local | Long term | Substantial | Unlikely | Partially | - A 'chance find' of any potential heritage site should be communicated to the police and the National Heritage Council of Namibia. If activities occur at the location where a 'chance find' has been made, then the activities should cease until the necessary authorities have visited the site and provided the go ahead to proceed with activities. | Moderate (3) | Low (4) | 4 | Medium |

TABLE 14 – LANDUSE IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLE

| Impact Pathway | Nature of impact | Status | Spatial Extent | Duration | Consequence | Probability | Reversibility | Mitigation Measures | Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability | | Ranking of Impact | Confidence Level |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---|---|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Without Mitigation | With Mitigation | | |
| Conflict with lands use of the area | Possible conflict with community during the implementation of the project (e.g., issues related to access and security) | Negative | Local | Short term | Substantial | Unlikely | Partially | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The mining claim is situated on farmland belonging to Farm Nauams-177. - The EMA requires that permission be provided by the competent authorities for the listed activity. - The proponent should enter into agreements with the farmer as far as access to the farmland and other resources are concerned. - Update stakeholders register regularly. - Actively engage landowners regularly to maintain open channels of communication. - The proponent is subservient to the conditions laid down by the guidelines / conditions and the law that upholds it. | Moderate (3) | Low (4) | 4 | Medium |

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| | | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The implementation of the mining programme will be in accordance with the approved Environmental Management Plan (EMP).- The mining area should be made off limits to curious shepherd boys by means of fencing. This would also prevent livestock from unwittingly falling from the steep precipice. | | |
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TABLE 15 - SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLE

| Impact Pathway | Nature of impact | Status | Spatial Extent | Duration | Consequence | Probability | Reversibility | Mitigation Measures | Significance of Impact = Consequence x Probability | | Ranking of Impact | Confidence Level |
|--|---------------------|----------|----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---|---|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Without Mitigation | With Mitigation | | |
| Exploration and small scale mining activities related to the project | Employment creation | Positive | National | Long term | Slight | Very likely | Yes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where possible, local persons should be employed depending on the level of skills they have. - Employment will result should the project be permitted. - Promote local procurement of goods and services. | Low + (4) | Very low + (5) | 5 | Medium |

10. DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION

Disturbance of the earth's surface by small scale mining activities may result in removal of existing vegetation and ecosystems within the disturbed area. The impacts are significant, but localized to the disturbed area, and the overall extent of the impact is determined by the concentration of the activity and the sensitivity of the disturbed ecosystems. The impact on the environment can be lessened by planning with future closure in mind. When a mining area is abandoned the infrastructure and altered landscape can affect the safe access of wildlife and public if not rehabilitated. The altered habitat may or may not promote the re-establishment of organisms once found there. Visual rehabilitation to the original state is not always practical due to economic factors.

The objectives of the closure and decommissioning are to:

- Provide a safe and stable landform compatible with the intended final use;
- Comply with relevant regulatory requirements and attain regulatory consensus on the successful closure and rehabilitation of the Project area;
- Complete the closure, decommissioning and rehabilitation works as quickly and cost effectively as possible whilst achieving primary objectives
- Produce a final “walk away” landform that is stable and that blends aesthetically into the surrounding landforms, yet as far as possible does not limit possible future land uses

10.1. SITE REHABILITATION

Proponent should keep the disturbed areas to a minimum, plants should not be removed unless necessary; selective mining should be adopted so that the entire site is not cleared and affected at once; backfilling the topsoil should be done as soon as possible where soil was removed, therefore topsoil should not be piled up for a long time as it will lose its natural nutrient content.

10.2. PLANNING FOR REHABILITATION

The proposed post mine establishment will influence the procedure and the plant species used for rehabilitation.

The following are the basic rehabilitation practices as summarized after the Minerals Council of Australia (1998), which with appropriate modifications, will apply to most disturbed areas.

1. Making Safe: After planning for rehabilitation, the first step is to clean up and make the area to be rehabilitated, safe. This involves the following:
 - Removal of infrastructure and unused or unwanted equipment. No facilities or equipment should remain on site unless with the written approval of the landowner or relevant authority.

- Removal of rubbish for disposal at approved sites. Care is required with residual toxic or hazardous materials including contaminated packaging and containers
2. Erosion Control: Progressive rehabilitation will be undertaken to stabilize disturbed areas as quickly as practical and to limit erosion.
- Restrict clearing to areas essential for the works
 - Windrow vegetation debris along the contour
 - Minimize length of time soil is exposed
 - Divert run-off from undisturbed areas away from the works
3. Topsoil Management: The rehabilitation strategy may include the following measures which are designed to minimize the loss of topsoil material respread on rehabilitated areas and promote successful vegetation establishment.
- Minimize the length of time that topsoil material is to be stockpiled.
 - Respread topsoil material in even layers at a thickness appropriate for the landform and land capability of the area to be rehabilitated.
 - Topsoil stockpiles are located in areas away from drainage lines or windy areas in order to minimise the risk of soil and wind erosion;
 - Rehabilitation areas of returned topsoil will be ripped, with care taken not to bring subsurface materials to the surface (e.g., large rocks). Ripping should only be sufficient to allow equipment to work efficiently. Ripping along slopes should be along contour.

11. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The aim of this environmental scoping assessment was to identify the potential impacts associated with the proposed exploration and small-scale mining activities on Mining Claim 73105 to assess their significance and recommend practical mitigation measures. The public and all directly affected stakeholders were consulted as required by the EMA and its 2012 EIA Regulations (Section 21 to 24). The public was informed via the three newspapers advertisement used for this assessment. A one-on-one interaction (public meeting) was not held for this project and there was no specific registration received apart from the communication with the farm Nauams owner.

Due to the limited scope of the proposed activities and the use of a step-by-step approach in advancing operations, the overall severity of potential environmental impacts of the proposed project activities on the receiving environment will be of medium magnitude, temporally duration, localized extent, and high probability of occurrence.

All impacts are provided with mitigation measures, minimized or avoided to acceptable degrees provided that the measures are put into consideration.

Based on the conclusions of this EIA Report, it is thus recommended that an Environmental Clearance Certificate be provided for the planned project activities. When implementing the proposed program, the Proponent shall consider the following critical requirements:

- If applicable, the Proponent will negotiate Access Agreements with landowners.
- The Proponent is responsible for obtaining all additional permits that may be required.
- In accordance with all applicable national rules, the Proponent shall comply with all terms of the EMP and conditions of the Access Agreement to be signed into between the Proponent and the landowner/s.
- In cases where baseline information, national or international guidelines, or mitigation measures have not been supplied or do not adequately address the site-specific project effect, the Proponent must use the precautionary approach/principles.

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APPENDIX A – ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS CV

Attached separately

APPENDIX B – ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

Attached separately

APPENDIX C – BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

MINING CLAIM 73105

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
AND SMALL-SCALE MINING ACTIVITIES
FOR BASE AND RARE METALS &
PRECIOUS METALS WITHIN MINING
CLAIM 73105, NEAR NAUCHAS
SETTLEMENT

KHOMAS REGION, NAMIBIA

SEPTEMBER 2023

PREPARED FOR: Mr. Norberth U Tjombonde



MINING CLAIM 73105**BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT****INTRODUCTION**

Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) (herein referred to as the consultant) has been appointed by Mr. Norberth U Tjombonde (herein referred to as the proponent) to act on their behalf in obtaining an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the proposed development of a small-scale mining activities on Mining Claim 73105. The project area is located near Nauchas approximately 70km southwest of Rehoboth within the Windhoek Rural constituency, Windhoek district in the Khomas Region. This site is accessible via tracks from the D1261 main road.

The Mining Claim covers a total area of approximately 12.2 Hectares. Figure (1) gives a detailed layout locale for the site.

PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

This document serves the purpose of informing interested and affected parties (I&AP) of the following:

- Proposed activities pertaining to the project;
- Proposed project location;
- The EIA process to be followed;
- How you can get involved.
- We hereby encourage all I&APs to submit their comment/inputs/concerns on the proposed project activities.

Your comments will add value and enrich the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report as well as the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) that will be submitted to the competent authorities for decision making.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION

In terms of the Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2012, the project triggers listed activities that cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). An environmental clearance application will be submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (competent authority) and the Ministry of Environmental, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) for decision making before the commencement of the anticipated project activities.

The provision of the listed activities are as follows:

MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITIES

3.1 The construction of facilities for any process or activities which requires a license, right, or other forms of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right, or any other form of authorization in terms of Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992.

3.2 Other forms of mining or extraction of natural resources whether regulated by law or not.

3.3 Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities.

FORESTRY ACTIVITIES

4. The clearance of forest areas, deforestation, afforestation, timber harvesting or any other related activity that requires authorisation in term of the Forest Act, 2001 (Act No. 12 of 2001) or any other law.

MINING CLAIM 73105**BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT****WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTS**

8.1. The abstraction of ground or surface water for industrial or commercial purposes.

8.2. The abstraction of groundwater at a volume exceeding the threshold authorized in terms of a law relating to water resources.

**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. The storage and handling of a dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic meters at any one location.

