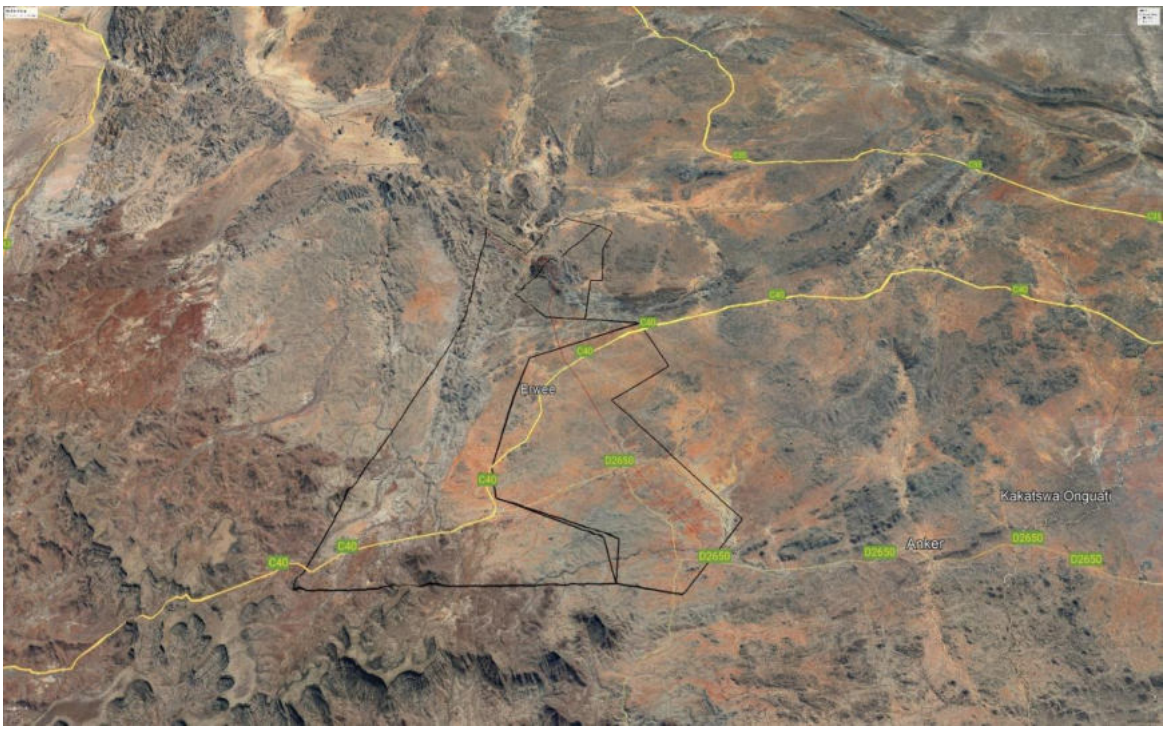
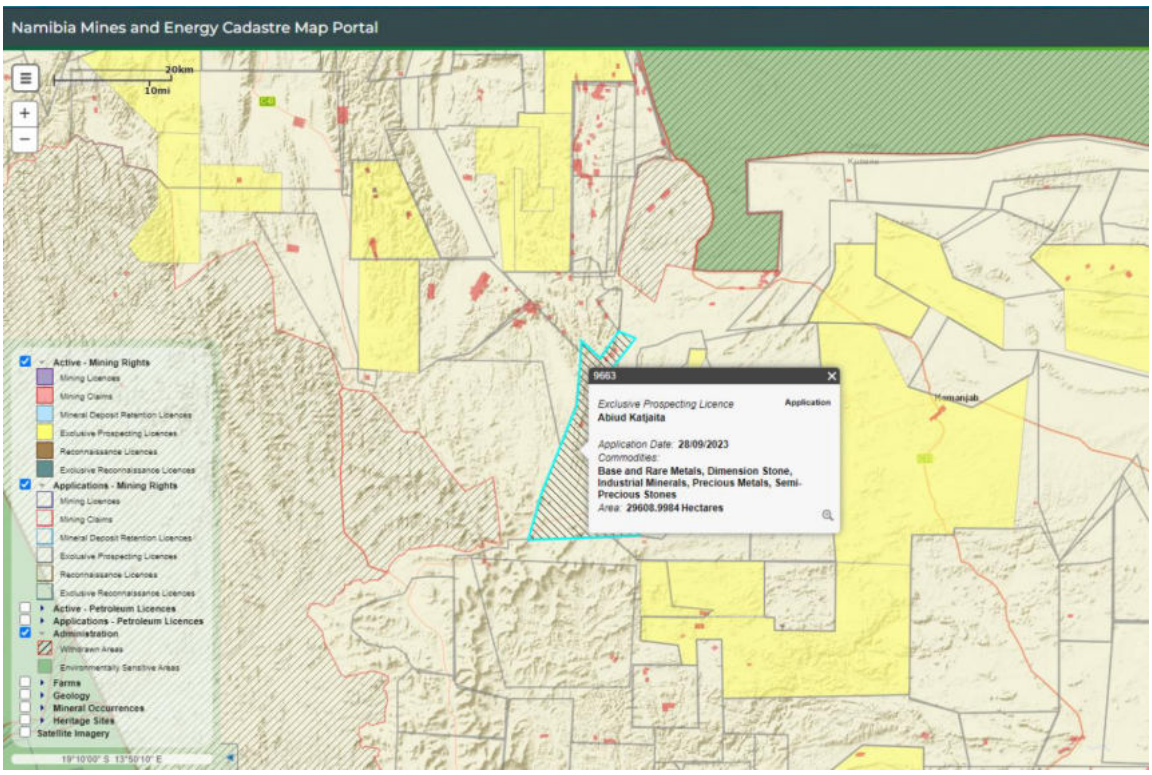
Environmental Scoping Assessment for Exploration and Prospecting Licences EPL9663 and EPL9664 in the Kunene Region





Prepared for Abuid Katjaita

November 2023

Project Name:

Exploration and Prospecting activities on EPL7997 and EPL7793.

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Client Name:	Abuid Katjaita
Ministry Reference:	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Status of Report	Final for Government submission
Date of Issue	November 2023
Review Period:	

Contents

Definitions and abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS	DESCRIPTION
AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
AMT	Audio MagnetoTelluric
BID	Background Information Document
CIA	Cumulative Impact Assessment
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
DEAF	Directorate of Environmental Affairs and Forestry
E	East
EC	Environmental Commissioner
ECC	Environmental Compliance Consultancy
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act, No.7 of 2007
EMP	environmental management plan
ENE	east - northeast
EPL	Exclusive Prospecting Licence
ESE	east - southeast
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
GDP	Gross domestic produce
GIS	Geographic Information System
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services
mm	Millimetre
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
NDP	National Development Plan
NPC	National Planning Commission
NSA	National Statistics Agency
RAB	Rotary Air Blast
RH	Relative Humidity
TB	tuberculosis
WHO	World Health Organisation

Executive Summary

Abuid Katjaita (The Proponent) has applied for two exploration and prospecting licences EPL9663 and EPL9664 by the Ministry of Mines and energy (MME). The allocated EPL area is located approximately 60 kilometers west of Kamanjab, in the Kunene region. The applied area covers an area of 45 000Ha. The proposed EPL area is accessible along the C40 gravel road from Kamanjab towards Erwee enroute to Palmwag. The exploration licences are aimed at extracting for **Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals and Semi-Precious Stones.**

Prospecting, and exploration related activities are among listed activities that may not be undertaken without an ECC under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, Subsequently, to ensure that the proposed activity is compliant with the national environmental legislation, the project Proponent, appointed an independent environmental consultant Augite Environmental Consultants cc to undertake the required Environmental Assessment (EA) process and apply for the ECC on their behalf.

The scoping report addresses the prescribed EIA process followed; providing information on the baseline biophysical and socio-economic environments; project description details; outlines the terms of reference for the assessment phase and presents an environmental management plan (EMP), which is provided.

The application for the ECC was compiled and submitted to the competent authority (Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)) as the environmental custodian for project registration purposes. Upon submission of an Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) Report and Draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP), an ECC for the proposed project will be considered by the Environmental Commissioner at the MEFT's Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF).

Brief Project Description

Planned Activities: Exploration and Prospecting Activities.

The Proponent intends to adopt an exploration program with only a temporary structure to be erected at different sites depending on the area of focus. This temporary structure will be used

by the employees as sleeping quarters. In some instances, the proponent aims to rent houses from surrounding farm owners which is a regular practice among most exploration companies. The proponent aims to explore for different mineralogical and geological targets, with work activities ranging from geological mapping, geochemical sampling, generating targets, geophysics techniques such as electromagnetics, seismic surveys, magnetics, gravitational surveys and induced polarization surveys.

The exploration activities will be conducted for eight hours during weekdays. This operation will only operate on a daily shift basis. Initially, the project will employ eight employees on a permanent basis. All employees will be provided with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), in addition a safety officer will employed on site to ensure the safety of the whole operation during working hours. The proponent also aims to create indirect employment by contracting a security company to safeguard the site when the small scale is not taking place. In addition, employment will also be created by contracting a waste management company to weekly remove all industrial waste from the site.

There will be no new construction of roads, the old existing tracks will be used. All domestic waste from the site will be disposed at the Kamanjab landfill. The exploration activities are planned for the next four years and will be extended depending on the extension of the geological targets.

Namibia's Vision 2030, National Development Plan 4 (NDP4) and Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP) both recognize a need for and place significant value on economic growth and employment creation. Mining is one of the main contributing sectors to Namibia's Gross Domestic Product (GPD).

Base metals mining is an important economic factor in Namibia and in the Kunene Region in where it has created substantial employment opportunities not only in the mining industry, but also in the supply and service industry. The proposed exploration activities, and potential mining activities will contribute to these priorities at a local, regional, and national level. It is for these reasons that the project is needed in the area.
Mine/extract these commodities from the earth, a proper reconnaissance, prospecting, exploration, and resource/reserve determination needs to be done. These processes are followed to ensure that the mineral ores are worth mining, for economic gains (commercially viable).

Non-invasive Technique:

- **Desktop Study: Geological mapping**: This mainly entails a desktop review of geological maps and ground observations. This includes the review of geological maps of the area and on-site ground traverses and observations and an update where relevant, of the information obtained during previous geological studies of the area and aero-geophysics survey.
- **Lithology geochemical surveys**: Rock and soil samples shall be collected and taken for trace element analysis to be conducted by analytical chemistry laboratories to determine if enough target commodities are present. Also, trenches or pits may be dug depending on the commodity (in a controlled environment e.g., fencing off and labelling activity sites) adopting a manual or excavator to further investigate the mineral potential. Soil sampling consists of small pits being dug where 1kg samples can be extracted and sieved to collect 50g of material. As necessary, and to ensure adequate risk mitigations, all major excavations will both be opened and closed immediately after obtaining the needed samples or the sites will be secured until the trenches or pits are closed. At all times, the farm owners and other relevant stakeholders will be engaged to obtain authorization where necessary.

Invasive Technique

Trenching and small five-meter-wide open trenches will be created to exposed covered mineralization from surface.

List of Activities	What the act states	Relation to project
MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITIES	(3.1) The construction of facilities for any process or activities which require a license, right, or other forms of authorization, and the renewal of a license, right, or other forms of authorization, in terms of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining Act), 1992. (3.2) Other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not. (3.3) Resource extraction, manipulation, conservation, and related activities.	-An EPL application has been lodged at MME; what is required an environmental clearance from MET for the exploration and prospecting of base and rare metals, industrial minerals and precious metals. - The proponent will be undertaking exploration activities on EPL 9663 and EPL7793, which will include geological mapping, grab sampling, channel sampling, geochemical and geophysical surveys and air percussion and diamond drilling.

WASTE MANAGEMENT, TREATMENT, HANDLING AND DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES	(2.1) The construction of facilities for waste sites, treatment of waste and disposal of waste. (2.3) The import, processing, use and recycling, temporary storage, transit or export of waste.	- Waste generated which will be mainly solid waste and general waste during the exploration phase will be removed by a skip and will be disposed of at the nearest landfill site. - Waste will be recycled, to the extent possible. - A portable toilet, long drop hole for a toilet or chemical toilets will be used during exploration activities by the diamond drill crew
FORESTRY ACTIVITIES	(4.) The clearance of forest areas, deforestation, aforestation, timber harvesting or any other related activity that requires authorisation in terms of the Forest Act, 2001 (Act No. 12 of 2001) or any other law.	- Limited vegetation clearing may be required for tracks and survey access creation, and possibly for the set-up for survey and drilling teams' field camps. Clearing of large trees will be avoided.
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TREATMENT, HANDLING AND STORAGE	(9.2) Any process or activity which requires a permit, licence, or another form of authorization, or the modification of or changes to existing facilities for any process or activity which requires amendment of an existing permit, licence or authorization or which requires a new permit, licence or authorization in terms of a governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste.	- Portable toilets, long drop holes for toilets, or chemical toilets will be used during the exploration activities.

Public Consultation

Public Consultation Activities

Regulation 21 of the EIA Regulations details steps to be taken during a public consultation process and these have been used in guiding this process. The public consultation process assisted the Environmental Consultant in identifying all potential impacts and aided in the process of identifying possible mitigation measures and alternatives to certain project activities. The communication with I&APs about the proposed prospecting and exploration activities was done through the following means and in this order to ensure that the public is notified and afforded an opportunity to comment on the proposed project:

- A Background Information Document (BID) containing brief information about the proposed facility was compiled and email to relevant Authoritative Ministries, and upon request to all new registered Interested and Affected parties (I&APs).
- Project Environmental Assessment notices were published in The Windhoek Observer and New Era Newspapers (08 November 2023 and 15 November 2023), briefly explaining the activity and its locality, inviting members of the public to register as I&APs and submit their comments/concerns.
- The issues and concerns raised received together with the site visit assessment observation formed the basis for the ESA Report and EMP.

Potential Impacts Identified.

The following potential negative impacts are anticipated:

- **Positive impacts**: Socio-economic development through employment creation (primary, secondary, and tertiary employment) and skills transfer; Opens up other investment opportunities and infrastructure-related development benefits; Produces a trained workforce and small businesses that can service communities and may initiate related businesses; Boosts the local economic growth and regional economic development and; Increased support for local businesses through the procurement of consumable items such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), machinery spare parts, lubricants, etc.
- **Negative impacts**: Physical land/soil disturbance; Impact on local biodiversity (fauna and flora); Potential impact on water resources and soils particularly due to pollution; Air quality issue: potential dust generated from the project; Potential occupational health and safety risks, Vehicular traffic safety and impact on services infrastructure such as local roads, Vibrations and noise associated with drilling activities may be a nuisance to locals; Environmental

pollution (solid waste and wastewater), Archaeological and heritage impact and Potential social nuisance and conflicts (theft, damage to properties, etc.).

The potential negative impacts were assessed, and mitigation measures provided accordingly.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

The potential impacts that are anticipated from the proposed project activities were identified, described, and assessed. For the significant adverse (negative) impacts with medium rating, appropriate management and mitigation measures were recommended for implementation by the Proponent, their contractors and project related employees.

The public was consulted as required by the EMA and its 2012 EIA Regulations (Section 21 to 24). This was done via the two newspapers (The Windhoek Observer and New Era) used for this environmental assessment.

The issues and concerns raised by the registered I&APs formed the basis for this report and the Draft EMP. The issues raised were addressed and incorporated into this Report whereby mitigation measures have been provided thereof to avoid and/or minimize their significance on the environmental and social components. Most of the potential impacts were found to be of medium rating significance. With the effective implementation the recommended management and mitigation measures, this will particularly see the reduction in the significance of adverse impacts that cannot be avoided completely (from medium rating to low). To maintain the desirable rating, the implementation of management and mitigation measures should be monitored by the Proponent directly, or their Environmental Control Officer (ECO) is highly recommended. The monitoring of this implementation will not only be done to maintain the reduce impacts' rating or maintain low rating but to also ensure that all potential impacts identified in this study and other impacts that might arise during implementation are properly identified in time and addressed right away too.

It is crucial for the Proponent and their contractors to effectively implement the recommended management and mitigation measures to protect both the biophysical and social environment throughout the project duration. All these would be done with the aim of promoting environmental sustainability while ensuring a smooth and harmonious existence and purpose of the project activities in the community and environment at large.

Recommendations

The Environmental Consultant is confident that the potential negative impacts associated with the proposed project activities can be managed and mitigated by the effective implementation of the recommended management and mitigation measures and with more effort and commitment put on monitoring the implementation of these measures.

It is therefore, recommended that the proposed prospecting and exploration activities be granted an ECC provided that:

- All the management and mitigation measures provided herein are effectively and progressively implemented.

All required permits, licenses and approvals for the proposed activities should be obtained as required. These include permits and licenses for land use access agreements to explore and ensuring compliance with these specific legal requirements.

- The Proponent and all their project workers or contractors comply with the legal requirements governing their project and its associated activities and ensure that project permits and or approvals required to undertake specific site activities are obtained and renewed as stipulated by the issuing authorities.
- Site areas where exploration activities have ceased are rehabilitated, as far as practicable, to their pre-exploration state.
- Environmental Compliance monitoring reports should be compiled and submitted to the DEAF Portal as per provision made on the MEFT/DEAF's portal.

Introduction

Project Background

Abuid Katjaita (The Proponent), has applied for Exploration and Prospecting Licences (EPL9663 and EPL9664) at the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME). The tenure of the EPL is from 28 September 2023, and covers a surface area of 45 000 ha for both exploration licences. The EPLs are located is located approximately 60 kilometers west of Kamanjab, in the Kunene region. The applied area covers an area of 45 000 Ha. The proposed EPL area is accessible along the C40 gravel road from Kamanjab towards Erwee enroute to Palmwag. (**Figure 1**). The exploration licences are aimed at extracting for Base and Rare Metals, Dimension Stone, Industrial Minerals, Precious Metals and Semi-Precious Stones.

Section 27 (1) of the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (No. 7 of 2007) and its 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations, provides a list of activities that may not be carried out without an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) undertaken and an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) obtained. Exploration activities are listed among activities that may not occur without an ECC. Therefore, individuals or organizations may not carry out exploration activities without an EIA undertaken and an ECC awarded.