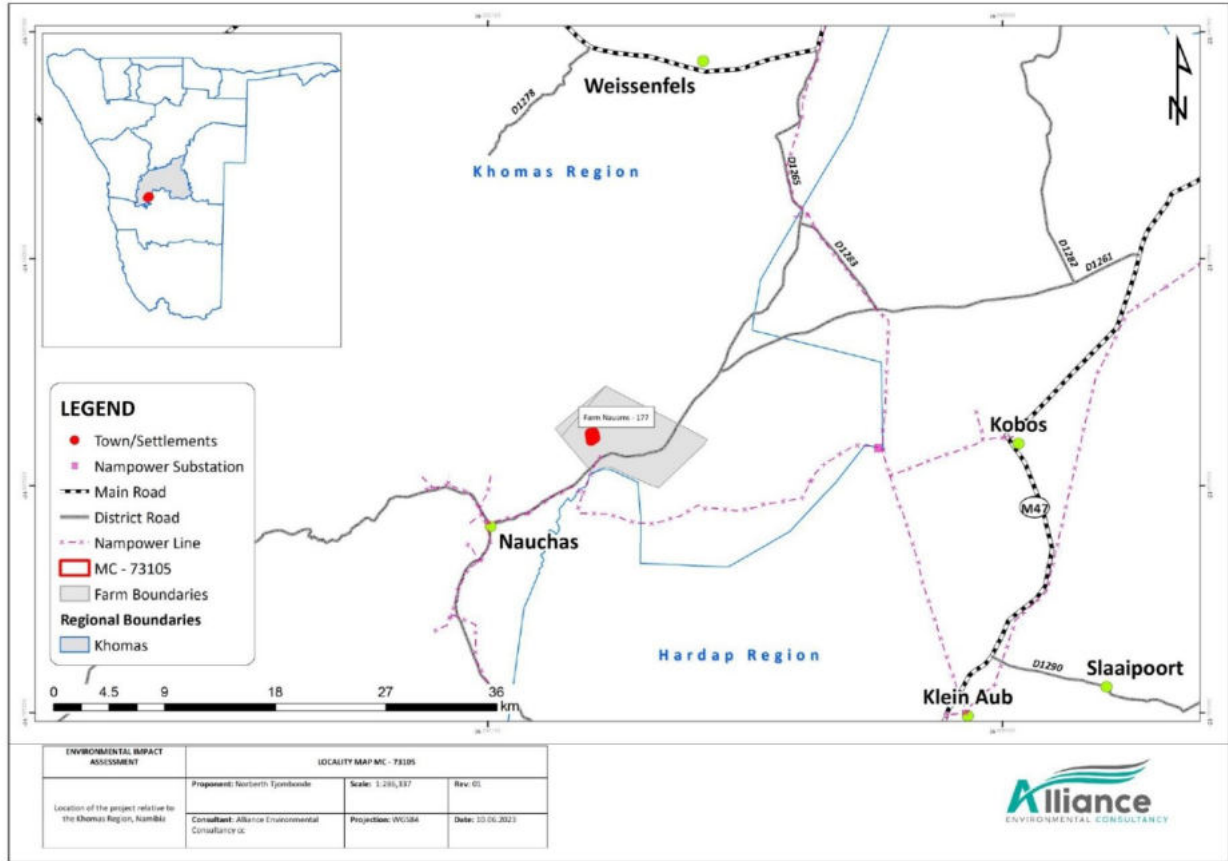


FIGURE 1 - PROJECT LOCALITY MAP (Green Blocks)

PROJECT MOTIVATION

Mining activities in Namibia are of great contribution to the country's revenue and one of the largest economic sectors in the country. The proposed small-scale mining activities will directly contribute to the economy of the country, region and the local areas in proximity. The following are the possible benefits at a regional to national scale:

- Contributions to annual license fees to the government through the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME).
- Payments of lease agreements and services rendered.
- Provisional contracting opportunity for companies interested in small-scale mining activities are carried out throughout the development and mining life operation of the proposed project (approximately 5 – 10 years depending on the reserve).
- Provision of contractual and permanent employment opportunities.
- Increase in knowledge on the subsurface which then contributes to development, and geoscience research.
- Contribute to the socio-economic development and sustaining local businesses by means of purchases done during the project's lifetime.

PROPOSED PROJECT PLAN AND ACTIVITIES

There are no known historic quarries/pits in the vicinity of the claims yet, a site visit is planned be conducted to determine amongst others any presence of similar nature in the area. The proponent intends to establish pit quarrying and crushing operations for possible gold and or copper ore for both the local and international markets. Gold and copper are commonly used in the jewelry and electronics manufacturing industries.

The projected small-scale mining activities are summarized as follows:

1. Small-scale mining activities include a desktop review of existing data as well as past area studies. This is conducted to understand the commodities in the area for extraction. This can be done by purchasing high-resolution data from the Government and interpreting it as part of the initial mineral study.
2. Reconnaissance assessment, which includes field-based activities such as mapping and sampling in order to identify and validate prospective and consequently mining targeted areas identified during stage 1.
3. Those known sites and if justified by economics will be the primary target sites for further exploration drilling, test mining.

Small-scale mining is classified as such because of the simple setup, equipment and machinery used.

MINING CLAIM 73105

The mining of said commodities is usually performed using open pit mining, in which a series of stepped benches are dug deeper into the earth. The ore is removed through blasting by drilling holes in the hard rock in which explosives are inserted to blast and break the rock.

The resulting boulders are hauled by haul trucks to the processing site or at a temporary storage area. The ore is sent to a primary crusher which should be located within the claim and not far from the pit. At the crusher, the boulder sizes are reduced to golf ball sized rocks.

Further beneficiations including chemical processing will not be conducted at the site, should the proponent desire to add the beneficiation phase to the project at the site, this will trigger an amendment of the scoping and impact assessment as well as the EMP.

No "production per annum" figures have been established at this stage; this will only be determined after exploration and targets evaluation. Further details will be discussed in the Environmental Scoping report.

The following is a summary of the envisaged project development process that will be implemented during the proposed mining activities:

- Planning and permitting
- Site preparation for the plant and associated infrastructure.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

- Clearing of stockpile bays for topsoil, waste rock and production crushed ore storage.
- Temporary camp and prefabricated office blocks for team will be established at the site or nearby area in agreement with the relevant authorities and landowners.
- Establishment and sourcing of supporting infrastructure, access, energy, and water supply.
- Decommissioning, final rehabilitation
- The machinery and equipment will involve the following: front end loaders, excavators, bull dozers, drill rigs, haul trucks, tipper trucks, and crusher equipment etc.

ACCESS AND TRANSPORT

The location will be accessible through existing tracks from the D1261 as far as practically possible. Should new routes be determined and if the need to create new tracks/road arises, new access roads will be assessed for any environmental sensitivity in conjunction with landowner.

It is the Proponent's responsibility to negotiate access agreements with landowners and to ensure that all security measures to protect the land and the landowner's interests are always observed and as may be agreed upon with the landowners individually.

RESOURCES (WATER AND ELECTRICITY)

For the proposed activities, water will be sourced from existing boreholes in the area or will be brought to site and will then be carted

MINING CLAIM 73105

to active pit sites. The anticipated water requirement during full mine operations will be approximately 150 m³ per month.

Groundwater from boreholes will be utilized provided the permission of the community is given and the necessary abstraction permit is attained from the Department of Water Affairs. A hydrological study could be conducted in support the abstraction and only sustainable yields may be abstracted.

Diesel-powered generator and means of solar energy will be used as needed for small-scale mining equipment and lighting for the project.

ACCOMMODATION, SUPPORTING
INFRASTRUCTURE, AND SMALL-SCALE MINING
METHOD

- The operation team will either be commuting from nearby settlements or will establish camp sites within the license area and with the permission of the community. The team is envisioned to consist of twenty-five (25) skilled and non-skilled workers.
- Portable toilets will be installed on-site and regularly serviced.
- Vehicles (especially pick up bakkies) and heavy machinery including drill rigs and trucks will be used during the course of the project.
- Waste will be collected and deposited at the nearest municipal dumpsite.
- Hydrocarbon tanks could be stored on-site. All hydrocarbon tanks will be appropriately stored and banded to hold 110% of the capacity of the tanks and all

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

relevant permits should be applied for by the proponent as required (MME).

- The small-scale mining methods will be further described in the EIA scoping report.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

In terms of the Environmental Management Act, No. 7 of 2007 and EIA Regulations, alternatives considered should be analyzed. This is to ensure that during the design evolution and decision-making process, potential environmental impacts, costs, and technical feasibility have been considered, which leads to the best option(s) being identified.

Site Location

Minerals Occurrence Location: Several economic deposits are known to exist in various locations of Namibia, some of which have been explored by various companies throughout the years.

As part of the mineral rights, the proponent proposes to develop the economic minerals occurrences in these specific mining claim. There are no alternative locations considered for the proposed project.

Equipment and infrastructure

The equipment and infrastructure options considered by the proponent are deemed sufficient at this stage of the project. However, in the world of revolving technology, the proponent may opt to employ other improved equipment/infrastructure in the future when deemed necessary in order to maximize the project output.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS AND STEPS

The EIA and EMP methodology applied for this project takes into account the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2012, and the Environmental Management Act (EMA) Act No. 7 of 2007. The process followed is detailed below and in Figure 2,

- a. Preparation of the Background Information Document (BID).
- b. Project registration or notification through the MEFT online Portal (www.eia.met.gov.na) or hand submission to the DEA.
- c. Project screening process.
- d. Preparation of the public notice to be published in two local newspapers twice for two consecutive weeks as well as site notices as part of the public consultation process as well. This process runs for (21 days). No public and information sharing meeting is planned for the project yet. Comments received after the stipulated period and before submission to the competent authority are also welcome.
- e. Preparation of the first Draft EIA/ Scoping and EMP Reports for client review, public and stakeholder inputs.
- f. Incorporation of comments and inputs from the client and I&APs into the reports for finalization.
- g. The final EIA/ Scoping and EMP reports are submitted to the competent authorities and the Environmental Commissioner in

fulfilment of all the requirements of the Act and its Regulations.

- h. Stakeholders who are interested or affected by the proposed project will have an additional fourteen (14) days to submit comments directly to the Environmental Commissioner (EC). The application will be made available for additional comments on the MEFT digital Portal www.eia.met.gov.na.
- i. If the EC requires additional information about the project, the environmental practitioner will be alerted. Once provided-
- j. Wait for the Record of Decisions.

The process is also depicted in the diagram presented in Figure 3.

MINING CLAIM 73105

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

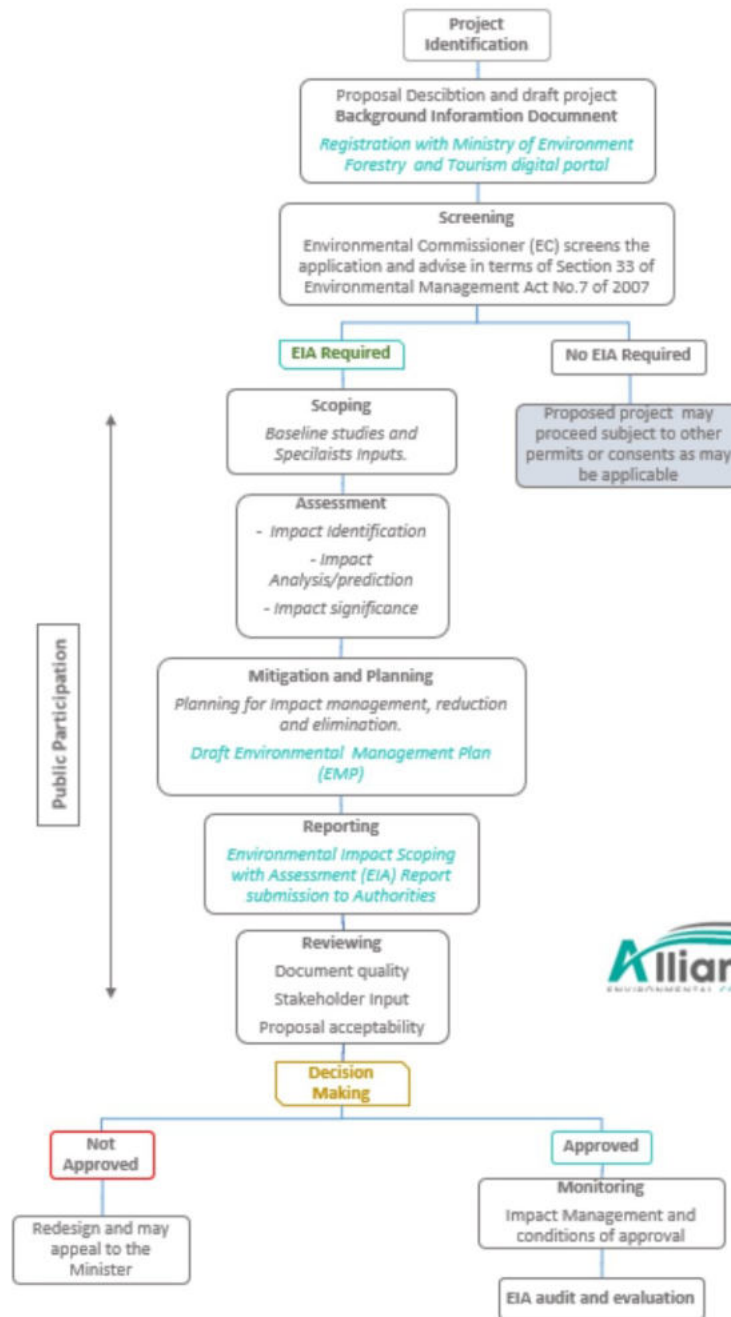


FIGURE 2 - EIA FLOW CHART BY AEC

EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Impacts are assessed and evaluated to identify the most pertinent environmental impacts by describing certain quantifiable aspects of these impacts and to provide possible mitigation measures to avoid and/or minimize the magnitude of the impacts that are possibly deriving from the various activities that constitute the proposed mining activities by the proponent.

The identification of potential impacts included impacts that may occur during the development phases of the project. The assessment of impacts includes direct, indirect as well as cumulative impacts. In order to identify potential impacts (both positive and negative) it is important that the nature of the proposed projects is well understood so that the impacts associated with the projects can be assessed.

The process of identification and assessment of impacts includes:

- Determining the current environmental conditions in sufficient detail to establish a baseline against which impacts can be identified and measured.
- Determining future changes to the environment that will occur in a case where the activity does not proceed.
- Develop an understanding of the activity in detail to understand its consequences; and

- The identification of significant impacts which are likely to occur if the activity is undertaken.

The following potential impacts on the social environment during the development and small-scale mining activities have been identified below and further discussed in the table that follows:

- Dust & Noise
- Health & Safety
- Visual
- Waste
- Landscape
- Ecological
- Groundwater and surface water
- Heritage & Socio-Economic

MINING CLAIM 73105

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The following table summarizes the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed project.

| POTENTIAL IMPACTS |
|---|
| NEGATIVE |
| - Destruction of soil, flora and fauna through disturbance of the surface to support project activities. |
| - Mining projects if not proceeding with necessary precautions are likely to cause soil and water contamination, due to hazardous chemical spills and leaks from machinery/ heavy vehicles |
| - Noise pollution from sources such as power generation, drill rig operations, heavy vehicle engines as well as other sources. |
| - Air pollution from the emission of carbon dioxide by machinery during mining activities. Dust generation from drilling, excavation, quarrying and increased traffic flow in the area. |
| - Mining activities are accompanied by machinery and presence of people and supporting project infrastructure which are foreign to the environment and therefore causes a visual impact to the environment and the community members. |
| - Possible disturbance to heritage/historically important area of interest. |

| POSITIVE |
|--|
| - The project will positively contribute to the socio-economic development of the country by creating wealth, job creation, the country's GDP through tax and license payments |
| - This proposed project will however also contribute to achieving the country's national goals of poverty reduction through skills and human development (improving living conditions of locals) |

Any negative environmental impacts that will arise from the proposed activities will be substantially minimized, avoided, and/or mitigated in accordance with the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and the best industry practices.

MINING CLAIM 73105

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Public participation is the cornerstone of the Environmental Impact Assessment process. These include the ongoing provision of sufficient information (in a transparent manner) to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). During the public participation process, I&APs will be given the opportunity to comment on the findings of the reports, during the specified comment periods.

I&APs are hereby invited to comment on environmental, social, and economic issues relating to the proposed project. The input from a broad variety of stakeholders will complement the EIA.

MINING CLAIM 73105

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

GET INVOLVED

To ensure that you are registered as an Interested & Affected party, complete the form with your comments, issues/concerns below and forward it to info@enviro-aec.com

Your involvement is highly appreciated

FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND SMALL-SCALE MINING ACTIVITIES FOR BASE AND RARE METALS & PRECIOUS METALS WITHIN MINING CLAIM 73105 NEAR NAUCHAS SETTLEMENT, KHOMAS REGION

REGISTRATION AND RESPONSE FORM FOR INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

| <i>DETAILS OF THE INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY</i> | |
|---|------------------------|
| FULL NAME: | |
| NAME OF ORGANIZATION: | |
| POSTAL ADDRESS: | POSTAL CODE: |
| STREET ADDRESS: | POSTAL CODE: |
| TELEPHONE NUMBER: | FAX NUMBER: |
| CELL PHONE NUMBER: | E-MAIL ADDRESS: |
| INTEREST IN THE PROPOSED PROJECT: | |
| | |
| COMMENTS/QUESTIONS: | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

APPENDIX D – ADVERTS, STAKEHOLDER LIST, CORRESPONDENCE, COMMENTS & RESPONSES

NEWSPAPER ADVERTS

7/24/23, 3:45 PM

THURSDAY 30 MARCH 2023

Republieken

Republieken Sun

Algemeine Zeitung 5

Regskenningswings Legal Notices

Service are attached hereto marked 'C'. The Form 24 attached hereto will be served on the Defendant...

Regskenningswings Legal Notices

has sworn to and signed this statement in my presence at WINDHOEK...

Regskenningswings Legal Notices

022/12/10/16 NAME OF PURCHASER: MR IGNALIA AWASES...