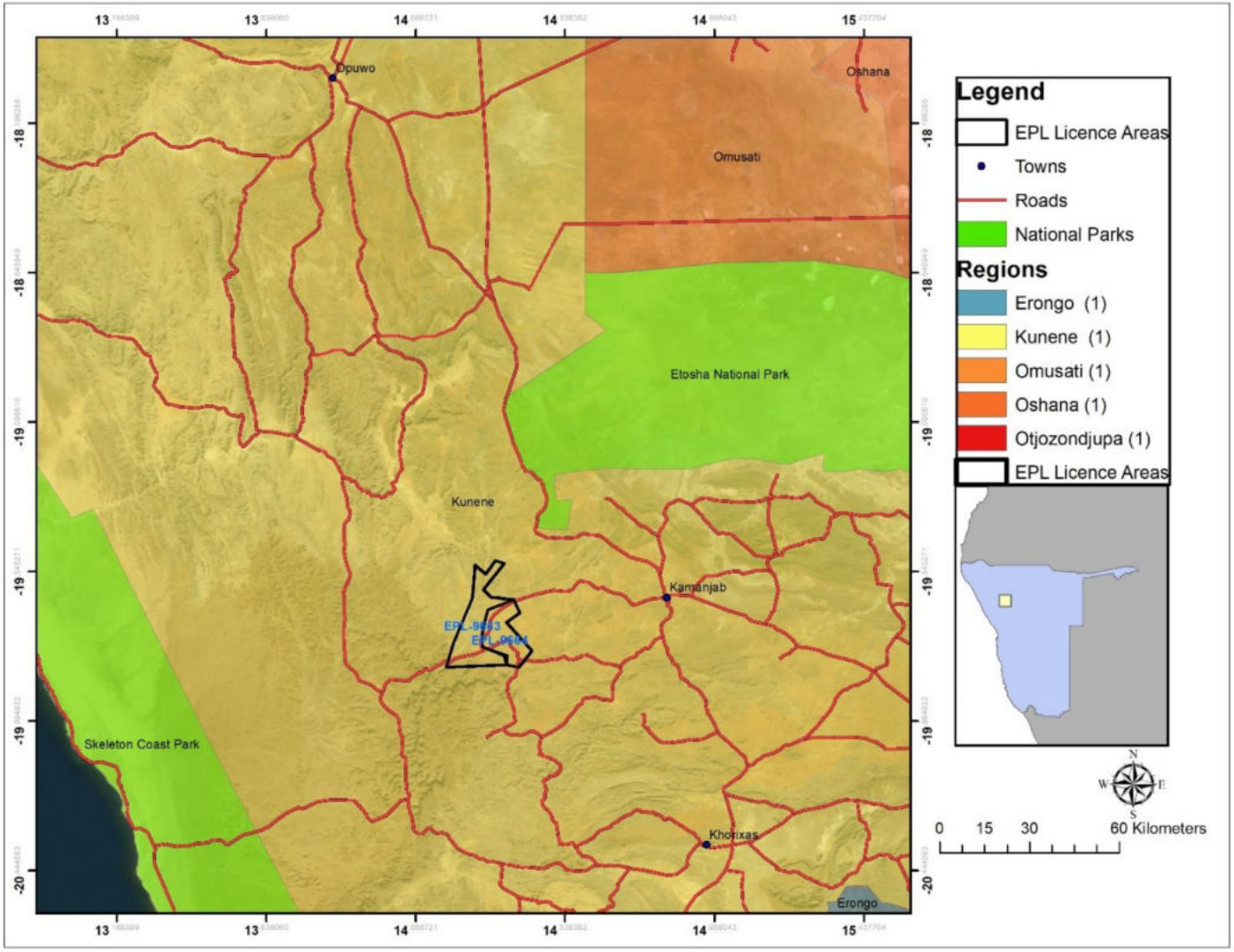


Figure 1. Location Map showing the two Exploration and Prospecting Licences in relation to the two surrounding towns, namely Kamanjab and Khorixas.

Terms of Reference, Scope of Work and Appointed Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Augite Environmental Consultants cc has been appointed by the Proponent to undertake an environmental assessment (EA), and thereafter, apply for an ECC for exploration works on the MC. There were no formal Terms of Reference (ToR) provided to EDS by the Proponent. The consultant, instead, relied on the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) (EMA) and its Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (GN. No. 30 of 2012) to conduct the study. The application for the ECC (**Appendix A**) was compiled and submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) as the environmental custodian for project registration purposes. Upon submission of an Environmental Scoping Assessment (ESA) Report and Draft Environmental Management Plan (EMP) (**Appendix B**), an ECC for the proposed project may be considered by the Environmental Commissioner at the MEFT's Department of Environmental Affairs and Forestry (DEAF).

The EIA project is headed by Dr Kaukurauee Ismael Kangueehi, a qualified and experienced Geoscientist and experienced EAP. The CV of Dr Kaukurauee Kangueehi is presented in **Appendix C.**

Motivation for the Proposed Project

The mining industry is one of the largest contributors to the Namibian economy; therefore, it contributes to the improvement of livelihoods. In Namibia, exploration for minerals is done mainly by the private sector, and exploration activities have a great potential to enhance and contribute to the development of other sectors and its activities provide temporary employment, and taxes that fund social infrastructural development. The minerals sector yields foreign exchange and account for a significant portion of gross domestic product (GDP). Additionally, the industry produces a trained workforce and small businesses that can serve communities and may initiate related businesses. Exploration activity fosters several associated activities such as manufacturing of exploration and mining equipment, and provision of engineering and environmental services. The mining sector forms the vital part of some of Namibia's development plans, namely: Vision 2030, National Development Plan 5 (NDP5) and Harambee Prosperity Plans (HPPs) I and II. Thus, mining is essential to the development goals of Namibia in contributing to meeting the ever-increasing global demand for minerals, and for national prosperity. Therefore, successful small scale mining activities on EPL9663 and EPL9664 would lead to the mining of targeted commodities which could contribute towards achieving the goals of the national development plans; hence the need to undertake the proposed small scale mining activities on the mining claims.

Motivation for the Proposed Project

One of the largest contributors to the Namibian economy is the mining sector, hence the proposed mining activities can largely contribute to the livelihood of the community. The proposed exploration and prospecting licence activities will be conducted by a local Namibian in the private sector. The proposed exploration activity will also contribute to the alleviation of unemployment in the country. Currently, the youth unemployment rate in Namibia is more than fifty percent. Small scale mining can also contribute to foreign exchange and gross domestic product (GDP). Minig is also important as part of the country`s vision 2030, National Development Plan 5 (NDP5) and the Harambee Prosperity Plans (HPPs) I and II. Hence, when considering the country`s economy.

Project Description: Exploration and Prospecting for Base Metals

The Proponent intends to adopt a temporal exploration and prospecting operations with only a temporary structure to be erected at the nearby towns and guesthouses. This temporary structure will be used by the employees as sleeping quarters. The proponent aims to make a discovery for base metals in this highly prospective area. This area is still highly underexplored and offers great potential for a major discovery and deposit for economic minerals and metals.

If the deposit is discovered, its extensiveness of the outcrop will be determined, and invasive drilling will commence in the area. The main orebody will be mined from intrusive granites that are enriched with mica minerals. The proponent aims to exploit the mica minerals as the main mineral to be mined from the area.

Accessibility to Site

The allocated EPL area is located approximately 60 kilometers west of Kamanjab, in the Kunene region. The applied area covers an area of 45 000Ha. The proposed EPL area is accessible along the C40 gravel road from Kamanjab towards Erwee enroute to Palmwag. The proponent intends to conduct exploration and prospecting for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals.

Material and Equipment

Some of the equipment that will be used include 4X4 vehicles, a truck, power generator and water tanks. Equipment and vehicles will be stored in Arandis at a warehouse.

Services and Infrastructure

- **Water:** Water for the exploration and prospecting activities on the EPL will be collected from the surrounding nearby water boreholes, upon obtaining necessary permits and signed agreements with the local town councils. Estimated monthly water consumptions are at 400 litres and will not exceed 5 000 litres, including water for domestic use, drinking, sanitation, cooking, dust control and washing equipment.

- **Power supply:** Power required during the operation phase will be provided from diesel-generators. About 50 litres of diesel will be used per day, a banded diesel bowser, which will be on site, will be filled 2 – 3 times a week.

- **Fuel (diesel for the generators and other equipment):** The fuel (diesel) required for exploration equipment will be stored in a tank mounted on a mobile trailer, and drip trays will be readily available on this trailer and monitored to ensure that accidental fuel

spills are cleaned up as soon as they have been detected/observed. Fuel may also be stored in jerry cans placed on plastic sheeting to avoid unnecessary contamination of the ground.

Waste Management

The proposed site will be equipped with secured waste bins for each type of waste (ranging from recyclable, hazardous and non-recyclable). The waste will then be sorted out and dispatched from site on a weekly basis to a certified landfill site in Arandis or nearby areas. The proponents aim to put agreement in place with various waste management facility operators or owners to obtain permits before using these facilities, especially for the hazardous waste.

- **Sanitation and human waste:** Mobile and portable toilet facilities will be utilised, and the sewage waste will be discarded according to the approved disposal and waste treatment methods.
- **Hazardous Waste:** Drip trays and spill control kits will be made available at the mining site to guarantee that fuel/oil spills and leakage from the vehicles/trucks and equipment are collected on time and prevented from contaminating the site.

Safety and Security

- **Storage Site:** there will be a small temporary storage site constructed to store the exploration and drilling equipment, machinery and materials that will be used during the exploration activities. There will be a security personnel to be employed on a permanent basis to ensure the safety of the site during non-operating hours. A temporary support fence surrounding the storage site will be constructed to ensure people and domestic animals are not put at risk.
- **Fire Management:** basic firefighting equipment will be available onsite, some of this equipment include fire extinguishers in all vehicles, at the exploration sites and workers camps. The exploration crew will conduct a health and safety course to become well equipped on how to ensure safety in a working environment.
- **Health and Safety:** The proponent will provide appropriate and adequate Personal Protective equipment (PPE) to all the employees for the company when onsite. First aid kits will also be readily available onsite to attend to minor injuries that might occur onsite.

Accommodation

The exploration crew will be hosted and accommodated in Kamanjab or nearby accommodation places depending on the stage of the exploration project.

Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Phase

At the end of the exploration activities on the EPL, the Proponent will implement rehabilitation measures in place. Decommissioning and rehabilitation are primarily reinforced through a decommissioning and rehabilitation plan, which consists of safety, health, environmental, and contingency aspects. An unfavourable economic situation or unconvincing low mining recoveries might force the Proponent to cease the mining program before predicted closure. Therefore, it is of best practice for the Proponent to ensure the project activities cease in an environmentally friendly manner and site is rehabilitated.

Project Alternatives

Alternatives are defined as the "*different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity*" (EMA, 2007). This section will highlight the different ways in which the project can be undertaken and to identify the alternative that will be the most practical, but least damaging to the environment.

Once the alternatives have been established, these are examined by asking the following three questions:

- What alternatives are technically and economically feasible?
- What are the environmental effects associated with the feasible alternatives?
- What is the rationale for selecting the preferred alternative?

The alternatives considered for the proposed development are discussed in the following subsection:

Types of Alternatives Considered

The "No-go" Alternative

The "no action" alternative implies that the status quo remains, and nothing happens. Should the proposal of the no exploration activities on the exploration licences, 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. This no-go option was considered and a comparative assessment of the environmental and socio-

economic impacts of the "no action" alternative was undertaken to establish what benefits might be lost if the project is not implemented. The key loses that may never be realized if the proposed project does not go ahead include:

- Loss of foreign direct investment.
- About 8-10 temporary job opportunities for community members will not be realized.
- No realization of local businesses supports through the procurement of consumable items such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), machinery spare parts, lubricants, etc.
- Loss of potential income to local and national government through land lease fees, license lease fees and various tax structures.
- Improved geological understanding of the site area regarding the targeted commodities.
- Socio-economic benefits such as skills acquisition to local community members would be not realized.

Considering the above losses, the "no-action/go" alternative was not considered a viable option for this project, although, in the case where parts of the project site are considered environmentally sensitive and/or protected, one or severally sections of the site may be identified as no-go zones.

Legal Framework: Legislation, Policies and Guidelines

Mining activities have legal consequences associated with it and a certain legal standard needs to be adhered to. The following will provide a summary of applicable international policies and local legislations, policies and guidelines to the proposed small scale mining activity. The summary will enable the Project Proponent, Interested and Affected Parties and the decision makers at the Department of Environmental Affairs to be informed of what will be done to set up the proposed exploration activities.

The Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007)

This EIA was carried out according to the Environmental Management Act (EMA) and its Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (GG No. 4878 GN No. 30).

The EMA has stipulated requirements to complete the required documentation to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for permission to undertake certain listed activities. These activities are listed under the following Regulations:

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

- 3.2 other forms of mining or extraction of any natural resources whether regulated by law or not.

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

The National Policy on Prospecting and Mining in Protected Areas

This Policy was developed in 2018 to complement various regulations and policies relevant to prospecting and mining, to ensure minimal negative impacts on the environment (referred to in **Table 2**).

Integrated Coastal Management Act (draft)

The core objective of this proposed Act is to establish a system of integrated coastal management in Namibia in order to promote the conservation of the coastal environment, maintaining the natural attributes of the coastal landscapes and seascapes, and ensuring the sustainable development and use of the natural resources within the coastal zone that is also socially, economically and ecologically justifiable. A permanent Coastal Management Authority will be established to realise this and other objectives. Functions and powers of the CMA would include, among other, to explore possible regulations for coastal zone use and enforcement capacity for such regulations.

Table 1. Other legal obligations that are relevant to the proposed activities of MC74141 and MC74210 and related activities are presented in Table below.

Legislation/Policy/Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this project
The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, 1990 as amended	The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia (1990 as amended) addresses matters relating to environmental protection and sustainable development. Article 91(c) defines the functions of the Ombudsman to include: "…the duty to investigate complaints concerning the over-utilisation of living natural resources, the irrational exploitation of non-renewable resources, the degradation and destruction of ecosystems and failure to protect the beauty and character of Namibia…" Article 95(l) commits the state to actively promoting and maintaining the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at the: "…Natural resources situated in the soil and on the subsoil, the internal waters, in the sea, in the continental shelf, and in the exclusive economic zone are property of the State."	By implementing the environmental management plan, the establishment will be in conformant to the constitution in terms of environmental management and sustainability. Ecological sustainability will be main priority for the proposed development.

Legislation/Policy/Guideline	Relevant Provisions	Implications for this Project
Nature Conservation Amendment Act, No. 3 of 2017	National Parks are established and gazetted in accordance with the Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1975 (4 of 1975), as amended. The Ordinance provides a legal framework with regards to the permission of entering a state protected area, as well as requirements for individuals damaging objects (geological, ethnological, archaeological and historical) within a protected area. Though the Ordinance does not specifically refer to mining as an activity within a protected area (PA) or recreational area (RA), it does restrict access to PA's and prohibits certain acts therein as well as the purposes for which permission to enter game parks and nature reserves may be granted.	The Proponent will be required to enhance the conservation of biodiversity and the maintenance of the ecological integrity of protected areas and other State land
The Parks and Wildlife Management Bill of 2008	Aims to provide a regulatory framework for the protection, conservation, and rehabilitation of species and ecosystems, the sustainable use and	

	sustainable management of indigenous biological resources, and the management of protected areas, in order to conserve biodiversity and in order to contribute to national development.	
The National Policy on Prospecting and Mining in Protected Areas	Requires that, where necessary a Memorandum of Understanding is developed between prospecting and mining Companies, the MET and the MME to set out additional implementation mechanisms.	The Proponent should maintain the integrity of ecosystems and natural resources, and avoiding degradation of areas highly sensitive for their ecological, social and/or cultural heritage value
Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act (No. 33 of 1992)	Section 52 requires mineral license holders to enter into a written agreement with affected landowners before exercising rights conferred upon the license holder. Section 52(1) mineral license holder may not exercise his/her rights in any town or village, on or in a proclaimed road, land utilized for cultivation, within 100m of any water resource (borehole, dam, spring, drinking trough etc.) and boreholes, or no operations in municipal	The Proponent should enter into a written agreement with landowners before carrying out exploration on their land. The Proponent should carry out an assessment of the impact on the receiving environment. The Proponent should include as part of their application for the EPL, measures by which they will rehabilitate the areas where they intend to carry out mineral exploration activities. The Proponent may not carry out exploration activities within the areas limited by Section 52 (1) of this Act.

	areas, etc.), which should individually be checked to ensure compliance. Section 54 requires written notice to be submitted to the Mining Commissioner in the event that the holder of a mineral license (which includes and EPL) intends to abandon the mineral license area. Section 68 stipulates that an application for an EPL shall contain the particulars of the condition of, and any existing damage to, the environment in the area to which the application relates and an estimate of the effect which the proposed prospecting operations may have on the environment and the proposed steps to be taken in order to prevent or minimize any such effect. Section 91 requires that rehabilitation measures should be included in an application for a mineral license.	

Mine Health & Safety Regulations, 10th Draft	Makes provision for the health and safety of persons employed or otherwise present in mineral licenses area. These deal with among other matters; clothing and devices; design, use, operation, supervision and control of machinery; fencing and guards; and safety measures during repairs and maintenance.	The Proponent should comply with all these regulations with respect to their employees.
Petroleum Products and Energy Act (No. 13 of 1990) Regulations (2001)	Regulation 3(2)(b) states that "No person shall possess [sic] or store any fuel except under authority of a license or a certificate, excluding a person who possesses or stores such fuel in a quantity of 600 litres or less in any container kept at a place outside a local authority area"	The Proponent should obtain the necessary authorization from the MME for the storage of fuel on-site.
The Regional Councils Act (No. 22 of 1992)	This Act sets out the conditions under which Regional Councils must be elected and administer each delineated region. From a land use and project planning point of view, their duties include, as described in section 28 "to undertake the planning of the development of the region for which it has been established with	The relevant Regional Councils are considered to be I&APs and must be consulted during the Environmental Assessment (EA) process. The project site falls under the Erongo Regional Council; therefore, they should be consulted.

	a view to physical, social and economic characteristics, urbanisation patterns, natural resources, economic development potential, infrastructure, land utilisation pattern and sensitivity of the natural environment.	
Local Authorities Act No. 23 of 1992	To provide for the determination, for purposes of traditional government, of traditional authority councils; the establishment of such traditional authority councils; and to define the powers, duties and functions of traditional authority councils; and to provide for incidental matters.	The Arandis Town Council is the responsible local Authority of the area therefore they should be consulted
Water Act 54 of 1956	The Water Resources Management Act 11 of 2013 is presently without regulations; therefore, the Water Act No 54 of 1956 is still in force: Prohibits the pollution of water and implements the principle that a person disposing of effluent or waste has a duly of care to prevent pollution (S3 (k)).	The protection (both quality and quantity/abstraction) of water resources should be a priority.

	Provides for control and protection of groundwater (S66 (1), (d (ii)). Liability of clean-up costs after closure/abandonment of an activity (S3 (l)). (l)).	
Water Resources Management Act (No 11 of 2013)	The Act provides for the management, protection, development, use and conservation of water resources; and provides for the regulation and monitoring of water services and to provide for incidental matters. The objects of this Act are to: Ensure that the water resources of Namibia are managed, developed, used, conserved and protected in a manner consistent with, or conducive to, the fundamental principles set out in Section 66 - protection of aquifers, Subsection 1 (d) (iii) provide for preventing the contamination of the aquifer and water pollution control (Section 68).	
National Heritage Act No. 27 of 2004	To provide for the protection and conservation of places and objects of heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects;	The Proponent should ensure compliance with these Acts requirements. The necessary management measures and related

	to establish a National Heritage Council; to establish a National Heritage Register; and to provide for incidental matters.	permitting requirements must be taken. This done by the consulting with the National Heritage Council of Namibia.
The National Monuments Act (No. 28 of 1969)	The Act enables the proclamation of national monuments and protects archaeological sites.	
Soil Conservation Act (No 76 of 1969)	The Act makes provision for the prevention and control of soil erosion and the protection, improvement and conservation of soil, vegetation and water supply sources and resources, through directives declared by the Minister.	Duty of care must be applied to soil conservation and management measures must be included in the EMP.
Public Health Act (No. 36 of 1919)	Section 119 states that "no person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health."	The Proponent and all its employees should ensure compliance with the provisions of these legal instruments.