Market Watch

Regskenningswings Legal Notices

WENNDU INVESTMENT CC (Pty farming) Any persons having an objection(s) to the intended sale of the immovable properties...

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) 0729, OJONZONDUPA REGION

Regskenningswings Legal Notices

IN THE High Court of Namibia, (Main Division) Case No: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-COIN-2018/0366

Regskenningswings Legal Notices

IN THE High Court of Namibia, (Main Division) Case No: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-COIN-2018/0366

PUBLIC NOTICE KAMANGJAB VILLAGE COUNCIL Notice is hereby given in terms of section 30 (1) (c) and read in conjunction with section 63 of the Authority Act...

022/12/10/16 NAME OF PURCHASER: MR IGNALIA AWASES 6. ERF NUMBER: 113 Kamangjab Proper

WENNDU INVESTMENT CC (Pty farming) Any persons having an objection(s) to the intended sale of the immovable properties...

On behalf of the proponent, Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) hereby gives notice in terms of the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007

On behalf of the proponent, Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) hereby gives notice in terms of the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007

IN THE High Court of Namibia, (Main Division) Case No: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-COIN-2018/0366

IN THE High Court of Namibia, (Main Division) Case No: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-COIN-2018/0366

Webcast Auction Jucor Namibia TRUCK & SALVAGE AUCTION Thursday 6 April 2023

Webcast Auction Jucor Namibia COASTAL PRECAST & PAVING ASSET DISPOSAL AUCTION 31 March 2023 @ 10:00

Webcast Auction Jucor Namibia LIVE WEBCAST AUCTION TRUCK & SALVAGE AUCTION Thursday 6 April 2023

Webcast Auction Jucor Namibia TRUCK & SALVAGE AUCTION Thursday 6 April 2023

Market Watch Om te adverteer skakel: - ROOI - BLOU - GROEN - ORANJE

Market Watch Die opwindende nuwe manier om jou klein-advertensie te plaas...

LIFESTYLE

Study finds that exposing yourself to someone else's sweat can reduce anxiety

A study – which is being presented this week at the European congress of psychiatry in Paris – involved collecting sweat from volunteers and then exposing patients being treated for social anxiety to chemo-signals extracted from those samples.

Anyone diagnosed with a mental health disorder can tell you that they've gone through an array of traditional treatments, but not everyone is lucky enough to find remedies that work for them.

Fortunately, researchers are always interested in exploring mental health treatments because of mental health problems devastating effects.

A post by The Guardian has been making rounds on Reddit/health that exposing yourself voluntarily to someone's odour/sweat can have some benefits, including reducing anxiety.

The samples were from individuals who saw movie snippets chosen to evoke specific emotions, such as fear or happiness.

After gathering the sweat, the researchers selected 48 women, all of whom experienced social anxiety, and separated them into three groups, each with 16 individuals.

They all received mindfulness-based social anxiety treatment over the

course of two days. Each group was exposed to either clean air or smell samples simultaneously.

The study found that women who were exposed to odour samples responded better to mindfulness therapy than those exposed to clean air.

However, the thought of purposely exposing oneself to another person's sweat as a form of therapy may not be appealing to everyone. It's important to consider that many people with social anxiety may also have sensory sensitivities, which could make this kind of therapy even more challenging.

That being said, if this method proves to be effective and accessible for those who are interested, it could be a refreshing alternative to traditional therapies. It's always exciting to see new approaches being explored in the mental health field, especially since everyone's experiences with anxiety can be so unique.

At the end of the day, it's essential to find what works for you personally when it comes to managing anxiety. While it may not involve smelling other people's sweat, there are countless other methods and resources out there to help individuals find relief.



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF ERF 2446 AND REZONING OF SEVEN PORTIONS FROM "PUBLIC OPEN SPACE" TO "SINGLE RESIDENTIAL" OKAHAO EXTENSION 9, OMSATI REGION.

Notice is hereby given to all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that applications for Environmental Clearance Certificates will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No 07 of 2007) for the following activities.

Project title: Subdivision of Erf 2446 and Rezoning of the seven (7) resulting portions from "Public Open Space" to "Single Residential"

Location: Okahao Extension 9, Omsati region

Proponent: Epangelo General Dealer cc

EAP: Green Gain Environmental Consultants cc

Project Description: The proponent intends to apply for the subdivision of Erf 2446 into seven portions & remainder and rezoning of seven (7) resulting portions (A-G) from "Public Open Space" to "Single residential", in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No 07 of 2007), the rezoning of land zoned "Public Open Space" to any other land use cannot be undertaken without any EIA being undertaken. I&APs are hereby invited to register, request for Background Information Document (BID), and send their comments to esag@greengain.com.na on or before **24 March 2023**.

The need for a public meeting will be communicated to all registered I&APs.

Green Gain Consultants
 +264 81142 2927
info@greengain.com.na
<http://www.greengain.com.na>

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) 8729, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

On behalf of the proponent, Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) herewith gives notice in terms of the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations for the proposed prospecting activities within EPL 8729, Otjozondjupa Region.

Proponent: Mr. Simasiku I. Kwenani

Commodities: Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, and Precious Metals

Locality: Approximately 40km South of Otjivarongo along the B1 main road on portions of Farms Kahlenberg 130, Omusema-Uare 129, Jourimba 131, Slagveld 158, Tottenham Oos 487, Ombu 487

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit comments duly motivated in writing on or before the 21st of April 2023. Registration and Background Information Documents (BID) for the project can be requested from the email address below.

Email: info@enviro-sec.com
Cell: +264857728929

Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING AND SMALL-SCALE MINING ACTIVITIES WITHIN MINING CLAIMS (MC) 73098 & 73105, KHOMAS REGION

On behalf of the proponent, Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) herewith gives notice in terms of the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations for the proposed prospecting and small-scale mining activities within Mining Claims 73098 & 73105, Khomas Region.

Proponent: Mr. B. Ikfelwa and Mr. N. Tjombonde

Commodities: Base and Rare Metals, and Precious Metals

Locality: Approximately 70km southwest of Rehoboth near Nauchas settlement in the Windhoek Rural Constituency covering a total area of 27Ha within the boundaries of Farm Nauams 177

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit comments duly motivated in writing on or before the 21st of April 2023. Registration and Background Information Documents (BID) for the project can be requested from the email address provided below.

Email: info@enviro-sec.com
Cell: +264857728929

Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC

EPIC Environmental Consultancy cc

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED EXPLORATION OF BASE AND RARE METALS, AND PRECIOUS METALS ON MINING CLAIMS 73017, 73526 AND 73745 IN ERONGO REGION.

This notice serves to inform potential interested and affected parties that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 7 of 2007) and its Regulations of 2012 as follows:

Project: Proposed Exploration of Base and Rare Metals and Precious Metals.

Location: Karibib District in Erongo Region.

Public Participation Meeting information will be communicated to all registered interested and affected parties.

All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to register and submit comments/suggestions in writing to the below email address by requesting the Background Information Document no later than **31 March 2023**.

NOTICE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

PROJECT NAME:
 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of mining activities for Base and Rare metals and industrial minerals on mining claim 71718 at Us covering a total area of 17,8072 Hectares in the Erongo Region, Namibia.

PROJECTS LOCATION:
 The mining claim 71718 is situated at Us, in the Erongo Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
 The project involves conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the establishment of exploration activities for Base and Rare metals and industrial minerals on mining claim 71718 at Us in the Erongo Region.

PROJECT INVOLVEMENT:
 Proponent: Mr. Danyl Sergio Gorbek
 Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): Healthy Earth Environmental Consultants CC (HEEC)

REGISTRATION OF I&APs AND SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS: In line with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and EIA regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), all I&APs are hereby invited to register and submit their comments, concerns or questions in writing via Email: esag@heec.com.na on or before Monday 5th April 2023. Communication with stakeholders & I&APs is preferred via email.

Venue: Us Community Hall
Date: Saturday 1 April 2023.
Time: 11:00 hours

HEEC HEALTHY EARTH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS CC

WE ARE NOW HIRING

Registered Nurses / Caregivers and Health Care Workers

Needed for UK/IRELAND/USA

Contact agent **Cabangani Tshuma**
 +447367162428
 Email address: tshuxc@gmail.com
 Travel and accommodation Sponsored
 Registration Fee: 400 USD

7/24/23, 3:46 PM

Republieken

WEDNESDAY 5 APRIL 2023

Market Watch

Republieken Sun Allgemeine Zeitung 7

Registries/Legal Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) 8729, OTJONDJURIPA REGION

On behalf of the proponent, Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) Herewith gives notice in terms of the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations for the proposed prospecting activities within EPL 8729, Otjondjuru Region.

Proponent: Mr. Simusiku I. Fwevani

Commodities: Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, and Precious Metals

Locality: Approximately 40km South of Otjirarangalo along the B1 main road on portions of Farms Kahoriberg 130, Omasemo-Uare 129, Jourimba 131, Sagwed 158, Tetselhan Oas 487, Ombu 487

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING AND SMALL-SCALE MINING ACTIVITIES WITHIN MINING CLAIMS (MCS) 73098 & 73105, KHOMAS REGION

On behalf of the proponent, Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) Herewith gives notice in terms of the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations for the proposed prospecting and small-scale mining activities within Mining Claims 73098 & 73105, Khomas Region.