Health and Safety Regulations GN 156/1997 (GG 1617)	Details various requirements regarding health and safety of labourers.	
Road Traffic and Transport Act, No. 22 of 1999	The Act provides for the establishment of the Transportation Commission of Namibia; for the control of traffic on public roads, the licensing of drivers, the registration and licensing of vehicles, the control and regulation of road transport across Namibia's borders; and for matters incidental thereto. Should the Proponent wish to undertake activities involving road transportation or access onto existing roads, the relevant permits will be required.	Mitigation measures should be provided for, if the roads and traffic impact cannot be avoided, the relevant permits must be applied for.
Labour Act (No. 6 of 1992)	Ministry of Labour (MOL) is aimed at ensuring harmonious labour relations through promoting social justice, occupational health and safety and enhanced labour market services for the benefit of all Namibians. This ministry insures effective implementation of the Labour Act no. 6 of 1992.	The Proponent should ensure that the prospecting and exploration activities do not compromise the safety and welfare of workers.

International Policies, Principles, Standards, Treaties and Conventions

The international policies, principles, standards, treaties, and conventions applicable to the project are as listed in Table 3 below.

Table 2. The international policies, principles, standards, treaties, and conventions applicable to the project are as listed in table below.

Statute	Provisions	Project implications
Equator Principles	A financial industry benchmark for determining, assessing, and managing environmental and social risk in projects (August 2013). The Equator Principles have been developed in conjunction with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), to establish an International Standard with which companies must comply with to apply for approved funding by Equator Principles Financial Institutions (EPFIs). The Principles apply to all new project financings globally across all sectors. **Principle 1:** Review and Categorization **Principle 2**: Environmental and Social Assessment	These principles are an attempt to: '…encourage the development of socially responsible projects, which subscribe to appropriately responsible environmental management practices with a minimum negative impact on project-affected ecosystems and community-based upliftment and empowering interactions.'

	Principle 3: Applicable Environmental and Social Standards **Principle 4:** Environmental and Social Management System and Equator Principles Action Plan **Principle 5:** Stakeholder Engagement **Principle 6:** Grievance Mechanism **Principle 7:** Independent Review **Principle 8:** Covenants **Principle 9:** Independent Monitoring and Reporting **Principle 10:** Reporting and Transparency	
The International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards	The International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Sustainability Framework articulates the Corporation's strategic commitment to sustainable development and is an integral part of IFC's approach to risk management. The Sustainability Framework comprises IFC's Policy and Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, and IFC's Access to Information Policy. The Policy on Environmental and Social Sustainability describes IFC's commitments, roles, and responsibilities related to environmental and social sustainability.	The Performance Standards are directed towards clients, providing guidance on how to identify risks and impacts, and are designed to help avoid, mitigate, and manage risks and impacts as a way of doing business in a sustainable way, including stakeholder engagement and disclosure obligations of the Client (Borrower) in relation to project-level activities. In the case of its direct investments (including project and corporate finance provided through financial intermediaries), IFC requires its clients to apply the Performance Standards to manage environmental and social risks and impacts so that development opportunities are enhanced. IFC uses the Sustainability Framework along with other strategies, policies, and initiatives to direct the

	As of 28 October 2018, there are ten (10) Performance Standards (Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability) that the IFC requires a project Proponents to meet throughout the life of an investment. These standard requirements are briefly described below. **Performance Standard 1**: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts **Performance Standard 2**: Labour and Working Conditions **Performance Standard 3:** Resource Efficient and Pollution Prevention and Management **Performance Standard 4:** Community Health and Safety **Performance Standard 5:** Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement **Performance Standard 6:** Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	business activities of the Corporation to achieve its overall development objectives.

	Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Undeserved Traditional Local Communities **Performance Standard 8:** Cultural Heritage **Performance Standard 9:** Financial Intermediaries (FIs) **Performance Standard 10:** Stakeholder Engagement and Information A full description of the IFC Standards can be obtained from http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework/brief/environmental-and-social-standards?cq_ck=1522164538151#ess1	
The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) 1992	Addresses land degradation in arid regions with the purpose to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the mitigation of climate change. The convention objective is to forge a global partnership to reverse and prevent desertification/land degradation and to mitigate the effects of drought in affected areas to support poverty reduction and	The project activities should not be such that they contribute to desertification.

	environmental sustainability United Nation Convention	
Convention on Biological Diversity 1992	Regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity whether within or outside protected areas, with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use. Promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats, and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings	Removal of vegetation cover and destruction of natural habitats should be avoided and where not possible minimised.
Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Stockholm (1972)	It recognizes the need for: "a common outlook and common principles to inspire and guide the people of the world in the preservation and enhancement of the human environment.	Protection of natural resources and prevention of any form of pollution.

Relevant international Treaties and Protocols ratified by the Namibian Government

- Convention on International Trade and Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), 1973.
- Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992.
- World Heritage Convention, 1972.

Environmental Baseline

The proposed exploration and prospecting activities will be conducted in unique environmental and social conditions that needs to be considered. Hence, it is important to understand the environmental conditions prior to the commencement of the project and this can serve as a reference once the mining have been completed. This baseline can also guide the EAP in targeting sensitive environmental features that should remain as no-go zone areas and needs to be protected through the recommendations and effective implementation of mitigation measures that will be provided.

This baseline information has been gathered through various old reports and academic articles that have been carried out in the Kunene Region. Additional information has been gathered by the author through various site visits to the area.

Biophysical Environment

Topography

The EPL area is mainly covered by the Northern-Western highlands area, with hilly outcrops in the area. The highest elevation in the area reaches a height of 1651 m above sea level. This central-western plain extents from the coastline to inland, with some parts stretching to more than 150 kilometres. Most of the geological features and outcrops that are exposed are mainly caused by the major rivers that cuts in from inland highlands towards the coastline. Some of the major rivers in the Kunene Region are the mighty Kunene River. The topography of the area is roughly around 100 meters above sea level.

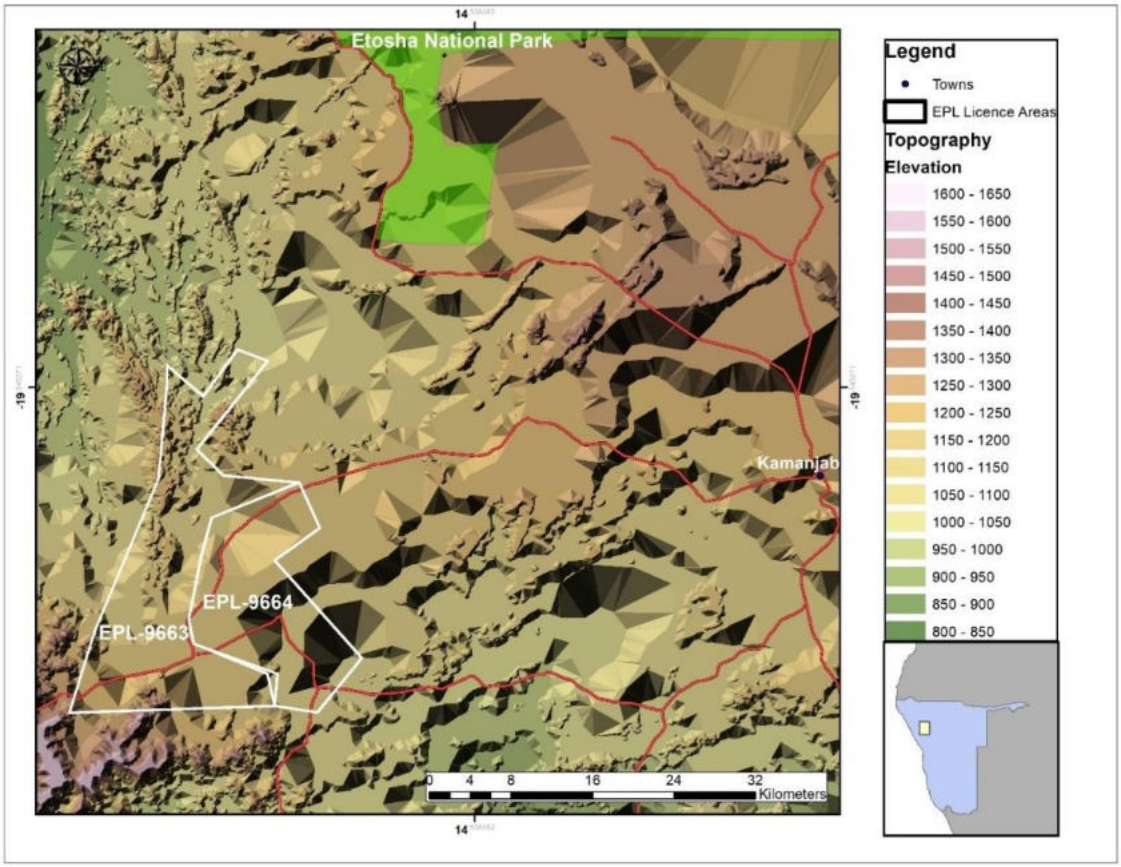


Figure 2. Topographic Map of the EPL area.

Climate

The applied areas are situated in the north western part of the Kunene Region, Namibia, an area that is characterized by hot summers and mild to cold winters. Daily weather conditions and the long-term climatic conditions could largely impact the proposed exploration and prospecting activities in the area. Hence, it is crucial to study and understand the climatic condition to plan the appropriate time to conduct mining activities.

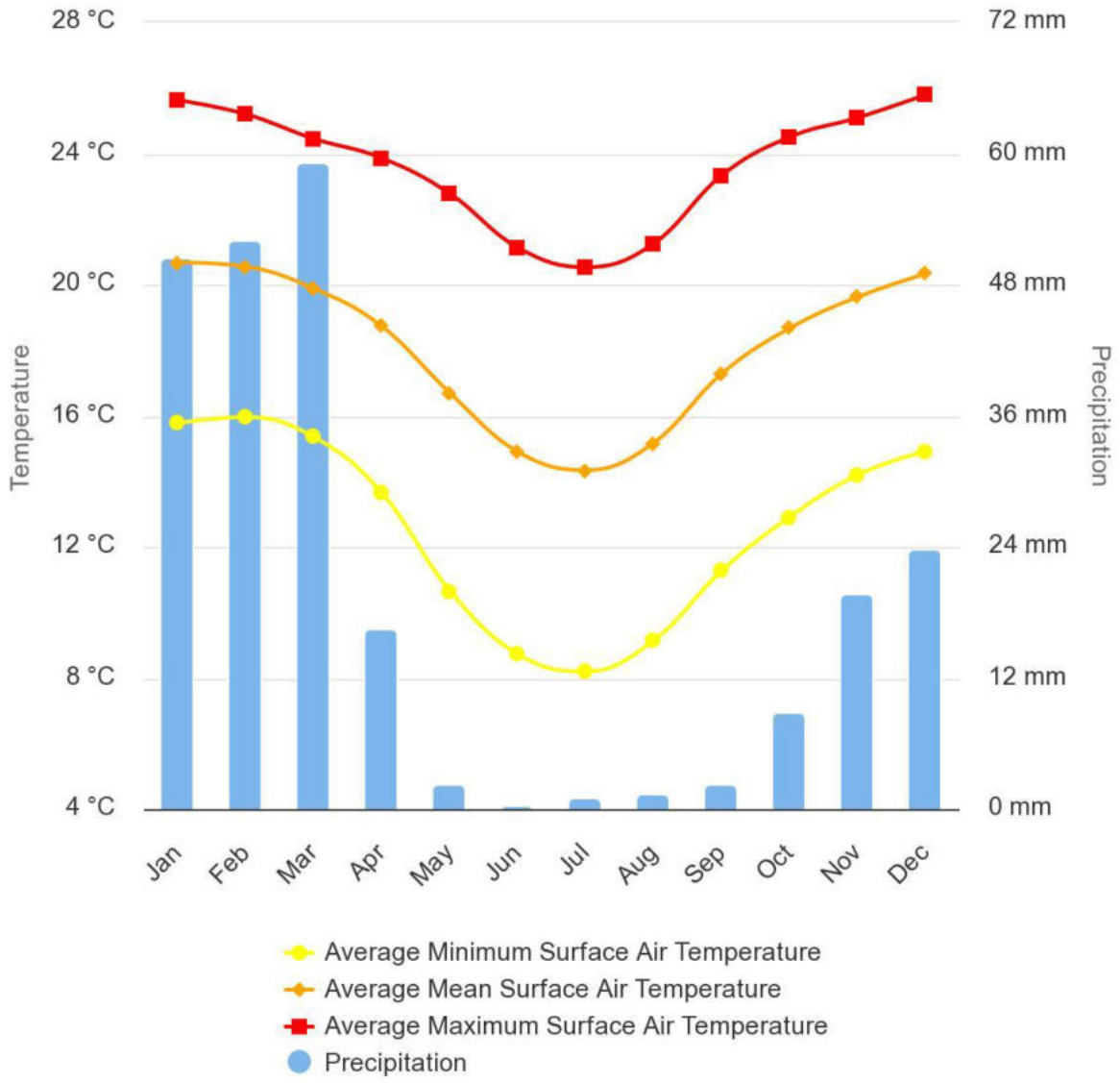


Figure 3. Average temperature for the ten period close to the applied EPL areas.

Geology and Soil

Geology

A summary of the local geology generally comprises of the Neoproterozoic Otavi and Mulder Group carbonaceous shelf sediments. Majority of the sedimentary units were deposited on the south-western promontory of the Congo craton during the formation of Gondwana some 770 to 590 Ma. The deposition of these sediments generally occurred within a rift to drift tectonic environment with the basement forming normal fault graben structures. These paleo-sedimentary environments generally consist of volcanic derived sediments with carbonate shelfs. The general observed lithologies within the study area consist of dolomites to grey-dolostones with alder quartzites generally concentrated towards the east. The general bedding

planes of these formations trend horizontal to sub-horizontal with a generalised dip towards the south-east. Mapping results performed by numerous authors suggest that these dolomitic formations represent the limbs of a synclinal basin structure deepening towards the south-west. Primary stratigraphic units encountered in the study consist of the Gruis, Ombaatjie, Elandshoek and Huttenberg carbonaceous sediments of the Abenab and Tsumeb Sub-groups (equivalents of the Nguba and lower Kundelungu Group in the DRC and Zambia). These carbonaceous sediments were deposited on the Nosib Group quartzites, meta-arkose and occasionally conglomerates. The basinal formations are classified as the Palaeoproterozoic Khoabendus Group metasedimentary and metavolcanics rocks and Huab basement complex.

The Kamanjab Inlier itself is comprised of a Mokolian aged Khoabendus Group metamorphosed volcano-sedimentary package overlying quartz feldspar porphyry tentatively correlated with the Huab Metamorphic Complex. These units are unconformably overlain by very low grade metamorphosed (white mica) Damaran sediments, firstly by Nosib Group clastic rocks and then Otavi Group carbonates and minor clastic rocks, along the margins of the inlier. The thickness and stratigraphic position of the Damaran package increases with distance from the inlier, with the sediments dipping away from the inlier margin. With increasing distance from the inlier the Mulden Group clastic sediments are observed to overlie the Otavi Group package. With the exception of localised open folding and dissolution brecciation in the dolomite package, the Damaran sediments are relatively fresh, undeformed and shallow dipping. A large portion of the applied area is covered sand, gravel and calcrete that forms part of the Quaternary sediments. Towards the southern regions of the applied areas, there are noticeable Quatenary Scree units.

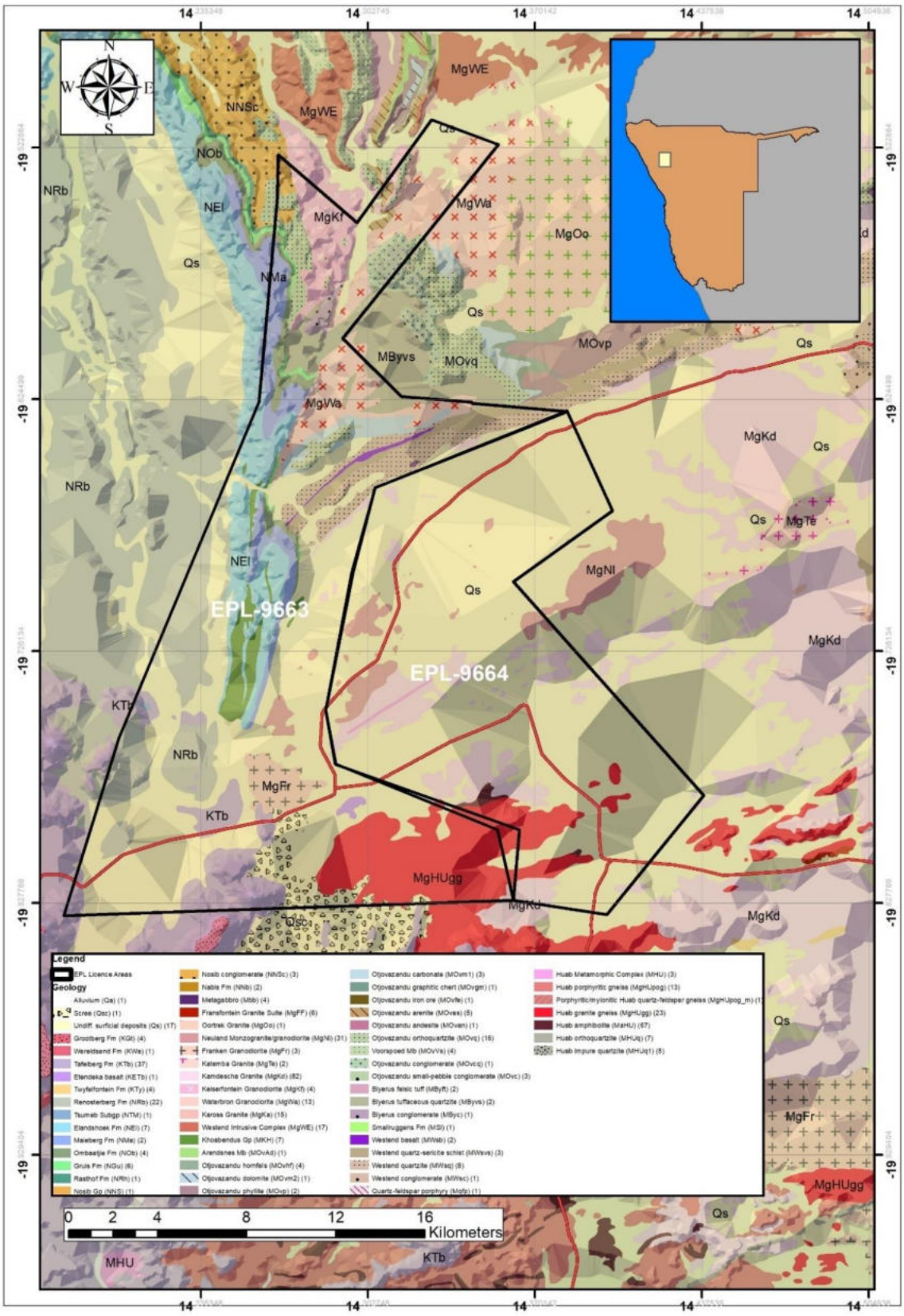


Figure 4. The various geological lithologies that can be found within the mining claims area.

Soil

The applied areas consists of mostly Skeletic leptosols, nudilithic leptosols and colluvic leptic regosols. Leptosols are zonal (not limited as to climatic zone). They are prevalent in mountainous regions, in areas with highly dissected topography and where the erosion rate exceeds that of soil formation or sediment accumulation. Lithic Leptosols are less than 10 cm deep. Leptosols are particularly common along the escarpment, in mountainous areas and highly dissected terrain where natural erosion exceeds the rate of weathering. (Coetzee, 2021). Skeletic leptosols have coarse fragments to over a depth of 100 cm from the surface soil or to continuous rock.

Regosols are soils from unconsolidated materials, which are coarse grained and textured or showing fluvic properties, having diagnostic horizons other than an ochric or umbric A-horizon; lacking gleyic properties within 50cm of the surface. Regosols are usually soils found in the weathered shell of the earth.

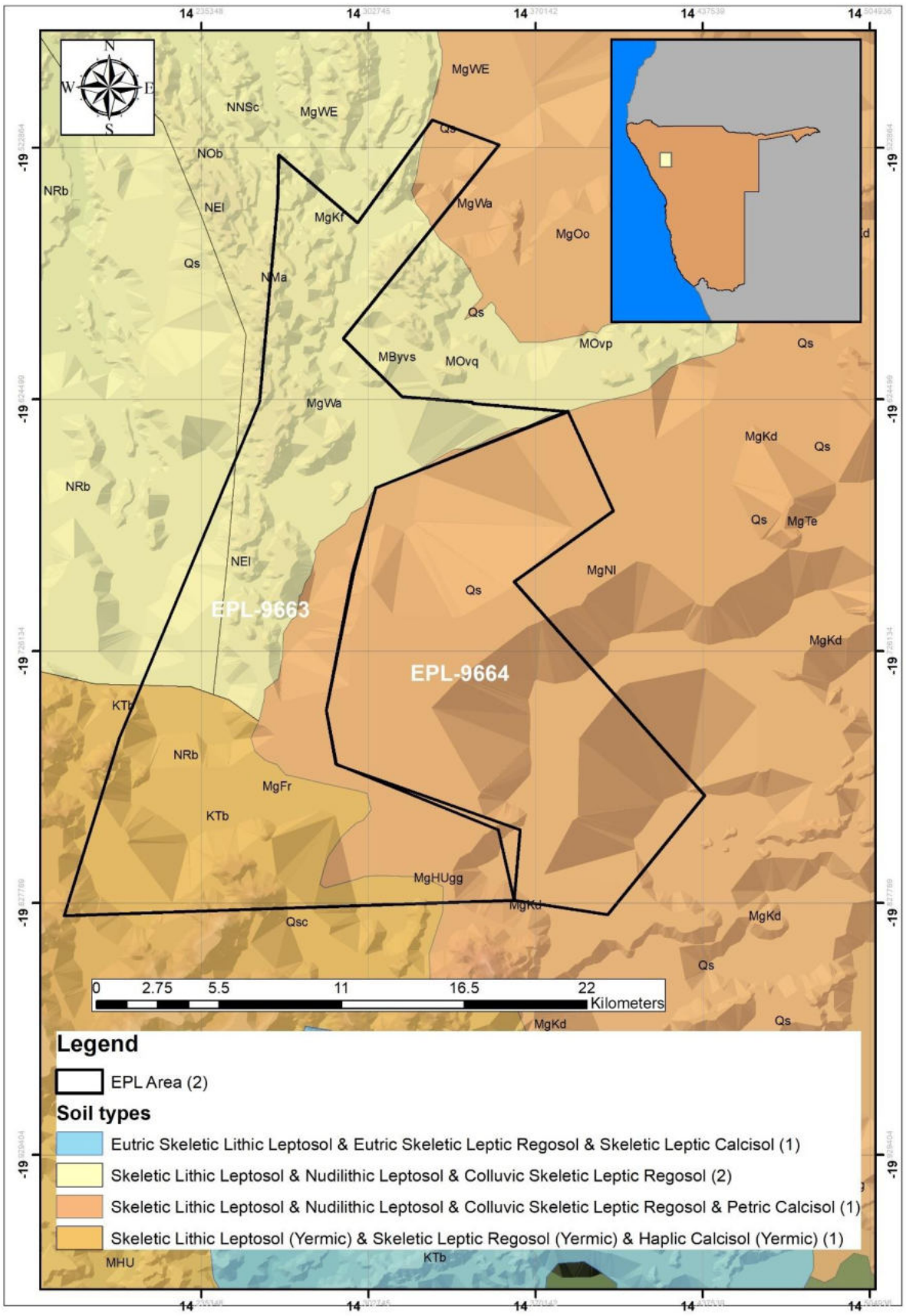


Figure 5. The various soil types that can be found within the mining claims area.

Hydrology and Water Resources

The mining licence is located south of the Kunene River. Therefore, the Proponent is recommended to adhere to the regulation stipulated in the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act (No. 33 of 1992), Section 52(1) when conducting exploration activities near boreholes and rivers.

In terms of groundwater (hydrogeology), the EPL is mainly covered by rock bodies with little groundwater potential aquifer, and their nature potentially does not allow the storage, transmission and flow of groundwater.

Due to the nature of the rock bodies around the EPL; the EPL is mainly covered by moderate sensitivity to groundwater pollution.

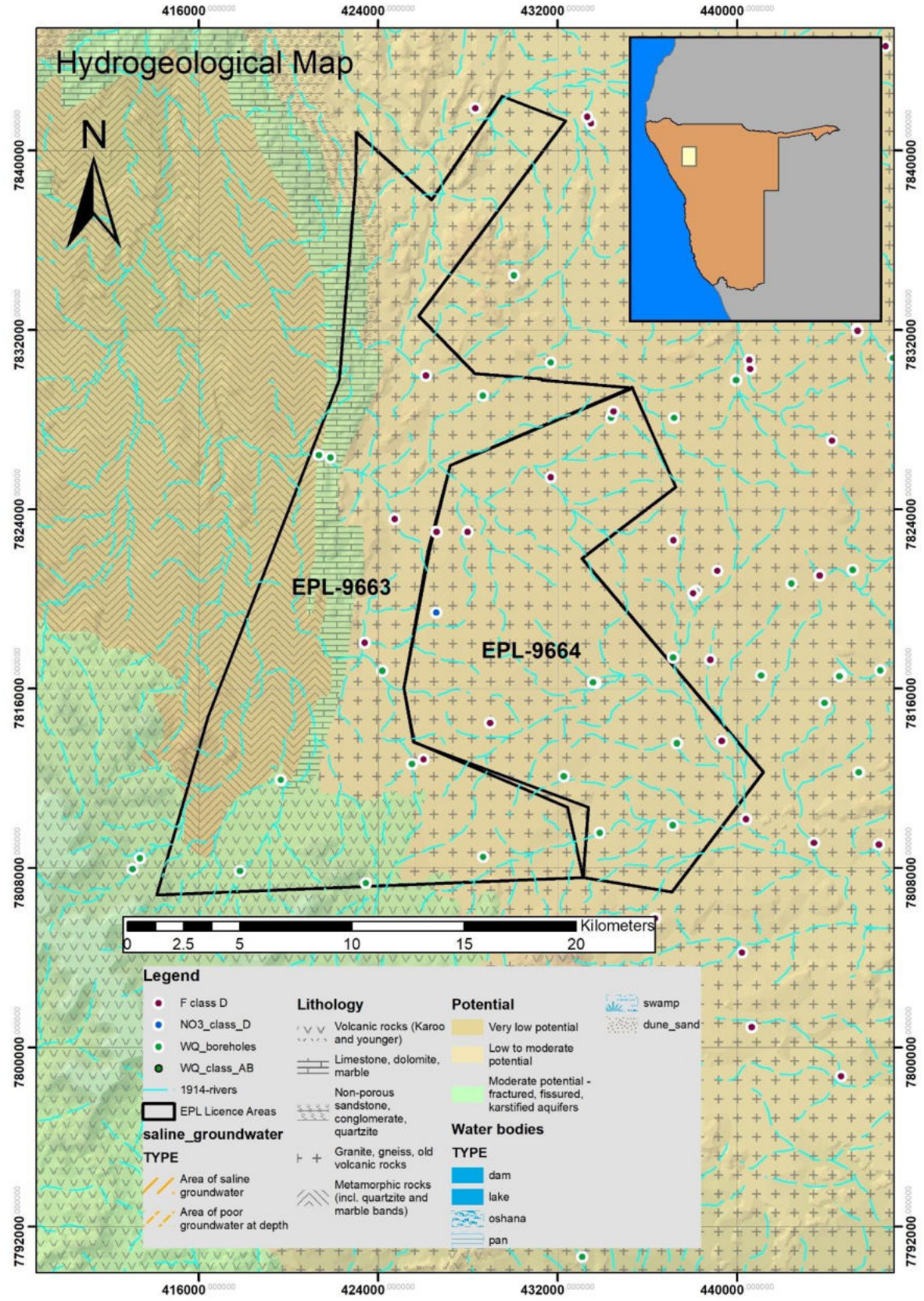


Figure 6. The hydrology map of the MC area.

Flora and Fauna

Flora

Species: Scientific name	Namibian conservation and legal status	International status (IUCN 2022)
Acacia erioloba	Protected (F#)	LC
Acacia reficiens		
Acacia tortilis		
Adenia pechuelii	End; Protected (F#)	LC
Adenolobus garipensis		
Adenolobus pechuelii		
Aloe dichotoma	Protected (F#); N-end; NC, C2	
Boscia albitrunca	Protected (F#)	LC
Boscia foetida		
Cadaba aphylla		
Combretum imberbe	Protected (F#)	LC
Commiphora dinteri	End; Protected (F#)	
Commiphora glaucescens	N-end	LC
Commiphora oblanceolata	Protected (F#); N-end	
Commiphora saxicola	End; Protected (F#)	
Commiphora tenuipetiolata		
Commiphora virgata	End; Protected (F#)	
Cordia sinensis		
Euclea pseudebenus	Protected (F#)	LC
Euphorbia damarana	End; C2	
Euphorbia guerichiana	C2	LC
Euphorbia virosa	C2	
Faidherbia albida	Protected (F#)	LC
Ficus cordata	Protected (F#)	LC
Ficus sycomorus	Protected (F#)	LC
Gossypium herbaceum		
Grewia tenax		
Gymnosporia senegalensis		
Laggera decurrens		
Lycium bosciifolium		
Lycium cinereum		
Lycium tetrandrum		
Maerua schinzii	Protected (F#)	
Moringa ovalifolia	Protected (F#); N-end	LC
Parkinsonia africana		
Pechuel-Loeschea leubnitziae		
Phaeoptilum spinosum		
Salsola spp.		
Salvadora persica		
Searsia marlothii		
Sterculia africana	Protected (F#)	LC
Tamarix usneoides	Protected (F#)	
Zygophyllum stapffii	End	

End = Endemic; **N-End** = Near-endemic (Mannheimer and Curtis 2018)

Protected F# = Forest Act No 12. of 2001

NC – Nature Conservation Ordinance No. 4 of 1975

C2 – CITES Appendix 2 species

LC = Least Concern (IUCN 2022)

Fauna

About 54 species of reptiles are expected to occur in the general area with 29 species being endemic – i.e. 53.7% endemic. Two species expected to occur in the area (*Stigmochelys pardalis* and *Varanus albigularis*) are classified as vulnerable and protected game although both, especially *S. pardalis*, probably only occasionally passes through the general area as a vagrant and not expected to occur permanently in the area due to the overall arid conditions. *Pelomedusa subrufa* is only expected to occur in drainage lines in the area (e.g. Swakop River and its tributaries) with suitable habitat – i.e. long lasting water holes. *Lycophidion capense* and *Lycophidion namibianum* only marginally occur in the Namib-Naukluft Park (Griffin 1998a) and potentially could occur in the general area. The Afroedura africana africana is classified as insufficiently known and rare (Griffin 2003) and probably the reptile of most concern in the general area. Another important species from the general area is Pedioplanis husabensis which although secure (Griffin 2003) is associated with the Husab Mountains and surrounding area only (Cunningham et al. 2012).

The 54 species expected to occur in the general area consist of at least 18 snakes (2 thread snakes, 1 quill snouted and 15 typical snakes) of which 8 species (44.4%) are endemic, 1 tortoises, 1 terrapin, 14 lizards of which 6 species classified as endemic (42.9% endemic), 1 plated lizards, 1 monitor, 1 agama, 1 chameleon and 15 geckos of which 13 species classified as endemic (i.e. 86.7% endemic).

Gecko's (15 species with 13 species being endemic) and snakes (18 species with 8 species being endemic) are the most important groups of reptiles expected from the general area followed by lizards (14 species with 6 species being endemic). Namibia with approximately 129 species of lizards (Lacertilia) has one of the continents richest lizard fauna (Griffin 1998a). Geckos expected and/or known to occur in the general area have the highest occurrence of endemics (86.7%) of all the reptiles in this area. Griffin (1998a) confirms the importance of the gecko fauna in Namibia.

The endemic Afroedura africana africana (African flat gecko) and Pedioplanis husabensis (Husab sand lizard) are viewed as the most important reptiles potentially occurring in the area. Pedioplanis husabensis is very habitat specific and mainly occurs on "white/grey" geology in the general Husab Mountain area (Cunningham et al. 2012) to the east of the applied EPL areas.

Leptotyphlops occidentalis (western thread snake) and Lycophidion namibianum (Namibian wolf snake) are the snakes viewed as the most important in the area.

Heritage and Archaeology

Local Level and Archaeological Findings

Archaeological sites in Namibia are protected under the National Heritage Act of 2004 (No. 27 of 2004). Evidence shows that, the emergence of modern humans and their ancestors have lived in Namibia for more than one million years, and there are fossil remains of lineal hominin ancestors as early as the Miocene Epoch (Kinahan, 2017). Erongo is one part of the country with high archaeological sensitive areas, with more than 37 declared national monuments in Namibia and other non-designated archaeological sites.

An archaeological report has been attached to this report.

Socio Economic Conditions

Namibia is second least populated country in the world, second to only Mongolia, with a population density of 2.8 people per km^2. Large areas of Namibia are still sparsely populated, in contrast to some dense concentrations, such as the central-north and along the Kavango River. Kunene region forms part of the fourteen regions in Namibia. Its capital is Opuwo, the ame it got from the mighty Kunene river. The regions consists of seven constituencies, namely Epupa, Kamanjab, Khorixas, Opuwo Rural and Urban, Outjo and Sesfontein.

Kunene region has a of approximately 68 735 43,253 females and 43,603 males or 101 males for every 100 females) growing at an annual rate of 2.3%. The fertility rate was 4.9 children per woman. 26% lived in urban areas while 74% lived in rural areas, and with an area of 115,293 km2, the population density was 0.8 persons per km2. By age, 17% of the population was under 5 years old, 25% between 5–14 years, 51% between 15–59 years, and 7% 60 years and older. The population was divided into 18,495 households, with an average size of 4.6 persons. 40% of households had a female head of house, while 60% had a male. For those 15 years and older, 56% had never married, 13% married with certificate, 18% married traditionally, 8% married consensually, 2% were divorced or separated, and 3% were widowed.

The statistics shown in the Table 2 below are derived from the 2011 Namibia Population and Housing Census (NSA, 2011), and presented from a local and regional perspective.

Kunene Region	
Population	86 856
Population aged 60 years and above	7 %
Population aged 5 to 14 years	26 %
Population aged 15 to 59 years	48 %

Kamanjab	
Attribute	Indicator
Population	8 441
Females	3 854
Males	4 587
Population under 5 years	33.2%
Population aged 15 to 64 years	62.8%
Population aged 65 years and above	3.9%
Female: Male Ratio	100:108
Population employed	72%
Homemakers	5%
Students	49%
Retired or Old age income recipients	46%
Income from pension	10%
Income from cash remittance	3%
Wages and salaries	72%

Impact Identification and Evaluation Methodology

Assessment of Impacts

The purpose of this assessments of impacts section is to identify and consider the most pertinent environmental impacts and to provide possible mitigation measures that are expected from the mineral exploration activities on EPL9663 and EPL9664. Two different phases are associated with the proposed development. Firstly, the target generation (mapping and sampling) phase, and secondly the drilling phase are being covered by this assessment. Should the mineral exploration activities cease in the future, an EIA will need to be conducted to deal with the associated changes to environment. Mitigation measures for the identified impacts are also provided in this Section.

LIMITATION / UNCERTAINTY	ASSUMPTION
Number of access roads and temporary drill campsites	The making of new tracks or access roads will be avoided, and existing tracks and routes will be used as far as possible. While every effort will be made to minimize environmental damage, in some cases it will be necessary to clear some bush to create small roads, which may be required for equipment to reach the site and for temporary campsites. If needed, cut lines have to be created by clearing of vegetation to have access to some parts of the EPL.
LIMITATION / UNCERTAINTY	ASSUMPTION
The program of exploration works is not confirmed	It is assumed that exploration work shall take a couple of months with two-to-three-week sampling projects at different times on different sites and with follow-up exploration drilling projects possible. Activities involve drilling; aerial or remote sensing; geophysical surveys; and mineral sampling. Pitting and trenching are unlikely and generally not favoured. If commercially viable concentrations can be defined by preliminary drilling, a next phase of advanced resource drilling operations is possible.
Number of workers, area they will come from and accommodation	It is planned that approximately ten people will be contracted for the proposed project. Contractors may camp on exploration sites / farmland, depending on approval from farmers

Structures	No permanent infrastructure development will take place in this phase of operations which will span the 3-year award period. Depending on results, the proponent will set up temporary field camps required to house field staff for the purpose of sample collection, ground surveys and drilling. The camps will be such that their locations can be fully rehabilitated post completion of the field work.