Proponent: Mr. B. Befeiva and Mr. N. Tjomboribe

Commodities: Base and Rare Metals, and Precious Metals

Locality: Approximately 70km southwest of Rehoboth near Nauhaus settlement in the Windhoek Rural Constituency covering a total area of 27Ha within the boundaries of Farm Naamans 177

All Interested and Affected Parties (OIAPs) for the two projects are hereby invited to register and submit comments duly motivated in writing on or before the 27th of April 2023. Registration and Background Information Documents (BID) for the projects can be requested from the email address below.

Email: info@enviro-acc.com Call: +264 85 7728 529



Market Watch To advertise, call: The Classifieds to 061-297 2055

Registries/Legal Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE

IN THE High Court of Namibia Windhoek, Main Division Case Number: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2019/02526

In the matter between: NEDBANK NAMIBIA LIMITED, Applicant MILDRED NONTOTOKO JANITIES, Respondent

Filed by: Engling, Strittler & Partners Notion Court Judge: Honourable Judge Parker AJ Legal Practitioner for the Applicant: Rofl. First Motion Court (Substituted Service Application) 12 Love Street Date: 10 March 2023 @10:00 Windhoek Ref: NB8625

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING AND SMALL-SCALE MINING ACTIVITIES WITHIN MINING CLAIMS (MCS) 73098 & 73105, KHOMAS REGION

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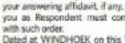
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Registries/Legal Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE

IN THE High Court For The District Of Windhoek Held At Windhoek Case No: HC-MD-CIV-ACT-OTH-2017/02580

In the matter between: KAMBWA TRADING CC, Execution Creditor and SHASHI TRADING ENTERPRISES CC, 1st Execution Debtor

A SALE IN EXECUTION will be held by public auction on THURSDAY THE 20TH OF APRIL 2023 at 12:00 in the forenoon at ADVANCED REFRIGERATION, MAIN ROAD, OSHAKATI, REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA during which there will be sold in execution as a result of an attachment made on the 01st day of MARCH 2023 under a Writ of Execution issued on the 20th day of NOVEMBER 2018 by the above named KAMBWA TRADING CC (PLAINTIFF) against SHASHI TRADING ENTERPRISES CC (1ST DEFENDANT) AND ABRAHAM SHAANIKA, 2nd DEFENDANT.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING AND SMALL-SCALE MINING ACTIVITIES WITHIN MINING CLAIMS (MCS) 73098 & 73105, KHOMAS REGION

On behalf of the proponent, Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) Herewith gives notice in terms of the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations for the proposed prospecting and small-scale mining activities within Mining Claims 73098 & 73105, Khomas Region.

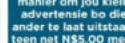
Proponent: Mr. B. Befeiva and Mr. N. Tjomboribe

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Email: info@enviro-acc.com Call: +264 85 7728 529



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Registries/Legal Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE

IN THE High Court of Namibia, Main Division, Held at Windhoek On Wednesday, the 08th day of March 2023

Before the Honourable Justice Parker In the matter between: NEDBANK NAMIBIA LIMITED, Applicant and MILDRED NONTOTOKO JANITIES, Respondent

Having read the Notice of Motion, Affidavit and annexures for/INT-HC-SUBSER-2023/00046 and other documents filed of record, in chambers and in the absence of the parties: IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT: 1. The Applicant is granted leave and authorised to serve the Form 24 Notice and Form 3 in respect of the Rule 10B application under case number HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2019/02526 together with the order authorising substituted service, by substituted means in one edition of the 'Namibian' and 'Republieken' newspapers.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING AND SMALL-SCALE MINING ACTIVITIES WITHIN MINING CLAIMS (MCS) 73098 & 73105, KHOMAS REGION

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Email: info@enviro-acc.com Call: +264 85 7728 529



Market Watch To advertise, call: The Classifieds to 061-297 2055

Registries/Legal Notices

NOTICE

Markus Courier Services herewith intends to apply to the Swakopmund Municipal Council for the Resident Occupation Special Consent, to operate an "administrative office"

On the premises of Erf 5931, Swakopmund Extension 23 (Indian Ocean Street) as provided for in terms of Clause 6 of the Swakopmund Zoning Scheme.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING AND SMALL-SCALE MINING ACTIVITIES WITHIN MINING CLAIMS (MCS) 73098 & 73105, KHOMAS REGION

On behalf of the proponent, Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) Herewith gives notice in terms of the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations for the proposed prospecting and small-scale mining activities within Mining Claims 73098 & 73105, Khomas Region.

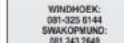
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Registries/Legal Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE

IN THE High Court of Namibia, Main Division, Held at Windhoek On Wednesday, the 08th day of March 2023

Before the Honourable Justice Parker In the matter between: NEDBANK NAMIBIA LIMITED, Applicant and MILDRED NONTOTOKO JANITIES, Respondent

Having read the Notice of Motion, Affidavit and annexures for/INT-HC-SUBSER-2023/00046 and other documents filed of record, in chambers and in the absence of the parties: IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT: 1. The Applicant is granted leave and authorised to serve the Form 24 Notice and Form 3 in respect of the Rule 10B application under case number HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2019/02526 together with the order authorising substituted service, by substituted means in one edition of the 'Namibian' and 'Republieken' newspapers.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING AND SMALL-SCALE MINING ACTIVITIES WITHIN MINING CLAIMS (MCS) 73098 & 73105, KHOMAS REGION

On behalf of the proponent, Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) Herewith gives notice in terms of the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations for the proposed prospecting and small-scale mining activities within Mining Claims 73098 & 73105, Khomas Region.

Proponent: Mr. B. Befeiva and Mr. N. Tjomboribe

Commodities: Base and Rare Metals, and Precious Metals

Locality: Approximately 70km southwest of Rehoboth near Nauhaus settlement in the Windhoek Rural Constituency covering a total area of 27Ha within the boundaries of Farm Naamans 177

All Interested and Affected Parties (OIAPs) for the two projects are hereby invited to register and submit comments duly motivated in writing on or before the 27th of April 2023. Registration and Background Information Documents (BID) for the projects can be requested from the email address below.

Email: info@enviro-acc.com Call: +264 85 7728 529



Market Watch To advertise, call: The Classifieds to 061-297 2055

Advertisement for 'In Loving Memory' featuring a photo of a man and text about memorial services and funeral arrangements.

Large vertical advertisement with the text 'LOSING CONTROL?' and 'ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS NAMIBIA'.

Advertisement for AL-ANON, providing help for relatives of alcoholics. Includes contact information and a photo of a man.

CLASSIFIEDS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES


Notice is hereby served to inform all potentially interested and/or Affected Parties (I&AP) that an application will be made to the Environmental Commissioner in terms of Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation (2012) for the following intended activity:

Project Name & Description: EIA for Exploration activities on EPL 8771 near Otavi, Ojozondjupa Region
Proponent: Otavi Cement Group (Pty) Ltd
Project Location: Situated approximately 20 km north-east of Otavi Town, in the Ojozondjupa Region
Public Meeting Date: 17 April 2023
Venue: Khombi Safari Lodge cc in Otavi @ 2pm
Environmental Consultant: Eco-Wise Environmental Consulting cc



We invite all Interested & Affected Parties to register with this study, submit your name and contact details with any issues, comments and/or opinions on or before 20 April 2023 to:

Eco-Wise Environmental Consulting CC
 Cell: 0813826480
 Email: info@ecowisecc.com
 ecowise@protonmail.com

| PUBLIC NOTICE | PUBLIC NOTICE |
|--|--|
| <p>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES WITHIN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) 8729, OTOZONDJUPA REGION</p> <p>On behalf of the proponent, Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) herewith gives notice in terms of the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations for the proposed prospecting activities within EPL 8729, Ojozondjupa Region.</p> <p>Proponent: Mr. Simasku I. Kwenani Commodities: Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, and Precious Metals Locality: Approximately 40km South of Otjivarongo along the B1 main road on portions of Farms Kahlenberg 130, Omusema-Uare 129, Jourimba 131, Slagveld 158, Tottenham Oos 487, Ombu 487</p> <p>All interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit comments duly motivated in writing on or before the 21st of April 2023. Registration and Background Information Documents (BID) for the project can be requested from the email address provided below.</p> <p>Email: info@enviro-aec.com Cell: +264857728929</p>  | <p>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED MINERALS PROSPECTING AND SMALL-SCALE MINING ACTIVITIES WITHIN MINING CLAIMS (MCs) 73098 & 73105, KHOMAS REGION</p> <p>On behalf of the proponent, Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC (AEC) herewith gives notice in terms of the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations for the proposed prospecting and small-scale mining activities within Mining Claims 73098 & 73105, Khomas Region.</p> <p>Proponent: Mr. S. Ikefelwa and Mr. N. Tjombonde Commodities: Base and Rare Metals, and Precious Metals Locality: Approximately 70km southwest of Rehoboth near Nauchas settlement in the Windhoek Rural Constituency covering a total area of 27Ha within the boundaries of Farm Nauams 177</p> <p>All Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby invited to register and submit comments duly motivated in writing on or before the 21st of April 2023. Registration and Background Information Documents (BID) for the project can be requested from the email address provided below.</p> <p>Email: info@enviro-aec.com Cell: +264857728929</p>  |

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR OPERATION OF A STONE CRUSHER PLANT ON PORTION OF FARM TSCHUDIS, TSUMEB DISTRICT

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

Project: The proponent intends to commence with operations on an existing stone plant crusher (Known as the Punyu crusher), within the Tsumeb District.