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

Table 3. Criteria for Assessing Impacts

PART A: DEFINITION AND CRITERIA		
Definition of SIGNIFICANCE		**Significance = consequence probability**
Definition of CONSEQUENCE		**Consequence is a function of severity, spatial extent and duration**
Criteria for ranking of the SEVERITY/NATURE of environmental impacts	**H**	Substantial deterioration (death, illness or injury). Recommended level will often be violated. Vigorous community action. Irreplaceable loss of resources.
	M	Moderate/measurable deterioration (discomfort). Recommended level will occasionally be violated. Widespread complaints. Noticeable loss of resources.
	L	Minor deterioration (nuisance or minor deterioration). Change not measurable/will remain in the current range. Recommended level will never be violated. Sporadic complaints. Limited loss of resources.
	L+	Minor improvement. Change not measurable/will remain in the current range. Recommended level will never be violated. Sporadic complaints.
	M+	Moderate improvement. Will be within or better than the recommended level. No observed reaction.
	H+	Substantial improvement. Will be within or better than the recommended level. Favorable publicity.
Criteria for ranking the DURATION of impacts	**L**	Quickly reversible. Less than the project life. Short-term
	M	Reversible overtime. Life of the project. Medium-term
	H	Permanent beyond closure – Long-term.
Criteria for ranking the SPATIAL SCALE of Impacts	**L**	Localized-Within the site boundary.
	M	Fairly widespread–Beyond the site boundary. Local
	H	Widespread – Far beyond site boundary. Regional/national

Table 4. The various impacts consequences

PART B: DETERMINING CONSEQUENCE					
SEVERITY = L					
DURATION	Long-term	**H**	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Medium term	**M**	Low	Low	Medium
	Short-term	**L**	Low	Low	Medium
SEVERITY = M					
DURATION	Long-term	**H**	Medium	High	High
	Medium term	**M**	Medium	Medium	High
	Short-term	**L**	Low	Medium	Medium
SEVERITY = H					
DURATION	Long-term	**H**	High	High	High
	Medium term	**M**	Medium	Medium	High
	Short-term	**L**	Medium	Medium	High
			L	M	H
			Localized Within site boundary Site	Fairly widespread Beyond site boundary Local	Widespread Far beyond site boundary

Table 5. The various significance of the impacts

PART C: DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE					
PROBABILITY (of exposure to impacts)	Definite/Continuous	H	Medium	Medium	High
	Possible/frequent	M	Medium	Medium	High
	Unlikely/seldom	L	Low	Low	Medium
			L	M	H
			CONSEQUENCE		

Table 6. The various interpretation of significance.

PART D: INTERPRETATION OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Significance	**Decision guideline**
High	It would influence the decision regardless of any possible mitigation.
Medium	It should have an influence on the decision unless it is mitigated.
Low	It will not have an influence on the decision.

*H = high, M = medium and L = low and + denotes a positive impact.

Public Consultation Process

Public consultation forms part of an important component of an Environmental Assessment (EA) process. It provides potential Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with an opportunity to comment on and raise any issues relevant to the project for consideration as part of the assessment process, thus assisting the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) in identifying all potential impacts and to what extent further investigations are necessary. Public consultation can also aid in the process of identifying possible mitigation measures. Public consultation for this scoping study has been done in accordance with the EMA and its EIA Regulations.

Pre-identified and Registered Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)

Relevant and applicable national, regional, and local authorities, local leaders, and other interested members of the public were identified. Pre-identified I&APs were contacted directly, while other parties were given a chance to register after project advertisement notices in the newspapers. Newspaper advertisements were placed in two widely-read national newspapers in the region (*The Windhoek Observer* and *New Era* Newspaper). The project advertisement/announcement ran for two consecutive weeks. The summary of pre-identified and registered I&APs is listed in **Table 3** below and the complete list of I&APs is provided in **Appendix D**.

Name	Position	Organization
Dr Chris Brown	CEO	Namibian Chamber of Environment

Communication with I&APs

Regulation 21 of the EIA Regulations details the steps to be taken during a public consultation process and these have been used in guiding this process. Communication with I&APs with regards to the proposed development was facilitated through the following means and in this order:

- A Background Information Document (BID) containing brief information about the proposed project was compiled **(Appendix E)** and emailed to relevant Authoritative Ministries, and upon request to all new registered Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs);
- Project Environmental Assessment notices were published in *The Windhoek Observer and New Era newspapers* (3 October 2023 and 12 October 2023) **(Appendix F)**, briefly explaining the activity and its locality, inviting members of the public to register as I&APs and submit their comments/concerns;

Feedback from Affected Parties

IMPACT IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact Identification

Proposed developments/activities are usually associated with different potential positive and/or negative impacts. For an environmental assessment, the focus is placed mainly on the negative impacts. This is done to ensure that these impacts are addressed by providing adequate mitigation measures such that an impact's significance is brought under control, while maximizing the positive impacts of the development. The potential positive and negative impacts that have been identified from the prospecting activities are listed as follow:

Positive impacts:

- Creation of jobs to the locals (primary, secondary and tertiary employment).
- Producing of a trained workforce and small businesses that can service communities and may initiate related businesses.
- Boosting of the local economic growth and regional economic development.
- Open up other investment opportunities and infrastructure-related development benefits
- Opportunity to transfer skills to locals

Negative impacts:

- Land degradation and Biodiversity Loss
- Generation of dust
- Water Resources Use
- Noise & Vibrations
- Soil & Water Resources Pollution
- Waste Generation
- Occupational Health and Safety risks
- Vehicular Traffic Use & Safety
- Disturbance to Archaeological & Heritage Resources
- Impacts on local Roads
- Social Nuisance: local property intrusion & disturbance
- Social Nuisance: Job seeking & differing Norms, Culture & values
- Impacts associate with closure and decommissioning of exploration works

Impact Assessment Methodology

The Environmental Assessment process primarily ensures that potential impacts that may occur from project activity are identified and addressed with environmentally cautious approaches and legal compliance. The impact assessment method used for this project is in accordance with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and its Regulations of 2012, as well as the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards.

The identified impacts were assessed in terms of scale/extent (spatial scale), duration (temporal scale), magnitude (severity) and probability (likelihood of occurring), as presented in **Table 5**, **Table 6**, **Table 7** and **Table 8**, respectively.

To enable a scientific approach to the determination of the environmental significance, a numerical value is linked to each rating scale. This methodology ensures uniformity and that potential impacts can be addressed in a standard manner so that a wide range of impacts are comparable. It is assumed that an assessment of the significance of a potential impact is a good indicator of the risk associated with such an impact. The following process will be applied to each potential impact:

- Provision of a brief explanation of the impact;
- Assessment of the pre-mitigation significance of the impact; and
- Description of recommended mitigation measures.

The recommended mitigation measures prescribed for each of the potential impacts contribute towards the attainment of environmentally sustainable operational conditions of the project for various features of the biophysical and social environment. The following criteria were applied in this impact assessment:

Extent (Spatial scale)

Extent is an indication of the physical and spatial scale of the impact. **Table 5** shows rating of impact in terms of extent of spatial scale.

Low (1)	**Low/Medium (2)**	**Medium (3)**	**Medium/High (4)**	**High (5)**

Impact is localized within the site boundary: Site only	Impact is beyond the site boundary: Local	Impacts felt within adjacent biophysical and social environments: Regional	Impact widespread far beyond site boundary: Regional	Impact extend National or over international boundaries

Duration

Duration refers to the timeframe over which the impact is expected to occur, measured in relation to the lifetime of the project. **Table 6** shows the rating of impact in terms of duration.

Low (1)	**Low/Medium (2)**	**Medium (3)**	**Medium/High (4)**	**High (5)**
Immediate mitigating measures, immediate progress	Impact is quickly reversible, short term impacts (0-5 years)	Reversible over time; medium term (5-15 years)	Impact is long-term	Long term; beyond closure; permanent; irreplaceable or irretrievable commitment of resources

Intensity, Magnitude/severity

Intensity refers to the degree or magnitude to which the impact alters the functioning of an element of the environment. The magnitude of alteration can either be positive or negative. These ratings were also taken into consideration during the assessment of severity. **Table 7** shows the rating of impact in terms of intensity, magnitude, or severity.

Type of criteria			**Negative**		
H- **(10)**	**M/H-** **(8)**	**M-** **(6)**	**M/L-** **(4)**		**L-** **(2)**
Qualitative	Very high deterioration, high quantity of deaths, injury of illness / total loss of habitat, total alteration of ecological processes, extinction of rare species	Substantial deterioration, death, illness or injury, loss of habitat / diversity or resource, severe alteration, or disturbance of important processes	Moderate deterioration, discomfort, partial loss of habitat / biodiversity or resource, moderate alteration	Low deterioration, slight noticeable alteration in habitat and biodiversity. Little loss in species numbers	Minor deterioration, nuisance or irritation, minor change in species / habitat / diversity or resource, no or very little quality deterioration

Probability of occurrence

Probability describes the likelihood of the impacts occurring. This determination is based on previous experience with similar projects and/or based on professional judgment. Table 8 shows impact rating in terms of probability of occurrence.

Low (1)	Medium/Low (2)	Medium (3)	Medium/High (4)	High (5)
Improbable; low likelihood; seldom. No known risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.	Likely to occur from time to time. Low risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards	Possible, distinct possibility, frequent. Low to medium risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.	Probable if mitigating measures are not implemented. Medium risk of vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.	Definite (regardless of preventative measures), highly likely, continuous. High risk or vulnerability to natural or induced hazards.

Importance

Impact significance is determined through a synthesis of the above impact characteristics. The significance of the impact "without mitigation" is the main determinant of the nature and degree of mitigation required. As stated in the introduction to this section, for this assessment, the significance of the impact without prescribed mitigation actions is measured.

Once the above factors **(Table 5**, **Table 6**, **Table 7** and **Table 8)** have been ranked for each potential impact, the impact significance of each is assessed using the following formula:

SIGNIFICANCE POINTS (SP) = (MAGNITUDE + DURATION + SCALE) X PROBABILITY

The maximum value per potential impact is 100 significance points (SP). Potential impacts were rated as high, moderate or low significance, based on the following significance rating scale **(Table 9)**.

Environmental Significance Points		***Colour Code***
High (positive)	>60	H
Medium (positive)	30 to 60	M
Low (positive)	1 to 30	L
Neutral	0	N
Low (negative)	-1 to -30	L
Medium (negative)	-30 to -60	M
High (negative)	<-60	H

Positive (+): Beneficial impact

Negative (-): Deleterious/ adverse + Impact

Neutral: Impacts are neither beneficial nor adverse

For an impact with a significance rating of high (-ve), mitigation measures are recommended to reduce the impact to a medium (-ve) or low (-ve) significance rating, provided that the impact with a medium

significance rating can be sufficiently controlled with the recommended mitigation measures. To maintain a low or medium significance rating, monitoring is recommended for a period to enable the confirmation of the significance of the impact as low or medium and under control.
The assessment of the exploration phases is done for pre-mitigation and post-mitigation.
The risk/impact assessment is driven by three factors:

Source: The cause or source of the contamination.
Pathway: The route taken by the source to reach a given receptor
Receptor: A person, animal, plant, eco-system, property or a controlled water source. If contamination is to cause harm or impact, it must reach a receptor.
A pollutant linkage occurs when a source, pathway and receptor exist together. Mitigation measures aim firstly, avoid risk and if the risk cannot be avoided, mitigation measures to minimize the impact are recommended. Once mitigation measures have been applied, the identified risk would reduce to lower significance (Booth, 2011).

This assessment focuses on the three project phases namely, the prospecting, exploration (and possible analysis) and decommissioning. The potential negative impacts stemming from the proposed activities of the MC are described, assessed and mitigation measures provided thereof. Further mitigation measures in a form of management action plans are provided in the Draft Environmental Management Plan.

Assessment of Potential Negative Impacts

The main potential negative impacts associated with the operation and maintenance phase are identified and assessed below:

Land degradation and Loss of Biodiversity

Fauna: The trenching, pitting, and drilling activities done for detailed exploration would result in land degradation, leading to habitat loss for a diversity of flora and fauna ranging from microorganisms to large animals and vegetation. Endemic species are most severely affected since even the slightest disruption in their habitat can results in extinction or put them at high risk of being wiped out.
The presence and movement of the exploration workforce and operation of project equipment and heavy vehicles would disturb not only the domestic animals (livestock) grazing at the explored sites of the EPL, but also the wildlife present on the explored areas. Disturbance, not

only due to human and vehicle movements, but also potential illegal hunting (poaching) of local wildlife by project related workers. This could lead to the loss or a number reduction of specific faunal species which also impacts tourism in the community.

Another potential activity that will impact the faunal community is the un-rehabilitated and/or unfenced boreholes, trenches and pits used for exploration (once they are no longer in use). If these holes and pits/trenches are not fenced off or closed off by rehabilitating them. This could pose a high risk of site domestic and wild animals falling into these holes and pits, causing injuries and potentially mortalities.

Flora: Direct impacts on flora will mainly occur through clearing for the exploration access roads and associated infrastructure. The dust emissions from drilling may affect surrounding vegetation through the fall of dust. Some loss of vegetation has an inevitable consequence on the development. However, given the abundance of the shrubs and site-specific areas of exploration on the EPL, the impact will be localized, therefore manageable.

Under the status, the impact can be of a high significance rating. With the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, the rating will be reduced to a medium significance rating.

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M	LM	MH	M	M
Post mitigation	M	L	L	L	L

Mitigations and recommendations to minimize the loss of biodiversity

- The Proponent should avoid unnecessary removal of vegetation, thus promoting a balance between biodiversity and their operations.
- Vegetation found on the site, but not in the targeted exploration site areas should not be removed but left to preserve biodiversity on the site.
- Shrubs found along trenching, drilling, or sampling spots on sites should not be unnecessarily removed.
- Movement of vehicle and machinery should be restricted to existing roads and tracks to prevent unnecessary damage to the vegetation.

- Formulate and implement suitable and appropriate operational management guidelines for the cleared areas. Incorporated in the guidelines are the progressive rehabilitation measures.
- Environmental awareness on the importance of biodiversity preservation should be provided to the workers.
- Initiate a suitable and appropriate refuse removal policy as littering could result in certain animals becoming accustomed to humans and associated activity and result in typical problem animal scenarios – e.g. black-backed jackal, crows, etc.
- Prevent the killing of species viewed as dangerous – e.g. various snakes – when on site;
- Prevent the setting of snares for ungulates (i.e. poaching) or collection of veld foods (e.g. tortoises) and unique plants (e.g. Aloe and Lithop spp.) or any form of illegal hunting activities;
- Avoid the removal and/or damaging of protected flora potentially occurring in the general area – e.g. Adenia pechuelii, Aloe spp., Commiphora spp., Lithop spp. and Welwitschia mirabilis
- Vegetation clearing to be kept to a minimum. The vegetation of the site is largely low and open and therefore whole-sale vegetation clearing should only be applied where necessary and within the EPL footprint.

Generation of Dust (Air Quality)

Dust emanating from site access roads when transporting exploration equipment and supply (water) to and from site (time-to-time) may compromise the air quality in the area. Vehicular movements from heavy vehicles such as trucks would potentially create dust even though it is not always so severe. The hot and dry environment, loose and sandy nature of the substrate and low vegetation cover causes ambient fugitive dust levels. Additionally, activities carried out as part of the exploration works such as drilling would contribute to the dust levels in the air. The medium significance of this impact can be reduced to a low significance rating by properly implementing mitigation measures.

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance

Pre mitigation	M	LM	MH	M	MH
Post mitigation	L	L	L	ML	ML

- Exploration vehicles should not drive at a speed more than 40 km/h on site, to avoid dust generation around the area.
- The Proponent should ensure that the exploration schedule is limited to the given number of days of the week, and not every day. This will keep the vehicle-related dust level minimal in the area.
- When and if the project reaches the advanced stages of exploration, a reasonable amount of water should be used on gravel roads, using regular water sprays on gravel routes and near exploration sites to suppress the dust that may be emanating from certain exploration areas on the MC.

Water Resources Use

Water resources is impacted by project developments/activities through pollution (water quality). The impact of the project activities on the resources would be dependent on the water volumes required by each project activity. Commonly exploration activities use a lot of water, mainly drilling. However, this depends on the type of drilling methods employed (diamond drilling is more water-consuming compared to drilling methods such as reverse circulation for instance) and the type of mineral being explored for.

The drilling method to be employed for this project's exploration activities is Reverse Circulation Drilling. The required water for exploration is about 4000 litres per month. This water will be used for drilling purposes such cooling and washing drilling equipment, drinking and other domestic purposes. Given the low to medium groundwater potential of the project site area, the Proponent will cart water volumes from outside the area and store it in industry standard water cartage reservoirs/tanks on site. The exploration period is limited time wise, therefore, the impact will only last for the duration of the exploration activities and ceases upon their completion.

Without the implementation of any mitigation measures, the impact can be rated as medium, but upon effective implementation of the recommended measures, the impact significance would be reduced to low as presented in the **Table 12** below.

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	L	ML	L	ML	L
Post mitigation	L	ML	L	ML	L

Mitigations and recommendations to manage water use

- Water reuse/recycling methods should be implemented as far as practicable such that the water used to cool off exploration equipment should be captured and used for the cleaning of project equipment, if possible.
- Water cartage tanks should be inspected daily to ensure that there is no leakage, resulting in wasted water on site.
- Water conservation awareness and saving measures training should be provided to all the project workers in both phases so that they understand the importance of conserving water and become accountable.

Soil and Water Resources Pollution

The proposed exploration activities are associated with a variety of potential pollution sources (i.e., lubricants, fuel, and wastewater) that may contaminate/pollute soils and eventually groundwater and surface water. The anticipated potential source of pollution to water resources from the project activities would be hydrocarbons (oil) from project vehicles, machinery, and equipment as well as potential wastewater/effluent from exploration related activities.

The spills (depending on volumes spilled on the soils) from these machinery, vehicles and equipment could infiltrate into the ground and pollute the fractured or faulted aquifers on site, and with time reach further groundwater systems in the area. However, it should be noted that the scale and extent/footprint of the activities where potential sources of pollution will be handled is relatively small. Therefore, the impact will be moderately low.

Pre-mitigation measure implementation, the impact significance is low to moderate and upon implementation, the significance will be reduced to low. The impact is assessed in **Table 13** below.

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance

Pre mitigation	M	MH	H	H	MH
Post mitigation	M	ML	M	M	M

Mitigations and recommendations to manage soil and water pollution.

Spill control preventive measures should be in place on site to management soil contamination, thus preventing and or minimizing the contamination from reaching water resources bodies. Some of the soil control preventive measures that can be implemented include:

- Identification of oil storage and use locations on site and allocate drip trays and polluted soil removal tools suitable for that specific surface (soil or hard rock cover) on the sites.
- Maintain equipment and fuel storage tanks to ensure that they are in good condition thus preventing leaks and spills.
- The oil storage and use locations should be visually inspected for container or tank condition and spills.
- All project employees should be sensitized about the impacts of soil pollution and advised to follow appropriate fuel delivery and handling procedures.
- The Proponent should develop and prepare countermeasures to contain, clean up, and mitigate the effects of an oil spill. This includes keeping spill response procedures and a well-stocked cache of supplies easily accessible.
- Ensure employees receive basic Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan training and mentor new workers as they get hired.
- Project machines and equipment should be equipped with drip trays to contain possible oil spills when operated on site.
- Polluted soil should be removed immediately and put in a designate waste type container for later disposal.
- Drip trays must be readily available on this trailer and monitored to ensure that accidental fuel spills along the tank trailer path/route around the exploration sites are cleaned on time (soon after the spill has happened).
- Polluted soil must be collected and transported away from the site to an approved and appropriately classified hazardous waste treatment facility.

- Washing of equipment contaminated hydrocarbons, as well as the washing and servicing of vehicles should take place at a dedicated area, where contaminants are prevented from contaminating soil or water resources.
- Toilet water should be treated using chemical portable toilets and periodically emptied out before reaching capacity and transported to a wastewater treatment facility.

Waste Generation

During the prospecting and exploration phase, domestic and general waste is produced on site. If the generated waste is not disposed of in a responsible way, land pollution may occur on the EPL or around the site. Improper handling, storage and disposal of hydrocarbon products and hazardous materials at the site may lead to soil and groundwater contamination, in case of spills and leakages. In addition to this, the permit for the West Coast National Park stipulates that no rubbish should be exposed off in the park. Therefore, the exploration programme needs to have appropriate waste management for the site. To prevent these issues, biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes must be stored in separate containers and collected regularly for disposal at a recognized landfill/dump site. Any hazardous waste that may have an impact on the animals, vegetation, water resources and the general environment should be handled cautiously. Without any mitigation measures, the general impact of waste generation has a medium significance. There will be mobile toilets on site, with the sewage being removed by the sewage truck on a weekly basis by the Arandis municipality and be disposed at the waste disposal ponds. The impact will reduce to low significance, upon implementing the mitigation measures. The assessment of this impact is given in **Table 14**.

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M	M	LM	M	LM
Post mitigation	M	LM	M	M	M

Mitigations and recommendation to waste management.

- Workers should be sensitized to dispose of waste in a responsible manner at areas provided for the purposes and not to litter.
- After each daily works, the Proponent should ensure that there is no waste left on the sites.

- All domestic and general operational waste produced daily should be contained onsite until such that time it will be transported to designated waste sites.
- No waste may be buried or burned on site or anywhere else.
- The exploration site should be equipped with separate waste bins for hazardous and general/domestic waste.
- Sewage waste should be stored as per the portable chemical toilets supplied on site and regularly disposed of at the nearest treatment facility
- Oil spills should be taken care of by removing and treating soils affected by the spill.
- A penalty system for irresponsible disposal of waste on site and anywhere in the area should be implemented.
- Careful storage and handling of hydrocarbons on site is essential.
- Potential contaminants such as hydrocarbons and wastewater should be contained on site and disposed of in accordance with municipal wastewater discharge standards so that they do not contaminate surrounding soils and eventually groundwater.
- An emergency plan should be available for major/minor spills at the site during operation activities (with consideration of air, groundwater, soil, and surface water) and during the transportation of the product(s) to the sites.

Occupational Health and Safety Risks

Project personnel (workers) involved in the exploration activities may be exposed to health and safety risks. These are in terms of accidental injury, owing to either minor (i.e., superficial physical injury) or major (i.e., involving heavy machinery or vehicles) accidents. The site safety of all personnel will be the Proponent's responsibility and should be adhered to as per the requirements of the Labour Act (No. 11 of 2007) and the Public Health Act (No. 36 of 1919). The heavy vehicle, equipment and fuel storage area should be properly secured to prevent any harm or injury to the Proponent's personnel or local domestic animals.

The use of heavy equipment, especially during drilling and the presence of hydrocarbons on sites may result in accidental fire outbreaks. This could pose a safety risk to the project personnel and equipment. If machinery and equipment are not properly stored, the safety risk may be a concern for project workers.

The impact is probable and has a medium significance rating. However, with adequate mitigation measures, the impact rating will be reduced to low. This impact is assessed in **Table 15** below and mitigation measures provided.

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	L	L	LM	L	L
Post mitigation	L	L	L	L	L

Mitigations and recommendation to minimize health and safety issues

- The Labour Acts Health and Safety Regulations should be complied with.
- The Proponent should commit to and make provision for bi-annual full medical check-up for all the workers at site to monitor the impact of project related activities on them (workers).
- As part of their induction, the project workers should be provided with an awareness training of the risks of mishandling equipment and materials on site as well as health and safety risk associated with their respective jobs.
- When working on site, employees should be properly equipped with adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as coveralls, gloves, safety boots, earplugs, dust masks, safety glasses, etc.
- Heavy vehicle, equipment and fuel storage site should be properly secured, and appropriate warning signage placed where visible.
- Drilled boreholes that will no longer be in use or to be used later after being drilled should be properly marked for visibility and capped/closed off.
- Ensure that after completion of exploration holes and trenches, drill cuttings are put back into the hole and the holes filled and levelled, and trenches backfilled respectively.
- An emergency preparedness plan should be compiled, and all personnel appropriately trained.
- Workers should not be allowed to drink alcohol prior to and during working hours nor allowed on site when under the influence of alcohol as this may lead to mishandling of equipment which results into injuries and other health and safety risks.
- The site areas that are considered temporary risks should be equipped with "danger" or "cautionary" signs.

Vehicular Traffic Use and Safety

The district roads are the main transportation routes for all vehicular movement in the area and provide access to the MC and connect the project area to other towns such as Arandis. Therefore, traffic volume will increase on these district roads during the small scale mining phase as the project would need a delivery of supplies and services on site. These service and supplies will include but not limited to water, waste removal, procurement of mining machinery, equipment, and others.

Depending on the project needs, trucks, medium and small vehicles will be frequenting the area to and from the mining site. This would potentially increase slow moving heavy vehicular traffic along these roads. The impact would not only be felt by the district road users but also the local road users such as farms (via local access gravel and single-track roads). This would add additional pressure on the roads.

However, only so many times a week or even monthly that the exploration related heavy trucks will be transporting materials and equipment from and to site during exploration. Therefore, the risk is anticipated to be short-term, not frequent, and therefore of medium significance. Pre-mitigation, the impact can be rated medium and with the implementation of mitigation measures, the significance will be low as assessed in Table 18 below.

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	M	L	L	L	L
Post mitigation	L	L	M	M	L

- The transportation of exploration materials, equipment and machinery should be limited to once or twice a week only, but not every day to reduce the pressure on local roads.
- The heavy truck loads should comply with the maximum allowed speed limit for respective vehicles while transporting materials and equipment/machinery on the public and access roads (40km/h).
- Carting of water to site (from other source of water supply) should be done once or twice a week in container that can supply and store water for most of the week, thus reducing the number of water-carting trucks on the road daily.

- Drivers of all project phases' vehicles should be in possession of valid and appropriate driving licenses and adhere to the road safety rules.
- Drivers should drive slowly (40km/hour or less) and be on the lookout for livestock and wildlife as well as residents/travellers.
- The Proponent should ensure that the site access roads are well equipped with temporary road signs conditions to cater for vehicles travelling to and from site throughout the project's life cycle.
- Project vehicles should be in a road worthy condition and serviced regularly to avoid accidents owing to mechanical faults.
- Vehicle drivers should only make use of designated site access roads provided and as agreed.
- Vehicle's drivers should not be allowed to operate vehicles while under the influence of alcohol.
- No heavy trucks or project related vehicles should be parked outside the project site boundary or demarcated areas for such purpose.
- To control traffic movement on site, deliveries from and to site should be carefully scheduled. This should optimally be during weekdays and between the hours of 8am and 5pm.
- The site access road(s) should be upgraded to an unacceptable standard to be able to accommodate project related vehicles as well as farm vehicles.

Noise and vibrations

Small scale mining may be a nuisance to surrounding communities due to the noise produced by the activity. Excessive noise and vibrations can be a health risk to workers on site. The exploration equipment used for drilling on site is of medium size and the noise level is bound to be limited to the site only, therefore, the impact likelihood is minimal. Without any mitigation, the impact is rated as of medium significance. To change the impact significance from the pre-mitigation significance to low rating, the mitigation measures should be implemented.

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	L	LM	L	L	L
Post mitigation	L	L	L	L	L

Mitigations and recommendation to minimize noise.

- Noise from operations' vehicles and equipment on the sites should be at acceptable levels.
- The exploration operational times should be set such that no exploration activity is carried out during the night or very early in the mornings.
- Exploration hours should be restricted to between 08h00 and 17h00 to avoid noise and vibrations generated by exploration equipment and the movement of vehicles before or after hours.
- When operating the drilling machinery onsite, workers should be equipped with personal protective equipment (PPE) such as earplugs to reduce exposure to excessive noise.

Disturbance to Archaeological and Heritage resources

A desktop map indicates that there is one archaeological site within the EPL of the proposed project site area and contains sensitive and archaeologically significant in terms of heritage resources. Deemed any archaeological significant is identified during the exploration phase, such artifact should be reported to the National Heritage Council and it is important that all the National Heritage Act should be adhered.

Therefore, this impact can be rated as medium significance if there are no mitigation measures in place. Upon implementation of the necessary measures, the impact significance will be reduced to a lower rating.

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	L	L	L	L	L
Post mitigation	L	L	L	L	L

Mitigations and recommendation to minimize impact on archaeological and heritage resources

- If any archaeological material or human burials are uncovered during the course of prospecting or exploration activities, then works in the immediate area should halt, the

finds would need to be reported to the heritage authorities and may require inspection by an archaeologist.

- A "No-Go-Area" should be put in place where there is evidence of sub-surface archaeological materials, archaeological site, historical, rock paintings, cave/rock shelter or past human dwellings. It can be a demarcation by fencing off or avoiding the site completely by not working closely or near the known site. The 'No-Go Option' might have a NEUTRAL impact significance.
- On-site personnel and contractor crews must be sensitized to exercise and recognize "chance finds heritage" in the course of their work.
- During the prospecting and exploration works, it is important to take note and recognize any significant material being unearthed, and making the correct judgment on which actions should be taken.
- If there is a possibility of encountering or unearthing of archaeological materials, then it is better to change the layout design so as to avoid the destruction that can occur.
- Direct damage to archaeological or heritage sites should be avoided as far as possible and, where some damage to significant sites is unavoidable, scientific/historical data should be rescued.
- All ground works should be monitored and where any stratigraphic profiles in context with archaeological material are exposed, these should be recorded, photographed and coordinates taken.
- The footprint impact of the proposed prospecting and exploration activities should be kept to minimal to limit the possibility of encountering chance finds within the EPL boundaries.
- A landscape approach of the site management must consider culture and heritage features in the overall planning of exploration infrastructures within and beyond the licenses' / EPL boundaries;
- An archaeologist, Heritage specialist or a trained Site manager should be on-site to monitor all significant earth moving activities that may be implemented as part of the proposed project activities.
- When there is removal of topsoil and subsoil on the site for exploration purposes, the site should be monitored for subsurface archaeological materials by a qualified Archaeologist or Site manager.

- Show overall commitment and compliance by adapting "minimalistic or zero damage approach" throughout the exploration activities.
- In addition to these recommendations above, there should be a controlled movement of the people i.e. a contractor, exploration crews, equipment, setting up of camps and everyone else involved in the prospecting and exploration activities. This is recommended to limit the proliferation of informal pathways, gully erosion and disturbance to surface and
- sub-surface artifacts such as stone tools and other buried materials, etc.
- There should be a controlled movements of heavy loads such as abnormal vehicles and kinds of heavy duty machineries within the EPL. This means avoiding chances of crossing paths that may lead to the destruction of on and sub-surface archaeological materials
- It is essential that cognizance be taken of the larger historical landscape of the area to avoid the destruction of previously undetected heritage sites. Should any previously undetected heritage or archaeological resources be exposed or uncovered during exploration phases of the proposed project, these should immediately be reported to the heritage specialist or heritage authority (National Heritage Council of Namibia).
- The Proponent and Contractors should adhere to the provisions of Section 55 of the National Heritage Act in event significant heritage and culture features are discovered in the course of exploration works.
- Whoever is going to be in charge of mitigation and monitoring measures should have the authority to stop any exploration or construction activities that is in contravention with the National Heritage Act of 2004 and National Heritage Guidelines as well as the overall project EMP.

Impact on Local Roads/Routes

Prospecting and exploration projects are usually associated with movement of heavy trucks and equipment or machinery that use locals frequently. The heavy trucks travelling on the local roads and exert more pressure on them. These local roads in remote areas may not be in a good condition already for light vehicles, and the additional vehicles such as heavy ones may make it worse and difficult to be used by small (vehicles) that already struggled on the roads before they got worse. This will be a concern if maintenance and care is not done during the exploration phase. The impact would be short-term (during exploration only) and therefore,

manageable. Without any management and or mitigation measures, the impact can be rated as medium and to reduce this rating to low, the measures will need to be effectively implemented.

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	LM	M	M	M	M
Post mitigation	LM	M	M	M	M

Mitigations and recommendation to minimize the impact on local services

- The heavy trucks transporting materials and services to site should be scheduled to travel at only two to three times a week to avoid daily travelling to site, unless on cases of emergencies.
- The Proponent should consider frequent maintenance of local roads on the farms to ensure that the roads are in a good condition for other roads users such as farmers, and travelers from and outside the area.

Social Nuisance: Local Property intrusion and Disturbance or Damage

The presence of some out-of-area workers may lead to social annoyance to the local community. This could particularly be a concern if there is cause of damage or vandalism to properties of the locals. The could be houses, fences, vegetation, or domestic and wild animals (livestock and wildlife) or any properties of economic or cultural value to the farm/landowners or occupiers of the land. The damage or disturbance to properties may not only be private but local public properties too. The unpermitted and unauthorized entry to private properties may cause crashes between the affected property (land) owners and the Proponent.

Pre-implementation of mitigation measures, the impact is rated as of medium significance. However, upon mitigation (post-mitigation), the significance will change from medium to low rating. The impact is assessed below

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Pre mitigation	L	ML	ML	M	M
Post mitigation	L	L	L	L	L

Mitigations and recommendation to minimize the issue of damage to or intrusion of properties

- The Proponent should inform their workers on the importance of respecting the farmer's properties by not intruding or damage their houses, fences or snaring and killing their livestock and wildlife.
- Any workers or site employees that will be found guilty of intruding 'privately owned properties should be called in for disciplinary hearing and/or dealt with as per their employer' (Proponent)'s code of employment conduct
- The project workers should be advised to respect the community and local's private properties, values, and norms.
- No worker should be allowed to wander in private yards or fences without permission.
- The project workers are not allowed to kill or in any way disturb local livestock and wildlife on farms.
- The cutting down or damaging of vegetation belonging to the affected farmers or neighbouring farms is strictly prohibited.

Social Nuisance: Job seeking and Differing Norms, Culture and Values

The proposed project activities could attract a potential influx of people from outside the project area in search of job opportunities. Such influxes during the exploration phase may lead to social annoyance to the local community as well as conflicts. This is generally considered a concern, given the current unemployment rate of youth in Namibia. People from other areas/regions may learn of the project intentions through EIA notices in the newspapers and be forced to go look for work opportunities in the area. Different people may come with different ways of living to the area, which could interfere with the local norms, culture, and values. This could potentially lead to social crashes between the locals and outsiders (out-of-area job seekers).

Pre-implementation of mitigation measures, the impact is rated as of medium significance. However, upon mitigation (post-mitigation) – see mitigation measures below, the significance will change from medium to low rating.

Mitigation Status	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance

Pre mitigation	M	M	L	LM	M
Post mitigation	L	L	L	L	L

Mitigations and recommendation measure to reduce the influx of outsiders into the area

- The Proponent should prioritize the employment of more local people. This is to avoid the influx of outsiders into the area for works that can be done by the locals.
- The locals employed during exploration should be provided with the necessary training of skills required for the project to avoid bringing in many out-of-area employees. This way, skills development and transfer is ensured in the local community.
- The workers should be engaged in health talks and training about the dangers of infectious disease such as Covid-19.
- Out-of-area workers that may be employed (due to their unique work skills) on site should be sensitized on the importance of respecting the local values and norms, so that they can co-live-in harmony with the local communities during the duration of their employment period on site.

Cumulative Impacts Associated with Proposed Exploration

According to the International Finance Corporation (2013), cumulative impacts are defined as "those that result from the successive, incremental, and/or combined effects of an action, project, or activity (collectively referred to in this document as "developments") when added to other existing, planned, and/or reasonably anticipated future ones.

Similarly, to many other exploration projects, one cumulative impact to which the proposed project and associated activities potentially contribute is the:

- Impact on road infrastructure: The proposed exploration activity contributes cumulatively to various activities such as farming activities and travelling associated with tourism and local daily routines. The contribution of the proposed project to this cumulative impact is however not considered significant given the short duration, and local extent (site-specific) of the intended mineral exploration activities.
- The use of water: While the contribution of this project will not be significant, mitigation measures to reduce water consumption during exploration are essential.

Mitigations and Recommendations for Rehabilitation

The rehabilitation of explored (disturbed) sites will include but not limited to the following:

- Backfilling of trenches and or pits in such a way that subsoil is replaced first, and topsoil replaces last.
- Levelling of stockpiled topsoil. This will be done to ensure that the disturbed land sites are left as close to their original state as much as possible.
- Closing off and capping of all exploration drilling boreholes to ensure that they do not pose a risk to both people and animals in the area. The boreholes should not only be filled with sand alone, as wind will scour the sand and re-establish the holes.
- Removal of exploration equipment and vehicles from the site. Transporting all machineryand equipment as well as vehicles to designated offsite storage facilities.
- Clean up of site working areas and transporting the recently generated waste to the nearby approved waste management facility (as per agreement with the facility operator/owner).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is crucial for the Proponent and their contractors to effectively implement the recommended management and mitigation measures, in order to protect both the biophysical and social environment throughout the project duration. All these would be done with the aim of promoting environmental sustainability while ensuring a smooth and harmonious existence and purpose of the project activities in the host community and environment at large. This is to ensure that all potential impacts identified in this study and other impacts that might arise during implementation are properly identified in time and addressed. Lastly, should the ECC be issued, the Proponent will be expected to be compliant with the ECC conditions as well as legal requirements governing the mineral exploration and related activities.

Recommendations

The potential positive and negative impacts stemming from the proposed exploration activities on EPL9663 and EPL9664 were identified, assessed and appropriate management and mitigation measures (to negative impacts) made thereof for implementation by the Proponent, their contractors and project related employees.

The meeting and site survey formed the basis for this Report and the Draft EMP, and mitigation measures provided thereof, to avoid and/or minimize their significance on the environmental and social components. Most of the potential impacts were found to be of medium rating significance. With the effective implementation the recommended management and mitigation measures, this will particularly see the reduction in the significance of adverse impacts that cannot be avoided completely (from medium rating to low). To maintain the desirable rating, the implementation of management and mitigation measures should be monitored by the Proponent directly, or a project Environmental Control Officer (ECO) is highly recommended. The monitoring of this implementation will not only be done to maintain the reduce impacts' rating or maintain low rating but to also ensure that all potential impacts identified in this study and other impacts that might arise during implementation are properly identified in time and addressed right away.

The Environmental Consultant is confident that the potential negative impacts associated with the proposed project activities can be managed and mitigated by the effective implementation of the recommended management and mitigation measures and with more effort and commitment put on monitoring the implementation of these measures.