Proponent: Salamis Island Investments (Pty) Ltd

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **10/04/2023**. Contact details for registration and further information:

Impala Environmental Consulting
 Mr. S. Andjamba
 Email: public@impalac.com, Tel: 0856630598




METHEALTH NAMIBIA ADMINISTRATORS

MAKE THAT 10% OFF COUNT! SIGN UP FOR ONLINE CLASSES

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 Gavin Naweseb / Aranxta Loubser - +264 61 251 640

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 Ella Engelbrecht / Kami Mize - +264 61 234 399

It's time to add "exercise" to the family activity calendar!

*Checkmate! The discount is only for qualifying I&APs. Banned and P&G listed proponent members, spouses, and dependents. It cannot be passed on to any other individual.

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REGISTERED AND IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDER IST

| ORGANIZATION/AUTHORITY | CONTACT PERSON | CAPACITY/CONTACT DETAILS |
|---|---|---|
| Ministry of Mines and Energy | Mr. Issabella Chirchir | Mining Commissioner |
| Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism | Mr. Timoteus Mufeti | Environmental Commissioner |
| Khomas Regional Council | | |
| Bank Windhoek Mr. Benito WHK Law – Legal Practitioners Mr. Frank Coetzee | Farm Nauams 177 Farm Nauams 177 Mekumbu Tjiteere Owner Farm Nauams | VanGreuneM@bankwindhoek.com.na tjiteere@wkh-law.com frcoetzee@outlook.com |

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

| QUESTION/ CONCERN BY | QUESTION/CONCERN | RESPONSE BY AEC CONSULTANT |
|---|---|--|
| | <p>The activities carried out on farm Nauams are primarily aimed at sustaining the eco-system which breeds a good ground for sustainable agro-tourism venture. This is carried out by combining tourism with agriculture. The main activities on the farm at the moment consists of campsites which are fully operating with an advanced program of extending the numbers and size of the campsites.</p> | <p>That is well noted, the campsite was observed during the site visit conducted on the 7th of October 2023 and any impacts that may be arise from the proposed activities to the campsite are provided with mitigation measures to avoid, prevent them from happening.</p> <p>The mining activities do not intend to compromise the agro-tourism venture but rather to co-exist.</p> |
| <p>Farm Nauams owner as communicated through WHK lawyers' organization</p> | <p>The operations on the farm are set-up as a multifaceted business that combines eco-friendly tourism and sustainable livestock farming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Campsites: The farm currently offers six campsites accommodating up to 10 persons each, built with natural materials in harmony with the surrounding environment. The camping fee is set at N\$550.00 per person per night, catering to overland tourists. b. Accommodation Expansion: As a second phase of development, Nauams Farm plans to build permanent tented camps (glamping) and three luxury chalets on a new site incorporating the high viewpoints in the area. These chalets will target the luxury tourist market, with rates ranging from N\$2'500.00 to N\$5000.00 per person per night. c. Livestock Farming: The farm focuses on cattle and sheep farming, maintaining a balance with the eco- | <p>The planned expansions and activities to be conducted on the farm are well noted, please provide the subsurface rights owner (in this case Mr. Tjombonde) with the layouts of the locations where the intended expansion will be carried out. This will assist them in the planning and execution and rehabilitation of their intended mining project.</p> <p>During the site visit, we were informed that the farmer who stayed on the land had sold all the animals on the farm including the land due to the draught seasons that occasionally hit the area. We further do not have an indication from the current farmer as to when they intend to commence the farming activities. Moreover, farming and mining can co-exist on the same land, provided that clear communication and a good relationship is maintained between the farmer and the mining company/person.</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | <p>tourism offerings. The carrying capacity of the farm is 1:20 LSU (Large Stock Units) and 1:4 SSU (Small Stock Units). The farm aims to keep an average of 200 cattle and 100 sheep.</p> | <p>Our client has taken note of the said intended farming practices and will put that into considerations for their operations.</p> |
| | <p>The farm is uniquely located along a main tourist route to Sossusvlei and other most sought-after and unique tourist destinations. The location presents a great advantage for the growth of the tourism operations on the farm.</p> | <p>That is noted, please note that the proposed location (MC) for the mining activities is located a distance from the main tourist routes to Sossusvlei. Therefore, there won't be any impact that could potentially affect the tourism operation.</p> <p>Would have been better if an indication was provided as to what tourism operations will be conducted on the location where the MC lies.</p> |
| | <p>Currently there are development projects on the farm directed at setting up a shop aimed at serving the entire community on the farm, neighboring farms and customers. The shop will sell agro-products, hides from hunting activities, milk, meat with the aim of contributing towards food security in this country.</p> | <p>Noted and considered.</p> |
| | <p>Since the business is mainly set up to support eco-tourism, there is a project developing game drives on the farm and a fence is currently being erected for better management of wildlife.</p> | <p>Noted and considered. The mining area will be fenced off to better manage wildlife and for security purposes.</p> |
| | <p>There are other projects underway aimed at creating hiking and cycling trails to attract outdoor enthusiasts and further connect with the natural surroundings.</p> | <p>Noted and considered.</p> |


| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | <p>The business model on farm Nauams is deeply committed to supporting the local community. Currently, the farm employs five individuals on a permanent basis from local communities, providing them with accommodations and supporting their families' education expenses. Further, there are other opportunities for casual and/or ad hoc employees who are employed on short term basis.</p> | <p>Note: The proposed mining activities will employ approximately 25 people during the operations stage. Priority will be given to the local community in order to uplift their livelihood and for knowledge transfer. Other socio-economic benefits will be provided to the surrounding community through corporate social responsibility projects by the proponent.</p> |
| | <p>The ethos of the farm is built around preserving the ecology and uplifting the local society in the area.</p> | <p>Noted</p> |


Stakeholder notification and site visit - EIA for Mining Claims 7308 & 73105


IA info@enviro-aec.com
To: 'Van Greunen, Mariaan (BWK-OST)'

← Reply ← Reply All → Forward ⋮

Tue 9/19/2023 10:54

 230825_BID - Ikefelwa MC73098_LNA.pdf 484 KB

 230825_BID - Norberth MC73105_LNA.pdf 483 KB

 230918_MCs73098&73105_StakeholderLetter_MAIN_CAC .pdf 395 KB

Good day Mariaan,

Our previous telephone communication refers,

On behalf of our clients, we are in the process of conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for small scale mining activities within Mining Claims (MCs) 73098 & 73105 located within the boundaries of Farm Nauams No. 177.

You have been identified as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) for the project and hereby share with you the Background Information Document (BID) for your review and comments (*Until the 6th of October 2023*) as well as the stakeholder notification letter. Your contribution towards the project will be considered for inclusion in the Scoping Assessment (SA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) that will be compiled for submission to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) and Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism (MEFT). The SA and EMP will be shared with you once drafted for your further review and commentary (*Until the 20th of October 2023*).

For the purpose of conducting this study, we require a site visit to identify the real environmental sensitivity of the area in order to assess the impacts associated with the proposed activities and recommend mitigation and or prevention measures thereof. We hereby require **a day** access to the ground for **our team of 4** people to carry out some sight investigations (non-intrusive). **The proposed site visit dates are Saturday the 23rd September 2023 OR Saturday the 07th October 2023.**

Kindly let us know which dates are best suitable for you to grant access before 1pm on the 22nd September 2023.

We aspire to build an open communication with you, therefore, should you require further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Many Thanks
Lovisa
0814351689

From: Frank Coetzee <frcoetzee@outlook.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 17, 2023 10:13
To: info@enviro-aec.com
Cc: Mekumbu Tjiteere <tjiteere@wkh-law.com>; Lizé Ennes <tjiteere.litigation1@wkh-law.com>; Sonica Coetzee <sonica_coetzee@yahoo.com>
Subject: Fw: Stakeholder notification and site visit - EIA for Mining Claims 7308 & 73105

Dear Lovisa,

By way of introduction, my name is Frank Coetzee and I am the new owner of Farm Nauams. You previously communicated with Bank Windhoek on behalf of your clients and I would like to inform you that I will be the main stakeholder going forward.

I am currently not in Namibia and have therefore requested to retain the services of WKH to advise me on the necessary requirements going forward.

I noticed that you requested comment on the BID document until October, 6th. Due to the change in ownership we missed this deadline but I would kindly request that you give us the opportunity to comment. Or, may I still comment on the draft documents that you will send by Friday, 20 October?

Please also let me know if you need any other input at this point. I would also propose to have a phone call with you and your clients at some point so we can have a effective working relationship going forward.