It is therefore, recommended that the proposed prospecting and exploration activities be granted an Environmental Clearance Certificate, provided that:

- All the management and mitigation measures provided herein are effectively and progressively implemented.
- All required permits, licenses and approvals for the proposed activities should be obtained as required. These include permits and licenses for land use access agreements to explore and ensuring compliance with these specific legal requirements.
- The Proponent and all their project workers or contractors comply with the legal requirements governing their project and its associated activities and ensure that project permits and or approvals required to undertake specific site activities are obtained and renewed as stipulated by the issuing authorities.
- Site areas where exploration activities have ceased are rehabilitated, as far as practicable, to their pre-exploration state.

Appendix 1.

Project Background Information Document

Environmental Scoping Assessment for Exploration and Prospecting Licences EPL9663 and EPL9664

1. WHAT DOES THIS DOCUMENT TELL YOU?

This document aims to provide you, as an Interested and/or Affected Party (I&AP), with background information regarding the application for Environmental Clearance Certificate for the proposed exploration and prospecting in the Kunene Region. (Refer to Section 9: Locality Map), and Section 6 on the required environmental studies to be undertaken.

Any person, company, authority or other entities that might be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed activity can register as an Interested or Affected Party (I&AP). This includes, but is not limited to landowners, tenants, municipal and provincial authorities, interest groups, Non-Government Organisations and conservation groups.

This document further indicates how you can become involved in the project, receive information, or raise issues which may concern and/or interest you. The sharing of information forms the basis of the Public Participation Process and offers you the opportunity to become actively involved in the project from the outset.

2. STUDY AREA PROFILE

The allocated EPL area is located approximately 60 kilometers west of Kamanjab, in the Kunene region. The applied area covers an area of 45 000Ha. The proposed EPL area is accessible along the C40 gravel road from Kamanjab towards Erwee enroute to Palmwag. The proponent intends to conduct exploration and prospecting for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals.

4. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Abuid Katjaita seeks to become active explorer for base metals, rare earth metals, dimension stones, industrial and precious metals.

Abuid Katjaita has applied for about 45 000 hectares area for prospecting and exploration in the area between Kamanjab and Erwee. The applied area will be for exploration and prospecting with the ultimate aim of making a discovery in the area.

Abuid Katjaita is a Namibian citizen who has experience in prospecting and exploration. His ultimate goal is to contribute in mining and prospecting in the Kunene Region.

The exploration and prospecting related activities are a listed activity in terms of the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007, thus requiring an assessment.

5. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed development have been identified and will be assessed in the Environmental Scoping / Impact Assessment (EIA) study. Specialist inputs which will form part of the EIA study includes:

Table 1: Relevant potential impacts

SPECIALIST FIELD	ORGANISATION
Socio-Economic	Augite Enviro Investments cc
Air / Noise Pollution	
Ecological Baseline	
Archaeological Baseline	To be appointed

3. SITE DESCRIPTION

The expIration area is located on the north-western plains, some approximately 60 kilometers west of Kamanjab, in the Kunene region. The EPLS area are located in close proximity to Kamanjab and Palmwag . The vegetation in the study area can broadly be classified as the western highlands thornbush shrubland.

A high animal diversity and endemism of mammal particularly birds and reptiles can be found in in the areaThis formed the catchment area of several major ephemeral rivers. Much of the area lies between 500m and 1000m above sea level and consists of metamorphic rock.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is an effective planning and decision-making tool, which allows for the identification of potential environmental consequences of a proposed project.

Listed activities to be applied and assessed in the EIA study will include:

Table 2: Relevant listed activities

LISTED NOTICE	ACTIVITY
GG. 4878 R.29	3 (3.2 & 3.3.) Agricultural and irrigation activities

As part of this EIA process all I&APs will be actively involved through a public participation process. The project will consist of three major phases as illustrated in Figure 3:

1) Phase 1: Application for Environmental Authorisation;
2) Phase 2: Environmental Scoping Phase; and
3) Phase 3: Environmental Impact Phase Study and Environmental Management Programme (EMPr)

These three phases will culminate in the approval or rejection of the project i.e. positive or negative Environmental Authorisation.

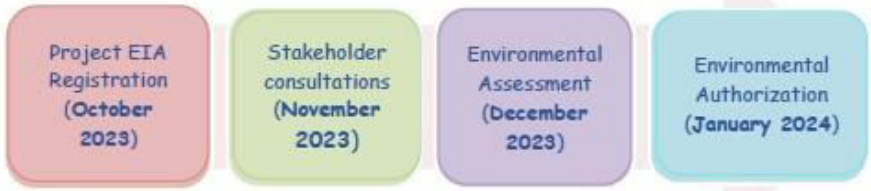


Figure 1: Project Timeline

7. YOUR ROLE AS AND I&AP

If you consider yourself an I&AP for the proposed project, we encourage you to make use of the opportunities created through the Public Participation Process to become involved in the process and raise the issues and concerns which affect and/or interest you, and about which you require more information.

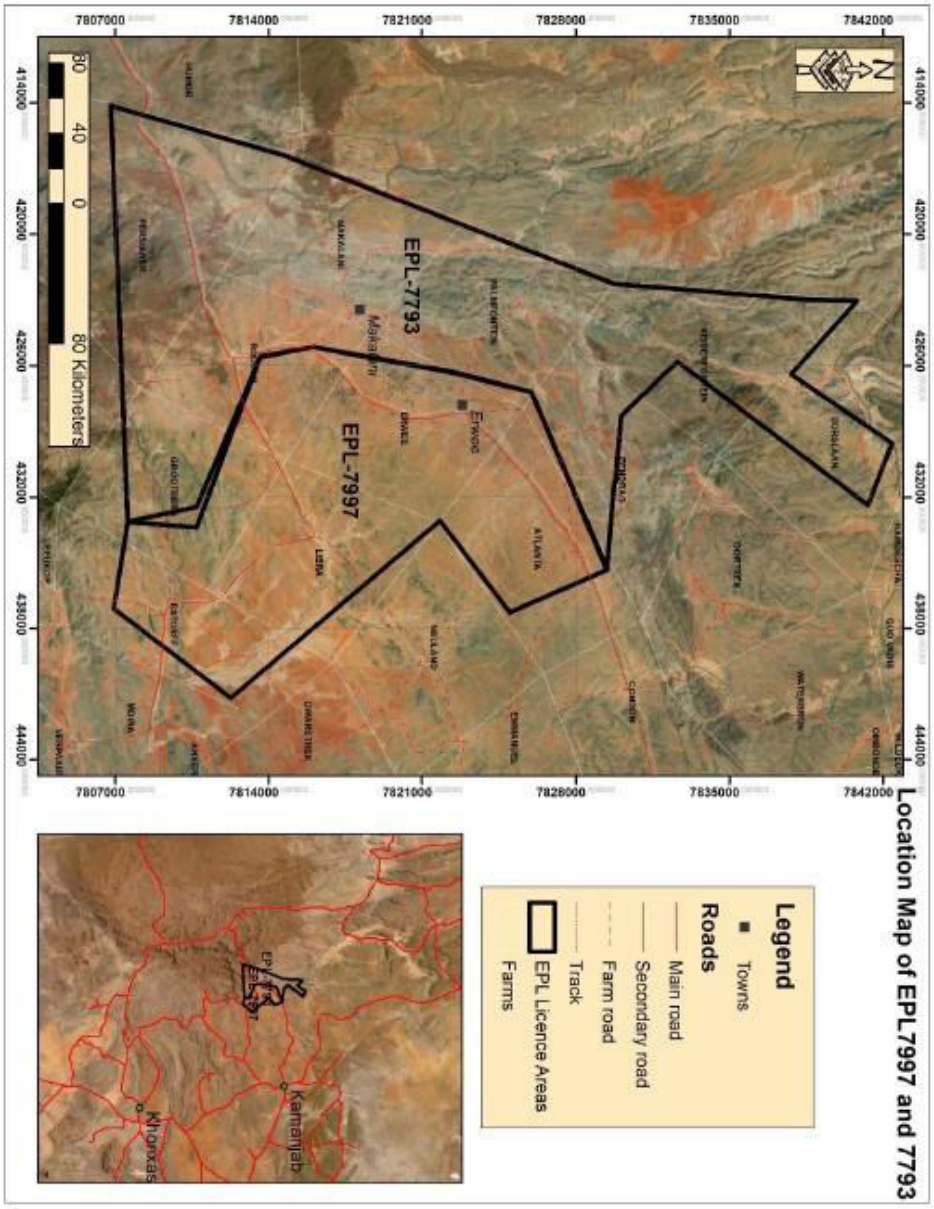
By completing and submitting the accompanying registration form, we will ensure that you are registered as an I&AP for the project, and ensure that you are provided with future information pertaining to the project as well as the availability of the draft and final for comments.

8. COMMENTS AND QUERIES

Please direct all comments, queries or inputs to:

Dr Kaukurauee Ismael Kangueehi
Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Email: kkangueehi0@gmail.com -
Cell: +264 81 706 9027
P. O. Box 87099, Eros, Windhoek
Augite Environ Investments cc

9. MAP OF PROJECT SITE AND SURROUNDING LAND USES



Please add more pages if necessary

ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT of Exploration and Prospecting Licences EPL7997 and EPL7793AND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE, KUNENE REGION, NAMIBIA

REGISTRATION AND COMMENT FORM

PERSONAL DETAILS:

Title: ..... First Name: .....

Surname: .....

E-Mail: .....

Telephone: ..... Fax: .....

Organisation (if applicable) .....

Capacity (e.g. Chairperson, member, etc): .....

Physical Address: .....

Town: .....

Postal Address: ..... Code: .....

Town: ..... Code: .....

1. What is your main area of interest with regards to the proposed project?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Do you have any points of concern or support regarding the proposed project?

If "yes", please briefly list these in point form: YES / NO

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Are there any additional stakeholders who you feel should be consulted with regards to the proposed project?

If "yes" please list their names and contact details below: YES / NO

.....

.....

.....

Please add more pages if necessary

DR KAUKURAUEE KANGUEEHI

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST

BIO

I am a qualified and professional environmental scientist with experience in environmental geochemistry and biogeochemisty. Strong scientific report writing and data analysis skills. Team player with an eye for detail.

+264 81 706 9027/
+264 81 291 0670

kkangueehi0@gmail.com

Windhoek, Namibia

LinkedIn: Kaukurauee Ismael Kangueehi

EXPERIENCE

SENIOR RESEARCHER & EXPLORATION GEOLOGIST

Arcadia Minerals

01 October 2021 - Present

- Exploration geological activities
- Hydrogeology
- Drilling supervision & management
- Geological mapping
- Geochemical sampling
- Environmental impacts assessments monitoring
- Quarterly report writing for EPL renewals
- EIA & EMP reports
- Identifying new geological targets
- Geotechnical & structural core logging
- Financial & budget planning
- Market monitoring & evaluation
- Report writing & research
- Data analysis, interpretation & presentations

EDUCATION

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PHD) | EARTH SCIENCES

University of Stellenbosch

2018 - 2021

MASTER OF SCIENCE | EARTH SCIENCES

University of Stellenbosch

2016 - 2017

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (Honors)

University of Stellenbosch

2015

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

University of Namibia

2010

STUDENT DEMONSTRATOR/TUTOR

University of Stellenbosch

01 February 2015 - 15 December 2020

Taught 2nd & 3rd year students the following subjects whilst pursuing my Masters & PhD on a full-time basis:

- Geo-Environmental Science
- Introduction to Environmental Geochemistry
- Economic Geology
- Field skills & Engineering Geology

EXPLORATION GEOLOGIST

Sabre Resources Namibia

01 March 2010 - 31 October 2013

- Exploration geological activities
- Hydrogeology
- Drilling supervision
- Geological mapping
- Geochemical sampling
- Environmental impacts assessments monitoring
- Quarterly report writing for EPL renewals
- Geotechnical and structural core logging

Reason for leaving: To pursue Postgraduate studies on a full-time basis.

SKILLS

- Scientific report writing
- Data analysis & interpretation
- Proficient in MS Office Package

SOFTWARE

- GIS
- BenMap
- R Programming
- Hysplit Modeling Software
- Micromme 3D Modelling

LANGUAGES

- English
- Otjiherero
- Afrikaans

REFERENCES

Professor Susanne Fietz
Professor | University of Stellenbosch

Masters & PhD Supervisor
Contact number: +27 79 369 4250
Email: sfietz@sun.ac.za

Professor Frank Eckardt
Professor | University of Cape Town

Masters & PhD Co-Supervisor
Contact number: +27 21 650 4117
Email: frank.eckardt@uct.ac.za

Mr Lisias Pius
Country Manager | Arcadia Minerals

Contact number: +264 81 275 6367
Email: lisias@lexrox.co.za

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR COPPER MIMING ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIMS 74621, 74622, 74911, 74912, 74913, 74914, 74915, 74916, 74917 AND 74918

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).

Location: The license area is located about 100 km northeast of Kamanjab, within the Anabeb and Omatendeka Conservancies of the Sesfontein area. The proponent intends to mine base and rare metals (Copper) from the mining claims.

Proponent: Donkey-Hill Minerals Resources CC

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **22/10/2023**. Contact details for registration and further information:

Impala Environmental Consulting

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

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION AND PROSPECTING LICENCES ON EPL7997 AND EPL7793

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 allocated EPL area is located **approximately 60 kilometers west of Kamanjab**, in the Kunene region. The applied area covers an area of 45 000Ha. The proposed EPL area is accessible along the C40 gravel road from Kamanjab towards Erwee enroute to Palmwag. The proponent intends to conduct exploration and prospecting for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals.

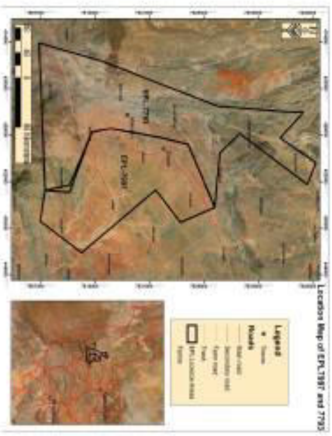
Proponent: Abuid Katjaita

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 02/11/2023. Contact details for registration and further information:

Augite Environmental Consulting

Dr. K Kangueehi

Email: [illegible], Cell number: 0817069027



NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING ASSESSMENT (ESA) AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FOR: THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A PRIVATE SCHOOL, UPGRADING CENTER, AND COMMUNITY CLINIC AT IPUTU YAMUNGENGA VILLAGE; OMUSATI REGION.

The public is hereby notified that an application for an environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) will be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner as required by the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its 2012 EIA Regulations. The proposed activity is one of the listed activities that cannot be undertaken without an ESA study conducted and an ECC issued.

Nature and location of the project: The project entails the proposed construction and operation of a private school, upgrading center, community clinic, and its associated infrastructure in Iputu Yamungenga Village, Etayi constituency; Omusati Region.

Proponent: Martha Namufohamba

Environmental Consultant: Seda Hydrogeo-Environmental Consultants CC.

Members of the public are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties to comment/raise concerns or receive further information on the Environmental Assessment process. Public Consultation meeting details will be communicated with all the registered I&APs.

Registration requests should be forwarded to contbrekumenviro@gmail.com on or before 29 September 2023.

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINING ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIM 73434

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).

Location: The license area is located about 62 km southwest of Opuwo. The proponent intends to mine Base and Rare Metals and Semi-Precious Stones from the mining claim.

Proponent: Elizabeth Uaningira Nderura

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **22/10/2023**. Contact details for registration and further information:

Impala Environmental Consulting

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

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINING ACTIVITIES ON MINING CLAIM 74910

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).

Location: The license area is located about 80 km southwest of Rehoboth, close to the Klein Aub on farm Auchas. The proponent intends to mine industrial mineral (Barite) from the mining claim.

Proponent: Baryte Minerals Resources CC

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before **22/10/2023**. Contact details for registration and further information:

Impala Environmental Consulting

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

IMPALA ENVIRONMENTAL

Essential vitamins that are necessary for good gut health

Due to the fact that it supplies your body with nutrients, your digestive system is very important to your general health.

The intestinal system in your body is home to trillions of bacteria and their genetic material. Numerous biological processes, including digestion, metabolism, control of body weight, and immune responses, are influenced by bacteria.

You have probably heard of the phrase "gut health". It explains how the bacteria that are in charge of digesting in your gut -- in your oesophagus, stomach, and intestine -- are controlled.

A healthy stomach allows you to digest food painlessly, but it's not as common as you may believe.

An essential component of overall health is digestive health. Additionally, a lack of the minerals necessary for healthy digestion can result in issues, including exhaustion, nausea, weak bones, and a weakened immune system.

Look to vitamins to assist in enhancing gut health if you're attempting to improve the immune system of you or your family, aid in stress response, manage anxiety and depression, or any other immunological function.

Vitamins are referred to as "essential" for a reason. The digestive system is no exception to the rule that your body needs vitamins to operate properly.

The good news is that you can typically obtain all the vitamins you need for digestion by eating fruits, vegetables, and protein, according to the National Institutes of Health (NIH). However, some vitamins are more necessary for digestion than others.

Vitamin A

According to the NIH, vitamin A plays a major role in supporting the immune system, vision, bone, and reproductive health. Vitamin A is abundant in colourful fruits and vegetables including carrots, sweet potatoes, kale, and other dark greens as well as in liver and milk.

Despite not having a direct role in digestion, several gastrointestinal conditions can make you more susceptible to developing a vitamin A deficit.

For instance, a study published in the World Journal of Gastroenterology found that vitamin A insufficiency is more prevalent among Crohn's disease patients.

The researchers found that a deficiency in vitamin A can exacerbate the imbalance between the production and oxidation of free radicals in Crohn's patients' intestinal mucus membrane. People with celiac disease frequently experience this deficit as well.

Vitamin C

Because it is an antioxidant, vitamin C is frequently linked to the immune system and the prevention of colds, but the NIH notes that this important vitamin also supports strong teeth and gums and aids in the body's ability to absorb iron.

Recent research indicates that people with digestive disorders frequently lack enough iron, and because iron deficiency can lead to constipation, iron supplementation might be challenging at times.

Vitamin C can be found in many foods, including citrus fruits, berries, tomatoes, peppers, broccoli, and fortified cereal. People who eat a balanced diet do not need to take supplements.

Vitamin D

According to the NIH, vitamin D is essential for healthy nerves, muscles, and the immune system as well as for the body's absorption of calcium.

Furthermore, an analysis published in Cancers in June 2021 found a link between adequate vitamin D levels and a lower risk of colon cancer, according to Everyday Health.

81% of South Africans are considered to be vitamin D deficient, which can cause cramps, muscle weakness, and bone discomfort.

According to the National Institutes of Health (NIH), there are three methods to obtain vitamin D: through sunlight, vitamin D-rich foods such as egg yolks, saltwater fish, liver, fortified milk and cereal supplements.

According to a study published in the May 2019 issue of Nutrients, if you have an inflammatory bowel condition like Crohn's disease, which is frequently linked to low vitamin D levels, you could also need a vitamin D supplement.

Older adults, breastfed newborns, those with dark complexion, those with cystic fibrosis or liver illness, those who are obese, and those who have had gastric bypass surgery are among groups at higher risk for vitamin D deficiency.