Kind Regards,

Frank Coetzee
US: +1 (407) 484-1341
Spain: +34 (664) 034 029

RE: Stakeholder notification and site visit - EIA for Mining Claims 7308 & 73105



info@enviro-aec.com
To: 'Frank Coetzee'
Cc: 'Mekumbu Tjiteere'; 'Lizé Ennes'; 'Sonica Coetzee'

[Reply](#) [Reply All](#) [Forward](#) [...](#)

Tue 10/17/2023 11:36

[Click here to download pictures.](#) To help protect your privacy, Outlook prevented automatic download of some pictures in this message.

Good day Frank,

Thank you for reaching out.

We will share with you the draft scoping report and EMP once they are ready for your review and commentary, we will extend the review period considering the time lapse.

An effective working relationship is what we strive for, please let us know when you can make time for a team meeting on a date next week.

Many Thanks
Lovisa

RE: Stakeholder notification and site visit - EIA for Mining Claims 7308 & 73105



info@enviro-aec.com

To 'Frank Coetzee'

Cc 'Mekumbu Tjiteere'; 'Lizé Ennes'; 'Sonica Coetzee'

[↩ Reply](#) [↩ Reply All](#) [→ Forward](#) [⋮](#)

Wed 10/18/2023 09:37

[i](#) Click here to download pictures. To help protect your privacy, Outlook prevented automatic download of some pictures in this message.

MESSAGE RESENT

Good day Frank,

Thank you for reaching out.

We will share with you the draft scoping report and EMP once they are ready for your review and commentary, we will extend the review period considering the time lapse.

An effective working relationship is what we strive for, please let us know when you can make time for a team meeting on a date next week.

Many Thanks
Lovisa

SITE VISIT - EIA FOR MINING CLAIMS 7308 & 73105



Lizé Ennes <tjiteere.litigation1@wkh-law.com>
To info@enviro-aec.com
Cc Mekumbu Tjiteere

Reply Reply All Forward

Fri 9/22/2023 14:51

You replied to this message on 9/22/2023 15:45.

Dear Lovisa,

Kindly take notice that our client is amenable to grant access for the purpose of site visit on Saturday, 7 October between 8am - 5pm.

To confirm the site visit and make further arrangements our client, Frank Coetzee (Sr), would kindly request that the persons arranging for a site visit shall call him on +264 814094348 a minimum of 2 days before the site visit.

We trust you find same in order.

Kind Regards,

Lizé Ennes
Litigation Secretary to
MEKUMBU TJITEERE
SENIOR ASSOCIATE
tjiteere.litigation1@wkh-law.com
http://www.wkh-law.com/





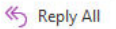


DR. WEDER, KAUTA & HOVEKA INC
LEGAL PRACTITIONERS NOTARIES CONVEYANCERS

3rd Floor WKH House
Ausspannplatz | Jan Jonker Rd
Windhoek
P.O. Box 864 / 822
t: +264 (0) 61 275 550
f: +264 (0) 61 220 533


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STAKEHOLDERS NOTIFICATION - ALLIANCE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY // FRANK COETZEE

 Lizé Ennes <tjiteere.litigation1@wkh-law.com>
 To: info@enviro-aec.com
 Cc: Mekumbu Tjiteere

 Reply
  Reply All
  Forward
  ...

Fri 10/20/2023 12:09

 LETTER TO ALLIANCE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY 201023.pdf
 94 KB

Dear Madam,


The captioned matter refers.

Kindly find attached herewith a letter for your attention.

We trust you find same in order.

Kind Regards,

Lizé Ennes
 Litigation Secretary to
MEKUMBU TJITEERE
 SENIOR ASSOCIATE
tjiteere.litigation1@wkh-law.com
[http://www.wkh-law.com/](http://www.wkh-law.com)



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RE: STAKEHOLDERS NOTIFICATION - ALLIANCE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY // FRANK COETZEE

 info@enviro-aec.com
 To: 'Lizé Ennes'
 Cc: 'Mekumbu Tjiteere'

 Reply
  Reply All
  Forward
  ...

Fri 10/20/2023 12:21

Good day Liz,

Thank you for the communication,

We have taken note of all content and concerns contained in the letter. Please note that the Background Information Document (BID) is a non-technical summary circulated for the purpose of stakeholder registration and not necessary the final document to be submitted to authorities. A scoping report and Environmental Management (EMP) which contains more details and mitigation measures to identified impacts will be shared with you for your review and commentary. We shall provide your client an extended period to review and provide their comments and concerns thereof.

We trust the above is in order.

Many Thanks
 Lovisa

RE: STAKEHOLDERS NOTIFICATION - ALLIANCE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY // FRANK COETZEE



Lizé Ennes <tjiteere.litigation1@wkh-law.com>
To info@enviro-aec.com
Cc Mekumbu Tjiteere

Reply Reply All Forward ...

Fri 10/20/2023 12:26

Dear Lovisa,

We appreciate the indulgence given to the client and looking forward to cooperating with the process.

Secondly, we will work on the comments and provide same before 21 November 2023.

Kind Regards,

Lizé Ennes
Litigation Secretary to
MEKUMBU TJITEERE
SENIOR ASSOCIATE
tjiteere.litigation1@wkh-law.com
<http://www.wkh-law.com/>



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STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION – ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED SMALL SCALE MINERALS PROSPECTING AND MI...



Lizé Ennes <tjiteere.litigation1@wkh-law.com>
To info@enviro-aec.com

Reply Reply All Forward ...

Tue 11/21/2023 12:40



Dear Madam,

We refer to our correspondence dated 20 October 2023, attached herein for ease of reference.

We further attach herein our client's contribution and/or input with reference to the information background document. We client truly made an undertaking to submit the document on or before 21 November 2023.

Kind Regards,

Lizé Ennes
Litigation Secretary to
MEKUMBU TJITEERE
SENIOR ASSOCIATE
tjiteere.litigation1@wkh-law.com
<http://www.wkh-law.com/>



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E H Yssel, B.A LLB
C P J Potgieter, B.Com LLB
F N Kishi, B.Proc
L T van den Berg, BLC LLB
R B Strauss, B.Com LLB
B Greyvenstein, B.Proc
V M Hanongo-Haikall, LLB
M D Erkana, LLB
P H K Botha, B.Com LLB
R Dreyer, LLB
C M Tjhero, B.Jur LLB
A J Malherbe, B.A LLB
M U Kuzeeke, LLB, LL.M (Tax)
N van Schalkwyk, LLB
L Martins, B.A LLB
T Luvindao, B.Jur, LLB, M.Eng
S Wagner, B.A, LLB

ASSOCIATES

S Maritz, B.Jur LLB
D F Malherbe, B.Proc B.A (Hon)
W H Visser, B.A LLB
G Louw van Wijk, B.A LLB
J G van der Merwe, B.A LLB
A I Dos Santos, B.A LLB, LL.M
M Tjiteere, B.Jur LLB
P M Hango, B.Jur LLB
E N T Shigwedha, B.Jur LLB
S Venter, LLB
S P Paulus, LLB
C Turck, LLB
T Martin BSOC, LLB
S H Janser LLB, LL.M
N Kühnel, B.Com, LLB
J Louw, B.Sc, B.Com LLB
J Moolman, B.A, LLB, LL.M

**DR WEDER, KAUTA
& HOVEKA INCORPORATED**
Reg. No. 2006/527
VAT No. 4256169-01-5
www.wkh-law.com
Authorised and Regulated by
the Law Society of Namibia



21 November 2023

Alliance Environmental Consultancy

PO Box 51006

Windhoek

Namibia

Our Ref: MAT92887

Reply To: Tjiteere.litigation1@wkh-law.com

Enquiries: Mekumbu Tjiteere

Your Ref: Invite – Stakeholders.

Dear Madam,

**RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION – ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
(EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED SMALL SCALE MINERALS PROSPECTING AND MINING
ACTIVITIES WITHIN MINING CLAIMS MSs) No. 73098 & 73105 IN THE KHOMAS
REGION, NAMIBIA**

We refer to the subject, and communication dated 18 September 2023 and our letter dated 20 October 2023.

Kindly be advised that we are still on record acting for the landowner. This communication refers to farm Nauams.

Further, kindly be advised that our client appreciates the indulgence and the cooperation from your side. Our client which to maintain that the cooperation is mutual.

In our letter dated 20 October 2023 our client request to seek for an opinion of an expert, but unfortunately at this point in time all experts are fully engaged with other instructions, hence such expert opinion is outstanding on the date we are writing this correspondence.

Our client does not intend to delay the engagements between the parties unnecessarily, hence this serves as the contribution as per the invitation to the stakeholders and/or farm owners to contribute to the proposed activities by licence holders.

1. Our client maintain that he did not receive a communication from the applicants on discussions relating to leasing of the land for the intended mining activities. This was set-out in the communication dated **20 October 2023** that **"our client is amenable to holding a discussion on the lease agreement with the applicants"**.
2. Our client maintains that the Background Information Documents is not an easy document to comprehend. Therefore, this does not serve as complete answers to the issues set-out in the document and our client reserves all rights with respect to the content of that document.