Consult your doctor about taking a supplement if you aren't receiving enough vitamin D from food and sunlight.

Remember that you might already be taking a vitamin D pill. The National Osteoporosis Foundation, for instance, notes that many calcium supplements also contain vitamin D.

B Vitamins

The NIH explains that these vitamins aid in the formation of red blood cells and the absorption of energy from meals and are present in proteins including fish, poultry, meat, and dairy products as well as leafy greens and beans.

B vitamins must be a regular part of your diet because they are water-soluble and cannot be stored in your fat cells for later use. (This applies to all B vitamins, with the exception of B12, which circulates.)

B vitamins are essential for the metabolism of both carbs and lipids, claims Healthline. The body needs a variety of different B vitamins. These for the digestive system are:

B1: Also referred to as thiamine, this vitamin helps your body turn carbohydrates into energy for your cells and controls your appetite.

B3: Also referred to as niacin, this vitamin is crucial for the digestion of carbs, lipids, and alcohol, among other things. Niacin deficiency can lead to pellagra, a condition that causes extreme vomiting and diarrhoea.

B6: Also referred to as pyridoxine, B6 is crucial for your body to properly metabolise the protein you eat.

Biotin: Aids the body's process of turning food into energy.

B12: Also referred to as cobalamin, this vitamin is important for the development of blood cells and the brain system. The NIH warns that a vitamin B12 shortage might result in anaemia. Additionally, gait issues and neuropsychiatric syndromes can be brought on by it.

The majority of people consume enough B vitamins through their diets, but for some, supplements may be beneficial.

For instance, B12 levels may be extremely low in patients with certain intestinal conditions, such as Crohn's disease. Before you start taking any supplements, talk to your doctor about your concerns.

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION AND PROSPECTING ON EPL9531

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 allocated EPL area is located **around the town of Aus**, at the local Karas region. The applied area covers an area of 19 165 Ha. The proposed EPL area is accessible along the B4 tarred road from either Keetmanshoop or Luderitz and while the remaining smaller portion is accessible via the C13 road. The proponent intends to conduct exploration and prospecting for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals.

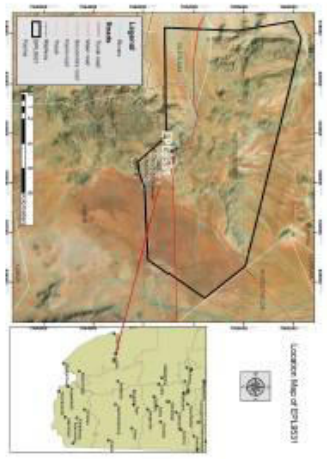
Proponent: Grey Barn Trading CC

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 30/10/2023. Contact details for registration and further information:

Augite Environmental Consulting

Dr. K Karguezhi

Email: kkarguezhi@gmail.com, Cell number: 0817069027



CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION AND PROSPECTING LICENCES ON EPL7997 AND EPL7793

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 allocated EPL area is located **approximately 60 kilometers west of Karasburg**, in the Karasburg region. The applied area covers an area of 45 000Ha. The proposed EPL area is accessible along the C40 gravel road from Karasburg towards Erwee enroute to Palmwag. The proponent intends to conduct exploration and prospecting for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals.

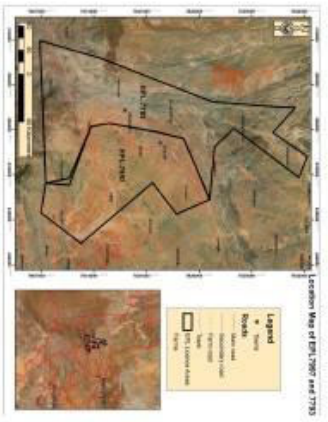
Proponent: Abuid Katjaita

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 02/11/2023. Contact details for registration and further information:

Augite Environmental Consulting

Dr. K Karguezhi

Email: kkarguezhi@gmail.com, Cell number: 0817069027



Friday 29 September 2023 NEW ERA | 31

CLASSIFIEDS

Tel: (061) 208 0800/44 Fax: (061) 220 584 Email: classifieds@nepc.com.na

Notices — Legal Notice

PUBLIC NOTICE

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION AND PROSPECTING LICENCES ON EPL7937 AND EPL7792

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 allocated EPL area is located approximately 60 kilometers west of Kamanjab, in the Kunene region. The applied area covers an area of 85 000 Ha. The proposed EPL area is accessible along the C40 gravel road from Kamanjab towards Erwee en route to Palmwag. The proponent intends to conduct exploration and prospecting for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals.

Proponent: Abuid Katjaita

All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 02/10/2023. Contact details for registration and further information:
Augite Environmental Consulting
Dr. K Kangueehi
Email: kangueehi@gmail.com,
Cell number: 0817069207

26 | Friday 6 October 2023 | NEW ERA

CLASSIFIEDS

Tel: (061) 208 0800/44 Fax: (061) 220 584 Email: classifieds@nepc.com.na

Services | Notice | Notice | Notice | Notice | Notice | Notice

General | Legal Notice | Legal Notice | Legal Notice | Legal Notice | Legal Notice | Legal Notice

Employment

OMITO YILONGA

Onakukongwa aahendi yaxyokoka nawa tayakalongela ko Cimbabasia. Nayakala yeshi kulogitha oshina lyopashinanana (Industrial machine). Mbokayona ahalo nayandhenge ko 0857461813

Notice

Legal Notice

THREE (3) STOREY RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNIT NOTICE:
Please take note that Anita Platt, the owner of erf 554, Kleine Kuppe, intends to apply to the Windhoek Municipal Council for the:

- Construction of a three (3) storey dwelling unit on Erf 554 Makari street, Kleine Kuppe, Windhoek, as prescribed and provided for by the Windhoek Town Planning Scheme.

Erf 554 is situated in the Kleine Kuppe township, located to the Southern-Eastern parts of the larger Windhoek. The erf measures 365m² in extent and is zoned 'Residential'. The proposed construction will allow the owner to erect a three storey dwelling unit on Erf 554 Kleine Kuppe. Should this application be successful, the number of vehicles for which parking must be provided on-site will be Two (2), in accordance with the requirements of the Windhoek Town Planning Scheme.
Take note that the plan of the erf lies for inspection on the Town Planning Notice Board at the Customer Care Centre, Main Municipal Offices, Rev. Michael Scott Street, Windhoek.
Further take note that any person objecting to the proposed use of the land as set out above, may lodge such objection together with the grounds thereof, with the City and with the applicant in writing within 14 days of the appearance of this notice. The last date for any objection is 18 October 2023.
Dated at Windhoek on 25 September 2023.
Anita Platt, Erf 554 Kleine Kuppe, P.O. Box 98838 Windhoek, 0814316062

PUBLIC NOTICE

Please take note that Kamasu Town Planning and Development Specialist has been appointed by the owner of Erf 940 Extension 2, Nkurenkuru to apply to the Nkurenkuru Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- REZONING OF ERF 940, EXTENSION 2 NKURENKURU FROM 'SINGLE RESIDENTIAL' WITH A DENSITY OF 1:900 TO 'SINGLE RESIDENTIAL' WITH A DENSITY OF 1:200
- SUBDIVISION OF ERF 940 EXTENSION 2 NKURENKURU INTO PORTION AA AND THE REMAINDER OF ERF 940 EACH WITH A DENSITY OF 1:200

In terms of Table B of the Nkurenkuru Town Planning Scheme and Part 2, Section 105 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act 5 of 2018.

Nkurenkuru Extension 2 in which the subject erf is marked for rezoning and subdivision is located is bordered by the D2405 national road to the north, the B10 to the west and the D2403 to the east. The erf is located in close proximity and south of the Nkurenkuru Combined School. To the north of the erven are major land uses such as the Tuta Service Station, Usave Nkurenkuru, Ministry of Education, Woermann Brock Supermarkets and Nkurenkuru Town Council located within the CBD of the town.

In order to maximize the development potential of his properties, the owner of Erf 940 Extension 2, Nkurenkuru, intents to subdivide the property into 2 Portions (A and the remainder). The Erf sizes assigned to the proposed erven are in line with the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development's Town Planning Guidelines for Principal Layout Plans, and the Nkurenkuru Town Planning Scheme. Furthermore, the proposed erven sizes are comparable with the sizes of the surrounding erven.

Please further take note that -
(a) For more enquiries regarding the rezoning and subdivision application, visit the Nkurenkuru Town Council department of Town Planning;
(b) any person having objections to the rezoning and consent concerned or who wants to comment, may in writing lodge such objections and comments, together with the grounds, with the Chief Executive Officer of the Nkurenkuru Town Council, and with the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice, i.e. no later than, i.e. no later than 26 October 2023.

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT:

PUBLIC NOTICE

Please take note that Kamasu Town Planning and Development Specialist has been appointed by the owner of Erf 1490 Pioneerspark Extension 1, Windhoek to apply to the City of Windhoek and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- REZONING OF ERF 1490 PIONEERSPARK EXTENSION 1, WINDHOEK FROM RESIDENTIAL WITH A DENSITY OF 1:900 TO HOSPITALITY
- CONSENT TO USE ERF 1490 PIONEERSPARK EXTENSION 1, WINDHOEK FOR ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENT (HOTEL PENSION) WITH 16 BEDROOMS

CONSENT TO OPERATE THE HOTEL PENSION WHILE THE REZONING PROCESS IS IN PROGRESS

In terms of the City of Windhoek Town Planning Scheme and Part 2, Section 105 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act 5 of 2018.

Erf 1490 Range Street Pioneerspark, Extension 1, Windhoek, is located in the cul-de-sac of Range Street, which intersects with Schoppmann Street. The Erf lies on a flat surface and measures 1428sqm in extent and is currently zoned 'Residential' with a density of 1:900 in terms of the Windhoek Town Planning Scheme.

The owners of Erf 1490 Range Street Pioneerspark, Extension 1, Windhoek intents to rezone the subject property to Hospitality and to consent to operate an Accommodation Establishment and more specifically a Pension Hotel with 16 bedrooms, in accordance with the consent uses of the Hospitality zoning.

Please further take note that:
(a) For more enquiries regarding the rezoning and consent application, visit the City of Windhoek department of Town Planning, 5th Floor, Office Number 518.

(b) any person having objections to the rezoning and consent concerned or who wants to comment, may in writing lodge such objections and comments, together with the grounds, with the Chief Executive Officer of the City of Windhoek, and with the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice, i.e. no later than, i.e. no later than 26 October 2023.

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT:

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby placed to inform all potentially interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate by Kamasu Town Planning and Development Specialist, on behalf of the owner of Erf 3000 & 3001, Grootfontein, Extension 5 will be made to the Environmental Commissioner, in line with the provisions of Environmental Management Act (No. 07 of 2007) and its Regulations (GN 30 of 6 February 2012), for the:

SUBDIVISION OF ERF 3000 EXTENSION 5, GROOTFONTEIN INTO 26 PORTIONS AND THE REMAINDER OF ERF 3000
REZONING OF PORTIONS 343 AND 24 (OF ERF 3000), EXTENSION 5 GROOTFONTEIN FROM 'INDUSTRIAL 2' TO 'LOCAL BUSINESS'
REZONING OF PORTIONS 14-22 (OF ERF 3000), EXTENSION 5 GROOTFONTEIN FROM 'INDUSTRIAL 2' TO 'RESIDENTIAL'
REZONING OF PORTIONS 24, 25 AND 85/1000 (OF ERF 3000), EXTENSION 5 GROOTFONTEIN FROM 'INDUSTRIAL 1' TO STREET
SUBDIVISION OF ERF 1001 EXTENSION 5, GROOTFONTEIN INTO 22 PORTIONS AND THE REMAINDER OF ERF 3001
REZONING OF PORTIONS 3, 11-22 (OF ERF 3001), EXTENSION 5 GROOTFONTEIN FROM 'INDUSTRIAL 2' TO 'RESIDENTIAL'
REZONING OF PORTIONS 2-10 (OF ERF 1001), EXTENSION 5 GROOTFONTEIN FROM 'INDUSTRIAL 2' TO 'RESIDENTIAL'
REZONING OF PORTION 23 AND THE REMAINDER OF ERF 3001 (OF ERF 1001), EXTENSIONS GROOTFONTEIN FROM 'INDUSTRIAL 2' TO STREET

Location
Erf 3000 and 1001 Extension 5 Grootfontein are located south west from the CBD of Grootfontein town. The erven lie on flat surfaces and respectively measure 23521 sqm and 23523sqm in extent. The respective erven are located in a predominantly industrial area to the west of the Grootfontein CBD. The respective erven are currently zoned 'Industrial 1'.

Please further take note that -
All interested and affected parties (I&As) are invited to cordially participate in public consultation meeting on the 22nd of September 2023 AD at 10:00 hrs, to register its Kamasu TPD's for any comments, issues or concerns related to the project, for consideration in the environmental assessment. i.e. no later than 26 October 2023.

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT:

PUBLIC NOTICE

Please take note that Kamasu Town Planning and Development Specialist has been appointed by the owner of Erf 115 Oshakati North to apply to the Oshakati Town Council and the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the:

- REZONING OF ERF 115 OSHAKATI NORTH, FROM GENERAL RESIDENTIAL WITH THE DENSITY OF 1:3000SQM TO BUSINESS WITH A BULK OF 2.0

In terms of the Oshakati Town Planning Scheme and Part 2, Section 105 of the Urban and Regional Planning Act 5 of 2018.

Erf 115 is located within the Oshakati North township level known also as Sharya. The respective Erf is located along the 11th street on the right, from the main road heading towards Ongwediva and Oneshila. Erf 115 is the sixth erf after the newly built flats, Kristine court.

The respective Erf measures 4635sqm in extent, is currently zoned as "General Residential" with a density of 2:100sqm as per the Oshakati Town Planning Scheme and it lies on a flat terrain.

In order to maximize the development potential of the property, the owners of Erf 115 Oshakati North intents to rezone the respective property from "general residential" with a density of 1:300sqm to "Business" with a bulk of 2.0.

Please further take note that -
(a) For more enquiries regarding the rezoning application, visit the Oshakati Town Council's department of Planning
(b) any person having objections to the rezoning concerned or who wants to comment, may in writing lodge such objections and comments, together with the grounds, with the Chief Executive Officer of the Oshakati Town Council, and with the applicant within 14 days of the last publication of this notice, i.e. no later than 26 October 2023.

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND QUERIES, KINDLY CONTACT:

• CHANGE OF SURNAME • THEA LIENS ACT, 1937
NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME

I,(1) **NACHAN NDEYILIKU PWA** residing at **ERF 5186, OSHAKATI EAST** and carrying on business / employed as a (2) **AIR CONDITION AND REFRIGERATION TECHNICIAN.** Intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume the surname **NACHAN BEN BEN** for the reasons that (3) **BECAUSE THE SURNAME BEN IS MY BIOLOGICAL FATHER'S SURNAME, MY NAME TO BE RECTIFIED FROM NACHANI TO NACHAN.** I / my wife and minor children (3) to Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of **NACHAN BEN BEN** be lodge his / her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/ her reasons therefor, with the magistrate of

Windhoek -
25 SEPTEMBER 2023

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR EXPLORATION AND PROSPECTING LICENCES ON EPL7937 AND EPL7793

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 allocated EPL area is located approximately 60 kilometers west of Karnanjab, in the Kunene region. The applied area covers an area of 45 000Ha. The proposed EPL area is accessible along the C40 gravel road from Karnanjab towards Erwee enroute to Palmwag. The proponent intends to conduct exploration and prospecting for base and rare metals, dimension stone, industrial minerals and precious metals.
Proponent: Abuid Katjaita
All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 02/11/2023. Contact details for registration and further information:
Augite Environmental Consulting
Dr. K Kanguaeha
Email: kkanguaeh@gmail.com, Cell number: 0817069027

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN DECEASED ESTATES

All persons having claims against the estates specified below, are called upon to lodge their claims with the executors concerned within a period of 30 days (or otherwise as indicated) from the date of publication hereof.
Registered number of Estate: **E 1943/2023**
Master's Office: **Windhoek**
Surname: **Redelis**
First Names: **Matheus Eerico**
Date of Birth: **1963 January 27**
Identity Number: **6301271 10434**
Last Address: **Windhoek, Khomas Region**
Date of Death: **2023 July 29**
First Names and Surnames of Surviving Spouse: **Henrietth Jaynine Redelis**
Name and (only one) address of executor or authorized agent: **MAGNA VENATE TRUST**
P.O. BOX 9555, WINDHOEK
Period allowed for lodgement of claims **If other than 30 days**
Name and (only one) address of executor or authorized agent: **MAGNA VENATE TRUST**
P.O. BOX 9555, OKAHANDJA
Date: **06th October 2023**
Tel No.: **081 868 0463**
Notice for publication in the Government Gazette on: **06th October 2023**

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN DECEASED ESTATES

All persons having claims against the estates specified below, are called upon to lodge their claims with the executors concerned within a period of 30 days (or otherwise as indicated) from the date of publication hereof.
Registered number of Estate: **E 1537/2023**
Master's Office: **Windhoek**
Surname: **Namibri**
First Names: **Lydia**
Date of Birth: **1961 July 21**
Identity Number: **6107210 00231**
Last Address: **Ovitoto, Otjozondjupa Region**
Date of Death: **04 July 2023**
Name and (only one) address of executor or authorized agent: **MAGNA VENATE TRUST**
P.O. BOX 9555, WINDHOEK
Period allowed for lodgement of claims **If other than 30 days**
Name and (only one) address of executor or authorized agent: **MAGNA VENATE TRUST**
P.O. BOX 9555, OKAHANDJA
Date: **06th October 2023**
Tel No.: **081 868 0463**
Notice for publication in the Government Gazette on: **06th October 2023**

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998 NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998 (regulations 14, 25 & 32)

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

1. Name and postal address of applicant: PAULINA SILKA N. NDJOBA
P O B O 2004 LUDERITZ
2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates: **NAVAL CALLING STATION LUDERITZ, BAYVIEW CANTEEN (NAVY CANTEEN)**
3. Address/Location of premises to which Application relates:
C&D BEMARK STREET, LUDERITZ
4. Nature and details of application: **SI-SEKEEN LIQUOR LICENSE**
5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged:
LUDERITZ MAGISTRATE'S COURT
6. Date on which application will be Lodged: **26 OCTOBER 2023**

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

• CHANGE OF SURNAME • THEA LIENS ACT, 1937
NOTICE OF INTENTION OF CHANGE OF SURNAME

I,(1) **HENLOU VISSER** residing at **FARM GOBIB 96** and carrying on business / employed as a (2) **FARMWORKER.** Intend applying to the Minister of Home Affairs for authority under section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937, to assume the surname **MEINDUES** for the reasons that (3) **I'M ADOPTED .** I / my wife and minor child(ren) (5) to Any person who objects to my/our assumption of the said surname of **VISSER** be lodge his/ her objection, in writing, with a statement of his/ her reasons therefor, with the magistrate of

Windhoek -
25 SEPTEMBER 2023