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3. The activities carried out on farm Nauams are primarily aimed at sustaining the eco-system which breeds a good ground for sustainable agro-tourism venture. This is carried out by combining tourism with agriculture. The main activities on the farm at the moment consists of campsites which are fully operating with an advanced program of extending the numbers and size of the campsites.
4. The operations on the farm are set-up as a multifaceted business that combines eco-friendly tourism and sustainable livestock farming:
 - 4.1 **Campsites:** The farm currently offers six campsites accommodating up to 10 persons each, built with natural materials in harmony with the surrounding environment. The camping fee is set at N\$550.00 per person per night, catering to overland tourists.
 - 4.2 **Accommodation Expansion:** As a second phase of development, Nauams Farm plans to build permanent tented camps (glamping) and three luxury chalets on a new site incorporating the high viewpoints in the area. These chalets will target the luxury tourist market, with rates ranging from N\$2'500.00 to N\$5000.00 per person per night.
 - 4.3 **Livestock Farming:** The farm focuses on cattle and sheep farming, maintaining a balance with the eco-tourism offerings. The carrying capacity of the farm is 1:20 LSU (Large Stock Units) and 1:4 SSU (Small Stock Units). The farm aims to keep an average of 200 cattle and 100 sheep.
5. The farm is uniquely located along a main tourist route to Sossusvlei and other most sought-after and unique tourism destinations. The location presents a great advantage for the growth of the tourism operations on the farm.
6. Currently there are development projects on the farm directed at setting up a shop aimed at serving the entire community on the farm, neighboring farms and customers. The shop will sell agro-products, hides from hunting activities, milk, meat with the aim of contributing towards food security in this country.
7. Since the business is mainly set-up to support eco-tourism, there is a project developing game drives on the farm and a fence is currently being erected for a better management of wildlife.
8. There are other projects underway aimed at creating a hiking and cycling trails to attract outdoor enthusiasts and further connect with the natural surroundings.
9. The business model on farm Nauams is deeply committed to supporting the local community. Currently, the farm employs five individuals on a permanent basis from local communities, providing them with accommodations and supporting their families' education expenses. Further, there are other opportunities for casual and/or ad hoc employees who are employed on short term basis.
10. The ethos of the farm is built around preserving the ecology and uplifting the local society in the area.

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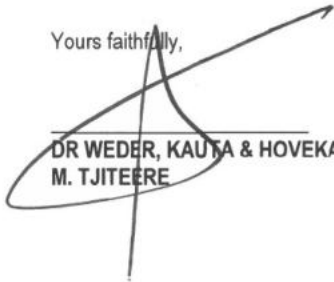
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Conclusion

Nauams Farm's unique combination of eco-friendly tourism and sustainable livestock farming, coupled with its commitment to community upliftment and ecological preservation, positions it for long-term success. This correspondence outlines the roadmap for growth and profitability while maintaining the environment.

Our client is fully committed to supporting economic activities, but proper processes must be complied with.

Yours faithfully,



DR WEDER, KAUTA & HOVEKA INC
M. TJITEERE

DR WEDER, KAUTA & HOVEKA INCORPORATED



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20 October 2023

**ALLIANCE ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSULTANCEY**

P.O. Box 51006
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Our Ref: MAT92887

Reply To: tjiteere.litigation1@wkh-law.com

Enquiries: Lize Ennes

ATTENTION: TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

Dear Sir / Madam,

**STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION – ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
(EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED SMALL SCALE MINERALS PROSPECTING AND
MINING ACTIVITIES WITHIN MINING CLAIMS MCs No. 73098 & 73105 IN
KHOMAS REGION, NAMIBIA**

We refer to this subject. We advise that we are acting for Mr. Frank Coetzee ("our Client") on whose instructions we address this letter to you.

Our instructions are as follows:

1. Our client is now the registered owner of Farm Nauchas.
2. Our client was advised by a third party of an invitation to stakeholders as set out in the documents from Alliance Environmental Consultancy giving notice on behalf of Mr. Benedictus Ikefelwa and Mr. Notberth Tjombonde

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with respect to intended small scale mining activities for base and rare metals & precious metals within mining claim 73098 and 73105, near Nauchas Settlement.

3. In the notice there is a strict timeline of compliance being on/or before 6 October 2023. Our client could not possibly have complied with that timeline for obvious reasons. For clarity, as mentioned in above our client became aware of this document from a third party.
4. In an attempt to assist the process, our client sought for an indulgence until 20 October 2023. Despite that willingness our client is not in a position to comment on the prospective mining activities for the following reasons:
 - 4.1. When our client purchased the farm, he invested multi-million Namibian Dollars in the acquisition of the land and now on the running operation of the farm for farming related activities aimed at generating income.
 - 4.2. The area in which the proposed mining activities are to be carried out is the backbone of the entire farming and tourism business.
 - 4.3. The major activities on the farm will be relating to a fully-fledged tourism business, horticulture, dry plantation and cattle farming. These activities are intended to complement each other in order to maximise on profit and successful business.
 - 4.4. The farm serves as a home not only to the owner and the family of the owner, but also to employees and workers of employees on the farm. There are plans to expand and/or add to the current number of employees once the farming and tourism activities are in a full fledge operation.
 - 4.5. There is a strong anticipation that the mining activities will significantly affect the intended operations on the farm.
5. The background information documents (both) are crafted in such a manner that only paints what purport to be the good things to the economy of the country. However, and what is highly concerning is that there is no mention of potential harm to the environment and negative impact on the current and planned activities on the farm.

6. To a large extent the background information document does not set out and/or provide information on whether there were successful operations in a similar environment and contributes and/or contributed significantly to the economy of this country.
7. The term small scaling mining activities does not speak to the actual intended mining activities on the farm. The document is referring to clearing of stockpile bays for topsoil, waste rock and production crushed or storage. Temporary campsite to be set up, the project involves machinery and equipment such as front end loaders, excavators, bulldozers, tipper trucks, and crusher equipment. However, despite the clear conflict between the activities already carried on the farm and intended mining activities, the background information document does not address how this obvious conflict will be mitigated.
8. The background information document makes reference to beneficiation including chemical processing; however, these terms are foreign to our client and there is no attempt to clarify same.
9. What is more crucial is that the information document provides that the anticipated water requirement during full mine operations will be approximately 150 cubic per month while the estimated number of employees suggested to be 25 and the water will be used in the execution of the mining operations. One can only wonder.
10. Our client is not an expert therefore he requires time until **21 November 2023** to consult and obtain expert opinion with respect to the information contained in the background information document.
11. Before parties can engage further there is a requirement for compliance with section 52(1) of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act 33 of 1992. Kindly advise whether Alliance Environmental Consultancy is representing Mr. Ikefelwa and Mr. Tjombonde with respect to that process. Our client instructed us to engage in these conversations with Mr. Ikefelwa and Mr. Tjombonde.

Yours faithfully,

DR WEDER, KAUTA & HOVEKA INC
Per: M. TJITFERE



+264 81 435 1689 / +264 85 772 8929 info@enviro-aec.com

Postal Address: P. O. Box 51006, Bachbretcht, Windhoek, Namibia

18th of September 2023

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED SMALL SCALE MINERALS PROSPECTING AND MINING ACTIVITIES WITHIN MINING CLAIMS (MCs) No. 73098 & 73105 IN THE KHOMAS REGION, NAMIBIA

Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC hereby gives notice on behalf of Mr. Benedictus Ikefelwa and Mr. Norberth Tjombonde ("The Proponents") about the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the proposed minerals prospecting and small-scale mining activities for base & rare metals, and precious metals within Mining Claims (MCs) 73098 & 73105 located within Farm Nauams No. 177 near Nauchas, Windhoek District in the Khomas Region (Figure 1).

The proposed activities are listed in the Environmental Management Act, 2007, (Act No. 7 of 2007) and the EIA Regulations 30 of 2012 and cannot be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC). In fulfilment of these environmental requirements, an Environmental Scoping and Assessment Report (ESAR) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be submitted to the Ministry of Mines Energy (MME) and Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism in support of the application for an ECC.

As the landowner and or potentially Interested Affected Party (I&AP), we hereby inform you that Mr. Benedictus Ikefelwa and Mr. Norberth Tjombonde holds subsurface mineral rights under the MCs No. 73098 & 73105. The Proponents wishes to conduct prospecting and small-scale mining activities which is briefly explained in the Background Information Documents (BIDs) attached.

On behalf of our client, we hereby extend an invitation to you as an identified stakeholder and or I&AP for this project. We hereby share with you the Background Information Document (BID) and later the draft ESAR as well as the EMP in order to provide your input/comments/concerns regarding the proposed activities.

Contributions can be done dully motivated in writing with the following details: Names, Farm Name/Organization, Contact Details, and your Comments/Inputs to the following email addresses: info@enviro-aec.com.


DEADLINE FOR REGISTRATION AND WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS: 20TH OF OCTOBER 2023

Should there be a need to conduct fieldwork on your land, the Proponents or their representative will contact you to request for permission to access your property and any future access or related Agreements can be negotiated. Issues and conditions related to any agreements to be signed between the proponent and the affected party are beyond our scope of work and are not part of the ECC application process.

We aspire to build an open communication with you, and we value your input and participation.

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours Sincerely,


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Ms. Lovisa Amwele (EAP)
Principal Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Alliance Environmental Consultancy CC

